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**The Inflectional Morphologies of
the Swedish Noun,
the Swedish Verb and
the English Verb**

**Reverse Dictionaries
Based upon Data Mining Methods**

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Preface of the Senior Author

This book joins linguistic issues with IT methods, in particular the structural examination of inflectional-morphological systems with methods of automatic data analysis (data mining). With our research results, we address computer scientists and (computer) linguists, as well as language learners and teachers looking for advanced, didactic material and deepened insights into the structures of language. In order to keep the text understandable for researchers in the areas of linguistics and computer science, the specific terminologies are reduced to the inevitable degree.

My research on this subject started with my PhD thesis (Holl 1988) on the verbal systems of Latin and Neo-Latin languages. This was conducted with manual analyses because, in the middle of the 1980s, the storage capacity of PCs was still pretty small. Later on, I published some papers regarding Swedish and Neo-Latin languages (Holl 2001, 2002, 2003). In the years from 2003 to 2006, two major research projects, both using modern information technology, were sponsored by the Bavarian government and by the Staedtler-Stiftung, Nuremberg, Germany: a morphological dictionary of the Russian and German verbs (Holl / Behrschmidt / Kühn 2004) and a morphological dictionary of the Ancient and New Greek verbs (Holl / Pavlidis / Urban 2005).

On this basis, two further research projects were launched at the Department of Information Systems and Computer Science at the University of Applied Sciences of Nuremberg, Germany, in 2006. The first project analyzed the English verbal system. The second one examined, for the first time with the means of modern IT, a nominal system: the inflectional morphology of the Swedish noun. I, myself, was the project leader and had the responsibility for the adequate use of scientific methods in both of the two projects whose results are published in this book.

The first study is the outcome of a master's thesis at the University of Applied Sciences of Nuremberg: Sara Maroldo examined the English verbal

morphology on the basis of 5,700 verbs (Part III). Staedtler-Stiftung; Nuremberg, provided the financial basis for the second study: Reinhard Urban examined the Swedish nominal morphology on the basis of 25,000 nouns (Part IV).

Part V completes the research results on Swedish inflectional morphology. It is a reprint of a paper on Swedish verbal morphology which I wrote already in 1999 using slightly different methods for analysis and presentation than today. An appendix with a presentation using the methods of this book is added. The original paper was published under the title “The inflectional morphology of the Swedish verb with respect to reverse order: analogy, pattern verbs and their key forms“ in the journal *Arkiv för Nordisk Filologi* 116 (2001) 193-220.

The linguistic material examined in this book can be found on my homepage <http://www.informatik.fh-nuernberg.de/professors/holl/Personal/HollHome.htm> in the form of Excel files.

The introduction (Part I) and the presentation of data mining principles independent of individual languages and parts of speech (Part II) are revised English translations by Sara Maroldo from Holl / Behrschmidt / Kühn 2004 and Holl / Pavlidis / Urban 2006. They are necessary for a comprehensive understanding of the English and Swedish parts.

Part II contains examples from English verb morphology, in order to demonstrate our data mining methods for readers without a good command of Swedish as well.

I would like to express my acknowledgments to

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 - the School of Mathematics and Computer Science (Matematiska och Systemtekniska Institutionen), University of Växjö, Sweden, for sponsoring the costs of publication.

Växjö / Sweden,
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Alfred Holl

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Part I.

Introduction

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1. Motivation

This analysis combines data mining as a discipline of computer science and linguistic analysis of morphological systems¹.

Linguistic data analysis is nothing new. When one establishes morphological, syntactical, phonological or similar rules, data analysis is necessary to analyze linguistic material (texts, grammar books, dictionaries and especially morphological systems). Every existing list of irregular verbs, for example, is the result of a manual process of data analysis.

This approach, however, attempts to put the analysis of morphological systems on a consistent formal and automated platform using methods of computer science. For that purpose, we recur to the algorithm, independent of individual languages and parts of speech, in Holl / Behrschmidt / Kühn 2004. Already in his preparatory work, the main author of our joint project had successfully used a procedure, accessible to complete formalization, as basis of an analysis and didactic presentation of the inflectional morphology of the Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Catalanian, Portuguese, Rumanian (Holl 1988, Holl 2003) and Swedish (Holl 2001) verbs which was formalized and implemented using IT in Holl / Behrschmidt / Kühn 2004. It was applied to the Greek verb in Holl / Pavlidis / Urban 2006.

This research project aims at the linguistic analysis and didactic presentation of the Swedish noun and verb morphologies as well as of the English verb morphology; it also demonstrates the operability of the algorithm mentioned.

This project focuses on a simple graphemic (cf. II.1.1) and synchronic view since the average learner of a language should be able to use our results without dealing with phonology and language history.

¹ In this book, morphology stands for inflectional morphology.

2. Method

2.1 Basics of the data analysis

To analyze morphological systems, data mining methods are used. “Data mining literally means mining or digging in data ... The results make patterns in data recognizable, that is why data mining is also translated as detection of data patterns” (Alpar / Niedereichholz 2000: 3, translated from German by SM). One looks for unknown, hidden connections and similarities whose knowledge promises economic or scientific benefits. In the field of data analysis, there are other expressions for the term “data mining” – according to the known instability of terminology in computer science and IT – as for example “information mining” or “knowledge discovery in databases (KDD)”, but without having the possibility of an exact definition. Today, the complete domain includes a multitude of different, partly statistical methods, which are widely used to analyze large quantities of data, as for example in marketing to find regularities in customer behavior or to detect the most promising ones among potential customers.

The methods of data analysis used in this research project belong to the group of cluster analysis algorithms. In this context, **cluster** simply means a number of data records. A data record is a tuple of data items which belong together, in this context, the key forms of a lexeme², for example the stem row of a verb (e.g. *go*, *went*, *gone*) with the reference to an inflection type (represented with a pattern lexeme), if necessary, mentioning the meaning if the inflection type depends on it (e.g. *lie* – *lied* – *lied* ‘make an untrue statement’ vs. *lie* – *lay* – *lain* ‘be in a horizontal position’). It is always the aim of a cluster analysis to find clusters with similar elements (data records), in other words “to divide data

² We use the term *lexeme* as description for a “word” as it can be found in a dictionary entry. A **lexeme** is an abstract basic unit of the lexicon which can occur in different inflectional forms. It is represented by its **lexical base** (lemma); with regard to verbs, this is the present infinitive of active voice, briefly infinitive.

in such a (semi-)automatic way into categories, classes or groups (clusters) that objects within the same cluster are as similar as possible and objects of different clusters are as dissimilar as possible” (Ester / Sander 2000: 45, translated from German by SM). Similarity has to be defined according to the specific requirements.

Up until now, detailed presentations of morphological systems are products of manual cluster analysis. In terms of data mining, clusters of morphologically analogous lexemes are established if all of the lexemes with the same irregularities are listed together with every pattern lexeme or if, in a complete list of all of the lexemes of a language-part-of-speech combination, the identifier of its pattern lexeme is mentioned with every lexeme. **Morphological analogy** means the existence of the same morphological attributes, that is, the same inflectional features, in case of verbs the same stem alternation and personal endings. But what is the profit of such clusters from a didactic point of view? They are so large and unstructured that it is impossible to memorize them.

Learners of a language use different ways in their learning processes. They want and have to minimize their learning effort and would prefer to get the irregularities right from the lexical base, regarding verbs mostly the present infinitive of active voice, just as one actually recognizes the conjugation type of regular verbs in Romance languages by looking at their infinitive endings. Once an *averbo*³ has been learned with much effort, the learner attempts to get the most of his knowledge and tries to extend it to other “similar” lexemes which he “condemns” to having the same morphological features. As *tertium comparationis* to “detect” similarities, the reverse similarity is chosen.

Reverse similarity can be seen in a common ending in the lexical base. In this sense, the term “ending” is not used as a morphological category, but

³ The **averbo** of a lexeme with inflection means the ordered set of its inflectional forms.

simply means a sequence of letters at the end of a word. The length of an ending is defined pragmatically depending on the particular case. **An *n*-digit ending** is defined as an ending of the length *n*, that is, the trailing *n* letters of a lexical base.

Examples for the learning strategy mentioned are the English verbs *link*, *blink* and *slink*. They have similarities in the last 4 letters, in their ending *-link*. If a learner of a language would learn the word *link* with its key forms (*linked*, *linked*, *linked*) as the first one of this group, he would want to transfer its regularities to the two other ones. This transfer is correct for *blink* (*blinked*, *blinked*), but not for *slink* (*slunk*, *slunk*). The latter has to be memorized as explicit exception of the verbs with the ending *-link*.

This strategy is correct for every basic lexeme and its prefixed lexemes (with few exceptions), for regular lexemes and a part of the irregular ones (regarding German verbs about one ninth [Holl 2002: 159]), but it is not generally correct which means a considerable source of errors. This strategy can be helpful as well as misleading. Only when it fails, the learner will intensively memorize further lexemes with their inflectional features in a second step.

In this context, two competing forms of similarity occur: the reverse similarity of the lexical base (an alphabetic property) and the morphological analogy. They are not at all identical and, within a part of speech, one cannot draw conclusions from the reverse similarity of two lexical bases onto the morphological analogy of the corresponding lexemes. The analogical reasoning (conclusion from partial to complete similarity) which underlies this strategy is a common, essential – often unconscious – principle of human learning and thinking. Therefore, it cannot simply be switched off. The learner as well as the teacher of a language has to deal with it consciously. It is best to show the learner of a language from the very beginning in which cases reverse similarity implies morphological analogy and in which it does not. This is shown in Holl 2002: 151-158 in detail.

It is, therefore, necessary to add a second one to the current form of cluster analysis of morphological systems, the latter remaining valid for reference

books. This second form aims at didactically dealing with the features of analogical thinking on the basis of reverse similarity. Objective is the automated explicit detection of homogenous clusters belonging to the same part of speech and having the same endings of their lexical bases. A cluster is **morphologically homogenous** (briefly homogenous) if all of its lexemes are morphologically analogous. That means that for example the verbs *cling*, *fling*, *sling*, that is, those with the ending *-ling*, form a homogenous cluster since they have the same inflectional features (*-ling*, *-lung*, *-lung*).

For this form of cluster analysis, the set of all of the lexemes of a part of speech – represented by their lexical bases – is not regarded as unsorted nor viewed in the usual alphabetic sorting from the left, but as a reversely sorted set, that is, as sorted from the right in alphabetical order. In this way, lexical bases with the same ending are placed next to each other. In cluster analysis projects known from computer science, sorted base sets do not occur so that common algorithms cannot be used in morphology.

Regarding the development of cluster analysis techniques, two basic types have to be distinguished in general: “In case of most variants, either every object is grouped as a starting cluster or all of the objects are grouped as one single cluster. After that, the starting clusters are joined or the single cluster is divided. In both cases, this is done in a way that the distances between the elements within a cluster become as small as possible” (Alpar / Niedereichholz 2000: 11, translated from German by SM). In the current case, the distance requirement is very simple; it says that clusters are detected which are as big as possible and contain morphologically analogous lexemes with the same ending. The structuring of the single all-containing starting cluster is also known as top-down cluster analysis (divisive method) and the joining of similar single-elemented starting clusters as bottom-up cluster analysis (agglomerative method). In the current project, the first variant is used since its algorithms are simpler and can be implemented more easily.

As result, one gets a stable, largely objective base on which the post-processing can be set up.

2.2 Pre-processing, processing and post-processing of the data analysis

Data selection, data clearing and transformation have to be executed before the core data analysis and require most of the time: “Although the first three steps are usually algorithmically not complex, they require, according to experts, 75-85 % of the total effort in the process of data mining” (Alpar / Niedereichholz 2000: 6 f., translated from German by SM).

An even more current paper arrives at the same conclusion: “In general, data is not available in such a form that these procedures can be applied immediately. In fact, they have to be prepared which is sixty to ninety percent of the total effort” (Kruse / Borgelt 2002: 81, translated from German by SM).

This statement is confirmed with the experiences from the preparation of linguistic data. Starting from a reverse dictionary or a lexeme list of a part of speech, the segments to be analyzed and the corresponding classificatory data are digitalized, for example read with a scanner, corrected or typed manually. The revised data is transferred into a database. The classification of inflection types used in literature is analyzed and if necessary adjusted. The changes are made in the database.

A detailed description of the pre-processing of the data analysis is presented in II.1.

The following core data analysis examines clusters of lexemes, belonging to a certain language-part-of-speech combination and having the same ending, and analyzes them regarding morphological analogy. If a cluster is morphologically analogous, the objective is reached. If not, the ending is increased by one letter to the left, the cluster is divided and one continues as above.

The analysis algorithm is described in detail in II.2.

“After using data mining techniques, the results have to be interpreted, checked and evaluated” (Kruse / Borgelt 2002: 81, translated from German by

SM). Redundancy, important for learning a language, has to be maintained. To avoid misunderstandings, it is useful for the learner to explicitly know all stem alternating lexemes and all lexemes of non-productive classes, that is, classes which new lexemes are not assigned to. Therefore, every basic lexeme of these types is mentioned explicitly, not only implicitly with a representative of a homogeneous cluster.

Possibilities of post-processing are shown in II.3.

3. Structure

The following project is divided into four further parts: the part independent of individual languages, the analysis of the English verb morphology, the analysis of the Swedish noun morphology and the analysis of the Swedish verb morphology.

The structure of Part II to Part IV is similar so that the reader can easily see the correspondences between the parts and therefore also between the languages. All of these three parts have the following main chapters:

- Pre-processing of the data analysis
- Processing of the data analysis
- Post-processing of the data analysis.

Part V dealing with the Swedish verb morphology is an unchanged reprint (cf. preface) and has a different structure.

Part II.

Parts of Data Mining Independent of Individual Languages

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Part II deals with basic considerations and decisions valid for all research projects of this type. Its structure and definitions are used and expanded for the parts dependent on the language-part-of-speech combinations analyzed in this book. Chapter 1 deals with the preparatory part of the data mining process. Chapter 2 shows the execution of the data mining algorithm. In Chapter 3, possibilities for the post-processing of its result are examined.

1. Pre-processing of the data analysis

As mentioned in the introduction, we use data mining methods to analyze morphological systems. These methods require a well prepared, preferably complete data source in the form of a database. The preparation of the data mining process is described in detail since such a database does not exist in most cases.

First of all, the data analysis requires principal considerations and decisions as well as definitions. In 1.1, we choose between graphemic and phonemic representation. 1.2 deals with extensions of the standard orthography which are necessary for the data mining process. 1.3 has a look at the different sources from which a database can be established. In 1.4, we describe the range of our research compared to grammar and dictionary. 1.5 gives an overview of the selection of key features and of the encoding of inflection types. In 1.6, the definitions for describing derivation rules and the possibilities of displaying exceptions are shown. 1.7 treats the alternatives of treating lexemes with two inflection types.

We use the term *lexeme* as description for a “word” as it can be found in a dictionary entry. A **lexeme** is an abstract basic unit of the lexicon which can occur in different inflectional forms. It is represented by its **lexical base**; with regard to verbs, this is the present infinitive of active voice, briefly infinitive (cf. footnote 2 in I.2.1).

In the part independent of individual languages, we present **examples from the English verb morphology** in order to ensure a broader understanding of

our discussions. **Our methodic procedure, however, can be applied to every combination of a written language and an inflecting part of speech.**

1.1 Representation of linguistic objects

In the beginning of a project, every linguist must define the way of representation of linguistic objects: “One of the principal decisions that must be made for every grammar is how to represent the analyzed objects, that is, the question if the verb forms should be represented phonemically or graphemically” (Kempgen 1989: 4, translated from German by SM). In his Russian research project, Kempgen decides the following: “For this grammar, the orthographic representation was chosen” (Kempgen 1989: 4, translated from German by SM).

The same decision is made by the main author in his dissertation. For our joint project, we also choose the orthographic representation as the reasons stated in Kempgen 1989 and Holl 1988 – in the same structure – have not lost their validity over the past 15 years:

1. “The greater practical relevance which is achieved with this choice” (Kempgen 1989: 4, translated from German by SM).
“Current usability and more general accessibility than phonetic-phonemic character sets after the rise of written alphabetic symbols and their increasing use” (Holl 1988: 171, translated from German by SM).
2. The extensive regularity of graphophonemic relations, i.e. the rule that “a phonemic representation of the discussed problems can easily be derived from the graphemic one – but not the other way around” (Kempgen 1989: 4, translated from German by SM).
“Good approximation of the phonemic level by the graphemic one as the phonemic representation is derivable from the graphemic one using simple graphophonemic rules (whereas the reverse approach would cause significant difficulties)” (Holl 1988: 171, translated from German by SM).

3. “The – compared to a phonemic notation – reduced dependency on theoretical assumptions and decisions that always assign a phonemic study to the framework of a certain ‘paradigm’” (Kempgen 1989: 4, translated from German by SM).

”Every morphological analysis is dependent on the preceding phonemic or graphemic analysis that can go into different depths and, therefore, can deliver different results ... A generally binding, purely orthographic character set, however, that is defined by convention and tradition and has not undergone such an analysis guarantees a certain degree of independence of other linguistic disciplines” (Holl 1988: 171, translated from German by SM).

1.2 Modified orthographic conventions

In order to perform a data analysis, extensions of the orthographic conventions have to be defined. On the one hand, they affect the marking of the beginning of lexical bases (1.2.1) and, on the other hand, the special treatment of prefixes (1.2.2).

1.2.1 Treatment of the beginning of lexical bases

In order to ensure a correct execution of the data mining algorithm (2.2.2.2), it is necessary to explicitly mark the beginning of a lexical base. For this reason, it is required that the symbol # is put in front of every lexical base and is treated like a part of it. English infinitives are represented in the following way: *#run*, *#jump*, *#walk*. The hash symbol is an end-mark for the algorithm since it processes the lexical bases reversely (i.e. from right to left) letter by letter.

1.2.2 Prefix treatment

The definition under which circumstances a lexeme is called prefixed does not affect our data analysis method on the basis of reverse sorting in any way. Since minor variances can occur in the result of the data analysis, however, three possible definitions and their effects are outlined briefly:

1. Diachronic definition:

A lexeme is called prefixed if it has its origin in a compound lexeme in the history of the examined language.

2. Formal-synchronic definition:

A lexeme (foreign lexeme) is called prefixed if it is purely formally separable in prefix and basic lexeme in the current linguistic system (or in the linguistic system of the original foreign language).

3. Semantic-synchronic definition:

A lexeme is called prefixed if an educated, linguistically untrained native speaker will spontaneously understand it as a synchronically transparent composition. That is, if it is understood as a prefixed lexeme due to the similar meaning of the corresponding basic lexeme.

An example from the English language illustrates the difference between the three possible definitions:

1. Regarded from a diachronic point of view, *worship* evolved from the prefixed verb *worth-ship* by phonetic (regressive) assimilation, that is, it is prefixed according to diachronic definition.
2. Since *ship* also appears with another prefix (*re-ship*), *worship* can formal-synchronically be interpreted as prefixed as well.
3. The educated, but linguistically untrained English native speaker will spontaneously not see *worship* as a prefixed verb of *ship*, because of the significant difference in meaning between the two. Therefore, *worship* can semantic-synchronically not be considered as prefixed.

This example also demonstrates that the three definitions are compatible: prefixation according to semantic-synchronic definition implies prefixation according to formal-synchronic definition and the latter, in turn, implies prefixation according to diachronic definition.

Here is a less formal way to verbalize the set relation following from this implication: In a given language system, the set of the semantic-synchronically prefixed lexemes is a subset of the formal-synchronic ones and this one, in turn, is a subset of the diachronic ones. Or the other way round, the set of the semantic-synchronic basic lexemes is a superset of the formal-synchronic ones and this one, in turn, is a superset of the diachronic ones.

For our data analysis, we make the following decisions:

- The diachronic definition is not in our focus as we take a synchronic view from the very beginning in order to allow a learner of a language without previous knowledge of language history to understand our results.
- The decision between formal-synchronic and semantic-synchronic definition has to be made individually for every language.

An analysis on the basis of the semantic-synchronic definition of prefixation has to be judged as follows:

- For a learner of a language it is easier to work with it anyway because prefixed lexemes, which are not spontaneously transparent for educated native speakers, are even less transparent for him.
- This definition, however, is no disadvantage for the linguist either. It is true that the semantic-synchronic analysis of a lexeme inventory is obviously more difficult than the formal-synchronic one and it also creates more cases of doubt. As according to the above set relation, however, the semantic-synchronic approach will never define less basic lexemes than the formal-synchronic one. The granularity obtained will be at least as fine. This in turn means that a formal-synchronic analysis can easily be derived from a semantic-synchronic one by decomposing further lexemes. The other way round, however, is far more difficult.

Therefore, using the semantic-synchronic definition will increase the primary didactic value of our results without reducing their scientific one.

We now discuss treatment and features of prefixed lexemes.

1) Reverse sorting without prefix treatment

It is suggestive for a learner of a language to find prefixed lexemes that belong to the same basic lexeme directly after each other. This is not possible without prefix treatment as seen in the following explanations. The following form of sorting corresponds to the one used in Holl 2001. The verbs are sorted in reverse order according to Figure II.1.1. Using this type of sorting, the prefixed verbs of the basic verb *get* for instance are separated by other verbs.

. . .
get
fidget
budget
beget
parget
target
forget
. . .

Figure II.1.1: Reverse sorting without prefix treatment

In the example, *beget* and *forget*, prefixed verbs of *get*, are separated from *get* by other verbs: *beget* is between *budget* and *parget* and *forget* is listed after *target*.

2) Prefix detachment using a prefix marker

In order to avoid the described problem that occurs when sorting reversely without prefix treatment, we mark every prefix with a – (hyphen). If the hyphen is a regular grapheme in a language, one can use the _ (underscore) instead. That way, prefixed lexemes of the same basic lexeme appear immediately after each other in reversely sorted lists.

This type of presentation is significantly clearer and more helpful for the learner than the version in Figure II.1.1.

...
get
be_get
for_get
fidget
budget
parget
target
...

Figure II.1.2: Prefix marking with a hyphen

Using this procedure means a higher effort for the pre-processing part of the data mining process because the prefixed lexemes must be identified and marked with a prefix marker.

A feature is left to be discussed: There are prefixed lexemes that are not derived from a basic lexeme, at least from a synchronic point of view, in English e.g. *begin*, *recur*. There are two possibilities: to consider the prefixed lexemes as basic lexemes and not to use a hyphen or to treat them like prefixed lexemes with a basic lexeme. In this book, the second possibility is used. The following reasons support this decision:

- Prefixed lexemes with and without basic lexeme need not be distinguished any longer.
- Every language (at least every Indo-European one) has a certain collection of so-called “standard prefixes”. Regarding English verbs, these prefixes are for example *fore-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *mis-*, *over-*, *pre-*, *re-*, *un-*, *under-* etc. The knowledge of these prefixes facilitates finding the basic lexemes that namely do not exist in the language, but have to be assumed for our analysis.

Regarding this background, a treatment without the hyphen can be used for the following phenomena of morphologically inhomogeneous prefixed verbs and “pseudo-prefixed verbs” derived from nouns.

3) Morphologically inhomogeneous (pseudo-)prefixed lexemes of the same basic lexeme

Morphologically inhomogeneous (pseudo-)prefixed lexemes lead to a fragmentation of the clusters. The problem, which will be explained with regard to the English verbal system, can only be avoided using two methods:

- Pseudo-prefixed verbs¹ – derived from nouns or adjectives – that do not conjugate like their pseudo-basic verbs do not receive any prefix marker.

Examples: The regular verbs *delay*, *relay*, *behave* are pseudo-prefixed as they are derived from the nouns *delay*, *relay*, *behavior*. The regular verb *welcome* can be considered as derived from the adjective *welcome*.

- The rare prefixed verbs that do not conjugate like their basic verbs get a special prefix marker, e.g. / (bar).

Examples: The regular verbs *be//lay*, *al//lay* are regular prefixed verbs of the irregular basic verb *lay*.

The result of the data mining algorithm applied to the basic verb *lay* and its prefixed verbs illustrates this special case (Figure II.1.3). As one can see, there are four isolated clusters: *#lay* for the irregular basic verb, *_lay* for the irregular prefixed verbs (same inflection type as *#lay*), *//lay* for the regular prefixed verbs (other inflection type than *#lay*) and *elay* for the pseudo-prefixed verbs (other inflection type than *#lay*).

Using no prefix markers or inadequate prefix marking, e.g. *be_lay* and *de_lay*, would lead to more one-lexeme clusters as *be_lay* and *de_lay* would then be sorted among the morphologically homogeneous prefixed verbs of *lay*.

¹ For the German verb cf. Holl / Behrschmidt / Kühn 2004: 85 and Holl / Pavlidis / Urban 2006: II.10.

Cluster	Infinitive	Past tense.	Past participle
...			
#lay	lay	laid	laid
_lay	re_lay	relaid	relaid
	in_lay	inlaid	inlaid
	un_lay	unlaid	unlaid
	under_lay	underlaid	underlaid
	over_lay	overlaid	overlaid
	mis_lay	mislaid	mislaid
	out_lay	inlaid	inlaid
	way_lay	waylaid	waylaid
	lay	be lay	belayed
a lay		allayed	allayed
elay	delay	belayed	belayed
	relay	relayed	relayed
flay	flay	flayed	flayed
play	1play	played	played
	mis_1play	misplayed	misplayed
	dis_2play	displayed	displayed
	splay	splayed	splayed
rlay	parlay	parlayed	parlayed
slay	slay	slew	slain
...			

Figure II.1.3: Example of a clustering

4) Prefixed lexemes of basic lexemes with two inflections

As their inflection is mostly determined by different meanings of the corresponding basic lexeme, as for example *lie* in the sense of ‘make an untrue statement’ (*lied, lied*) or ‘be in a horizontal position’ (*lay, lain*), prefixed lexemes can have both as well as just one of the two inflection types of the basic lexeme (cf. 1.7). We did not find any example for a prefixed lexeme with both of them. The following examples only show one of the two inflection types: *belie* (*belied, belied*) ‘give a false impression of’ or *underlie* (*underlay, underlain*) ‘lie or be situated under’.

5) Separability of prefixes

In the case of prefixed verbs, two different types can be distinguished (cf. Lühr 2000: 178 ff):

- Prefixed verbs with separable prefixes (semi-prefixes), for example *absenden* (*er sandte ab*).
This phenomenon does not exist in English, therefore we quote a German example.
- Prefixed verbs with non-separable prefixes, for example *behold* (*he beheld*).

The first type occurs in the German and in Scandinavian languages. The other one is the rule for Indo-European languages.

1.3 Gathering of linguistic data

As mentioned in I.2.2, a data source in form of a database is required for the data mining analysis. If there is not any, one must create it. For this purpose, it is necessary to gather the data, that are to be analyzed, from various sources.

1.3.1 Gathering of lexemes

This section presents a short overview over the qualitatively different data sources available.

1.3.1.1 Ideal: reverse dictionary with specification of inflection

The ideal case for the preparation of a data analysis is a reverse dictionary with information about inflection and part of speech. Based on that, it is easiest to create a complete data source. A good example of such a dictionary is Zaliznjak 1987, where the major part of the Russian vocabulary (lexeme inventory) is listed with the corresponding morphological categories.

The lexemes of the part of speech examined must be extracted from the inventory of data acquired that way. One has to pay attention to the fact that lexical bases with the same ending often do not belong to the same part of

speech, i.e. the part of speech cannot clearly be identified with a glance at the ending, cf. English nouns, such as *perspective*, *adjective*, vs. English verbs, such as *to live*, *to give*, vs. English adjectives, such as *active*, *passive*, all of which have the ending *-ive*.

1.3.1.2 Almost ideal: complete alphabetical lexeme list of a part of speech with specification of inflection

A complete alphabetical lexeme list or a dictionary of the part of speech examined with specification of inflection can also be a good source. After digitalization, it can easily be sorted in reverse order. Examples are the *Bescherelle* editions for the French and Spanish verbs.

1.3.1.3 Not ideal: incomplete alphabetical lexeme list of a part of speech with specification of inflection

The not ideal case is encountered if there is only an incomplete alphabetical lexeme list of the part of speech examined with specification of inflection. An example is Einberger 2000 for the English verb. It can only be used in an extended form because it does not list all of the verbs.

To complete an incomplete lexeme list, it is useful to first compare the “irregular” lexemes mentioned with a list of such and add the missing ones. Secondly, it is necessary to extend it with the help of a reverse dictionary – an example of an English one is Muthmann 1999, of a German one Mater 1965. This is necessary to avoid errors in clustering. Example: the cluster *lay* would be considered as homogenous without further consideration of *belay*, *delay*, *flay*, *play* etc. (cf. 1.2.2).

1.3.2 Recording of key forms

In this section, the possibilities of recording key forms are described (cf. 1.5.1).

1.3.2.1 Manual recording

An easy, but also exhausting way to list key forms is to scan or type them.

1.3.2.2 Generation of key forms by means of an inflection type table

A more complicated way to record key forms is to generate them by means of a table in which all of the existing inflection types (cf. 1.5.2) and their corresponding key form endings are listed (cf. 2.2.2.1). The key forms themselves are generated using IT: the ending of the lexical base is replaced by the endings of the key forms of its inflection type (cf. Holl 2004 / Behrschmidt / Kühn: 206-208 for the Russian verb).

1.4 Delimitations

In order to limit the extent of our research project, we define the range of our discussions. In 1.4.1, our data analysis is delimited in comparison to the syntax and in 1.4.2 in comparison to the lexicon.

1.4.1 Delimitations in comparison to the syntax

This is only necessary in examinations of verb morphology as verbs have synthetic (single-word) and analytic (multiple-word) forms. The latter are regular and, therefore, they are not considered in our context:

“Regarding all of the forms of these verbs, the analytic ones are not considered” (Kempgen 1989: 3, translated from German by SM). For, according to Holl 1988: 175, analytic verb forms always contain a synthetic infinite verb form. What remains, is a finite verb form of an “auxiliary verb” which in turn is recorded as a verb. If the auxiliary verb form is analytic, then it must be split up in an analogical way.

In the English language, analytic forms are composed using an auxiliary verb (*have, will, be*) and a key form (infinitive, past participle):

synthetic: *find – found – found*

analytic: *I have found, I will find, I am found*

synthetic:	<i>scream – screamed – screamed</i>
analytic:	<i>I have screamed, I will scream, I am screaming</i>
synthetic:	<i>run – ran – run</i>
analytic:	<i>I have run, I will run, I am running</i>

1.4.2 Delimitations in comparison to the lexicon

Our registers do not offer complete listings of lexemes of a certain language-part-of-speech combination. A reduction to morphologically interesting material is presented which is described in 3.2 and in the particular parts dependent on individual languages.

In some languages, different auxiliary verbs are used when creating certain analytic forms. According to Holl 1988: 175 the choice of the particular auxiliary verb depends on the verb having transitive or intransitive regimen which in turn can be affected by semantic categories (for example “verbs of motion”), cf. German *ich habe gefunden* vs. *ich bin gegangen*, French *j’ai trouvé* vs. *je suis allé*. Therefore, it is suggestive to exclude the selection of auxiliary verbs from our morphological considerations and to refer to dictionaries.

A further constraint aims at the position of the accent in the lexical base. This information is not required for the execution of the data mining algorithm in general. For some languages (e.g. Greek, Russian; cf. Holl / Pavlidis / Urban 2006, Holl / Behrschmidt / Kühn 2004), however, the position of the accent must be considered both for sorting and for the data mining algorithm. In which form this is done, has to be described for the individual languages in detail.

Defective lexemes, i.e. the ones that cannot form all of the inflectional forms, “are not treated in a specific way. Only sometimes, the key form lists show whether a verb is defective or not, and if so, in which inflectional categories. Unusual or not existing key forms are marked by () or *” (Holl 1988: 175, translated from German by SM). In individual cases, a dictionary has to be considered with regard to further details.

1.5 Key features and inflection types

In this section, the possibilities to choose key features (1.5.1) and to represent inflection types (1.5.2) are explained.

1.5.1 Key features

“To reduce the linguistic material to be listed, rules (**synthesis rules**) have to be admitted. They must make it possible to derive all of the not explicitly recorded inflectional forms from the explicitly recorded key forms.

From this point of view, a morphological model is an **algorithm** (an ordered set of **orders**) which produces inflectional forms ...

Algorithm orders can be classified. We adopt the traditional division in

- (1) **constant orders** = **data** (= key forms) and
- (2) **procedure orders** = **instructions** (= synthesis rules).

Before the background of this differentiation, morphological models can basically differ with regard to two characteristic properties:

- (1) the number of key forms used and
- (2) the number and type of synthesis rules used.

... It is immediately obvious that both of the numbers are inversely proportional, that is, the fewer key forms are admitted, the more and also the more complex synthesis rules are needed” (Holl 1988: 35, translated from German by SM).

If only the lexical base were chosen as a key form, rather complex rules (process rules) would have to be invented in order to derive all of the other (possibly vowel-changing) stems and inflectional forms from it. This means: the more key forms are chosen, the more easily the derivation rules can be designed. In practice, a key form number of less than 10 proved to be absolutely sufficient in the case of verbs (cf. Holl 1988, Holl 2001, Holl / Behrschmidt / Kühn 2004, Holl / Pavlidis / Urban 2006).

The selection of the key forms (**principal parts**) is determined by the grammatical tradition of every language and developed due to practical usability. With regard to the English and German verbs, the following selections are successful (cf. III.1.5.1):

1. English

infinitive (lexical base),
past tense and
past participle

2. German

infinitive (lexical base),
past tense and
past participle as well as

3rd singular of present tense in the case of those verbs whose infinitive stem does not coincide with the present stem.

Because of the relation to the lexicon, the lexical base should always be one of the key forms. Besides key forms, other key features, such as accentuation features which are necessary for the Ancient Greek and Russian verbs, can occur as well (cf. 1.4.2).

1.5.2 Inflection types

There are several methods to label and mark morphological classes (in our research project denoted as *inflection types* in general or, in the case of verbs, as *conjugation types* or, in the case of nouns, as *declension types* in particular). The methods are introduced in the following paragraphs and can be used in pure form as well as in combination.

Artificial encoding

One of the most frequently used marking methods is artificial encoding (cf. Weermann 2001 as an example). Every morphological class gets its own number, if necessary complemented with letters or special characters. It is explicitly stated together with each lexeme listed.

Mnemonic encoding

In the case of mnemonic encoding, a brief label is used for each morphological class. It is memorable and allows associations to the type of the individual features.

Mnemonic encoding can also be done in a semi-automatic way if we compare – for every lexeme – all of its key forms (except its lexical base) to its lexical base and hence derive their differences (mathematical “distances”, e.g. in form of derivation rules). Thus we obtain inflection types dependent on key forms. If we – for every lexeme – put its “key-form-dependent inflection types” in a row, the sequence

(distance (lexical base, key form 2), ..., distance (lexical base, key form n))

can be considered as a formal mnemonic description of the lexeme’s inflection type. In the form of derivation rules, the distances can also be used to generate key forms (cf. 1.3.2.2).

Explicit listing of key forms

A further form of marking is the explicit listing of key forms. This way of notation offers the learner of a language the greatest benefit as he is thus provided with an explicit pattern (paradigm) for the inflection of morphologically analogous lexemes of the part of speech examined.

1.6 Derivation rules and exceptions

Every language-part-of-speech combination requires a specific definition of key forms and derivation rules. There are, however, fundamental principles

that are valid independent of individual languages (1.6.1). Exceptions have to be treated separately (1.6.2).

1.6.1 Derivation rules

In the parts of this book which depend on individual languages, the derivation rules for the language-part-of-speech combinations examined are listed. They are based on key forms or previously derived forms and allow the formation of all of the forms of every lexeme.

The derivation rules are represented in form of formal concatenation rules. In order to show more complex rules, we use the German verb *spielen* as an example:

Infinitive stem = present infinitive \ominus (e)n	<i>spiel</i>
(If the second to last letter of the infinitive is an e, en will be removed, otherwise only n.)	
1 st singular of present indicative = infinitive stem \oplus e	(ich) <i>spiele</i>
2 nd singular of present indicative =	
3 rd singular of present indicative \ominus t \oplus st	(du) <i>spielst</i>
\oplus stands for the concatenation and \ominus for the decatenation.	

1.6.2 Exceptions

With key forms and derivation rules, most of the inflectional forms can be covered. The saying “No rule without exception”, however, applies in this case as well. As an example, the English verb *to be* has the personal forms (I) *am*, (you) *are*, (he/she/it) *is*, (we) *are*, (you) *are*, (they) *are* in the present indicative. As one can easily see, it is impossible to find simple derivation rules based on the key form *be*. Such exceptions have to be mentioned explicitly. The learner of a language has to memorize them. Possibilities to deal with exceptions are:

listing the exceptions

1. separately,
2. in the register or

3. immediately after the particular inflection type.

This decision can vary from language to language and, therefore, has to be made in particular for every examination of an individual language.

1.7 Lexemes with two inflection types

As an example, there are English verbs which can belong to different inflection types. Among others, this can be determined semantically, as in the case of the verbs *lie* and *cost* (cf. Figure II.1.4), or diachronically² / diaphasically³, as for example with the archaic forms of *beget* (*begat* vs. *begot*, *begot* vs. *begotten*) and *climb* (*clomb* vs. *climbed*), or there can be no determination at all, as in *thrive* (cf. Figure II.1.5).

The phenomenon of inflectional differentiation does not play a major part within the framework of our research issues and, therefore, it is not analyzed systematically. Basically, however, there are two possibilities of interpretation. Inflection forms belonging to two different inflection types (**inflection variants**) can be interpreted as derived from two lexemes (1.7.1) or as derived from only one lexeme (1.7.2).

1.7.1 Interpretation as two lexemes

If the inflectional difference is accompanied by a semantic difference, the interpretation as two lexemes is common. As usual in dictionaries, we distinguish two such lexemes by putting a number in front of their homographic lexical bases, such as in *1lie* and *2lie* or in *1cost* and *2cost* (cf. Figure II.1.4) in the case of basic lexemes or *re_1tread* and *re_2tread* in the case of prefixed lexemes. This method is used in Parts III and IV. *cost* can be interpreted as one lexeme as well (cf. Figure II.1.6).

² depending on history (obsolete vs. common)

³ depending on situation (formal vs. colloquial)

<i>1lie</i>	<i>lied</i>	<i>lied</i>	'make untrue statement'
<i>2lie</i>	<i>lay</i>	<i>lain</i>	'be in a horizontal position'
<i>1cost</i>	<i>costed</i>	<i>costed</i>	'estimate the price'
<i>2cost</i>	<i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>	'require payment'

Figure II.1.4: Examples of two-lexeme interpretations of inflection variants of verbs with semantic differences

If there is no semantic difference, we can use the interpretation as two lexemes as well although it is not common. In this case, we distinguish two such lexemes by putting a Greek letter in front of their lexical bases, such as in *a+thrive* and *b+thrive* (cf. Figure II.1.5). This method is used in Part IV only.

<i>a+thrive</i>	<i>thrived</i>	<i>thrived</i>	
<i>b+thrive</i>	<i>throve</i>	<i>thriven</i>	
<i>a+strive</i>	<i>strived</i>	<i>strived</i>	
<i>b+strive</i>	<i>strove</i>	<i>striven</i>	

Figure II.1.5: Examples of two-lexeme interpretations of inflection variants of verbs without further differences

The interpretation as two lexemes leads to a treatment suitable for IT which, however, is not always satisfying from a linguistic point of view as the inflection variants are separated and put in two clusters. This is always useful if the meanings are far apart, as in the case of *1lie* vs. *2lie*. If two diachronic inflection variants without different meanings, as in the case of *thrive*, shall not be separated, the interpretation as one lexeme has to be used which is done in Part III.

1.7.2 Interpretation as one lexeme

The use of the data mining algorithm requires a data source in which only one inflection type is assigned to every lexeme. The algorithm would not terminate and, therefore, a complete clustering could not be achieved if lexemes with the same lexical base would be listed twice with different inflection types.

That is why in such cases one of the inflection types must be specified as main inflection type (TYPE1 in 2.2.2.1 Figure II.2.3) which is used by the algorithm (cf. Holl 1988: 121, 123 [axiom of synonymy elimination]) and determines which cluster a lexeme is assigned to. The other inflection types (TYPE2 in 2.2.2.1, Figure II.2.3) are not considered by the data mining algorithm itself, but they appear as comments in the presentation of the results.

As far as possible, reversely similar lexemes with two inflection types each should always be assigned to the same main inflection type. In the case of the English verbs *thrive* and *strive* for example, the “regular” conjugation type is defined as main conjugation type as shown in Figure II.1.6.

<i>cost</i>	<i>costed</i> <i>cost</i>	<i>costed</i> <i>cost</i>	<i>'estimate the price'</i> <i>'require payment'</i>
<i>thrive</i>	<i>thrived</i> <i>throve</i>	<i>thrived</i> <i>thriven</i>	
<i>strive</i>	<i>strived</i> <i>strove</i>	<i>strived</i> <i>striven</i>	

Figure II.1.6: Examples of one-lexeme interpretations of inflection variants of verbs with their main conjugation type

Which inflection type is used as main inflection type, has to be defined for every particular case in research projects dependent on individual languages.

2. Processing of the data analysis

This section deals with the analysis of the linguistic material. In 2.1, the technical requirements necessary for the data analysis are described. In 2.2, our data mining concept is introduced: the preparatory algorithm and then the data structure and the functionality of the data mining algorithm in detail.

2.1 Technical requirements

A database management system (DBMS) and a compiler of a programming language or a spread-sheet program are necessary for the execution of the analysis. Compilers of various programming languages and DBMS are available in numerous variations from different producers in different price categories. It is up to the user which combination of DBMS and compiler he wants to use or whether he decides to take a spread-sheet program.

A spread-sheet program is an application whose user interface consists of a particular spread-sheet with a certain number of lines and columns. Such tools, such as Excel, are used if repeatedly occurring calculations have to be executed quickly and reliably. Spread-sheet programs do not only allow calculation, but also graphic presentation of the results. In addition, many permit access to database functions.

Experience and knowledge of the market and the complexity of the task determine the selection of the IT tools.

2.2 The data mining concept

In this section, the data mining concept is described in detail. Like every formal software concept, it consists of a data structure and an algorithm. In 2.2.1, alphabetical sorting, its problems and their solutions are described. The data structure and the algorithm are introduced from a formal point of view in 2.2.2.

2.2.1 Preparation – sorting algorithm

The reverse sorting of lexical bases with the means of IT is fairly difficult: In order to configure the data mining algorithm to be independent of individual languages, it is necessary that the sorting corresponds to the alphabetical order of the particular language. In the German language, this difficulty is recognizable with *umlaut* and *ß*.

Required sorting	Other possible sortings	
	Excel	ASCII
sagen	sagen	sagen
wagen	sägen	wagen
sägen	wagen	legen
wägen	wägen	sägen
legen	legen	wägen

Figure II.2.1: Sorting sequence in a database

As a principle, standard sorting in IT corresponds to binary encoding. This means that the sorting value of a letter corresponds to the sorting value of the number used to encode it.

Let us have a look at the column “Other possible sortings – ASCII” in Figure II.2.1. In this example from the German verb morphology, lexical bases (here infinitives) with *ä*, which are *sägen* and *wägen*, are sorted reversely after the word with *e*, which is *legen*. This is due to the ASCII encoding where the letter *ä* is sorted at the end of the alphabet.

A database only guarantees the sorting of those lexical bases which can be represented with the standard ASCII character set. The required sorting values

of non-standard characters of individual languages need not coincide with the actual sorting values of the corresponding binary numbers.

As a consequence, special attention has to be paid to correctly sorting extended character sets in other languages than English. For this purpose, it is necessary to convert an extended character set to a standard character set. Characters of the former have to be mapped via character sets of the latter onto binary numbers in such a way that required and actual sorting values coincide.

Figure II.2.2 uses the German alphabet as an example to show a conversion table. Its letters (extended character set) are assigned to characters of the ASCII character set in such a way that the lexical bases are sorted in correct order. Therefore, the order of the table shows the sorting order.

and – belong to the standard character set and are placed before numbers and letters. Therefore they do not have to be replaced.

Characters of the extended German character set	Re-encoding of the standard character set	Characters of the extended German character set	Re-encoding of the standard character set
#	#	n	F
-	-	o	G
a	1	ö	H
ä	2	p	I
b	3	q	J
c	4	r	K
d	5	s	L
e	6	ß	M
f	7	t	N
g	8	u	O
h	9	ü	P
i	A	v	Q
j	B	w	R
k	C	x	S
l	D	y	T
m	E	z	U

Figure II.2.2: Conversion table

In order to illustrate our solution, we continue with the example above: The German infinitives *wägen* and *legen* are encoded as follows:

#wägen => #R286F

#legen => #D686F

Whereas the representation with the ASCII character set does not guarantee a correct reverse sorting, the re-encoded variant is sorted correctly and, after decoding, presented in correct sequence according to the column “Required sorting” in Figure II.2.1.

In our research project, the lexemes of a language-part-of-speech combination are treated as a sorted set. They are sorted reversely according to the letter sequence of their lexical base in ascending order. This is not absolutely necessary for the data mining algorithm in its general version described in 2.2. In one run, a reference lexeme (cf. 2.2.3) is looked for until all of the lexemes with the current ending length are processed and only then the algorithm continues with the ones with the next higher ending length.

The following reasons show that it is nevertheless profitable to sort the lexemes:

1. This step is necessary for the display of the result and, therefore, has to be executed anyway.
2. A sorted set of lexemes can be searched more efficiently by a DBMS than an unsorted one.
3. The algorithm in Fig. II.2.5 can be optimized by setting a termination condition for finding numbers of comparison in the inner loop:
until `comparison_lexeme_ending (counter_lexeme_ending_length) <> current_lexeme_ending (counter_lexeme_ending_length)`.

2.2.2 Data structure and algorithm of the data mining concept

Our data mining concept consists of a data structure (2.2.2.1) and an algorithm (2.2.2.2). Both are formulated independently of parts of speech and, therefore, can be transferred directly to the special cases of the conjugation of verbs and the declension of nouns etc.

2.2.2.1 Data structure

The data structure is implemented with the help of the universal construct 'table' whether you use a DBMS or a spread-sheet program. The data structure comprises two tables.

Lexeme list

The core table “**Lexeme list**” is divided into a part independent of individual languages, necessary for the data mining algorithm and for post-processing (cf. 3), and into a part dependent on the individual language. The columns independent of individual languages are shown in Figure II.2.3.

Column name	Data type	Description
NO	num.	Unique number for each lexeme; is used as a primary key
LEXBASE	alphanum.	Lexical base
REVERSE	alphanum.	Lexical base in reverse order
SORT	alphanum.	Lexical base in reverse order and adapted encoding, cf. 2.2.1
TYPE1	alphanum.	Encoding of the main inflection type
TYPE2	alphanum.	Encoding of a further inflection type
LEXEME_ENDING_LENGTH	num.	Current or final lexeme ending length starting with 0
LEXEME_ENDING	alphanum.	Lexeme ending ⁴ ; cluster name after the algorithm has terminated; the value NULL means that the lexeme has not been assigned to a cluster
DISPLAY	alphanum.	Specifies if a lexeme is shown in the end result of the data analysis; is used for reductions (cf. 3)

Figure II.2.3: Description of the table “Lexeme list”

⁴ We use the term *lexeme ending* as an abbreviation of the term *ending of the lexical base of a lexeme* by, so to say, identifying a lexeme with its lexical base.

The columns *LEXEME_ENDING_LENGTH* and *LEXEME_ENDING* are filled by the data mining algorithm. The column *DISPLAY* receives the default value *P*, that is a marker to display the data record after the analysis. During post-processing, the value can be set to *N* for non-formalizable reductions or to *F* for formalizable reductions and, therefore, on not to display the data record.

Figure II.2.3 shows only the essential elements of the data structure which are available for all language-part-of-speech combinations. Further columns necessary for a specific language-part-of-speech combination can be added any time.

Inflection types

The auxiliary table “**Inflection types**”, which can be used in addition and only serves as a comment, consists of inflection types with their encoding and a pattern lexeme each. Furthermore, a special form of this table can be used to generate key forms (cf. 1.3.2.2). The IT implementation has to be described depending on each language-part-of-speech combination examined.

Figure II.2.4 shows an example of this table for the English verb.

Column name	Data type	Description
LEXBASE	alphanum.	Lexical base of a pattern verb
TYPE	alphanum.	Encoding of the inflection type; is used as a primary key
PASTTENSE	alphanum.	Past tense 1 st singular
PASTPARTICIPLE	alphanum.	Past participle

Figure II.2.4: Complete description of the table “Inflection types”

2.2.2.2 The data mining algorithm

The flow chart in Figure II.2.5 shows the data mining algorithm. A verbal description of the algorithm and a German example can be found in Holl / Behrschmidt / Kühn 2004: 57-73.

The data mining algorithm leads to homogeneous clusters all of which are disjoint⁵. This means that every lexeme is assigned to exactly one cluster. Nesting and overlapping of clusters do not occur.

As already mentioned in 1.2.1, the hash sign # is used as an initial symbol of the lexical bases. This is necessary since otherwise the algorithm would not assign many lexemes to any cluster and, therefore, it would not terminate.

These facts shall be explained with the help of an example:

The English verbs *lay* and *play* form an inhomogeneous cluster with the ending length of 3 since both have the verb ending *lay*, but differ in their conjugation types. Therefore, neither is assigned to a cluster with an ending length of 3.

After increasing the ending length to 4, the verb *play* has an ending *play* whereas the ending of the verb *lay* can not be extended any further as the current ending length is larger than the verb *lay* itself. As a consequence, the verb *lay* is no longer treated by the algorithm.

In order to cope with this fact, the hash sign # is placed in front of every infinitive as its leading character to mark its beginning. Thus the verb *#lay* is treated correctly by the algorithm and is assigned to the cluster *#lay* with ending length 4.

⁵ The intersection of two clusters is always the empty set.

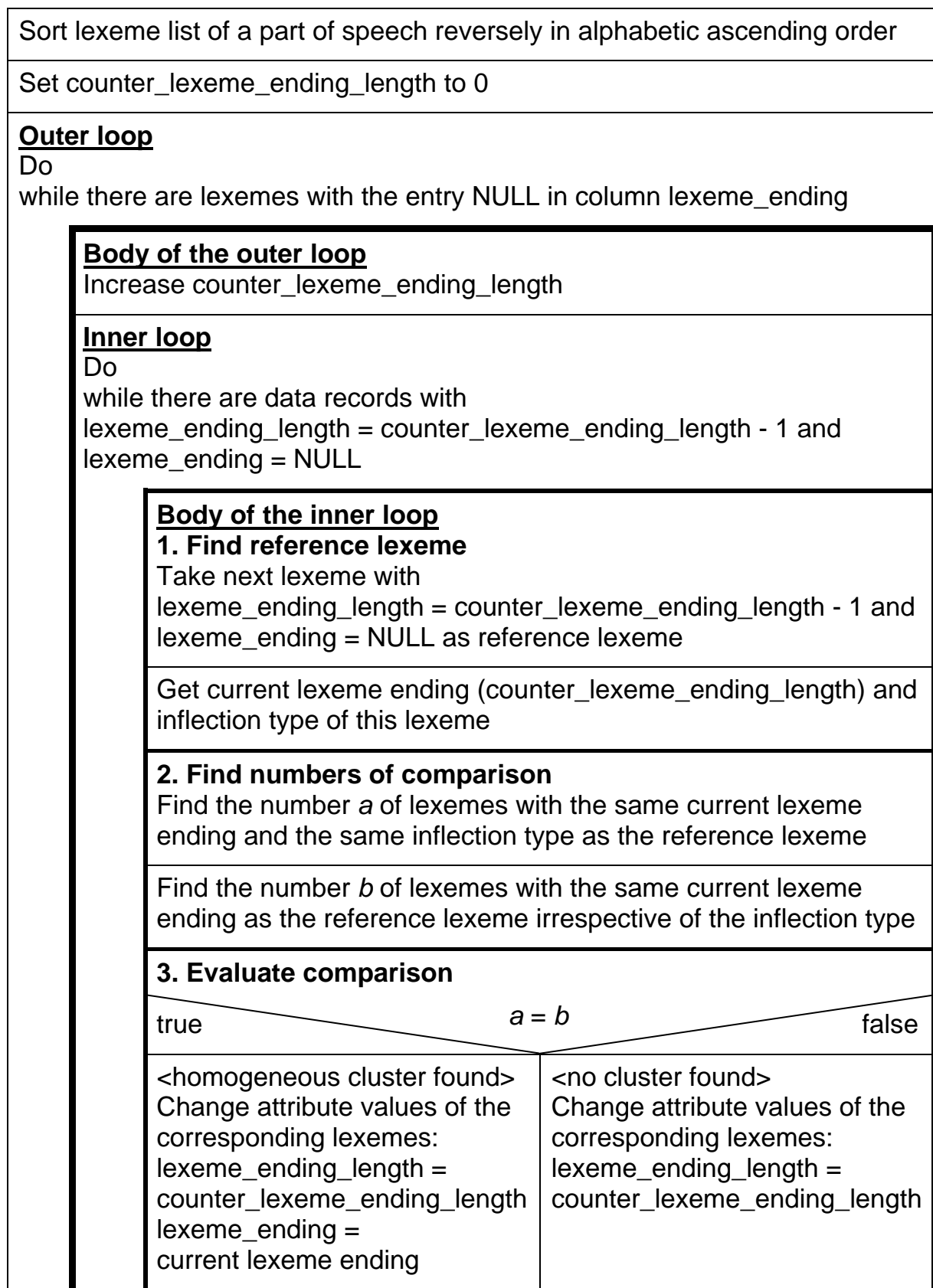


Figure II.2.5: Flow chart of the data mining algorithm

3. Post-processing of the data analysis

Post-processing is necessary for better evaluating the result of the data mining algorithm. Parts of the resulting list with little morphological information value have to be reduced. This reduction can have different aims, as for example absence of redundancy with maximum compression or usability in advanced language training (cf. Holl 2003: 118). The reduction, however, has to be done separately for every analyzed language-part-of-speech combination because many parts of it depend on the individual language.

Regarding the given language-part-of-speech combination, one can distinguish between formalizable and non-formalizable methods (Figure II.3.1): Formalizable ones are free of subjective influences and can be represented in form of an algorithm, non-formalizable ones are not completely objective and can be influenced by the knowledge and experience of the linguist. A part of the formalizable and all of the non-formalizable methods are dependent on individual languages as they can only be defined on the basis of individual language data.

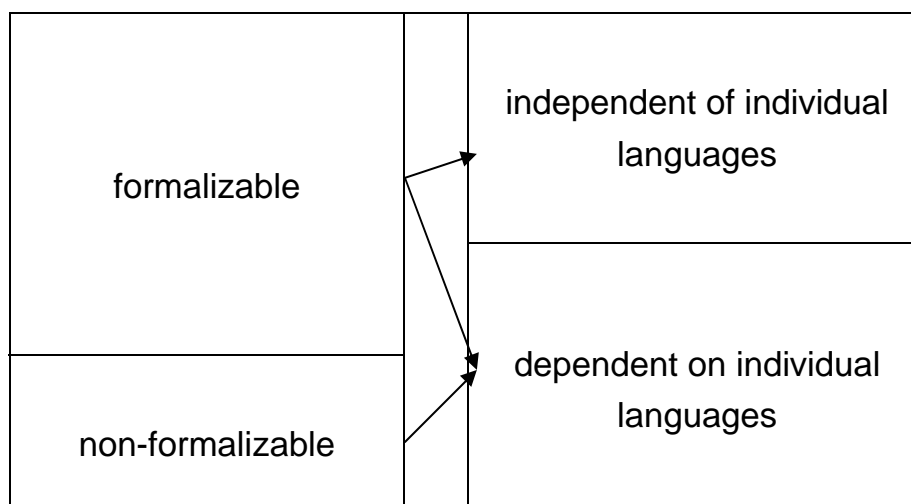


Figure II.3.1: Confrontation of formalizability and language independence

3.1 treats the typographic marking of key forms and 3.2 their reductions. 3.3 provides general comments regarding structure and usage of lexeme registers which are the result of data mining processes.

3.1 Typographic marking

Typographic marking is used to accentuate certain morphological features by means of font attributes, as for example **bold**, *italics* or underlined.

3.2 Reductions

After the execution of the data mining algorithm, the number of lexemes in some clusters is so large that the list seems to be confusing for every learner of a language. This is the main reason for significantly reducing the number of lexemes of a cluster.

3.2.1 Formalizable reductions

Formalizable reductions are reductions of the number of lexemes by means of formal methods shown in the following sections.

3.2.1.1 Reduction of prefixed lexemes in homogenous clusters

The first method to post-process the results of the data mining algorithm is the elimination of prefixed lexemes from homogenous clusters. Prefixed lexemes with the same inflection as their basic lexeme contain no linguistic information and can therefore be eliminated.

3.2.1.2 Reduction in homogenous clusters

The method described in 3.2.1.1 can not only be used for prefixed lexemes in homogenous clusters but also for homogenous clusters of “regularly inflecting” lexemes. This method, however, should only be used regarding lexemes without alternating stems to eliminate possible doubts of a learner of a language from the very beginning. A formalizable reduction could even completely remove clusters of regular lexemes from the lexeme register. This is possible without loss of information, as lexemes which are not listed always inflect regularly or are prefixed lexemes of basic lexemes in the register.

Homogeneous clusters which only comprise a single basic lexeme and its prefixed lexemes (or only a single prefixed lexeme) can always be given the

name of the lexical base of this (basic) lexeme. As this description does not contain any linguistic information, **the names of such one-lexeme clusters are not displayed** in the lexeme registers of this book.

3.2.1.3 Reduction in basic clusters

After the first run of the data mining algorithm, many homogeneous clusters show the same morphological features although they are not directly next to each other and interrupted by lexemes with different morphological features. These clusters belong to inflection types with many lexemes and are therefore joined to so-called basic clusters. They correspond to the concept of regular conjugation classes usually found in grammar books.

Every basic cluster is determined by two properties: the combination of an unequivocally defined lexeme ending (for the terminology cf. footnote 4 in 2.2.2.1) and an inflection type. For reasons of transparency, basic clusters should be disjoint, that is, not nested and not overlapping.

In order to understand basic clusters in more detail, we refine the verbal description above and introduce the concept of **connected subsets of an ordered basic set**. In mathematical set theory, a (path-)connected subset in general is a set where any two elements can be joined with a path which is entirely contained in the subset itself; connected ordered subsets do not have any gaps, non-connected ordered subsets consist of several components which are not neighbored. In our context, we only consider the special type of reversely ordered alphabet sets.

For the following definitions, we always assume some given language-part-of-speech combination, that is, some set of reversely ordered lexemes (set of lexemes reversely ordered regarding their lexical bases), as the **ordered basic set**.

An **alphabet set** (a subset of the ordered basic set) contains all of the lexemes of the connected ordered basic set which possess a certain **alphabetic property** (e.g. which have a certain ending). As our investigation is based

upon reverse similarity, the alphabetic properties will always aim at the trailing letters of lexical bases.

Example: The alphabet set $\sim e$ comprises all of the lexemes which end in $-e$. The alphabet set $\sim e \setminus \sim oe$, comprises all of the lexemes ending in $-e$ without those ending in $-oe$.

As the basic set itself is ordered, each of its subsets is ordered. Therefore, an alphabet set is always ordered. It is **connected** if and only if it is not interrupted, that is, if it has the form of an **alphabet interval** (in our context briefly interval; cf. an interval of numbers).

As common trailing letters, that is, intervals, are in the focus of our project, we define **clusters** (not basic clusters!) as **connected alphabetic sets**.

A **non-connected** alphabet set is a **union of alphabet intervals**.

Any lexeme ending corresponds to an interval.

Example: The ending $-e$ corresponds to the interval $[-ae, -ze]$ which represents a connected alphabet set $\sim e$. The alphabet set $\sim e \setminus \sim oe$, is not connected as it is the union of the two separate intervals $[-ae, -ne]$ and $[-pe, -ze]$. Alphabet sets described with joker characters, such as C for consonant graphemes, are never connected, e.g. $\sim Ce$ which consists of all the lexemes ending in $-e$ preceded by a consonant grapheme.

Regarding this new background, we can refine our concept of a **homogeneous cluster** (cf. I.2.1). A homogeneous cluster is described with the combination of a certain **alphabetic property** (always a certain lexeme ending, that is, an interval) and a certain **morphological property** (an **inflection type**). Homogeneous clusters are **not interrupted** by lexemes with other inflection types Therefore:

Homogeneous clusters are always connected.

A **basic cluster** is described with the combination of a certain **alphabetic property** (the **alphabetic basic cluster property**; e.g. a lexeme ending) and a certain **morphological property** (an **inflection type**). A basic cluster consists of all of the lexemes which possess both of the two properties. It is

the union of homogeneous clusters with the same inflection type not all of which are neighbored, that is, which are **interrupted** by lexemes with other inflection types which lie between (outside) the homogeneous clusters. Therefore:

Basic clusters are always morphologically homogeneous and never connected.

In other words:

Connected morphologically homogeneous clusters are briefly called homogeneous clusters.

Non-connected morphologically homogeneous clusters are called basic clusters.

We already excluded nested and overlapping basic clusters. Nevertheless, we need a concept to describe some sort of embedding, a frequent necessity which is now illustrated with an example: Most of the English verbs ending in *-e* are regular and drop the *e* in the *ing*-form; their inflection type is *reg / -e* (cf. part III for details). Therefore, a basic cluster (*~e, reg / -e*) is useful. Most of the English verbs ending in *-oe*, however, do not drop the *e* in the *ing*-form; they are just regular and belong to the inflection type *reg*. The definition of a basic cluster (*~oe, reg*) appears as useful as well (cf. Part III for details). How can this situation be combined with the requirement of disjoint basic clusters?

We now introduce the two formal concepts to deal with this situation adequately.

The **basic cluster area** of a basic cluster consists of all of the lexemes which possess the alphabetic basic cluster property with no respect to the inflection type. That is, the alphabetic property is kept whereas the morphological property is dropped.

Basic cluster areas are never morphologically homogeneous.

Basic cluster areas can be connected or non-connected.

Examples: The basic cluster area *~e* is connected as it corresponds to one interval whereas *~e \ ~oe*, that is, the lexemes ending in *-e* without those

ending in *-oe*, is not connected as it corresponds to the union of two separate intervals:

[*-ae*, *-ne*] and [*-pe*, *-ze*].

Remark: The cluster area of a homogeneous cluster is always equal to the corresponding homogeneous cluster itself as homogeneous clusters are connected, that is, not interrupted by lexemes with the same alphabetic property and a different morphological property.

We can now formulate the restriction of nested and overlapping basic clusters more precisely:

Any pair of basic clusters has to be disjoint and any pair of basic cluster areas should be disjoint.

Exceptions with overlapping basic cluster areas are the Swedish nouns ending in *-ande* and *-an* (cf. Part IV for details).

The **connected closure of a basic cluster (of a basic cluster area)** is the lexeme interval defined with the leftmost and the rightmost lexeme of the basic cluster area (of the basic cluster area of the basic cluster):

Connected closures are never morphologically homogeneous and always connected.

Example: The connected closure of $\sim e \mid \sim oe$ is $\sim e$.

clusters are marked. If intended, even an entire basic cluster can be reduced to only one lexeme.

3.2.2 Non-formalizable reductions

Non-formalizable reductions can be influenced by the knowledge and the experience of the linguist (cf. II.3). In the course of this book, non-formalizable reductions are omitted to keep the described reductions transparent, but we will show some examples below.

Joining one-lexeme clusters to inhomogeneous clusters is an example of a non-formalizable reduction. In this case, all irregular basic lexemes have to be listed explicitly to guarantee the usability of the lexeme register, as described in 3.3.

Clusters containing lexemes with two inflection types cannot be reduced in a formalizable way. Otherwise lexemes of this type would be left out, since a reduction algorithm could not automatically respect them in homogeneous regular clusters. The linguist can also make the reduction in a way that one or two regular and all of the verbs with two conjugation types remain.

3.3 Use of the resulting lexeme register

The result of the data analysis is not some partial linguistic information, but a comprehensive overview covering the entire morphological system examined. It also provides a basis for further linguistic investigations.

In 3.3.1, instructions are given how to use a lexeme register. 3.3.2 shows ways how to obtain linguistic information from it.

3.3.1 Assigning an arbitrary lexeme to its paradigm cluster

As a principle, a lexeme register cannot claim completeness and has to be reduced as described in 3.2. Therefore, a certain procedure for the assignment of not explicitly listed lexemes to (basic or homogeneous) clusters is necessary.

The assignment follows this pattern:

1. Basic lexemes are assigned to the (basic or homogeneous) cluster whose name has the longest reverse matching. **The assigned lexeme has to be at least as long as the name of the cluster**, for example the regular English verb *peak* cannot be assigned to the irregular cluster *speak*. If the cluster is a one-lexeme cluster (whose name is not displayed; cf. 3.2.1.2), no other lexeme can be assigned to it.

Example (Figure II.3.3): *fish* is assigned to the homogeneous cluster *~sh*.

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
...				
sh	reg / +e	dish	dished	dished
	reg / +e	wish	wished	wished
...				

Figure II.3.3: Extract 1 from a reduced English verb register

2. **Prefixed lexemes have to be regarded in the form with a hyphenated prefix** and are otherwise treated as basic lexemes.

Example (Figure II.3.4): *mis_lay* has to be represented in hyphenated form and cannot be assigned to the cluster *slay*, but to the cluster *#lay*.

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
...				
<i>#lay</i>	ay-ai-ai / D	lay	laid	laid
<i>/lay</i>	reg	allay	allayed	allayed
<i>elay</i>	reg	relay	relayed	relayed
<i>flay</i>	reg	flay	flayed	flayed
<i>play</i>	reg	play	played	played
<i>rlay</i>	reg	parlay	parlayed	parlayed
<i>slay</i>	ay-ew-ai / n	slay	slew	slain
...				

Figure II.3.4: Extract 2 from a reduced English verb register

3. **Only prefixed lexemes with the basic lexeme *xyz* (and the basic lexeme *xyz* itself) can be assigned to a cluster with the name *#xyz***, that is, a one-lexeme cluster (whose name is not displayed; cf. 3.2.1.2). This only happens if the prefixed lexemes do not appear explicitly in the register.

Example (Figure II.3.4): *in_lay* is assigned to the cluster *#lay* since it is a prefixed verb of *lay*. It has, therefore, the same inflection type as *lay*. The verbs *splay* and *display* are not prefixed verbs of *lay* and cannot be assigned to the cluster *#lay*, but to the cluster *play*.

The assignment rules 1, 2 and 3 always lead to an unequivocal result as long as clusters are consequently kept disjoint (cf. 2.2.2.2).

3.3.2 Gaining linguistic information from the lexeme register

Among others, the following possibilities are available to gain linguistic information from the data mining results:

1. Establishing a complete list of homogenous clusters with “irregular” lexemes (cf. Holl 2002).
2. Acquiring an overview of the correlations regarding morphological features within the entire system of a language-part-of-speech combination.

In our analysis, we only consider the first possibility.

Part III.

Data Mining of the Inflectional-Morphological System of the English Verb

Contents Part III

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Part II deals with basic considerations and decisions as well as definitions valid for the entire research project. Part III contains the analysis of the English verbs. The structure as well as the definitions of Part II are used and expanded. Chapter 1 deals with the preparatory part of the data mining process. Chapter 2 shows the execution of the data mining algorithm. In Chapter 3, the post-processing of its result is examined and Chapter 4 contains the final verb register.

1 Pre-processing of the data analysis

In 1.1, the graphemic representation is discussed. 1.2 describes conventions differing from the standard orthography and 1.3 treats the gathering of linguistic data in detail. In 1.4, delimitations towards syntax and lexicon are explained. 1.5 informs about key features and inflection types of the English verbs. 1.6 introduces derivation rules and their exceptions and 1.7 explains the treatment of verbs with two conjugation types.

1.1 Representation of linguistic objects

As explained in detail in II.1.1, we confine ourselves to the graphemic representation. Foundation for the analysis of the English verb morphology is American English (AE) as well as British English (BE). Verb compositions that are written separately, for example *go away*, *set up* and *break off*, are not part of the analysis.

1.2 Modified orthographic conventions

This section is based on II.1.2. In 1.2.1, the treatment of the beginning of lexical bases is explained. In 1.2.2, the prefix treatment in the English verbal system is shown.

1.2.1 Treatment of the beginning of lexical bases

Infinitive beginnings are treated in accordance with the conventions defined in II.1.2.1. Therefore, all of the verbs are represented in their infinitives with the preceding hash sign #: *#run*, *#jump*, *#walk*.

1.2.2 Prefix treatment

Prefix treatment is explained in II.1.2.2 in detail. An English verb is called prefixed if it is purely formally separable in prefix and basic verb from a synchronic point of view. As the hyphen is a normal letter, we have to use another symbol to separate prefixes from the basic verb. Due to Excel sorting conventions (cf. 2.1), we use the underscore.

1.2.2.1 Conjugation differences of prefixed verbs

Differences in conjugation between basic verbs and prefixed verbs do not occur frequently in English. One of the few examples is *lay – laid – laid* and *be|lay – belayed – belayed* (cf. Fig. II.1.3).

1.3 Gathering of linguistic data

While II.1.3 generally informs about the possibilities of gathering linguistic data, the following Section 1.3 is dedicated to the English verbs. 1.3.1 deals with gathering verbs. In 1.3.2, the definition of key features is explained.

1.3.1 Gathering of lexemes

This section introduces the resources and outlines the process of gathering linguistic data about English verbs.

1.3.1.1 Basic morphological works and grammar books

For lack of better literature, the book *Langenscheidt Verb-Tabellen Englisch* (Einberger 2000) serves as a basis for creating a database. Since neither a reverse dictionary with conjugation data (cf. II.1.3.1.1) nor a complete alphabetical lexeme list with conjugation data (II.1.3.1.2) exists for English

verbs, we pragmatically choose Einberger's incomplete alphabetical lexeme list with conjugation data (II.1.3.1.3). It is possible to use this source as it is up to date and its list of irregular verbs is comparatively complete. In addition, the books *Basiswissen Englisch Verben* (Goulding 1998) and *Unregelmäßige Verben Englisch schnell kapiert* (Elfers 2000) were used. Due to differences in American and British English, every verb is looked up in *Webster's new encyclopedic dictionary* (1993), *Oxford dictionary of English* (Soanes 2001) and, in cases of doubt, in the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* (Pearsall 2001). *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (11th edition 2005) was used as an additional source. Further irregularities are found in the grammar books *An A-Z of English grammar and usage* (Leech 1996), *A comprehensive grammar of the English language* (Quirk 1985) under the headline "spelling variations", and only in *The Cambridge Grammar of the English language* (Huddleston 2002) under the headline "inflectional morphology".

1.3.1.2 Comparison with lists of irregular verbs

As already mentioned, there is only an incomplete lexeme list available as a basis for the analysis. Therefore, it is necessary to check this preliminary list for completeness and correctness of the conjugation data by comparing it with other lists of irregular verbs. For this purpose, the following lists from the internet are used:

Wikipedia (http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary_Appendix:Irregular_Verbs),
Englishpage (<http://www.englishpage.com/irregularverbs/irregularverbs.html>)

1.3.1.3 Extension from reverse dictionaries

The irregular verb list, created from basic morphological works, grammar books and lists of irregular verbs, is expanded with the help of reverse dictionaries. The reverse dictionary used (Muthmann 1999) contains infinitive, ing-form and 3rd sg present tense. Therefore, the reverse dictionary provides three possibilities of extension:

- addition of conjugational features
- addition of irregular verbs

- addition of regular verbs

Since regular verbs do not contain any linguistic information, only the ones reversely similar to irregular verbs are listed.

It is not our objective to provide a register containing all of the regular verbs, but irregular verbs with their regular, reversely similar neighbors.

The books *Bernstein's Reverse dictionary* (Bernstein / Wagner 1982), *The Oxford reverse dictionary* (Edmonds 2002) and *Reader's Digest reverse dictionary* (Kahn 1991) are also titled as reverse dictionaries. They, however, do not list words in reverse order, but instead "... list an array of meanings alphabetically and give you the words" (Bernstein / Wagner 1982: vii).

1.3.2 Recording of key forms

Digital files are copied to an Excel file and manually extended from paper sources.

1.4 Delimitations

This section transfers the delimitations in comparison to syntax and lexicon from II.1.4 to the English verbs.

1.4.1 Delimitations in comparison to the syntax

As mentioned in Part II, we only consider synthetic (single-word) forms.

1.4.2 Delimitations in comparison to the lexicon

As English analytic verb forms are always formed regularly, there is no reason for consulting any dictionary beyond the data presented in the verb register in Chapter 4.

1.5 Key features and inflection types

This section explains the selection of key features (1.5.1), lists the inflection types and explains their encoding (1.5.2). Phonetic-orthographic specialties are explained in 1.5.3. The synthetic verb forms are presented in Figure III.1.1. All of them are considered in our research project.

Infinitive	ing-form	Past participle
<i>fear</i>	<i>fearing</i>	<i>feared</i>
<i>sing</i>	<i>singing</i>	<i>sung</i>
Present tense	Past tense	
<i>I fear etc.</i>	<i>I feared etc.</i>	
<i>I sing etc.</i>	<i>I sang etc.</i>	

Figure III.1.1: Synthetic verb forms

1.5.1 Key features

In the description of the English verbal system, the selection of infinitive, past tense and past participle is traditionally used as key forms (principal parts). In our analysis, they are presented according to the following pattern:

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
<i>fear</i>	<i>feared</i>	<i>feared</i>
<i>sing</i>	<i>sang</i>	<i>sung</i>

Further information, for example comments and conjugation types, is added in 4 in extra columns. In order to keep the register transparent, the key forms are always displayed together in a block.

1.5.2 Inflection types

Regarding the analysis of the English verbs, mnemonic encoding as well as explicit listing of key forms (cf. II.1.5.2) is used for marking the morphological features. The former is more efficient for processing the analysis as it offers a compact representation of the morphological features and still remains readable for the user. The latter guarantees the learner of a language the greatest benefit because he is explicitly shown the conjugation patterns.

In the definition of the basic inflection types, we confine ourselves to morphological criteria that can be found out unambiguously on a synchronic basis and we define according to current grammar books:

Regular verbs have

1. the ending *-ed* in past tense and past participle,
2. only regular phonetic-orthographic specialties,
3. no stem vowel alternation.

Irregular verbs

1. do not have the ending *-ed* in past tense and past participle,
2. can have regular phonetic-orthographic specialties,
3. can have stem vowel alternation or a constant stem vowel.

Therefore, verbs are at first distinguished by marking the regular ones with the abbreviation **reg**, the irregular ones with the behavior of their stem vowel, for example **i-i-i** (*bid – bid – bid*) or **i-a-u** (*swim – swam – swum*). Since this

information is not sufficient as a unique type classification, further indications have to be added:

- phonetic-orthographic specialties (1.5.2.1)
- the type of the past participle only for irregular verbs (1.5.2.2)

In general, the conjugation types are encoded according to the following pattern:

reg [/ phonetic-orthographic specialties]

vowel alternation / specialties of the past participle [/ phonetic-orthographic specialties]

1.5.2.1 Marking phonetic-orthographic specialties

The phonetic-orthographic specialties (cf. 1.5.3) are indicated as follows (*C* stands for a consonant, *V* for a vowel):

- **CC** marks verbs which end in *-VC* and have a graphic consonant gemination at least in the ing-form; “at least” means that irregular verbs (*bid*, *swim*) geminate only in the ing-form, regular ones (*beg*) in past tense and past participle as well (cf. 1.5.3.1);
- **+e** marks verbs which have an *e*-insertion in the 3rd sg present tense (*catch*) (cf. 1.5.3.2);
- **ie(Cy)** marks verbs which end in *-Cy* in the infinitive and replace the *y* by *ie* in the 3rd sg present tense (*fly*, *dry*) (cf. 1.5.3.3);
y(Cie) marks verbs which end in *-Cie* in the infinitive and replace the *ie* by *y* in the ing-form (*tie*) (cf. 1.5.3.3);
- **-e** marks verbs which end in *-e* and drop the *e* at least in the ing-form; “at least” means that irregular verbs (*hide*) drop the *e* only in the ing-form, regular ones (*bake*) in past tense and past participle as well (and then add *-ed*) (cf. 1.5.3.4);

- parentheses () can be added to all of the rules above and mark the optional application of the rule.

Exact explanations for phonetic-orthographic specialties can be found in 1.5.3.

1.5.2.2 Marking specialties of the past participle

1. Irregular verbs which end in *-d* or *-t* in the past participle, but only if *d/t* is added to the infinitive or infinitive *d* is replaced by *t*, are marked with **D**¹:

- *d/t* is added to the infinitive:

hear – heard – heard ea-ea-ea / D

mean – meant – meant ea-ea-ea / D

- infinitive *d* is replaced by *t*:

build – built – built i-i-i / D

- *d/t* replaces another letter of the infinitive:

make – made – made a-a-a / D

2. Irregular verbs which add *-n* in the past participle are marked with **n**:

beat – beat – beaten ea-ea-ea / n

bite – bit – bitten i-i-i / n

choose – chose – chosen oo-o-o / n

3. Irregular verbs which do not add any letter in the past participle (neither *d/t* nor *n* is added to the infinitive) are marked with **0**:

sing – sang – sung i-a-u / 0

spread – spread – spread ea-ea-ea / 0

strike – struck – struck i-u-u / 0

¹ D stands for a dental grapheme which can be *d* or *t*.

1.5.2.3 Inflection types of regular verbs

Inflection type	Infinitive (key form)	ing / 3 rd sg (derived forms)	Past tense (key form)	Past participle (key form)
reg	<i>delay</i>		<i>delayed</i>	<i>delayed</i>
reg / CC	<i>rob</i>	<i>robbing</i>	<i>robbed</i>	<i>robbed</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>model</i>	<i>modeling</i> <i>modelling</i>	<i>modeled</i> (AE) <i>modelled</i> (BE)	<i>modeled</i> (AE) <i>modelled</i> (BE)
reg / CC +e	<i>quiz</i>	<i>quizzing</i> <i>quizzes</i>	<i>quizzed</i>	<i>quizzed</i>
reg / (CC) +e	<i>focus</i>	<i>focusing</i> <i>focussing</i> <i>focuses</i> <i>focusses</i>	<i>focused</i> <i>focussed</i>	<i>focused</i> <i>focussed</i>
reg / +e	<i>kiss</i>	<i>kisses</i>	<i>kissed</i>	<i>kissed</i>
reg / (+e)	—	—	—	—
reg / -e	<i>argue</i>	<i>arguing</i>	<i>argued</i>	<i>argued</i>
reg / (-e)	<i>age</i>	<i>ageing, aging</i>	<i>aged</i>	<i>aged</i>
reg / ie(Cy)	<i>study</i>	<i>studies</i>	<i>studied</i>	<i>studied</i>
reg / (ie(Cy))	—	—	—	—
reg / y(Cie)	<i>die</i>	<i>dying</i>	<i>died</i>	<i>died</i>
reg / (y(Cie))	<i>hie</i>	<i>hieing, hying</i>	<i>hied</i>	<i>hied</i>

1.5.2.4 Inflection types of irregular verbs

Inflection type	Infinitive (key form)	ing / 3 rd sg (derived forms)	Past tense (key form)	Past participle (key form)
a-a-a / 0	<i>cast</i>		<i>cast</i>	<i>cast</i>
a-a-a / D / -e	<i>make</i>	<i>making</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>made</i>
a-au-au / D / +e	<i>catch</i>	<i>catches</i>	<i>caught</i>	<i>caught</i>
a-e-a / n	<i>fall</i>		<i>fell</i>	<i>fallen</i>
a-o-o / n / -e	<i>a_wake</i>	<i>awaking</i>	<i>awoke</i>	<i>awoken</i>
a-oo-a / n / -e	<i>take</i>	<i>taking</i>	<i>took</i>	<i>taken</i>
a-oo-oo / 0	<i>stand</i>		<i>stood</i>	<i>stood</i>

Inflection type	Infinitive (key form)	ing / 3 rd sg (derived forms)	Past tense (key form)	Past participle (key form)
a-ou	<i>can</i>		<i>could</i>	–
a-u-u / 0	<i>hang</i>		<i>hung</i>	<i>hung</i>
aw-ew-aw / n	<i>draw</i>		<i>drew</i>	<i>drawn</i>
ay-ai-ai / D	<i>lay</i>		<i>laid</i>	<i>laid</i>
ay-ew-ai / n	<i>slay</i>		<i>slew</i>	<i>slain</i>
ay-i	<i>may</i>		<i>might</i>	–
ea-a-ea / n	<i>eat</i>		<i>ate</i>	<i>eaten</i>
ea-au-au / D / +e	<i>teach</i>	<i>teaches</i>	<i>taught</i>	<i>taught</i>
ea-ea-ea / 0	<i>spread</i>		<i>spread</i>	<i>spread</i>
ea-ea-ea / D	<i>mean</i>		<i>meant</i>	<i>meant</i>
ea-ea-ea / n	<i>beat</i>		<i>beat</i>	<i>beaten</i>
ea-e-e / 0	<i>lead</i>		<i>led</i>	<i>led</i>
ea-e-e / D / -e	<i>leave</i>	<i>leaving</i>	<i>left</i>	<i>left</i>
e-a-ee / n	<i>be</i>		<i>was</i>	<i>been</i>
ea-o-o / n	<i>break</i>		<i>broke</i>	<i>broken</i>
ea-o-o / n / -e	<i>weave</i>	<i>weaving</i>	<i>wove</i>	<i>woven</i>
ee-aw-ee / n	<i>see</i>		<i>saw</i>	<i>seen</i>
e-e-e / 0 / CC	<i>let</i>	<i>letting</i>	<i>let</i>	<i>let</i>
e-e-e / D	<i>bend</i>		<i>bent</i>	<i>bent</i>
ee-e-e / 0	<i>feed</i>		<i>fed</i>	<i>fed</i>
ee-e-e / D	<i>keep</i>		<i>kept</i>	<i>kept</i>
ee-o-o / n / -e	<i>freeze</i>	<i>freezing</i>	<i>froze</i>	<i>frozen</i>
ee-ou-ou / D	<i>seek</i>		<i>sought</i>	<i>sought</i>
e-o-o / 0 / CC	<i>get</i>	<i>getting</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>got</i>
e-o-o / D	<i>sell</i>		<i>sold</i>	<i>sold</i>
e-o-o / n / CC	<i>be_get</i>	<i>begetting</i>	<i>begot</i>	<i>begotten</i>
i-a-a / 0 / CC	<i>sit</i>	<i>sitting</i>	<i>sat</i>	<i>sat</i>
i-a-i / 0 / CC	<i>bid</i>	<i>bidding</i>	<i>bade</i>	<i>bid</i>
i-a-i / n / CC	<i>for_bid</i>	<i>forbidding</i>	<i>forbade</i>	<i>forbidden</i>
i-a-i / n / -e	<i>give</i>	<i>giving</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>given</i>
i-a-u / 0	<i>sing</i>		<i>sang</i>	<i>sung</i>
i-a-u / 0 / CC	<i>swim</i>	<i>swimming</i>	<i>swam</i>	<i>swum</i>

Inflection type	Infinitive (key form)	ing / 3rd sg (derived forms)	Past tense (key form)	Past participle (key form)
ie-ay-ai / n / y(Cie)	<i>lie</i>	<i>lying</i>	<i>lay</i>	<i>lain</i>
i-i-i / 0 / CC	<i>bid</i>	<i>bidding</i>	<i>bid</i>	<i>bid</i>
i-i-i / 0 / -e	<i>slide</i>	<i>sliding</i>	<i>slid</i>	<i>slid</i>
i-i-i / D	<i>build</i>		<i>built</i>	<i>built</i>
i-i-i / n / -e	<i>bite</i>	<i>biting</i>	<i>bit</i>	<i>bitten</i>
i-o-i / n / -e	<i>write</i>	<i>writing</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>written</i>
i-o-o / 0 / CC	<i>win</i>	<i>winning</i>	<i>won</i>	<i>won</i>
i-o-o / 0 / -e	<i>2shine</i>	<i>shining</i>	<i>shone</i>	<i>shone</i>
i-ou	<i>will</i>		<i>would</i>	
i-ou-ou / 0	<i>find</i>		<i>found</i>	<i>found</i>
i-ou-ou / D	<i>think</i>		<i>thought</i>	<i>thought</i>
i-u-u / 0	<i>cling</i>		<i>clung</i>	<i>clung</i>
i-u-u / 0 / CC	<i>dig</i>	<i>digging</i>	<i>dug</i>	<i>dug</i>
i-u-u / 0 / -e	<i>strike</i>	<i>striking</i>	<i>struck</i>	<i>struck</i>
o-a-o / 0 / -e	<i>come</i>	<i>coming</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>come</i>
o-e-e / 0	<i>hold</i>		<i>held</i>	<i>held</i>
o-e-o / n / +e	<i>go</i>	<i>goes</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>gone</i>
oe-o-o / D	<i>shoe</i>		<i>shod</i>	<i>shod</i>
o-i-o / n / +e	<i>do</i>	<i>does</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>done</i>
o-o-o / 0	<i>2cost</i>		<i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>
o-o-o / D / -e	<i>lose</i>	<i>losing</i>	<i>lost</i>	<i>lost</i>
oo-o-o / 0	<i>shoot</i>		<i>shot</i>	<i>shot</i>
oo-o-o / n / -e	<i>choose</i>	<i>choosing</i>	<i>chose</i>	<i>chosen</i>
ow-ew-ow / n	<i>know</i>		<i>knew</i>	<i>known</i>
u-a-u / 0 / CC	<i>run</i>	<i>running</i>	<i>ran</i>	<i>run</i>
u-u	<i>must</i>		<i>must</i>	–
u-u-u / 0	<i>hurt</i>		<i>hurt</i>	<i>hurt</i>
u-u-u / 0 / CC	<i>put</i>	<i>putting</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>
uy-ou-ou / D	<i>buy</i>		<i>bought</i>	<i>bought</i>
y-ew-ow / n / ie(Cy)	<i>2fly</i>	<i>flies</i>	<i>flew</i>	<i>flown</i>

1.5.3 Phonetic-orthographic specialties

1.5.3.1 Consonant gemination

CC marks verbs that have graphic gemination which occurs in the following cases:

- **b:** verbs that end in *-CVb* and have graphic gemination, e.g. *rob – robbing – robbed – robbed*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature;
- **c:** verbs that end in *-CVc* and have graphic gemination in the form of *-CVck*, e.g. *frolic – frolicking – frolicked – frolicked*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature;
- **d:** verbs that end in *-CVd* and have graphic gemination, examples *kid – kidding – kidded – kidded*, *bid – bidding – bid – bid*;
- **f:** there are no verbs that end in *-CVf*;
- **g:** verbs that end in *-CVg* and have graphic gemination, examples *drag – dragging – dragged – dragged*, *dig – digging – dug – dug*;
- **k:** verbs that end in *-CVk* and have graphic gemination, example *trek – trekking – trekked – trekked*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature;
- **l:** verbs that end in *-CVl* and have graphic gemination; example *gel – gelling – gelled – gelled*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature;
- **m:** verbs that end in *-CVm* and have graphic gemination, examples *rim – rimming – rimmed – rimmed*, *swim – swimming – swam – swum*;
- **n:** verbs that end in *-CVn* and have graphic gemination, examples *sun – sunning – sunned – sunned*, *run – running – ran – run*;
- **p:** verbs that end in *-CVp* and have graphic gemination, example *stop – stopping – stopped – stopped*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature;

- **r**: verbs that end in *-CVr* and have graphic gemination, example *bar* – *barring* – *barred* – *barred*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature;
- **s**: verbs that end in *-CVs* and have graphic gemination, example *gas* – *gassing* – *gassed* – *gassed*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature;
- **t**: verbs that end in *-CVt* and have graphic gemination, examples *bat* – *batting* – *batted* – *batted*, *let* – *letting* – *let* – *let*;
- **z**: verbs that end in *-CVz* and have graphic gemination, example *quiz* – *quizzing* – *quizzed*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature.

All of these sets will be described as basic clusters with the inflection type *reg / CC* as they are not connected (cf. 3.2.1).

In the case of consonant gemination, the indicator *CC* is added to the conjugation type description no matter whether the verb is regular or irregular. Irregular verbs have consonant gemination only in the *ing*-form, regular verbs additionally in the key forms past tense and past participle.

Consonant gemination is regular for monosyllabic basic verbs with the graphemic form *(C)CVC* and their prefixed verbs in the cases of the trailing consonant graphemes mentioned. The graphemic form is decisive as, for instance, *look* has a short stressed vowel on the phonetic level, but does not geminate. There are not any exceptions besides verbs ending in *-CVs*, such as *bus*, which need not geminate (contradictions between different dictionaries occur). This rule applies even in those cases where only prefixed verbs exist and the monosyllabic basic verb is extinct, such as *be_gin*, *oc_cur*.

The consonant graphemes *h* (*hurrah*), *w* (*draw*), *y* (*enjoy*) and *x* (marks two phonetic consonants *k + s*, *fix*) are never geminated; *f* (*sniff*) only and *s* (*miss*) mostly appear already geminated in the infinitives.

Exceptions and differences between AE and BE only arise in the case of disyllabic basic verbs of the form *(C)(C)V(C)(C)VC*. The form *CVVC* can only

have gemination if both of the two vowel graphemes stand for separate vowel phones in neighbored syllables, that is, if the syllable boundary is between them.

- VV marks two syllables: *dial, fuel*
- VV marks one syllable: *reveal, coal, mail, veil, boil, cool*

The standard rule is:

The trailing consonant is only geminated in the case of stress on the last syllable (this is not evident from the written form), except for *l*:

BE geminates *l* even if there is no stress on the last syllable: *modelling*

AE geminates *l* only if there is stress on the last syllable: *modeling*

This phenomenon is marked with (CC).

In general, BE has the tendency to geminate disyllabic verbs as well whereas AE rejects gemination in this case. There are a few exceptions of this rule in the case of trailing *l, g, p, s* (contradictions between different dictionaries occur). Only verbs ending in *-Vc* are always geminated independent of the number of syllables and AE/BE.

In order to exclude doubts, the following table shows a list of the at least disyllabic basic verbs with graphic consonant gemination. Monosyllabic verbs with exceptions are displayed as well. Prefixed verbs are only listed if there is no basic verb or the prefixation is not clear from a synchronic point of view. The stressed vowel is marked with a dot in the infinitive. Such a list can never comprise all of the verbs of a given type, but we try to present the disyllabic verbs ending in *-l* with necessary or optional gemination as completely as possible.

Infl. type	Infinitive	ing-form	Past tense	Past participle
reg / CC	<i>shel_lac</i>	<i>shellacking</i>	<i>shellacked</i>	<i>shellacked</i>
reg / CC	<i>tar_mac</i>	<i>tarmacking</i>	<i>tarmacked</i>	<i>tarmacked</i>
reg / CC	<i>bivouac</i>	<i>bivouacking</i>	<i>bivouacked</i>	<i>bivouacked</i>
reg / CC	<i>traffic</i>	<i>trafficking</i>	<i>trafficked</i>	<i>trafficked</i>
reg / CC	<i>frollic</i>	<i>frollicking</i>	<i>frollicked</i>	<i>frollicked</i>
reg / CC	<i>mimic</i>	<i>mimicking</i>	<i>mimicked</i>	<i>mimicked</i>
reg / CC	<i>panic</i>	<i>panicking</i>	<i>panicked</i>	<i>panicked</i>
reg / CC	<i>picnic</i>	<i>picnicking</i>	<i>picnicked</i>	<i>picnicked</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>arc</i>	<i>arcing</i> <i>arcking</i>	<i>arced</i> <i>arcked</i>	<i>arced</i> <i>arcked</i>
reg / CC	<i>humbug</i>	<i>humberging</i>	<i>humberged</i>	<i>humberged</i>
reg / CC	<i>cabal</i>	<i>caballing</i>	<i>caballed</i>	<i>caballed</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>medal</i>	<i>medaling</i> (AE) <i>medalling</i> (BE)	<i>medaled</i> (AE) <i>medalled</i> (BE)	<i>medaled</i> (AE) <i>medalled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>pedal</i>	<i>pedaling</i> (AE) <i>pedalling</i> (BE)	<i>pedaled</i> (AE) <i>pedalled</i> (BE)	<i>pedaled</i> (AE) <i>pedalled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>marshal</i> <i>marshall</i>	<i>marshaling</i> (AE) <i>marshalling</i> (BE)	<i>marshaled</i> (AE) <i>marshalled</i> (BE)	<i>marshaled</i> (AE) <i>marshalled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>dial</i>	<i>dialing</i> (AE) <i>dialling</i> (BE)	<i>dialed</i> (AE) <i>dialled</i> (BE)	<i>dialed</i> (AE) <i>dialled</i> (BE)

Infl. type	Infinitive	ing-form	Past tense	Past participle
reg / (CC)	<i>in_ıtial</i>	<i>initialing</i> (AE) <i>initialling</i> (BE)	<i>initialed</i> (AE) <i>initialled</i> (BE)	<i>initialed</i> (AE) <i>initialled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>credęntial</i>	<i>-tıaling</i> (AE) <i>-tıalling</i> (BE)	<i>-tıaled</i> (AE) <i>-tıalled</i> (BE)	<i>-tıaled</i> (AE) <i>-tıalled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>court-martial</i>	<i>-martialing</i> (AE) <i>-martialling</i> (BE)	<i>-martialed</i> (AE) <i>-martialled</i> (BE)	<i>-martialed</i> (AE) <i>-martialled</i> (BE)
reg / CC	<i>canal</i>	<i>canalling</i>	<i>canalled</i>	<i>canalled</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>signal</i>	<i>signaling</i> (AE) <i>signalling</i> (BE)	<i>signaled</i> (AE) <i>signalled</i> (BE)	<i>signaled</i> (AE) <i>signalled</i> (BE)
reg / CC	<i>en_thrıl(l)</i>	<i>enthraling</i>	<i>enthralled</i>	<i>enthralled</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>spiral</i>	<i>spiraling</i> (AE) <i>spiralling</i> (BE)	<i>spiraled</i> (AE) <i>spiralled</i> (BE)	<i>spiraled</i> (AE) <i>spiralled</i> (BE)
reg / CC	<i>corral</i>	<i>corralling</i>	<i>corralled</i>	<i>corralled</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>mętal</i>	<i>metaling</i> (AE) <i>metalling</i> (BE)	<i>metaled</i> (AE) <i>metalled</i> (BE)	<i>metaled</i> (AE) <i>metalled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>total</i>	<i>totaling</i> (AE) <i>totaling</i> (BE)	<i>totalled</i> (AE) <i>totalled</i> (BE)	<i>totalled</i> (AE) <i>totalled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>pędestal</i>	<i>pedestaling</i> (AE) <i>pedestalling</i> (BE)	<i>pedestaled</i> (AE) <i>pedestalled</i> (BE)	<i>pedestaled</i> (AE) <i>pedestalled</i> (BE)
reg / CC	<i>in-stıl</i> (BE) <i>in-stall</i> (AE)	<i>installing</i>	<i>installed</i>	<i>installed</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>ęqual</i>	<i>equaling</i> (AE) <i>equalling</i> (BE)	<i>equaled</i> (AE) <i>equalled</i> (BE)	<i>equaled</i> (AE) <i>equalled</i> (BE)

Infl. type	Infinitive	ing-form	Past tense	Past participle
reg / (CC)	<i>vɪctʊəl</i>	<i>victualing</i> (AE) <i>victualling</i> (BE)	<i>victualed</i> (AE) <i>victualled</i> (BE)	<i>victualed</i> (AE) <i>victualled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>rɪvəl</i>	<i>rivaling</i> (AE) <i>rivalling</i> (BE)	<i>rivaled</i> (AE) <i>rivalled</i> (BE)	<i>rivaled</i> (AE) <i>rivalled</i> (BE)
reg / CC	<i>re_bɛl</i>	<i>rebellinɡ</i>	<i>rebelled</i>	<i>rebelled</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>læbəl</i>	<i>labeling</i> (AE) <i>labelling</i> (BE)	<i>labeled</i> (AE) <i>labelled</i> (BE)	<i>labeled</i> (AE) <i>labelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>lɪbəl</i>	<i>libeling</i> (AE) <i>libelling</i> (BE)	<i>libeled</i> (AE) <i>libelled</i> (BE)	<i>libeled</i> (AE) <i>libelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>ɔrbəl</i>	<i>corbeling</i> (AE) <i>corbelling</i> (BE)	<i>corbeled</i> (AE) <i>corbelled</i> (BE)	<i>corbeled</i> (AE) <i>corbelled</i> (BE)
reg / CC	<i>ex_çəl</i>	<i>excellinɡ</i>	<i>excelled</i>	<i>excelled</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>çancel</i>	<i>canceling</i> (AE) <i>cancellinɡ</i>	<i>canceled</i> (AE) <i>cancelled</i>	<i>canceled</i> (AE) <i>cancelled</i>
reg / CC	<i>marçəl</i>	<i>marcellinɡ</i>	<i>marcelled</i>	<i>marcelled</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>pɑrçəl</i>	<i>parceling</i> (AE) <i>parcellinɡ</i> (BE)	<i>parceled</i> (AE) <i>parcelled</i> (BE)	<i>parceled</i> (AE) <i>parcelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>en_sɔrçəl</i> <i>en_sɔrçəl</i>	<i>_sorceling</i> (AE) <i>_sorcellinɡ</i> (BE)	<i>_sorceled</i> (AE) <i>_sorcelled</i> (BE)	<i>_sorceled</i> (AE) <i>_sorcelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>mɔdəl</i>	<i>modeling</i> (AE) <i>modellinɡ</i> (BE)	<i>modeled</i> (AE) <i>modelled</i> (BE)	<i>modeled</i> (AE) <i>modelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>yɔdəl</i>	<i>yodeling</i> (AE) <i>yodellinɡ</i> (BE)	<i>yodeled</i> (AE) <i>yodelled</i> (BE)	<i>yodeled</i> (AE) <i>yodelled</i> (BE)

Infl. type	Infinitive	ing-form	Past tense	Past participle
reg / (CC)	<i>cudgel</i>	<i>cudgeling</i> (AE) <i>cudgelling</i> (BE)	<i>cudgeled</i> (AE) <i>cudgelled</i> (BE)	<i>cudgeled</i> (AE) <i>cudgelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>en_amel</i>	<i>enameling</i> (AE) <i>enamelling</i> (BE)	<i>enameled</i> (AE) <i>enamelled</i> (BE)	<i>enameled</i> (AE) <i>enamelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>trammel</i>	<i>trammeling</i> (AE) <i>trammelling</i> (BE)	<i>trammeled</i> (AE) <i>trammelled</i> (BE)	<i>trammeled</i> (AE) <i>trammelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>pommel</i>	<i>pommeling</i> (AE) <i>pommelling</i> (BE)	<i>pommeled</i> (AE) <i>pommelled</i> (BE)	<i>pommeled</i> (AE) <i>pommelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>pummel</i>	<i>pummeling</i> (AE) <i>pummelling</i> (BE)	<i>pummeled</i> (AE) <i>pummelled</i> (BE)	<i>pummeled</i> (AE) <i>pummelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>panel</i>	<i>paneling</i> (AE) <i>panelling</i> (BE)	<i>paneled</i> (AE) <i>panelled</i> (BE)	<i>paneled</i> (AE) <i>panelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>sentinel</i>	<i>sentineling</i> (AE) <i>sentinelling</i> (BE)	<i>sentineled</i> (AE) <i>sentinelled</i> (BE)	<i>sentineled</i> (AE) <i>sentinelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>channel</i>	<i>channeling</i> (AE) <i>channelling</i> (BE)	<i>channeled</i> (AE) <i>channelled</i> (BE)	<i>channeled</i> (AE) <i>channelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>kennel</i>	<i>kenneling</i> (AE) <i>kennelling</i> (BE)	<i>kenneled</i> (AE) <i>kennelled</i> (BE)	<i>kenneled</i> (AE) <i>kennelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>funnel</i>	<i>funneling</i> (AE) <i>funneling</i> (BE)	<i>funneled</i> (AE) <i>funneled</i> (BE)	<i>funneled</i> (AE) <i>funneled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>tunnel</i>	<i>tunneling</i> (AE) <i>tunnelling</i> (BE)	<i>tunneled</i> (AE) <i>tunnelled</i> (BE)	<i>tunneled</i> (AE) <i>tunnelled</i> (BE)

Infl. type	Infinitive	ing-form	Past tense	Past participle
reg / CC	<i>re_pəl</i>	<i>repelling</i>	<i>repelled</i>	<i>repelled</i>
	Same inflection type: <i>im_pəl</i> , <i>com_pəl</i> , <i>pro_pəl</i> , <i>dis_pəl</i> , <i>ex_pəl</i> ; monosyllabic basic verb, Latin root <i>pellere</i> .			
reg / (CC)	<i>cupel</i> <i>cupəl</i>	<i>cupeling</i> <i>cupelling</i>	<i>cupeled</i> <i>cupelled</i>	<i>cupeled</i> <i>cupelled</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>ap_pərel</i>	<i>appareling</i> (AE) <i>apparelling</i> (BE)	<i>appareled</i> (AE) <i>apparelled</i> (BE)	<i>appareled</i> (AE) <i>apparelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>bərel</i>	<i>barreling</i> (AE) <i>barrelling</i> (BE)	<i>barreled</i> (AE) <i>barrelled</i> (BE)	<i>barreled</i> (AE) <i>barrelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>quərel</i>	<i>quarreling</i> (AE) <i>quarrelling</i> (BE)	<i>quarreled</i> (AE) <i>quarrelled</i> (BE)	<i>quarreled</i> (AE) <i>quarrelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>lərel</i>	<i>laureling</i> (AE) <i>laurelling</i> (BE)	<i>laureled</i> (AE) <i>laurelled</i> (BE)	<i>laureled</i> (AE) <i>laurelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>təsel</i>	<i>teasel</i> (AE) <i>teaselling</i> (BE)	<i>teaseled</i> (AE) <i>teaselled</i> (BE)	<i>teaseled</i> (AE) <i>teaselled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>hənsel</i> (also <i>hənsel</i>)	<i>handseling</i> (AE) <i>handselling</i> (BE)	<i>handseled</i> (AE) <i>handselled</i> (BE)	<i>handseled</i> (AE) <i>handselled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>chisel</i>	<i>chiseling</i> (AE) <i>chiselling</i> (BE)	<i>chiseled</i> (AE) <i>chiselled</i> (BE)	<i>chiseled</i> (AE) <i>chiselled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>tinsel</i>	<i>tinseling</i> (AE) <i>tinselling</i> (BE)	<i>tinseled</i> (AE) <i>tinselled</i> (BE)	<i>tinseled</i> (AE) <i>tinselled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>counsel</i>	<i>counseling</i> (AE) <i>counselling</i> (BE)	<i>counseled</i> (AE) <i>counselled</i> (BE)	<i>counseled</i> (AE) <i>counselled</i> (BE)

Infl. type	Infinitive	ing-form	Past tense	Past participle
reg / (CC)	<i>mɔrsel</i>	<i>morseling</i> (AE) <i>morselling</i> (BE)	<i>morseled</i> (AE) <i>morselled</i> (BE)	<i>morseled</i> (AE) <i>morselled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>tʌssel</i>	<i>tasseling</i> (AE) <i>tasselling</i> (BE)	<i>tasseled</i> (AE) <i>tasselled</i> (BE)	<i>tasseled</i> (AE) <i>tasselled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>duəl</i>	<i>dueling</i> (AE) <i>duelling</i> (BE)	<i>dueled</i> (AE) <i>duelled</i> (BE)	<i>dueled</i> (AE) <i>duelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>fʊəl</i>	<i>fueling</i> (AE) <i>fuelling</i> (BE)	<i>fueled</i> (AE) <i>fuelled</i> (BE)	<i>fueled</i> (AE) <i>fuelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>gʌvel</i>	<i>gaveling</i> (AE) <i>gavelling</i> (BE)	<i>gaveled</i> (AE) <i>gavelled</i> (BE)	<i>gaveled</i> (AE) <i>gavelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>rʌvel</i>	<i>raveling</i> (AE) <i>ravelling</i> (BE)	<i>raveled</i> (AE) <i>ravelled</i> (BE)	<i>raveled</i> (AE) <i>ravelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>grʌvel</i>	<i>graveling</i> (AE) <i>gravelling</i> (BE)	<i>graveled</i> (AE) <i>gravelled</i> (BE)	<i>graveled</i> (AE) <i>gravelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>trʌvel</i>	<i>traveling</i> (AE) <i>travelling</i> (BE)	<i>traveled</i> (AE) <i>travelled</i> (BE)	<i>traveled</i> (AE) <i>travelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>bɛvel</i>	<i>beveling</i> (AE) <i>bevelling</i> (BE)	<i>beveled</i> (AE) <i>bevelled</i> (BE)	<i>beveled</i> (AE) <i>bevelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>di_ʃɛvel</i>	<i>disheveling</i> (AE) <i>dishevelling</i> (BE)	<i>disheveled</i> (AE) <i>dishevelled</i> (BE)	<i>disheveled</i> (AE) <i>dishevelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>lɛvel</i>	<i>leveling</i> (AE) <i>levelling</i> (BE)	<i>leveled</i> (AE) <i>levelled</i> (BE)	<i>leveled</i> (AE) <i>levelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>rɛvel</i>	<i>reveling</i> (AE) <i>revelling</i> (BE)	<i>reveled</i> (AE) <i>revelled</i> (BE)	<i>reveled</i> (AE) <i>revelled</i> (BE)

Infl. type	Infinitive	ing-form	Past tense	Past participle
reg / (CC)	<i>snivel</i>	<i>sniveling</i> (AE) <i>snivelling</i> (BE)	<i>sniveled</i> (AE) <i>snivelled</i> (BE)	<i>sniveled</i> (AE) <i>snivelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>drivel</i>	<i>driveling</i> (AE) <i>drivelling</i> (BE)	<i>driveled</i> (AE) <i>drivelled</i> (BE)	<i>driveled</i> (AE) <i>drivelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>shrivel</i>	<i>shriveling</i> (AE) <i>shrivelling</i> (BE)	<i>shriveled</i> (AE) <i>shrivelled</i> (BE)	<i>shriveled</i> (AE) <i>shrivelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>swivel</i>	<i>swiveling</i> (AE) <i>swivelling</i> (BE)	<i>swiveled</i> (AE) <i>swivelled</i> (BE)	<i>swiveled</i> (AE) <i>swivelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>shovel</i>	<i>shoveling</i> (AE) <i>shovelling</i> (BE)	<i>shoveled</i> (AE) <i>shovelled</i> (BE)	<i>shoveled</i> (AE) <i>shovelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>grovel</i>	<i>groveling</i> (AE) <i>grovelling</i> (BE)	<i>groveled</i> (AE) <i>grovelled</i> (BE)	<i>groveled</i> (AE) <i>grovelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>marvel</i>	<i>marveling</i> (AE) <i>marvelling</i> (BE)	<i>marveled</i> (AE) <i>marvelled</i> (BE)	<i>marveled</i> (AE) <i>marvelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>jewel</i>	<i>jeweling</i> (AE) <i>jewelling</i> (BE)	<i>jeweled</i> (AE) <i>jewelled</i> (BE)	<i>jeweled</i> (AE) <i>jewelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>(dis)em_bowel</i>	<i>_boweling</i> (AE) <i>_bowelling</i> (BE)	<i>_boweled</i> (AE) <i>_bowelled</i> (BE)	<i>_boweled</i> (AE) <i>_bowelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>dowel</i>	<i>doweling</i> (AE) <i>dowelling</i> (BE)	<i>doweled</i> (AE) <i>dowelled</i> (BE)	<i>doweled</i> (AE) <i>dowelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>rowel</i>	<i>roweling</i> (AE) <i>rowelling</i> (BE)	<i>roweled</i> (AE) <i>rowelled</i> (BE)	<i>roweled</i> (AE) <i>rowelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>trowel</i>	<i>troweling</i> (AE) <i>trowelling</i> (BE)	<i>troweled</i> (AE) <i>trowelled</i> (BE)	<i>troweled</i> (AE) <i>trowelled</i> (BE)

Infl. type	Infinitive	ing-form	Past tense	Past participle
reg / (CC)	<i>towel</i>	<i>toweling</i> (AE) <i>towelling</i> (BE)	<i>toweled</i> (AE) <i>towelled</i> (BE)	<i>toweled</i> (AE) <i>towelled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>pencil</i>	<i>penciling</i> (AE) <i>pencilling</i> (BE)	<i>penciled</i> (AE) <i>pencilled</i> (BE)	<i>penciled</i> (AE) <i>pencilled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>stencil</i>	<i>stenciling</i> (AE) <i>stencilling</i> (BE)	<i>stenciled</i> (AE) <i>stencilled</i> (BE)	<i>stenciled</i> (AE) <i>stencilled</i> (BE)
reg / CC	<i>ful_fil(l)</i>	<i>fulfilling</i>	<i>fulfilled</i>	<i>fulfilled</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>peril</i>	<i>periling</i> (AE) <i>perilling</i> (BE)	<i>periled</i> (AE) <i>perilled</i> (BE)	<i>periled</i> (AE) <i>perilled</i> (BE)
reg / CC	<i>di_stil(l)</i>	<i>distilling</i>	<i>distilled</i>	<i>distilled</i>
reg / CC	<i>in-stil</i> (BE) <i>in-still</i> (AE)	<i>instilling</i>	<i>instilled</i>	<i>instilled</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>cavil</i>	<i>caviling</i> (AE) <i>cavilling</i> (BE)	<i>caviled</i> (AE) <i>cavilled</i> (BE)	<i>caviled</i> (AE) <i>cavilled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>devil</i>	<i>deviling</i> (AE) <i>devilling</i> (BE)	<i>deviled</i> (AE) <i>devilled</i> (BE)	<i>deviled</i> (AE) <i>devilled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>gambol</i>	<i>gamboling</i> (AE) <i>gambolling</i> (BE)	<i>gamboled</i> (AE) <i>gambolled</i> (BE)	<i>gamboled</i> (AE) <i>gambolled</i> (BE)
reg / (CC)	<i>symbol</i>	<i>symboling</i> (AE) <i>symboling</i> (BE)	<i>symbolled</i> (AE) <i>symbolled</i> (BE)	<i>symbolled</i> (AE) <i>symbolled</i> (BE)
reg / CC	<i>en_rol(l)</i>	<i>enrolling</i>	<i>enrolled</i>	<i>enrolled</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>carol</i>	<i>caroling</i> (AE) <i>carolling</i> (BE)	<i>caroled</i> (AE) <i>carolled</i> (BE)	<i>caroled</i> (AE) <i>carolled</i> (BE)

Infl. type	Infinitive	ing-form	Past tense	Past participle
reg / CC	<i>patrol</i>	<i>patrolling</i>	<i>patrolled</i>	<i>patrolled</i>
reg / CC	<i>control</i>	<i>controlling</i>	<i>controlled</i>	<i>controlled</i>
reg / CC	<i>ex_tol(l)</i>	<i>extolling</i>	<i>extolled</i>	<i>extolled</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>frivol</i>	<i>frivolling</i> (AE) <i>frivolling</i> (BE)	<i>frivoled</i> (AE) <i>frivolled</i> (BE)	<i>frivoled</i> (AE) <i>frivolled</i> (BE)
reg / CC	<i>an_nul</i>	<i>annulling</i>	<i>annulled</i>	<i>annulled</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>pro_gram</i> (AE) <i>pro_gramme</i> (BE)	<i>programing</i> <i>programming</i>	<i>programed</i> <i>programmed</i>	<i>programed</i> <i>programmed</i>
i-a-u / CC	<i>be_gin</i>	<i>beginning</i>	<i>began</i>	<i>begun</i>
reg / CC	<i>handi_cap</i>	<i>handicapping</i>	<i>handicapped</i>	<i>handicapped</i>
	Originally a lottery game in which players held forfeits in a <i>cap</i> .			
reg / (CC)	<i>kid_nap</i>	<i>kidnaping</i> <i>kidnapping</i>	<i>kidnaped</i> <i>kidnapped</i>	<i>kidnaped</i> <i>kidnapped</i>
	Slang <i>napper</i> 'thief', <i>nap</i> 'seize'; cf. <i>kidnap(p)er</i> .			
reg / (CC)	<i>wor_ship</i>	<i>worshipping</i>	<i>worshiped</i> <i>worshipped</i>	<i>worshiped</i> <i>worshipped</i>
	Origin: <i>worth</i> + <i>ship</i> ; cf. <i>worshiper</i> (AE), <i>worshipper</i> (BE).			
reg / CC	<i>equip</i>	<i>equipping</i>	<i>equipped</i>	<i>equipped</i>

Infl. type	Infinitive	ing-form	Past tense	Past participle
reg / CC	<i>de_fer</i>	<i>deferring</i>	<i>deferred</i>	<i>deferred</i>
	Same inflection type: <i>re_fer</i> , <i>pre_fer</i> , <i>in_fer</i> , <i>con_fer</i> , <i>trans_fer</i> , monosyllabic basic verb, Latin root <i>ferre</i> ; but:			
reg	<i>dif_fer</i>	<i>differing</i>	<i>differed</i>	<i>differed</i>
	Same inflection type: <i>of_fer</i> , <i>prof_fer</i> , <i>suf_fer</i> , same Latin root <i>ferre</i> .			
reg / CC	<i>oc_cur</i>	<i>occurring</i>	<i>occurred</i>	<i>occurred</i>
	Same inflection type: <i>re_cur</i> , <i>con_cur</i> , monosyllabic basic verb, Latin root <i>currere</i> .			
reg / (CC) +e	<i>bus</i>	<i>busing</i> <i>bussing</i>	<i>bused</i> <i>bussed</i>	<i>bused</i> <i>bussed</i>
reg / (CC) +e	<i>bias</i>	<i>biasing</i> <i>biassing</i>	<i>biased</i> <i>biassed</i>	<i>biased</i> <i>biassed</i>
reg / (CC) +e	<i>focus</i>	<i>focusing</i> <i>focussing</i>	<i>focused</i> <i>focussed</i>	<i>focused</i> <i>focussed</i>
reg / (CC) +e	<i>non_plus</i>	<i>nonplusing</i> <i>nonplussing</i>	<i>nonplused</i> <i>nonplussed</i>	<i>nonplused</i> <i>nonplussed</i>
reg / (CC)	<i>ricochet</i>	<i>ricocheting</i> <i>ricochetting</i>	<i>ricocheted</i> <i>ricochetted</i>	<i>ricocheted</i> <i>ricochetted</i>

Infl. type	Infinitive	ing-form	Past tense	Past participle
reg / CC	<i>re_fit</i>	<i>refitting</i>	<i>refitted</i>	<i>refitted</i>
	Same infl. type: <i>fit</i> (also i-i-i / 0), <i>be_fit</i> , <i>un_fit</i> , <i>retro_fit</i> , <i>out_fit</i> , but:			
reg / (CC)	<i>bene_fit</i>	<i>benefiting</i> <i>benefitting</i>	<i>benefited</i> <i>benefitted</i>	<i>benefited</i> <i>benefitted</i>
	Gemination due to secondary stress on the third syllable; but:			
reg	<i>dis_comfit</i> <i>profit</i>	<i>discomfitting</i> <i>profiting</i>	<i>discomfited</i> <i>profited</i>	<i>discomfited</i> <i>profited</i>
reg / CC	<i>ad_mit</i>	<i>admitting</i>	<i>admitted</i>	<i>admitted</i>
	Same inflection type: <i>sub_mit</i> , <i>ad_mit</i> , <i>e_mit</i> , <i>re_mit</i> , <i>com_mit</i> , <i>o_mit</i> , <i>per_mit</i> , <i>trans_mit</i> ; monosyllabic basic verb, Latin root <i>mittere</i> .			
reg / CC	<i>a_but</i>	<i>abutting</i>	<i>abuted</i>	<i>abuted</i>
reg / CC	<i>re_but</i>	<i>rebutting</i>	<i>rebutted</i>	<i>rebutted</i>
reg / CC	<i>ac_quit</i>	<i>acquitting</i>	<i>acquitted</i>	<i>acquitted</i>

The verb forms in this table are listed according to the AE and BE standards. **In AE, however, geminated forms can appear besides the non-geminated ones even if it is not expected regarding the standard rule.**

1.5.3.2 e-insertion

+e marks e-insertion (in the 3rd sg present tense) which occurs in the following cases:

- **ch:** verbs that end in *-ch* and have e-insertion;
examples *itch – itches*, *catch – catches*;

- **sh:** verbs that end in *-sh* and have *e*-insertion;
example *fish – fishes*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature;
- **Co:** verbs that end in *-Co* and have *e*-insertion;
examples *go – goes*, *veto – vetoes* (note: verbs ending in *-Vo* do not have *e*-insertion. Example: *boo – boos*);
- **Vs:** verbs that end in *-Vs* and have *e*-insertion and gemination;
example *gas – gasses*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature, but exceptions;
- **ss:** verbs that end in *-ss* and have *e*-insertion;
example *kiss – kisses*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature;
- **x:** verbs that end in *-x* and have *e*-insertion;
example *fix – fixes*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature;
- **Vz:** verbs that end in *-Vz* and have *e*-insertion and gemination;
example *quiz – quizzes*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature;
- **Cz:** verbs that end in *-tz* or *-zz* and have *e*-insertion;
example *buzz – buzzes*; there are no irregular verbs with this feature.

Remark: Verbs ending in *-Vs* can have and verbs ending in *-Vz* have consonant gemination in addition to the *e*-insertion.

Note: there are no verbs that end in *-th* or *-dg*.

Due to phonetic reasons (except for verbs that end in *-Co*), the *e*-insertion rule applies without any exception to all of the verbs with the endings mentioned. Therefore, it is not necessary to present a complete list.

The connected sets which only contain regular verbs (*~sh*, *~ss*, *~x*) will turn out as homogeneous clusters (3.3.2). The non-connected ones will be described as basic clusters (3.2.1).

1.5.3.3 *y/ie* replacement

- **ie(Cy)** marks verbs that end in *-Cy* and replace the *y* by *ie* at least in the 3rd sg present tense, example *fly – flies*;

Regular verbs replace *y* by *ie* and add *-d* in past tense and past participle (*dry – dried – dried*).

- **y(Cie)** marks verbs that end in *-Cie* and replace the *ie* by *y* in the ing-form, example *tie – tying*.

(y(Cie)) marks verbs that end in *-Cie* and can replace the *ie* by *y* in the ing-form, example *hie – hieing, hying*.

1.5.3.4 e-deletion

-e marks verbs that end in *-Ce* and delete the *e* in the ing-form, examples *bake – baking, leave – leaving*.

(-e) marks verbs that end in *-Ce* and can delete the *e* in the ing-form, example *age – ageing, aging*.

Exceptions: *singe – singeing* (vs. *singing* from *sing*);

verbs ending in *-Ve* (*-ee, -oe, -ye*), such as *free – freeing, hoe – hoeing, dye – dyeing* (vs. *dying* from *die*), but *value – valuing, glue – gluing, glueing*.

1.6 Derivation rules and exceptions

1.6.1 presents the derivation rules in form of formal concatenation rules (cf. II.1.6.1) on the basis of the stem distribution for the English verb. There are only two derivation rules. In 1.6.2, we list the verbs with inflection forms which cannot be generated using the derivation rules.

1.6.1 Derivation rules

Figure III.1.2 graphically presents the stem distribution. All inflection forms with the same shading are derived from the same key form. The gray shaded fields mark the key forms. For example, 3rd sg present is derived from the infinitive as both of them are indicated with the same shading (▣). Figure III.1.3 represents the stem distribution in form of a table.

infinite forms		Present infinitive		Imperative	
		Gerund Present participle			2 nd sg
		Past participle			2 nd pl
Present tense	1 st sg				1 st sg
	2 nd sg				2 nd sg
	3 rd sg				3 rd sg
	1 st pl				1 st pl
	2 nd pl				2 nd pl
	3 rd pl				3 rd pl
Past tense	1 st sg				1 st sg
	2 nd sg				2 nd sg
	3 rd sg				3 rd sg
	1 st pl				1 st pl
	2 nd pl				2 nd pl
	3 rd pl				3 rd pl

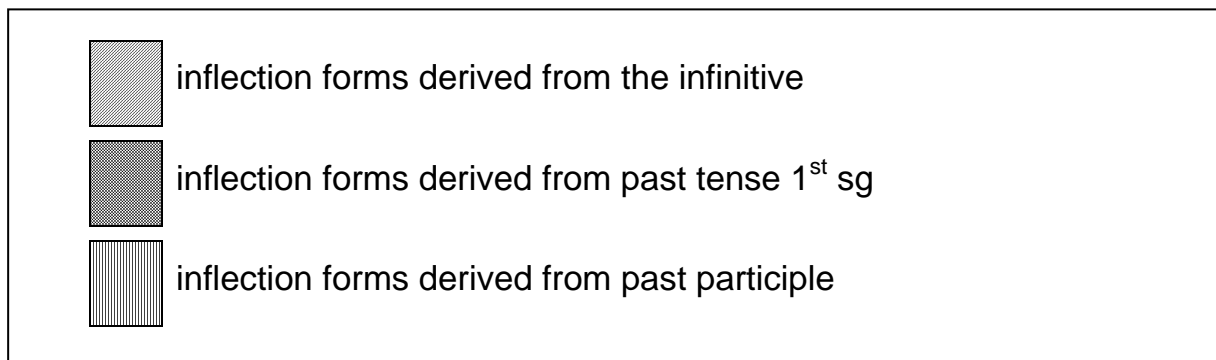


Figure III.1.2: Stem distribution

Key form	Derived inflection form
Infinitive = Present tense 1 st sg, 2 nd sg, 1 st pl, 2 nd pl, 3 rd pl = Imperative 2 nd sg, 2 nd pl	ing-form (= Gerund = Present participle) Present indicative 3 rd sg
Past tense sg, pl	ing-form (verbs with gemination)
Past participle	

Figure III.1.3: Derived inflection forms

Using derivation rules in form of formal concatenation rules, all of the synthetic forms can be generated from the key forms (cf. II.1.6.1). In English, they are derived from the infinitive only. The past participle is only used for deriving analytic forms. This applies for regular as well as for irregular verbs. Variants arise due to phonetic-orthographic specialties (cf. 1.5.3).

Inflection forms not covered by a derivation rule can be found in the exception list in 1.6.2 and, if necessary, in a comment to the derivation rule.

1.6.1.1 Derivation rules in detail

ing-form

ing-form = infinitive ⊕ <i>ing</i>	
standard rule	<i>playing</i> = <i>play</i> ⊕ <i>ing</i> <i>singing</i> = <i>sing</i> ⊕ <i>ing</i>

Specialties:

Gemination (CC):

infinitive ⊖ C ⊕ CCing

Monosyllabic verbs with the infinitive endings -Vb, -Vd, -Vg, -Vk, -Vl, -Vm, -Vn, -Vp, -Vr, -Vs, -Vt, -Vz

infinitive \ominus c \oplus cking

Verbs with the infinitive ending -Vc

All of the disyllabic basic verbs ending in -VC are regular. They have gemination in the ing-form if they have gemination in the past tense.

e-deletion (-e):

infinitive \ominus Ce \oplus Cing

e is not dropped in case of -ee, -oe, -ye and in *be*.
e is exceptionally conserved in case of -ue (cf. 1.6.2).

Further specialties:

Verbs which conserve e or have y(Cie) replacement can be found in the exception table in 1.6.2.

pres. 3rd sg

pres. 3 rd sg = infinitive. \oplus s		
standard rule	<i>plays</i>	= <i>play</i> \oplus s
	<i>sings</i>	= <i>sing</i> \oplus s

Specialties:

e-insertion (+e):

infinitive \oplus es

Verbs with infinitive endings:

-ch: *catches* = *catch* \oplus es
 -sh: *fishes* = *fish* \oplus es
 -Co: *goes* = *go* \oplus es
 -ss: *kisses* = *kiss* \oplus es
 -x: *fixes* = *fix* \oplus es
 -Cz: *buzzes* = *buzz* \oplus es

ie(Cy) replacement:

-Cy: *flies* = *fly* \ominus y \oplus ies

Further specialty: e-insertion and consonant gemination with regard to verbs with the infinitive endings -s and -z:

-Vs: *gases* = *gas* ⊕ *s* ⊕ *es*
 -Vz: *quizzes* = *quiz* ⊕ *z* ⊕ *es*

1.6.2 Exceptions

Not every inflection form of every verb can be generated from the key forms with the help of derivation rules. The forms that cannot be generated must be listed explicitly. To keep the register in 4 transparent, the exceptions within the English verbal system are presented separately in the following overview. It contains some cases of doubt as well.

Infl. type	Infinitive	Present tense	ing-form	Past tense
reg / (CC)	<i>arc</i>		<i>arcing</i> <i>arcking</i>	
e-a-ee / n	<i>be</i>	<i>am are is</i> <i>are are are</i>	<i>being</i>	sg <i>was</i> , <i>were, was</i> pl <i>were</i>
reg / (-e)	<i>age</i>		<i>aging</i> <i>ageing</i>	
reg	<i>binge</i>		<i>bingeing</i>	
reg	<i>singe</i>		<i>singeing</i>	
reg / (-e)	<i>tinge</i>		<i>tinging</i> <i>tingeing</i>	
reg / y(Cie)	<i>~ie</i>		<i>~ying</i>	
reg / (y(Cie))	<i>hie</i>		<i>hieing</i> <i>hying</i>	
ie-ay-ai / n / y(Cie)	<i>2lie</i>		<i>lying</i>	

Infl. type	Infinitive	Present tense	ing-form	Past tense
reg / (-e)	<i>queue</i>		<i>queueing</i> <i>queuing</i>	
reg / (-e)	<i>blue</i>		<i>blueing</i> <i>bluing</i>	
reg / (-e)	<i>clue</i>		<i>clueing</i> <i>cluing</i>	
reg / (-e)	<i>glue</i>		<i>glueing</i> <i>gluing</i>	
reg	<i>appliqué</i>		<i>appliquéing</i>	
reg / (-e)	<i>true</i>		<i>trueing</i> <i>truing</i>	
a-a-a / D / -e	<i>have</i>	3 rd sg <i>has</i>		
reg	<i>dye</i>		<i>dyeing</i>	
reg / (-e)	<i>eye</i>		<i>eyeing</i> <i>eying</i>	
reg / (y(Cie))	<i>taxi</i>	<i>taxis</i> <i>taxies</i>	<i>taxiing</i> <i>taxying</i>	
a-ou	<i>shall</i>	3 rd sg <i>shall</i>	–	
i-ou	<i>will</i>	3 rd sg <i>will</i>		
a-ou	<i>can</i>	3 rd sg <i>can</i>	–	
reg / (CC) +e	<i>bias</i>	<i>biases</i> <i>biasses</i>	<i>biasing</i> <i>biassing</i>	
reg / (CC) +e	<i>bus</i>	<i>buses</i> <i>busses</i>	<i>busing</i> <i>bussing</i>	
reg / (CC) +e	<i>focus</i>	<i>focuses</i> <i>focusses</i>	<i>focusing</i> <i>focussing</i>	
reg / (CC) +e	<i>non_plus</i>	<i>nonpluses</i> <i>nonplusses</i>	<i>nonplusing</i> <i>nonplussing</i>	
u-u	<i>must</i>	3 rd sg <i>must</i>	–	
ay-i	<i>may</i>	3 rd sg <i>may</i>	–	

1.7 Lexemes with two inflection types

Inflection variants accompanied by semantic differences are interpreted as two lexemes whose lexical bases are marked with numbers (cf. II.1.7.1). Differences in meaning are displayed in 4 in the column “Comment”.

Inflection variants without semantic differences are interpreted as belonging to one lexeme (cf. II.1.7.2). They are mostly assigned to the regular inflection type as basic inflection type. The second irregular one is not considered for the type assignment.

2 Processing of the data analysis

This chapter discusses the processing of the data analysis with focus on the specialties of the English verbal morphology. 2.1 explains the technical aspects of the analysis. 2.2 introduces the adaptation of the data mining concept to the English verbal system.

2.1 Technical requirements

For the analysis of the English verbs, a combination of an Excel file and a program in Active Perl is used. Explanations to the components can be found in II.2.1.

2.2 The data mining concept

According to the structure of II.2.2, this section explains the lack of a sorting algorithm (2.2.1), describes the database tables (2.2.2) and the interaction between the database and the data mining algorithm (2.2.3).

2.2.1 Preparation – sorting algorithm

Encoding in IT is oriented towards the English language. Since the English language does not use an extended character set (no non-standard characters), no special attention has to be paid to correct sorting; a conversion to a standard character set is not necessary.

2.2.2 Data structure and algorithm of the data mining concept

The data structure for the analysis of the English verbs consists only of the table "Lexeme list" (2.2.2.1). The table "Inflection types" is not used.

2.2.2.1 Lexeme list

Figure III.2.1 displays the columns of the table "Lexeme list" which are dependent on the English verb.

Column name	Data type	Description
PASTTENSE1	alphanum.	Past tense (1 st singular) of the main inflection type
PASTPARTICIPLE1	alphanum.	Past participle of the main inflection type
PASTTENSE2	alphanum.	Past tense (1 st singular) of the second inflection type
PASTPARTICIPLE2	alphanum.	Past participle of the second inflection type

Figure III.2.1: Description of the table “Lexeme list”: the columns depending on the English verb

2.2.3 Functionality

The functionality of the data mining algorithm was already introduced in II.2.2.3. All extensions of the table "Lexeme list" dependent on a language-part-of-speech combination do not play any role for processing the analysis. They are only required for post-processing and displaying the lexeme register.

3. Post-processing of the data analysis

For a better usability, the data mining result is improved. This is done with typographic marking (3.1) and reductions (3.2). In addition, linguistic results which can be won from the lexeme register are listed (3.3).

3.1 Typographic marking

English grammar books distinguish between regular and irregular verbs. In order to make this distinction visible, the key forms of the irregular verbs are highlighted using bold type. Using this marking, the irregular verbs – the ones mostly interesting within our analysis – can be found more easily.

3.2 Reductions

Reductions mainly depend on the particular language. In addition, formalizable reductions (3.2.1), that is, those representable in form of an algorithm, and non-formalizable ones (3.2.2) have to be distinguished.

3.2.1 Formalizable reductions

Prefixed verbs in homogeneous clusters are completely removed from the English verb register (cf. II.3.2.1.1). Homogeneous clusters of regular verbs are removed as well (cf. II.3.2.1.2), except for those in the alphabetically reverse neighborhood of irregular verbs.

We define an all-encompassing basic cluster with the morphological property *reg*. The other 22 basic clusters are embedded basic clusters (cf. II.3.2.1.3) and are marked with *basC2*. The alphabetic property of the all-encompassing basic cluster is therefore defined as “*no specific ending*” without the alphabetic properties (endings) of all of the embedded basic clusters.

The verbs in all of the basic clusters are reduced as far as possible with respect to the alphabetically reverse neighborhood of irregular verbs.

Basic cluster: alphabetic property	Basic cluster: morphological property (inflection type)	Additional information	Representative
— without all the basC2 cluster areas	reg		look
#(C)CVb	reg / CC	basC2 monosyllabic basic verbs and their prefixed verbs	rob
~CVc	reg / CC	basC2	frolic
#(C)CVd	reg / CC	basC2 monosyllabic basic verbs and their prefixed verbs	kid
~Ce	reg / -e	basC2	bake
~ee	reg	basC2	free
~ie	reg / y(Cie)	basC2	tie
~oe	reg	basC2	toe
~ue	reg / -e	basC2	value
#(C)CVg	reg / CC	basC2 monosyllabic basic verbs and their prefixed verbs	drag
~ch	reg / +e	basC2	itch
#(C)CVk	reg / CC	basC2 monosyllabic basic verbs and their prefixed verbs	trek
#(C)CVl	reg / CC	basC2 monosyllabic basic verbs and their prefixed verbs	gel
#(C)CVm	reg / CC	basC2 monosyllabic basic verbs and their prefixed verbs	rim
#(C)CVn	reg / CC	basC2 monosyllabic basic verbs and their prefixed verbs	sun
~Co	reg / +e	basC2	veto

Basic cluster: alphabetic property	Basic cluster: morphological property (inflection type)	Additional information	Representative
#(C)CVp	reg / CC	basC2 monosyllabic basic verbs and their prefixed verbs	stop
#(C)CVr	reg / CC	basC2 monosyllabic basic verbs and their prefixed verbs	bar
#(C)CVs	reg / CC +e	basC2 monosyllabic basic verbs and their prefixed verbs	gas
#(C)CVt	reg / CC	basC2 monosyllabic basic verbs and their prefixed verbs	bat
~Cy	reg / ie(Cy)	basC2	dry
#(C)CVz	reg / CC +e	basC2 monosyllabic basic verbs and their prefixed verbs	quiz
~Cz	reg / +e	basC2	buzz

Figure III.3.1: Basic clusters of the English verb morphology

Cluster descriptions with joker characters (*C*, *V*) are abbreviations for sets of clusters, for instance, *~Ce* stands for the set of all of the clusters ending in *-e* with some preceding consonant grapheme. *C* in parentheses (*C*) is an abbreviation for one or two consonant graphemes, e.g., *strut* and *knit* have the form #(C)CVt.

3.2.2 Non-formalizable reductions

To make the reductions described better understandable, there are no non-formalizable reductions in 4.

3.3 Use of the resulting lexeme register

3.3.1 explains why verbs which are not listed in the lexeme register can unambiguously be assigned to a cluster. 3.3.2 describes linguistic information won from the computerized analysis of the English verbs.

3.3.1 Assigning an arbitrary lexeme to its paradigm cluster

For the analysis of the English verbs, approximately 5,675 lexemes were examined. The analysis includes all of the irregular verbs. This is guaranteed as new English verbs always conjugate regularly (for example *fax*, *e-mail*). All the basic lexemes that are not listed in the register can always be assigned to a regular cluster. Any arbitrary verb is assigned according to the patterns introduced in II.3.3.1.

3.3.2 Gaining linguistic information from the lexeme register

The data mining analysis provides new linguistic results which can hardly be won without IT support and which cannot be found in grammar books.

Using reverse sorting, a couple of interesting clusters can be found:

- homogeneous clusters of regular verbs with phonetic-orthographic specialties. There are 3 such clusters and the interesting regular ~oo cluster. The number of lexemes belonging to them was not counted as neologisms can be assigned to these clusters so that their cardinalities can change and completeness cannot be achieved.
- homogeneous or almost homogeneous clusters of irregular verbs with the same ending (highlighted in bold type in the following table). Our analysis confirms the results mentioned in Holl 2002: 159. There are four clusters with irregular verbs. Only about a twentieth of the irregular verbs are members of homogeneous clusters with an average size of 2 (cf. Holl 2002: 159).

Fig. III.3.2 only shows the homogeneous clusters which are relevant from a linguistic point of view.

Hom. cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in basic cluster	Infl. type of basic cluster
~ild	i-i-i / D	gild, build	2	—	reg
~ling	i-u-u / 0	cling, fling, sling	3	—	reg
~sh	reg / +e	fish		—	reg
~oo	reg	boo		—	reg
~weep	ee-e-e / D	weep, sweep	2	—	reg
~wear	ea-o-o / n	wear, swear	2	—	reg
~ss	reg / +e	kiss		—	reg
~x	reg / +e	fix		—	reg

Figure III.3.2: Homogeneous clusters of the English verb morphology

4. English verb register

The result of the analysis of the English verbs, improved with formalizable reductions (cf. 3.2.1), is shown on the following pages.

Irregular verbs are highlighted in bold type. Basic clusters and homogeneous clusters are italicized and highlighted in bold type.

This register only contains common irregular forms. Less frequent, older, regional and dialectal forms are not mentioned.

The columns contain

Cluster	Name of the clustered verb group
Inflection type	The corresponding inflection type
Infinitive	Infinitive
Past tense	Past tense
Past participle	Past participle
Comment	Difference in meaning or information about the parallel usage of two inflection types

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
basC <i>(look)</i>	reg	~–	~ ed	~ ed	<i>without all the basC2 areas</i>
	reg	visa	visaed	visaed	
basC2 <i>(rob)</i>	reg / CC	#(C)CV b	(C)CVbbed	(C)CVbbed	<i>monosyllabic basic verbs</i>
basC2 <i>(frolic)</i>	reg / CC	~CV c	~CVcked	~CVcked	
ac	reg / CC	shellac	shellacked	shellacked	
ac	reg / CC	tarmac	tarmacked	tarmacked	
ac	reg / CC	bivouac	bivouacked	bivouacked	
ic	reg / CC	traffic	trafficked	trafficked	
ic	reg / CC	frolic	frolicked	frolicked	
ic	reg / CC	mimic	mimicked	mimicked	
ic	reg / CC	panic	panicked	panicked	
ic	reg / CC	picnic	picnicked	picnicked	
	reg / (CC)	arc	arced arcked	arced arcked	
basC2 <i>(kid)</i>	reg / CC	#(C)CV d	(C)CVdded	(C)CVdded	<i>monosyllabic basic verbs</i>
	ea-e-e / 0	lead	led	led	
	reg	plead	pleaded pled (AE)	pleaded pled (AE)	
	ea-ea-ea / 0	read	read	read	
	reg	bread	breaded	breaded	
	reg	dread	dreaded	dreaded	
	reg	thread	threaded	threaded	
	ea-ea-ea / 0	spread	spread	spread	
	reg	re_1tread	retreaded	retreaded	put a new tread on a worn tire
2tread	ea-o-o / n	2tread	trod	trodden trod	step or walk on or over
2tread	ea-o-o / n	re_2tread	retrod	retrodden	go back over a path or one's steps
	reg / CC	clad	cladded clad	cladded clad	
	reg	suc_ceed	succeeded	succeeded	
	reg	deed	deeded	deeded	
	ee-e-e / 0	feed	fed	fed	
	reg	heed	heeded	heeded	
	ee-e-e / 0	bleed	bled	bled	
	reg	need	needed	needed	
	reg	speed	speeded sped	speeded sped	
	reg	reed	reeded	reeded	
	ee-e-e / 0	breed	bred	bred	
	reg	seed	seeded	seeded	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	reg	weed	weeded	weeded	
	reg / CC	1shed	shedded	shedded	park a vehicle in a depot
	e-e-e / 0 / CC	2shed	shed	shed	allow leaves or fruit to fall to the ground
	reg / CC	shred	shredded	shredded	
	reg / CC	wed	wedded wed	wedded wed	
	i-i-i / 0 / CC	1bid	bid	bid	offer a certain price
	i-a-i / 0 / CC	2bid	bade bid	bid bidden	utter a greeting or farewell, command
	i-a-i / n / CC	for_2bid	forbade forbad	forbidden	
	i-i-i / 0 / CC	rid	rid	rid	
	reg / CC	grid	grided	grided	
ild	i-i-i / D	gild	gilt gilded	gilt gilded	
ild	i-i-i / D	build	built	built	
	reg	fold	folded	folded	
	o-e-e / 0	hold	held	held	
	reg	cuckhold	cuckholded	cuckholded	
	reg	sand	sanded	sanded	
	a-oo-oo / 0	stand	stood	stood	
	reg	end	ended	ended	
	e-e-e / D	bend	bent	bent	
	e-e-e / D	lend	lent	lent	
	reg	blend	blended	blended	
	reg	de_pond	depended	depended	
	e-e-e / D	spend	spent	spent	
	e-e-e / D	rend	rent	rent	
	reg	trend	trended	trended	
	e-e-e / D	send	sent	sent	
	i-ou-ou / 0	bind	bound	bound	
	i-ou-ou / 0	find	found	found	
	reg	mind	minded	minded	
	reg	rind	rinded	rinded	
	i-ou-ou / 0	grind	ground	ground	
	reg	1wind	winded	winded	sound by blowing
	i-ou-ou / 0	2wind	wound	wound	have a curving course or shape
rd	reg	bird	birded	birded	
rd	reg	1gird	girded	girded	make cutting or critical remarks

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
rd	reg	2gird	girded girt	girded girt	encircle or secure with a belt or band
rd	reg	un_2gird	ungirded	ungirded	unbind
rd	reg	under_2gird	undergirded	undergirded	make secure underneath
basC2 (bake)	reg / -e	~C e	~Ced	~Ced	
	e-a-ee / n	be	was were	been	
	reg / -e	sub_subscribe	subscribed	subscribed	
ade	reg / -e	lade	laded	laded laden	
ade	reg / -e	escalade	escaladed	escaladed	
ade	reg / -e	blade	bladed	bladed	
ade	reg / -e	de_filade	defiladed	defiladed	
ade	reg / -e	fusillade	fusilladed	fusilladed	
bide	reg / -e	bide	bided bode	bided	
bide	reg / -e	a_bide	abided abode	abided abode	
	reg / -e	1hide	hided	hided	give a beating to
	i-i-i / n / -e	2hide	hid	hidden hid	put or get out of sight
	reg / -e	chide	chided chid	chided	
	reg / -e	e_lide	elided	elided	
	reg / -e	glide	glided	glided	
slide	i-i-i / 0 / -e	slide	slid	slid	
slide	i-i-i / 0 / -e	back_slide	backslid	backslid backslidden	
	reg / -e	de_1ride	derided	derided	laugh at contemptuously
	i-o-i / n / -e	2ride	rode	ridden	travel (on horseback)
	reg / -e	pride	prided	prided	
	reg / -e	nitride	nitrided	nitrided	
	i-o-i / n / -e	stride	strode	stridden	
basC2 (free)	reg	~ee	~eed	~eed	
	reg	fee	feed	feed	
	reg	squeegee	squeegeed	squeegeed	
	ee-e-e / D	flee	fled	fled	
	reg	knee	kneed	kneed	
	reg	pee	peed	peed	
	reg	agree	agreed	agreed	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	ee-aw-ee / n	see	saw	seen	
	reg	fricassee	fricasseed	fricasseed	
	reg	tee	teed	teed	
	reg	wee	weed	weed	
	reg / (-e)	age	aged	aged	
	reg / -e	cage	caged	caged	
	reg	binge	binged	binged	
	reg / -e	im_pinge	impinged	impinged	
	reg / -e	fringe	fringed	fringed	
	reg	singe	singed	singed	vs. <i>sing</i>
	reg / (-e)	tinge	tinged	tinged	cf. <i>ting</i>
he	reg / -e	clothe	clothed clad	clothed clad	
he	reg / -e	soothe	soothed	soothed	
basC2 (tie)	reg / y(Cie)	~ie	~ied	~ied	
die	reg / y(Cie)	die	died	died	
die	reg / y(Cie)	caddie	caddied	caddied	
	reg / (y(Cie))	hie	hied	hied	
	reg / y(Cie)	1lie	lied	lied	make an untrue statement
	ie-ay-ai / n / y(Cie)	2lie	lay	lain	be in a hori- zontal position
	reg / y(Cie)	tie	tied	tied	
	reg / y(Cie)	vie	vied	vied	
	reg / -e	bake	baked	baked	
	a-oo-a / n / -e	shake	shook	shaken	
	a-a-a / D / -e	make	made	made	
	a-oo-a / n / -e	for_sake	forsook	forsaken	
	a-oo-a / n / -e	take	took	taken	
	reg / -e	stake	staked	staked	
	reg / -e	wake	waked (AE) woke	waked (AE) woken	
	a-o-o / n / -e	a_wake	awoke	awoken	
	reg / -e	like	liked	liked	
	i-u-u / 0 / -e	strike	struck	struck stricken (AE)	
	reg / -e	pro_gramme	programmed (BE)	programmed (BE)	(BE), also <i>program</i> (AE)
	o-a-o / 0 / -e	come	came	come	
	reg / -e	welcome	welcomed	welcomed	derived from adjective
	reg / -e	dome	domed	domed	
	reg / -e	home	homed	homed	
	reg / -e	chine	chined	chined	
	reg / -e	1shine	shined	shined	polish

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
2shine	i-o-o / 0 / -e	2shine	shone shined	shone shined	give out a bright light
2shine	i-o-o / 0 / -e	out_2shine	outshone	outshone	
basC2 (toe)	reg	~oe	~oed	~oed	
	reg	hoe	hoed	hoed	
	oe-o-o / D	shoe	shod	shod	
	reg	snow_shoe	snowshoed	snowshoed	
	reg	canoe	canoed	canoed	
	reg	toe	toed	toed	
	i-o-i / n / -e	rise	rose	risen	
prise	reg / -e	prise	prised	prised	(BE), also <i>prize</i> (AE)
prise	reg / -e	sur_prise	surprised	surprised	also <i>surprize</i>
	o-o-o / D / -e	lose	lost	lost	
	reg / -e	close	closed	closed	
	reg / -e	goose	goosed	goosed	
	oo-o-o / n / -e	choose	chose	chosen	
	reg / -e	loose	loosed	loosed	
	reg / -e	noose	noosed	noosed	
	i-i-i / n / -e	bite	bit	bitten	
	reg / -e	cite	cited	cited	
	reg / -e	dynamite	dynamited	dynamited	
	i-o-i / n / -e	smite	smote	smitten	
	i-o-i / n / -e	write	wrote	written	
basC2 (value)	reg / -e	~ue	~ued	~ued	
	reg / -e	imbue	imbued	imbued	
cue	reg / -e	barbecue	barbecued	barbecued	
cue	reg / -e	rescue	rescued	rescued	
	reg / -e	sub_due	subdued	subdued	
	reg / (-e)	queue	queued	queued	
gue	reg / -e	league	leagued	leagued	
gue	reg / -e	plague	plagued	plagued	
gue	reg / -e	in_trigue	intrigued	intrigued	
gue	reg / -e	fatigue	fatigued	fatigued	
gue	reg / -e	harangue	harangued	harangued	
gue	reg / -e	cata_logue	catalogued	catalogued	(BE), also <i>catalog</i> (AE)
gue	reg / -e	pro_rogue	prorogued	prorogued	
gue	reg / -e	argue	argued	argued	
	reg / -e	value	valued	valued	
	reg / (-e)	blue	blued	blued	
	reg / (-e)	clue	clued	clued	
	reg / (-e)	glue	glued	glued	
	reg / -e	slue	slued	slued	
	reg / -e	con_tinue	continued	continued	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	reg	ap_pliqué	appliquéd	appliquéd	
que	reg / -e	pique	piqued	piqued	
que	reg / -e	burlesque	burlesqued	burlesqued	
	reg / -e	rue	rued	rued	
	reg / -e	ac_crue	accrued	accrued	
	reg / (-e)	true	trued	trued	
	reg / -e	construe	construed	construed	
sue	reg / -e	sue	sued	sued	
sue	reg / -e	issue	issued	issued	
	reg / -e	heave	heaved	heaved	
1leave	reg / -e	1leave	leaved	leaved	create leaf buds, sprout
1leave	reg / -e	inter_1leave	interleaved	interleaved	arrange in or as if in alternate layers
	ea-e-e / D / -e	2leave	left	left	allow or cause to remain behind
	reg / -e	1cleave	cleaved clove clave	cleaved	stick fast to
	ea-e-e / D / -e	2cleave	cleft cleaved clove	cleft cleaved cloven	split along a natural grain or line
	ea-e-e / D / -e	reave	reft reaved	reft reaved	
	reg / -e	1weave	weaved	weaved	move in a wavering manner form side to side, sway
	ea-o-o / n / -e	2weave	wove weaved	woven weaved	form fabric by interlacing long threads
	a-a-a / D / -e	have	had	had	
	reg / -e	behave	behaved	behaved	
	reg / -e	shave	shaved	shaved	
rave	reg / -e	rave	raved	raved	
rave	reg / -e	1grave	graved	graved	clean a ship's bottom
rave	reg / -e	2grave	graved	graved graven	engrave an inscription on a surface
rave	reg / -e	en_2grave	engraved	engraved	
	reg / -e	stave	staved stove	staved stove	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	reg / -e	dive	dived dove (AE)	dived dove (AE)	
	i-a-i / n / -e	give	gave	given	
1rive	reg / -e	de_1rive	derived	derived	obtain from a source
1rive	reg / -e	ar_1rive	arrived	arrived	reach a destination
	reg / -e	2rive	rived	rived riven	tear apart
	i-o-i / n / -e	drive	drove	driven	
	i-o-i / n / -e	shrive	shrove	shriven	
	reg / -e	thrive	thrived throve	thrived thriven	
	reg / -e	de_prive	deprived	deprived	
trive	reg / -e	con_trive	contrived	contrived	
trive	reg / -e	strive	strived strove	strived striven	
ove	reg / -e	rove	roved	roved	
ove	reg / -e	prove	proved	proved proven	
ove	reg / -e	re_prove	reproved	reproved	
ove	reg / -e	im_prove	improved	improved	
ove	reg / -e	ap_prove	approved	approved	
ove	reg / -e	disap_prove	disapproved	disapproved	
ove	reg / -e	dis_prove	disproved	disproved	
	reg	dye	dyed	dyed	
	reg / (-e)	eye	eyed	eyed	
	reg / -e	breeze	breezed	breezed	
	ee-o-o / n / -e	freeze	froze	frozen	
	reg / -e	deep_freeze	deepfrozen deepfroze	deepfrozen deepfrozen	
ize	reg / -e	prize	prized	prized	(AE), see <i>prise</i> (BE)
ize	reg / -e	sur_prize	surprized	surprized	also <i>surprise</i>
ize	reg / -e	mis_prize	misprized	misprized	
basC2 (drag)	reg / CC	#(C)CV g	(C)CVgged	(C)CVgged	monosyllabic basic verbs
	i-u-u / 0 / CC	dig	dug	dug	
	reg / CC	gig	gigged	gigged	
	reg / CC	jig	jigged	jigged	
	reg / CC	pig	pigged	pigged	
	reg / CC	rig	rigged	rigged	
	reg / CC	swig	swigged	swigged	
	reg	1hang	hanged	hanged	kill by tying a rope around the neck

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	a-u-u / 0	2hang	hung	hung	suspend from above
	reg	whang	whanged	whanged	
	reg	king	kinged	kinged	
ling	i-u-u / 0	cling	clung	clung	
ling	i-u-u / 0	fling	flung	flung	
ling	i-u-u / 0	sling	slung	slung	
	reg	1ring	ringed	ringed	provide with a ring
	i-a-u / 0	2ring	rang	rung	sound
	i-ou-ou / D	bring	brought	brought	
	i-a-u / 0	spring	sprang sprung (AE)	sprung	
	i-u-u / 0	string	strung	strung	
	i-u-u / 0	wring	wrung	wrung	
	i-a-u / 0	sing	sang	sung	vs. <i>singe</i>
	reg	ting	tinged	tinged	cf. <i>tinge</i>
	i-u-u / 0	sting	stung	stung	
	reg	wing	winged	winged	
	i-u-u / 0	swing	swung	swung	
	reg	cata_log	cataloged	cataloged	(AE), also <i>catalogue</i> (BE)
	reg / CC	humbug	humbugged	humbugged	
basC2 (itch)	reg / +e	~ch	~ched	~ched	
	reg / +e	reach	reached	reached	
	ea-au-au / D / +e	teach	taught	taught	
ech	reg / +e	leech	leeches	leeches	
ech	reg / +e	screech	screeched	screeched	
ech	reg / +e	be_seech	beseeches besought	beseeches besought	
	reg / +e	batch	batched	batched	
	a-au-au / D / +e	catch	caught	caught	
	reg / +e	hatch	hatched	hatched	
	reg / +e	latch	latched	latched	
	reg / +e	match	matched	matched	
	reg / +e	snatch	snatched	snatched	
	reg / +e	patch	patched	patched	
	reg / +e	scratch	scratched	scratched	
	reg / +e	watch	watched	watched	
homC sh	reg / +e	~sh	~shed	~shed	
sh	reg / +e	fish	fished	fished	
	reg	ski	skied	skied	
	reg / (y(Cie))	taxi	taxied	taxied	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
basC2 <i>(trek)</i>	reg / CC	#(C)CV k	(C)CVkked	(C)CVkked	monosyllabic basic verbs
	reg	leak	leaked	leaked	
	reg	sneak	sneaked snuck (AE)	sneaked snuck (AE)	
	reg	peak	peaked	peaked	
	ea-o-o / n	speak	spoke	spoken	
	ea-o-o / n	break	broke	broken	
	reg	creak	creaked	creaked	
	reg	freak	freaked	freaked	
	reg	streak	streaked	streaked	
	reg	wreak	wreaked	wreaked	
	reg	squeak	squeaked	squeaked	
	reg	tweak	tweaked	tweaked	
	reg	tick	ticked	ticked	
	reg	politick	politicked	politicked	
	i-u-u / 0	stick	stuck	stuck	
	reg	cheek	cheeked	cheeked	
	reg	keek	keeked	keeked	
	reg	sleek	sleeked	sleeked	
	reg	peek	peeked	peeked	
	reg	reek	reeked	reeked	
	ee-ou-ou / D	seek	sought	sought	
	reg	shriek	shrieked	shrieked	
	reg / CC	trek	trekked	trekked	
	reg	ink	inked	inked	
	reg	chink	chinked	chinked	
	i-ou-ou / D	think	thought	thought	
	reg	kink	kinked	kinked	
	reg	link	linked	linked	
	reg	blink	blinked	blinked	
	reg	clink	clinked	clinked	
	i-u-u / 0	slink	slunk	slunk	
	reg	pink	pinked	pinked	
	i-a-u / 0	drink	drank	drunk	
	i-a-u / 0	shrink	shrank	shrunk	
	reg	prink	prinked	prinked	
sink	i-u-u / 0	sink	sunk sank	sunk	
sink	i-u-u / 0	counter_sink	countersunk	countersunk	
	i-a-u / 0	stink	stank stunk	stunk	
	reg	wink	winked	winked	
basC2 <i>(gel)</i>	reg / CC	#(C)CV l	(C)CVlled	(C)CVlled	monosyllabic basic verbs
	reg / CC	cabal	caballed	caballed	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
dal	reg / (CC)	medal	medaled (AE) medalled (BE)	medaled (AE) medalled (BE)	
dal	reg / (CC)	pedal	pedaled (AE) pedalled (BE)	pedaled (AE) pedalled (BE)	
	reg	con_veal	concealed	concealed	
	ea-ea-ea / D	deal	dealt	dealt	
	reg	heal	healed	healed	
	reg	anneal	annealed	annealed	
	reg	peal	pealed	pealed	
	reg	seal	sealed	sealed	
	ea-o-o / n	steal	stole	stolen	
	reg	re_veal	revealed	revealed	
	reg	mar_shal	marshaled (AE)	marshaled (AE)	(AE), also <i>marshall</i> (BE)
ial	reg / (CC)	dial	dialed (AE) dialled (BE)	dialed (AE) dialled (BE)	
ial	reg / (CC)	in_itial	initialed (AE) initialled (BE)	initialed (AE) initialled (BE)	
ial	reg / (CC)	credential	-tialed (AE) -tialled (BE)	-tialed (AE) -tialled (BE)	
ial	reg / (CC)	court-martial	-martialled (AE) -martialled (BE)	-martialled (AE) -martialled (BE)	
	reg / CC	canal	canalled	canalled	
	reg / (CC)	signal	signaled (AE) signalled (BE)	signaled (AE) signalled (BE)	
	reg / CC	en_thral	enthralled	enthralled	also <i>enthral</i>
	reg / (CC)	spiral	spiraled (AE) spiralled (BE)	spiraled (AE) spiralled (BE)	
	reg / CC	corral	corralled	corralled	
	reg / (CC)	metal	metaled (AE) metalled (BE)	metaled (AE) metalled (BE)	
	reg / (CC)	total	totalled (AE) totalled (BE)	totalled (AE) totalled (BE)	
	reg / CC	in_stal	installed	installed	(BE), also <i>install</i> (AE)
	reg / (CC)	pedestal	-staled (AE) -stalled (BE)	-staled (AE) -stalled (BE)	
ual	reg / (CC)	equal	equaled (AE) equalled (BE)	equaled (AE) equalled (BE)	
ual	reg / (CC)	victual	victualed (AE) victualled (BE)	victualed (AE) victualled (BE)	
	reg / (CC)	rival	rivaled (AE) rivalled (BE)	rivaled (AE) rivalled (BE)	
	reg / (CC)	label	labeled (AE) labelled (BE)	labeled (AE) labelled (BE)	
	reg / CC	rebel	rebelled	rebelled	
	reg / (CC)	libel	libeled (AE) libelled (BE)	libeled (AE) libelled (BE)	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	reg / (CC)	corbel	corbeled (AE) corbelled (BE)	corbeled (AE) corbelled (BE)	
	reg / CC	ex_cel	excelled	excelled	
	reg / (CC)	cancel	canceled (AE) cancelled (BE)	canceled (AE) cancelled (BE)	
	reg / CC	marcel	marcelled	marcelled	
	reg / (CC)	parcel	parceled (AE) parcelled (BE)	parceled (AE) parcelled (BE)	
	reg / (CC)	en_sorcel	_sorcelled (AE) _sorcelled (BE)	_sorcelled (AE) _sorcelled (BE)	also <i>ensorcell</i>
del	reg / (CC)	model	modeled (AE) modelled (BE)	modeled (AE) modelled (BE)	
del	reg / (CC)	yodel	yodeled (AE) yodelled (BE)	yodeled (AE) yodelled (BE)	
	ee-e-e / D	feel	felt	felt	
	reg	heel	heeled	heeled	
	reg	keel	keeled	keeled	
	reg	kneel	kneeled (AE) knelt	kneeled (AE) knelt	
	reg	peel	peeled	peeled	
	reg	reel	reeled	reeled	
	reg	steel	steeled	steeled	
	reg / CC	gel	gelled	gelled	
	reg / (CC)	cudgel	cudgeled (AE) cudgelled (BE)	cudgeled (AE) cudgelled (BE)	
	reg	spiel	spieled	spieled	
	reg	parallel	paralleled	paralleled	
mel	reg / (CC)	en_amel	enameled (AE) enamelled (BE)	enameled (AE) enamelled (BE)	
mel	reg / (CC)	trammel	trammeled (AE) trammelled (BE)	trammeled (AE) trammelled (BE)	
mel	reg / (CC)	pommel	pommeled (AE) pommelled (BE)	pommeled (AE) pommelled (BE)	
mel	reg / (CC)	pummel	pummeled (AE) pummelled (BE)	pummeled (AE) pummelled (BE)	
nel	reg / (CC)	panel	paneled (AE) panelled (BE)	paneled (AE) panelled (BE)	
nel	reg / (CC)	sentinel	sentineled (AE) sentinelled (BE)	sentineled (AE) sentinelled (BE)	
nel	reg / (CC)	channel	channeled (AE) channelled (BE)	channeled (AE) channelled (BE)	
nel	reg / (CC)	kennel	kenneled (AE) kennelled (BE)	kenneled (AE) kennelled (BE)	
nel	reg / (CC)	funnel	funneled (AE) funnelled (BE)	funneled (AE) funnelled (BE)	
nel	reg / (CC)	tunnel	tunneled (AE) tunnelled (BE)	tunneled (AE) tunnelled (BE)	
_pel	reg / CC	re_pel	repelled	repelled	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
_pel	reg / CC	im_pel	impelled	impelled	
_pel	reg / CC	com_pel	compelled	compelled	
_pel	reg / CC	pro_pel	propelled	propelled	
_pel	reg / CC	dis_pel	dispelled	dispelled	
_pel	reg / CC	ex_pel	expelled	expelled	
	reg / (CC)	cupel	cupeled cupelled	cupeled cupelled	
rel	reg / (CC)	ap_parel	appareled (AE) apparelled (BE)	appareled (AE) apparelled (BE)	
rel	reg / (CC)	barrel	barreled (AE) barrelled (BE)	barreled (AE) barrelled (BE)	
rel	reg / (CC)	quarrel	quarreled (AE) quarrelled (BE)	quarreled (AE) quarrelled (BE)	
rel	reg / (CC)	laurel	laureled (AE) laurelled (BE)	laureled (AE) laurelled (BE)	
sel	reg / (CC)	teasel	teaseled (AE) teaselled (BE)	teaseled (AE) teaselled (BE)	
sel	reg / (CC)	handsel	handseled (AE) handselled (BE)	handseled (AE) handselled (BE)	also <i>hansel</i>
sel	reg / (CC)	chisel	chiseled (AE) chiselled (BE)	chiseled (AE) chiselled (BE)	
sel	reg / (CC)	tinsel	tinseled (AE) tinselled (BE)	tinseled (AE) tinselled (BE)	
sel	reg / (CC)	counsel	counseled (AE) counselled (BE)	counseled (AE) counselled (BE)	
sel	reg / (CC)	morsel	morseled (AE) morselled (BE)	morseled (AE) morselled (BE)	
sel	reg / (CC)	tassel	tasseled (AE) tasselled (BE)	tasseled (AE) tasselled (BE)	
uel	reg / (CC)	duel	dueled (AE) duelled (BE)	dueled (AE) duelled (BE)	
uel	reg / (CC)	fuel	fueled (AE) fuelled (BE)	fueled (AE) fuelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	gavel	gaveled (AE) gavelled (BE)	gaveled (AE) gavelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	ravel	raveled (AE) ravelled (BE)	raveled (AE) ravelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	gravel	graveled (AE) gravelled (BE)	graveled (AE) gravelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	travel	traveled (AE) travelled (BE)	traveled (AE) travelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	bevel	beveled (AE) bevelled (BE)	beveled (AE) bevelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	di_shevel	_sheveled (AE) _shevelled (BE)	_sheveled (AE) _shevelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	level	leveled (AE) levelled (BE)	leveled (AE) levelled (BE)	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
vel	reg / (CC)	revel	reveled (AE) revelled (BE)	reveled (AE) revelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	snivel	sniveled (AE) snivelled (BE)	sniveled (AE) snivelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	drivel	driveled (AE) drivelled (BE)	driveled (AE) drivelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	shrivel	shriveled (AE) shrivelled (BE)	shriveled (AE) shrivelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	swivel	swiveled (AE) swivelled (BE)	swiveled (AE) swivelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	shovel	shoveled (AE) shovelled (BE)	shoveled (AE) shovelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	grovel	groveled (AE) grovelled (BE)	groveled (AE) grovelled (BE)	
vel	reg / (CC)	marvel	marveled (AE) marvelled (BE)	marveled (AE) marvelled (BE)	
wel	reg / (CC)	jewel	jeweled (AE) jewelled (BE)	jeweled (AE) jewelled (BE)	
wel	reg / (CC)	(dis)em_bowel	_boweled (AE) _bowelled (BE)	_boweled (AE) _bowelled (BE)	
wel	reg / (CC)	dowel	doweled (AE) dowelled (BE)	doweled (AE) dowelled (BE)	
wel	reg / (CC)	rowel	roweled (AE) rowelled (BE)	roweled (AE) rowelled (BE)	
wel	reg / (CC)	trowel	troweled (AE) trowelled (BE)	troweled (AE) trowelled (BE)	
wel	reg / (CC)	towel	toweled (AE) towelled (BE)	toweled (AE) towelled (BE)	
cil	reg / (CC)	pencil	penciled (AE) pencilled (BE)	penciled (AE) pencilled (BE)	
cil	reg / (CC)	stencil	stenciled (AE) stencilled (BE)	stenciled (AE) stencilled (BE)	
	reg	veil	veiled	veiled	
	reg / CC	ful_fil	fulfilled	fulfilled	also <i>fulfill</i>
oil	reg	oil	oiled	oiled	
oil	reg	boil	boiled	boiled	
oil	reg	spoil	spoiled spoilt (BE)	spoiled spoilt (BE)	
oil	reg	despoil	despoiled	despoiled	
	reg / (CC)	peril	periled (AE) perilled (BE)	periled (AE) perilled (BE)	
til	reg / CC	di_stil	distilled	distilled	also <i>distill</i>
til	reg / CC	in_stil	instilled	instilled	(BE), also <i>instill</i> (AE)
	reg / (CC)	cavil	caviled (AE) cavilled (BE)	caviled (AE) cavilled (BE)	
	reg / (CC)	devil	deviled (AE) devilled (BE)	deviled (AE) devilled (BE)	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	reg	be_devil	bedeviled	bedeviled	
	reg	ball	balled	balled	
	reg	call	called	called	
	a-e-a / n	fall	fell	fallen	
	reg	gall	galled	galled	
	a-ou	shall	should	–	
	reg	marshall	marshalled (BE)	marshalled (BE)	(BE), also <i>marshal</i> (AE)
	reg	pall	palled	palled	
	reg	en_thrall	enthralled	enthralled	also <i>enthral</i>
tall	reg	stall	stalled	stalled	
tall	reg	in_stall	installed	installed	(AE), also <i>instal</i> (BE)
	reg	squall	squalled	squalled	
	reg	wall	walled	walled	
	reg	bell	belled	belled	
	reg	en_sorcell	ensorcelled	ensorcelled	also <i>ensorcel</i>
	reg	shell	shelled	shelled	
	reg	jell	jelled	jelled	
mell	reg	mell	melled	melled	
mell	reg	smell	smelled smelt	smelled smelt	
pell	reg	1spell	spelled	spelled	take someone's place in order to allow them to rest briefly
pell	reg	2spell	spelled spelt (BE)	spelled spelt (BE)	write or name the letters that form a word
pell	reg	re_2spell	respelled	respelled	
pell	reg	mis_2spell	misspelled misspelt	misspelled misspelt	
	e-o-o / D	sell	sold	sold	
	e-o-o / D	tell	told	told	
	reg	quell	quelled	quelled	
	reg	well	welled	welled	
	reg	dwell	dwelled dwelt	dwelled dwelt	
	e-e-e / D	in_dwell	indwelt	indwelt	
	reg	swell	swelled	swelled swollen	
	reg	yell	yelled	yelled	
fill	reg	fill	filled	filled	
fill	reg	ful_fill	fulfilled	fulfilled	also <i>fulfil</i>
pill	reg	pill	pilled	pilled	
pill	reg	spill	spilled spilt	spilled spilt	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
till	reg	di_still	distilled	distilled	also <i>distil</i>
till	reg	in_still	instilled	instilled	(AE), also <i>instil</i> (BE)
	i-ou	will	would	–	
	reg	swill	swilled	swilled	
oll	reg	en_roll	enrolled	enrolled	also <i>enrol</i>
oll	reg	ex_toll	extolled	extolled	also <i>extol</i>
bol	reg / (CC)	gambol	gamboled (AE) gambolled (BE)	gamboled (AE) gambolled (BE)	
bol	reg / (CC)	symbol	symboled (AE) symbolled (BE)	symboled (AE) symbolled (BE)	
	reg / CC	en_rol	enrolled	enrolled	also <i>enroll</i>
	reg / (CC)	carol	caroled (AE) carolled (BE)	caroled (AE) carolled (BE)	
trol	reg / CC	patrol	patrolled	patrolled	
trol	reg / CC	control	controlled	controlled	
	reg / CC	ex_tol	extolled	extolled	also <i>extoll</i>
	reg / CC	frivol	frivoled (AE) frivolled (BE)	frivoled (AE) frivolled (BE)	
	reg / CC	an_nul	annulled	annulled	
basC2 (rim)	reg / CC	#(C)CV m	(C)CVmmed	(C)CVmmed	monosyllabic basic verbs
eam	reg	cream	creamed	creamed	
eam	reg	scream	screamed	screamed	
eam	reg	dream	dreamed dreamt	dreamed dreamt	
eam	reg	day_dream	day_dreamed	day_dreamed	
eam	reg	stream	streamed	streamed	
	reg / CC	ram	rammed	rammed	
	reg / CC	cram	crammed	crammed	
	reg	pro_gram	programed (AE)	programed	
	reg / CC	dim	dimmed	dimmed	
	reg / CC	skim	skimmed	skimmed	
	reg / CC	slim	slimmed	slimmed	
	reg / CC	rim	rimmed	rimmed	
	i-a-u / 0 / CC	swim	swam	swum	
basC2 (sun)	reg / CC	#(C)CV n	(C)CVnned	(C)CVnned	monosyllabic basic verbs
	a-ou	can	could	–	
	reg / CC	scan	scanned	scanned	
lean	reg	lean	leaned leant (BE)	leaned leant (BE)	
lean	reg	clean	cleaned	cleaned	
lean	reg	glean	gleaned	gleaned	
	reg	de_1mean	demeaned	demeaned	lower; conduct properly
	ea-ea-ea / D	2mean	meant	meant	intend, signify

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	reg	wean	weaned	weaned	
	reg / CC	bin	binned	binned	
	reg / CC	din	dinned	dinned	
	reg / CC	1gin	ginned	ginned	separate fiber from seeds
	i-a-u / 0 / CC	be_2gin	began	begun	start, commence
	reg	margin	margined	margined	
	reg / CC	pin	pinned	pinned	
	i-u-u / 0 / CC	spin	spun	spun	
	i-o-o / 0 / CC	win	won	won	
	reg / CC	twin	twinned	twinned	
rn	reg	earn	earned	earned	
rn	reg	learn	learned learnt (BE)	learned learnt (BE)	
rn	reg	yearn	yearned	yearned	
rn	reg	urn	urned	urned	
rn	reg	burn	burned burnt (BE)	burned burnt (BE)	
rn	reg	turn	turned	turned	
	reg / CC	dun	dunned	dunned	
	reg / CC	fun	funned	funned	
	reg / CC	gun	gunned	gunned	
	reg / CC	shun	shunned	shunned	
	reg / CC	pun	punned	punned	
	u-a-u / 0 / CC	run	ran	run	
	reg / CC	sun	sunned	sunned	
	reg / CC	tun	tunned	tunned	
basC2 (veto)	reg / +e	~C o	~Coed	~Coed	
	o-i-o / n / +e	do	did	done	
	reg / +e	bastinado	bastinadoed	bastinadoed	
	reg / +e	torpedo	torpedoed	torpedoed	
	reg / +e	crescendo	crescendoed	crescendoed	
	o-e-o / n / +e	go	went	gone	
	reg / +e	tango	tangoed	tangoed	
	reg / +e	em_bargo	embargoed	embargoed	
	reg / +e	echo	echoed	echoed	
homC oo	reg	~oo	~ooed	~ooed	
oo	reg	boo	booed	booed	
	reg / +e	zero	zeroed	zeroed	
	reg / +e	lasso	lassoed	lassoed	
	reg / +e	veto	vetoed	vetoed	
basC2 (stop)	reg / CC	#(C)CV p	(C)CVpped	(C)CVpped	monosyllabic basic verbs
cap	reg / CC	cap	capped	capped	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
cap	reg / CC	handi_cap	handicapped	handicapped	
eap	reg	heap	heaped	heaped	
eap	reg	leap	leaped leapt	leaped leapt	
eap	reg	neap	neaped	neaped	
eap	reg	reap	reaped	reaped	
	reg / CC	nap	napped	napped	
	reg / (CC)	kid_nap	kidnaped kidnapped	kidnaped kidnapped	
	reg / CC	knap	knapped	knapped	
	reg / CC	snap	snapped	snapped	
	reg	beep	beeped	beeped	
	reg	cheep	cheeped	cheeped	
	ee-e-e / D	keep	kept	kept	
	reg	bleep	bleeped	bleeped	
	ee-e-e / D	sleep	slept	slept	
	reg	peep	peeped	peeped	
	ee-e-e / D	creep	crept	crept	
	reg	seep	seeped	seeped	
	reg	steep	steeped	steeped	
weep	ee-e-e / D	weep	wept	wept	
weep	ee-e-e / D	sweep	swept	swept	
	reg / CC	ship	shipped	shipped	
	reg	tran(s)_ship	tran(s)shipped	tran(s)shipped	
	reg / CC	re_ship	reshipped	reshipped	
	reg / (CC)	wor_ship	worshiped (AE) worshipped	worshiped (AE) worshipped	
	reg	gossip	gossip	gossip	
uip	reg / CC	quip	quipped	quipped	
uip	reg / CC	equip	equipped	equipped	
	reg	de_velop	developed	developed	
	reg / CC	flop	flopped	flopped	
	reg	gallop	galloped	galloped	
basC2 (bar)	reg / CC	#(C)CV r	(C)CVrred	(C)CVrred	monosyllabic basic verbs
	reg	ear	eared	eared	
	ea-o-o / n	bear	bore	borne	
	reg	en_dear	endeared	endeared	
	reg	fear	feared	feared	
	reg	gear	geared	geared	
	ea-ea-ea / D	hear	heard	heard	
	reg	shear	sheared	sheared shorn	
	reg	clear	cleared	cleared	
	reg	smear	smear	smear	
	reg	ap_pear	appeared	appeared	
	reg	rear	reared	reared	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	reg	sear	seared	seared	
	reg	1tear	teared	teared	shed tears
	ea-o-o / n	2tear	tore	torn	separate or pull apart by force
wear	ea-o-o / n	wear	wore	worn	
wear	ea-o-o / n	swear	swore	sworn	
1fer	reg	dif_1fer	differed	differed	stress on 1st syllable
1fer	reg	of_1fer	offered	offered	
1fer	reg	prof_1fer	proffered	proffered	
1fer	reg	suf_1fer	suffered	suffered	
2fer	reg / CC	de_2fer	deferred	deferred	stress on 2nd syllable
2fer	reg / CC	re_2fer	referred	referred	
2fer	reg / CC	pre_2fer	preferred	preferred	
2fer	reg / CC	in_2fer	inferred	inferred	
2fer	reg / CC	con_2fer	conferred	conferred	
2fer	reg / CC	trans_2fer	transferred	transferred	
	reg	pilfer	pilfered	pilfered	
cur	reg / CC	oc_cur	occurred	occurred	
cur	reg / CC	re_cur	recurred	recurred	
cur	reg / CC	in_cur	incurred	incurred	
cur	reg / CC	con_cur	concurrent	concurrent	
	reg	pour	poured	poured	
basC2 (gas)	reg / CC +e	#(C)CV s	(C)CVssed	(C)CVssed	monosyllabic basic verbs
	reg / CC +e	gas	gassed	gassed	
	reg / (CC) +e	bias	biased biassed	biased biassed	
	reg / +e	trellis	trellised	trellised	
homC ss	reg / +e	~ss	~ssed	~ssed	
ss	reg / +e	kiss	kissed	kissed	
	reg / (CC) +e	bus	bused bussed	bused bussed	
	reg / (CC) +e	focus	focused focussed	focused focussed	
	reg / (CC) +e	non_plus	nonplused nonplussed	nonplused nonplussed	
	reg / +e	rendezvous	rendevoused	rendevoused	
	reg / +e	chorus	chorused	chorused	
basC2 (bat)	reg / CC	#(C)CV t	(C)CVtted	(C)CVtted	monosyllabic basic verbs
	ea-a-ea / n	eat	ate	eaten	
	ea-ea-ea / n	beat	beat	beaten	
	reg	de_feat	defeated	defeated	
	reg	heat	heated	heated	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	reg	bleat	bleated	bleated	
	reg	re_peat	repeated	repeated	
	reg	treat	treated	treated	
	reg	seat	seated	seated	
	reg	sweat	sweated sweat	sweated sweat	
	reg / CC	bet	betted bet	betted bet	
	reg / CC	a_bet	abetted	abetted	
bbet	reg	rabbet	rabbeted	rabbeted	
bbet	reg	gibbet	gibbeted	gibbeted	
	reg	sleet	sleeted	sleeted	
	ee-e-e / 0	meet	met	met	
	reg	greet	greeted	greeted	
	e-o-o / 0 / CC	get	got	got gotten (AE)	
_get	e-o-o / n / CC	be_get	begot	begotten	
_get	e-o-o / n / CC	for_get	forgot	forgotten forgot (AE)	
dget	reg	fidget	fidgeted	fidgeted	
dget	reg	budget	budgeted	budgeted	
rget	reg	parget	targeted	targeted	
rget	reg	target	targeted	targeted	
	reg / (CC)	ricochet	ricocheted ricochetted	ricocheted ricochetted	French <i>recochet</i> 'oblique striker'
	reg	crochet	crocheted	crocheted	French <i>crochet</i> 'hook'
	reg / CC	whet	whetted	whetted	
	reg / CC	1let	letted	letted let	[archaic] delay, hinder, prevent
	e-e-e / 0 / CC	2let	let	let	not prevent or forbid, allow
	reg	valet	valeted	valeted	
	reg	pamphlet	pamphleted	pamphleted	
	reg	toilet	toileted	toileted	
	reg	pellet	pelleted	pelleted	
	e-e-e / 0 / CC	set	set	set	
	reg / CC	in_set	inisseted inset	inisseted inset	derived from noun; derived from basic verb
	reg	closet	closeted	closeted	
	reg	corset	corseted	corseted	
	reg	cosset	cosseted	cosseted	
	reg / CC	wet	wetted wet	wetted wet	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	reg	weight	weighted	weighted	
	i-ou-ou / 0	fight	fought	fought	
light	reg	de_1light	delighted	delighted	from Latin <i>delectare</i>
light	reg	2light	lighted lit	lighted lit	become light
light	reg	a_2light	alighted alight	alighted alight	derived from noun; derived from basic verb
light	reg	flood_2light	floodlighted floodlit	floodlighted floodlit	derived from noun; derived from basic verb
light	reg	high_2light	highlighted	highlighted	derived from noun
light	reg	moon_2light	moonlighted	moonlighted	derived from noun
light	reg	spot_2light	spotlighted spotlit	spotlighted spotlit	derived from noun; derived from basic verb
light	reg	blight	blighted	blighted	
light	reg	flight	flighted	flighted	
light	reg	plight	plighted	plighted	
light	reg	slight	slighted	slighted	
	reg	trans_it	transited	transited	
	reg / CC	fit	fitted fit (AE)	fitted fit (AE)	
	reg / CC	be_fit	befitted	befitted	
	reg / (CC)	bene_fit	benefited benefitted	benefited benefitted	
	reg / CC	re_fit	refitted	refitted	
	reg / CC	un_fit	unfitted	unfitted	
	reg / CC	retro_fit	retrofitted	retrofitted	
	reg / CC	out_fit	outfitted	outfitted	
	reg	dis_comfit	discomfited	discomfited	
	reg	profit	profited	profited	
	i-i-i / 0 / CC	hit	hit	hit	
	reg / CC	shit	shitted shit shat	shitted shit shat	
	reg / CC	flit	flitted	flitted	
	i-i-i / 0 / CC	split	split	split	
	i-i-i / 0 / CC	slit	slit	slit	
_mit	reg / CC	sub_mit	submitted	submitted	
_mit	reg / CC	ad_mit	admitted	admitted	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
_mit	reg / CC	e_mit	emitted	emitted	
_mit	reg / CC	re_mit	remitted	remitted	
_mit	reg / CC	com_mit	committed	committed	
_mit	reg / CC	o_mit	omitted	omitted	
_mit	reg / CC	per_mit	permitted	permitted	
_mit	reg / CC	trans_mit	transmitted	transmitted	
	reg	limit	limited	limited	
	reg	vomit	vomited	vomited	
	reg / CC	knit	knitted knit	knitted knit	
	reg / CC	pit	pitted	pitted	
	reg / CC	1spit	spitted	spitted	put a spit (long thin metal rod pushed through meat) through
	i-i-i / 0 / CC	2spit	spit spat	spit spat	forcibly eject from one's mouth
	i-a-a / 0 / CC	sit	sat	sat	
	i-a-a / 0 / CC	baby_sit	baby_sat	baby_sat	
	reg	visit	visited	visited	
	reg	posit	posited	posited	
quit	reg / CC	quit	quitted quit	quitted quit	
quit	reg / CC	ac_quit	acquitted	acquitted	
	reg	suit	suated	suated	
	reg	hoot	hooted	hooted	
	oo-o-o / 0	shoot	shot	shot	
	u-u-u / 0	hurt	hurt	hurt	
	reg	blurt	blurtd	blurtd	
	reg	court	courtd	courtd	
	reg	spurt	spurtd	spurtd	
	a-a-a / 0	cast	cast	cast	
	reg	broad_cast	broadcasted broadcast	broadcasted broadcast	derived from noun; derived from basic verb
e_cast	reg	type_cast	typecast	typecast	
e_cast	reg	re_cast	recast	recast	
e_cast	reg	fore_cast	forcasted forecast	forcasted forecast	derived from noun; derived from basic verb
	a-a-a / 0	rough_cast	roughcast	roughcast	
	a-a-a / 0	mis_cast	miscast	miscast	
	reg	simulcast	simulcasted	simulcasted	derived from noun

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	reg	last	lasted	lasted	
	reg	1cost	costed	costed	estimate the price or cost
	o-o-o / 0	2cost	cost	cost	require the payment of a specified sum
	reg	ac_3cost	accosted	accosted	speak in an aggressive way
	reg	post	posted	posted	
	reg	thirst	thirsted	thirsted	
	reg	worst	worsted	worsted	
	u-u-u / 0	burst	burst	burst	
	reg	ex_haust	exhausted	exhausted	
	reg	bust	busted bust	busted bust	
	reg	dust	dusted	dusted	
	reg	dis_gust	disgusted	disgusted	
	reg	ad_just	adjusted	adjusted	
	reg	lust	lusted	lusted	
	u-u	must	must	–	
	reg	oust	ousted	ousted	
	reg	rust	rusted	rusted	
	reg	crust	crusted	crusted	
	u-u-u / 0	thrust	thrust	thrust	
	reg	trust	trusted	trusted	
but	reg / CC	a_but	abutted	abutted	
but	reg / CC	re_but	rebutted	rebutted	
	reg	début, debut	dé-, debuted	dé-, debuted	
	u-u-u / 0 / CC	cut	cut	cut	
	reg / CC	gut	guted	guted	
	reg / CC	hut	huted	huted	
	u-u-u / 0 / CC	shut	shut	shut	
	reg / CC	jut	juted	juted	
	reg / CC	glut	gluted	gluted	
	reg / CC	smut	smuted	smuted	
	reg / CC	nut	nuted	nuted	
	u-u-u / 0 / CC	put	put	put	
_put	reg / CC	in_put	inputted input	inputted input	derived from noun; derived from basic verb
_put	reg / CC	out_put	outputted output	outputted output	derived from noun; derived from basic verb
	reg / CC	rut	ruted	ruted	
	reg	tabu	tabued	tabued	also <i>taboo</i>

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	aw-ew-aw / n	draw	drew	drawn	
	reg	thraw	thrawed	thrawed	
saw	reg	saw	sawed	sawed (AE) sawn (BE)	
saw	reg	whip_saw	whipsawed	whipsawed	
saw	reg	seesaw	seesawed	seesawed	
ew	reg	mil_dew	mildewed	mildewed	
ew	reg	hew	hewed	hewed hewn	
ew	reg	chew	chewed	chewed	
ew	reg	eschew	eschewed	eschewed	
ew	reg	view	viewed	viewed	
ew	reg	clew	clewed	clewed	
ew	reg	mew	mewed	mewed	
ew	reg	re_new	renewed	renewed	
ew	reg	spew	spewed	spewed	
ew	reg	brew	brewed	brewed	
ew	reg	crew	crewed	crewed	
ew	reg	screw	screwed	screwed	
ew	reg	strew	strewed	strewed strewn	
ew	reg	sew	sewed	sewed sewn	
ew	reg	stew	stewed	stewed	
how	reg	chow	chowed	chowed	
how	reg	show	showed	showed shown	
how	reg	fore_show	foreshowed	foreshowed	
	reg	low	lowed	lowed	
	ow-ew-ow / n	blow	blew	blown	
	reg	mow	mowed	mowed mown	
	ow-ew-ow / n	know	knew	known	
	reg	winnow	winnowed	winnowed	
	reg	snow	snowed	snowed	
	reg	row	rowed	rowed	
	reg	crow	crowed	crowed	
	ow-ew-ow / n	grow	grew	grown	
	ow-ew-ow / n	throw	threw	thrown	
	reg	arrow	arrowed	arrowed	
	reg	sow	sowed	sowed sown	
homC x	reg / +e	~x	~xed	~xed	
x	reg / +e	fix	fixed	fixed	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
basC2 (dry)	reg / ie(Cy)	~C y	~Cied	~Cied	
	ay-ai-ai / D	lay	laid	laid	
_lay	ay-ai-ai / D	re_lay	relaid	relaid	lay again
_lay	ay-ai-ai / D	in_lay	inlaid	inlaid	
_lay	ay-ai-ai / D	un_lay	unlaid	unlaid	
_lay	ay-ai-ai / D	under_lay	underlaid	underlaid	
_lay	ay-ai-ai / D	over_lay	overlaid	overlaid	
_lay	ay-ai-ai / D	mis_lay	mislaid	mislaid	
_lay	ay-ai-ai / D	out_lay	outlaid	outlaid	
_lay	ay-ai-ai / D	way_lay	waylaid	waylaid	
lay	reg	be lay	belayed	belayed	
lay	reg	all lay	allayed	allayed	
elay	reg	delay	delayed	delayed	derived from noun; postpone
elay	reg	relay	relayed	relayed	derived from noun; use a relay
	reg	flay	flayed	flayed	
play	reg	1play	played	played	engage in recreation
play	reg	mis_1play	misplayed	misplayed	
play	reg	dis_2play	displayed	displayed	put before the view
play	reg	splay	splayed	splayed	
	reg	parlay	parlayed	parlayed	
	ay-ew-ai / n	slay	slew	slain	
	ay-i	1may	might	–	be free to
	reg	dis_2may	dismayed	dismayed	upset
	reg	1pay	payed	payed	seal the deck of a wooden ship with tar
	ay-ai-ai / D	2pay	paid	paid	give someone money
	reg	spay	spayed	spayed	
	ay-ai-ai / D	say	said	said	
ssay	reg	assay	assayed	assayed	
ssay	reg	essay	essayed	essayed	
	reg / ie(Cy)	rely	relied	relied	
	reg / ie(Cy)	1fly	flied	flied	hit a fly in baseball
	y-ew-ow / n / ie(Cy)	2fly	flew	flown	move through air
	reg / ie(Cy)	butterfly	butterflied	butterflied	derived from noun
	uy-ou-ou / D	buy	bought	bought	

Cluster	Inflection type	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Comment
	reg	guy	guyed	guyed	
basC2 (buzz)	reg / +e	~C z	~Czed	~Czed	
basC2 (quiz)	reg / CC +e	#(C)CV z	(C)CVzzed	(C)CVzzed	monosyllabic basic verbs
iz	reg / CC +e	whiz	whizzed	whizzed	also <i>whizz</i>
iz	reg / CC +e	quiz	quizzed	quizzed	
tz	reg / +e	blitz	blitzed	blitzed	
tz	reg / +e	waltz	waltzed	waltzed	
zz	reg / +e	jazz	jazzed	jazzed	
zz	reg / +e	fizz	fizzed	fizzed	
zz	reg / +e	whizz	whizzed	whizzed	also <i>whiz</i>
zz	reg / +e	frizz	frizzed	frizzed	
zz	reg / +e	buzz	buzzed	buzzed	

Part IV.

Data Mining of the Inflectional-Morphological System of the Swedish Noun

Contents Part IV

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Part II deals with basic considerations and decisions as well as definitions valid for the entire research project. Part IV contains the analysis of the Swedish nouns. The structure as well as the definitions of Part II are used and expanded. Chapter 1 deals with the preparatory part of the data mining process. Chapter 2 shows the execution of the data mining algorithm. In Chapter 3, the post-processing of its result is examined and Chapter 4 contains the final Swedish noun register.

1. Pre-processing of the data analysis

In 1.1, the graphemic representation is discussed. 1.2 describes conventions differing from the standard orthography and 1.3 treats the gathering of linguistic data in detail. In 1.4, delimitations towards syntax and lexicon are explained. 1.5 informs about key features and inflection types of the Swedish nouns. 1.6 introduces derivation rules and their exceptions and 1.7 explains the treatment of nouns with two or more inflection types.

1.1 Representation of linguistic objects

As explained in detail in II.1.1, we confine ourselves to the graphemic representation. We use the Swedish standard orthography as foundation for the analysis of the Swedish noun morphology.

1.2 Modified orthographic conventions

This section is based on II.1.2. In 1.2.1, the treatment of the beginning of lexical bases is explained. In 1.2.2, the prefix treatment in the Swedish noun system is shown.

1.2.1 Treatment of the beginning of lexical bases

Beginnings of lexical bases (that is, beginnings of the nominative singular) are treated in accordance with the conventions defined in II.1.2.1. Therefore, all of the nouns are represented in their nominative singular with the preceding hash sign #.

1.2.2 Prefix treatment

Prefix treatment is explained in II.1.2.2 in detail. A Swedish noun is called prefixed if it is purely formally separable in prefix and basic noun from a synchronic point of view. A prefixed noun becomes part of our register if and only if its basic noun exists (is recorded with a lexical entry of its own) and has different inflection. The boundary between prefix and basic noun is marked with an underscore. Prefix markers are also used in the case of lexemes from foreign languages where the composition is recognizable from an etymologic point of view.

1.3 Gathering of linguistic data

While II.1.3 generally informs about the possibilities of gathering linguistic data, the following Section 1.3 is dedicated to the Swedish nouns. 1.3.1 deals with gathering nouns. As already mentioned in II.1, a data analysis requires a digital data base. If such a data base cannot be found, one has to establish it on one's own. For this purpose, the data to be analyzed has to be gathered from different sources. In 1.3.2, the definition of key features is explained.

1.3.1 Gathering of lexemes

The fundamental source is *Svenska Akademiens ordlista över svenska språket* 1998 (briefly SAOL). In addition, we used *Prisma-Handwörterbuch Schwedisch-Deutsch* 1996, the Swedish-German dictionaries by Auerbach 1922 and Hammar 1964, the reverse dictionaries by Odhner 1952 and Allén 1993 as well as the grammar books by Hammar 1967, Wessén 1968 and Ramge 2002.

Regarding nouns, SAOL lists the lexical base, the part of speech ("s." for noun) and the endings of the key forms (cf. 1.5.1) def. sg. and indef. pl., e.g. "sko s. *-n -r*", "sling s. *-et; pl. =*", "ros s. *-en -or*". The sign of equality for the plural means that the indef. pl. is equal to the lexical base (6th declension; cf. 1.5.2 for the inflection types). In special cases (elision, degemination, umlaut), SAOL shows the complete key forms, e.g. "akvarium [...] s. *akvariet akvarier*", "fräken s. *fräknen fräknar*", "hammel s. *-n hamlar*", "hand s. *-en händer*".

1.3.2 Recording of key forms

In the database, the lexical base, the inflection type (declension and gender, cf. 1.5.2) and the endings of def. sg. and indef. pl. are recorded for every noun. The inflection type is specified in accordance to the information in SAOL. With regard to the example *sko*, one derives from the ending *-r* of indef. pl. that this noun belongs to the 4th declension and from the ending *-n* of def. sg. that it belongs to *n*-gender. Therefore, the inflection type becomes *4n*. The example *ros* belongs to the 1st declension due to the ending *-or* of indef. pl. and to *n*-gender due to the ending *-n* of def. sg. Therefore, *ros* is assigned to the inflection type *1n*.

1.4 Delimitations

This section transfers the delimitations to the lexicon from II.1.4 to the inflectional system of the Swedish noun and defines additional ones.

1.4.1 Delimitations in comparison to the syntax

Analytical case forms can be quite complex in Swedish, cf. prepositional genitives, such as:

färgen på bilen

i början av juli

författare till en bok

These forms are not an object of this investigation.

1.4.2 Delimitations in comparison to the lexicon

It is not an objective of this book to provide a complete list of all Swedish nouns.

Regarding nouns which belong to large homogeneous clusters (e.g. ending in *-graf*, *-het*, *-ism*), only one representative is recorded. An analogous argument leads to not listing prefixed (compound) nouns with the same inflection as the corresponding lexical bases. If SAOL marks nouns as obsolete, provincial, South Swedish or Finnish or does not give any information about their inflection, they are omitted as well. *Pluralia tantum*, that is, nouns without singular, are only registered in some special cases with a reconstructed indef. sg. marked with *.

To further reduce our investigation to significant linguistic material, we restrict ourselves to *nomina appellativa*, that is, class nouns for types of objects, facts, processes etc., and exclude *nomina propria*, that is, individual names of persons, countries, landscapes, ethnic groups and trade marks etc. There is no clear, well-defined distinction between both of the two groups, but a grey zone; in cases of doubt, we consider a noun as a *nomen proprium* and exclude it. Abbreviations are excluded as well even if their key forms in def. sg. and indef. pl. are derived regularly, e.g. *VD*, *VD:n*, *VD:ar* ("*verkställande direktör*"). Due to the restrictions mentioned, our register of Swedish nouns cannot replace a dictionary.

1.5 Key features and inflection types

In this section, the key features (1.6.1) and inflection types (1.6.2) which we used for Swedish nouns are described.

1.5.1 Key features

The only key features we define for Swedish nouns are key forms. There are three of them:

- indefinite singular (*obestämd form singular*) – the lexical base – without the indefinite article (example: *skog*)
- definite singular (*bestämd form singular*) with the corresponding enclitic definite article (*skogen*)
- indefinite plural (*obestämd form plural*) without any article (*skogar*)

1.5.2 Inflection types

When a language learner wants to know what declension (numbers according to the table below in this section) a noun belongs to, he / she will apply the following simple heuristic rules:

- noun ending in *-a*, not Greek → 1st declension
- *n*-gender noun ending in a vowel other than *-a* → 4th declension

- *n*-gender noun ending in a consonant → no rule: 2nd or 3rd declension
- *t*-gender noun ending in a vowel → 5th declension
- *t*-gender noun ending in a consonant → 6th declension

Besides quite a number of smaller exceptions each of which only applies for few nouns, there are two main difficulties for the language learner which can be derived from the heuristic rules above:

- Does a noun belong to *n*-gender (traditionally called “utrum”) or *t*-gender (traditionally called “neutrum”)?
- Does an *n*-gender noun belong to 2nd or 3rd declension?

This book has, among others, the objective to help language learners and teachers to cope with these problems.

In SAOL, one does not find any declension numbers or inflection types, but endings (cf. 1.3.2). The Prisma-Handwörterbuch Schwedisch-Deutsch (1996: 7f) uses the numbers from 1 to 9 in order to mark inflection types (*s1*, *s2* etc. where *s* stands for *substantiv*, the Swedish word for noun).

In our book, we use the six declensions according to Hammar 1967 and other grammar books as a basis: “The Swedish language has six declensions, that is, the nouns derive the plural in six different ways, namely with the plural endings *-or*, *-ar*, *-er*, *-r*, *-n* or they remain *unchanged*” (Hammar 1967: 37; translated from German by AH).

We complete these declensions with three additional ones for foreign words:

- nouns with Ancient Greek or Latin origin (old neuter gender) with indef. pl. *-a* or *-ina* : **a-declension**
- Italian nouns ending in *-o* and Latin nouns ending in *-us* with indef. pl. *-i*: **i-declension**
- English, French and Spanish nouns with indef. pl. *-s*: **s-declension**.

The two parts of the description of an inflection type are:

1. the description of the declension, that is, a number between 1 and 6 or one of the letters *a*, *i*, *s* for our additional declensions
2. the description of the gender (*n* or *t*).

Variants are not primarily used for defining inflection types. Specialties of that kind are secondary and are only mentioned in the register in the columns "Subtype", "Def. sg." und "Indef. pl." (cf. 4.).

In most of the inflection types, there are nouns with a trailing vowel letter and a trailing consonant letter. Due to phonotactic reasons, differences in the derivation of the key forms def. sg. and indef. pl. arise which are not relevant from a classificatory point of view. For instance, the nouns *vilja* and *ros* belong to inflection type *1n* (1st declension, *n*-gender). The two key forms mentioned, however, are derived with different rules: def sg. *viljan* and *rosen*, indef. pl. *viljor* and *rosor*.

"Irregular" nouns (cf. 1.5.3) are not mentioned in the following table. All of the inflection types are listed explicitly. If an inflection type can contain nouns with trailing vowel letter and nouns with trailing consonant letter, the examples cover both cases.

Inflection types

Inflection type		Last letter	Examples		
Declension	Gender		Indef. sg.	Def. sg.	Indef. pl.
1	n	V	<i>en flicka</i>	<i>flickan</i>	<i>flickor</i>
		C	<i>en ros</i>	<i>rosen</i>	<i>rosor</i>
2	n	V	<i>en pojke</i>	<i>pojken</i>	<i>pojkar</i>
		C	<i>en skog</i>	<i>skogen</i>	<i>skogar</i>
3	n	C	<i>en sak</i>	<i>saken</i>	<i>saker</i>
	t	C	<i>ett museum</i>	<i>museet</i>	<i>museer</i>
4	n	V	<i>en sko</i>	<i>skon</i>	<i>skor</i>
	t	V	<i>ett fängelse</i>	<i>fängelset</i>	<i>fängelser</i>
5	t	V	<i>ett bi</i>	<i>biet</i>	<i>bin</i>
6	n	V	<i>en lärare</i>	<i>läraren</i>	<i>lärare</i>
	t	C	<i>ett straff</i>	<i>straffet</i>	<i>straff</i>
a	n	C	<i>en diktamen</i>	<i>diktamen</i>	<i>diktamina</i>
	t	C	<i>ett farmakon</i>	<i>farmakonet</i>	<i>farmaka</i>
i	i	V	<i>en putto</i>	<i>putton</i>	<i>putti</i>
s	n	V	<i>en crêpe</i>	<i>crêpen</i>	<i>crêpes</i>
	n	C	<i>en evergreen</i>	<i>evergreenen</i>	<i>evergreens</i>
	t	C	<i>ett smart-card</i>	<i>smart-cardet</i>	<i>smart-cards</i>

Nouns without plural

They cannot exactly be assigned to an inflection type without any doubt. For those cases, the following rules (according to the learner rules at the beginning of this section) are applied where *V* stands for a vowel grapheme and *C* for a consonant grapheme:

Last letter	Gender	Inflection type
a	n	1n
V other than a	n	4n
V	t	5t
C	n	n (decision between $2n$ and $3n$ not possible)
C	t	6t

Subtypes of inflection types

Specialties within the inflection types are marked as follows:

Mark	Meaning
G	Gemination
D	Degemination
E	Elision
U	Umlaut
=	The key form is equal to the lexical base.
(...)	The specialty in parentheses is optional.
-	The key form does not exist.

After the first (or single) slash, specialties of def. sg. are marked.

After the second slash, specialties of indef. pl. are marked.

Examples:

Subtype	Meaning
/-	Def. sg. does not exist; no particularity in indef. pl.
//-	No particularity in def. sg.;; indef. pl. does not exist.
//E	No particularity in def. sg.;; elision in indef. pl.
/G/G	Gemination in def. sg.;; gemination in indef. pl.
/G/-	Gemination in def. sg.;; indef. pl. does not exist.
/=-/-	No changes in def. sg. (equal to the lexical base); indef. pl. does not exist.
/ (=) /-	No changes in def. sg. (equal to the lexical base) or following the rule <i> et</i> ; indef. pl. does not exist.

Further specialties are not mentioned in the column "Subtype" in the lexeme register, but in the columns "Def. sg." and "Indef. pl." (see next paragraph).

Information about the key forms def. sg. and indef. pl."

In the lexeme register, the endings are always listed explicitly. A bar (|) before the endings means that the trailing grapheme of the lexical base has to be dropped, e.g. the indef. pl. */or* of the noun *vilja* - *viljor* where the *a* has to be dropped before adding *or*. If two trailing graphemes have to be dropped, two bars are used, e.g. *||et*, *||er* for def. sg. and indef. pl. of the noun *passivum* - *passivet* - *passiver*.

1.5.3 Phonetic-orthographic specialties

Examples for "irregular" nouns with elision, gemination and umlaut:

Inflection type	Subtype	Lexical base	Def. sg.	Indef. pl.
3n	//U	<i>stad</i>	<i>staden</i>	<i>städer</i>
3n	//U	<i>and</i>	<i>anden</i>	<i>änder</i>
3n	//U	<i>hand</i>	<i>handen</i>	<i>händer</i>
3t	//U	<i>1land</i>	<i>landet</i>	<i>länder</i>
3n	//U	<i>rand</i>	<i>randen</i>	<i>ränder</i>
3n	//U	<i>brand</i>	<i>branden</i>	<i>bränder</i>
3n	//U	<i>strand</i>	<i>stranden</i>	<i>stränder</i>
3n	//U	<i>tand</i>	<i>tanden</i>	<i>tänder</i>
3n	//U	$\alpha+2$ <i>stånd</i>	<i>stånden</i>	<i>ständer</i>
4n	//U	<i>bonde</i>	<i>bonden</i>	<i>bönder</i>
3n	//U	<i>spång</i>	<i>spången</i>	<i>spånger</i>
3n	//U	<i>stång</i>	<i>stången</i>	<i>stänger</i>
3n	//UG	<i>bok</i>	<i>boken</i>	<i>böcker</i>
6n	/G/U	<i>man</i>	<i>mannen</i>	<i>män</i>
2n	//E	<i>afton</i>	<i>aftonen</i>	<i>aftnar</i>
6n	//U	<i>fader</i>	<i>fadern</i>	<i>fäder</i>
2n	//UE	<i>moder</i>	<i>modern</i>	<i>mödrar</i>
6n	//U	<i>broder</i>	<i>brodern</i>	<i>bröder</i>
6n	//UG	<i>lus</i>	<i>lusen</i>	<i>löss</i>
6n	//UG	<i>mus</i>	<i>musen</i>	<i>möss</i>
6n	//UG	<i>gås</i>	<i>gåsen</i>	<i>gäss</i>
3n	/UG	<i>fot</i>	<i>foten</i>	<i>fötter</i>
3n	//U	<i>ledamot</i>	<i>ledamoten</i>	<i>ledamöter</i>
3n	//UG	<i>rot</i>	<i>roten</i>	<i>rötter</i>
3n	//U	<i>stav</i>	<i>staven</i>	<i>stäver</i>

Specialties regarding inflection type *sn*:

Inflection type		Last letter	Examples		
Declension	Gender		Indef. sg.	Def. sg.	Indef. pl.
s	n	V	<i>lady</i>	<i>lady<u>n</u></i>	<i>lady<u>es</u></i>
		V	<i>royalty</i>	<i>royalty<u>n</u></i>	<i>royalty<u>ies</u></i>
		V	<i>old_boy</i>	<i>old_boy<u>en</u></i>	<i>old_boy<u>s</u></i>

Remark: Most of the English nouns belonging to the s-declension have inflectional variants (cf. 1.7). The key forms of these nouns can follow Swedish inflection types as well, e.g.:

Lexical base	Infl. type	Sub-type	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.
a +skin_head	6n	/-	-	=
b +skin_head	sn	/-	-	s
...				
a +boarding_card	6t		et	=
b +boarding_card	st		et	s
skate_board	6t		et	=
...				
a +forward	2n		en	ar
b +forward	sn		en	s
...				
hippie	sn		n	s
...				
a +safari	3n		n	er
b +safari	sn		n	s

1.6 Derivation rules and exceptions

Starting from the key forms, one can derive all of the other synthetic inflection forms using derivation rules in form of formal self-explaining concatenation and decatenation rules (cf. II.1.7). These rules are shown in 1.6.1 on the basis of the stem distribution of the Swedish noun. In 1.6.2, we list the nouns whose inflectional forms cannot be generated using derivation rules.



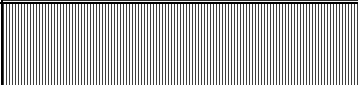
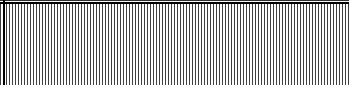




1.6.1 Derivation rules

Figure III.1.1 shows the derived inflection forms in a table, Figure III.1.2 visualizes the stem distribution graphically. All inflection forms with the same shading are derived from the same key form.

The word *nominative* indicates a case form which functionally also comprises Latin dative and accusative as in English.

Key form	Derived inflection forms
Indef. sg.	= nominative indef. sg. genitive indef. sg.
Def. sg.	= nominative def. sg. genitive def. sg.
Indef. pl.	= nominative indef. pl. genitive indef. pl. nominative def. pl. genitive def. pl.

Figure III.1.1: Derived inflection forms

	Nominative	Genitive
Indef. sg.		
Def. sg.		
Indef. pl.		
Def. pl.		

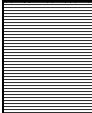
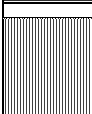
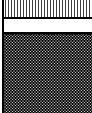
	Inflection forms derived from the key form indef. sg.
	Inflection forms derived from the key form def. sg.
	Inflection forms derived from the key form indef. pl.

Figure III.1.2 Stem distribution

1.6.1.1 Derivation rules for the definite plural

Abbreviations:

E: elision of the vowel of the trailing syllable

G: gemination of the trailing consonant

V: trailing vowel

Condition	Indef. pl. (key form)	Def. pl. (derived form)
1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th decl.; 6 th declension: <i>n</i> -genus nouns in <i>-ande</i> , <i>-er</i>	Key form <i>flickor</i> <i>rosor</i> <i>pojkar</i> <i>saker</i> <i>skor</i> <i>studerande</i> <i>grafiker</i>	Indef. pl. ⊕ <i>na</i> <i>flickorna</i> <i>rosorna</i> <i>pojkar</i> <i>sakerna</i> <i>skorna</i> <i>studerandena</i> <i>grafikerna</i>
5 th declension	Key form <i>bin</i> <i>hjärtan</i>	Indef. pl. ⊕ <i>a</i> <i>bina</i> <i>hjärtana</i>
6 th declension <i>n</i> -genus nouns with trailing vowel letter	Key form <i>lärare</i> <i>ägare</i>	Indef. pl. ⊖ <i>V</i> ⊕ <i>na</i> <i>lärarna</i> <i>ägarna</i>
6 th declension <i>t</i> -genus nouns in general without the following two exceptions	Key form <i>tåg</i> <i>bord</i> <i>dokument</i>	Indef. pl. ⊕ <i>en</i> <i>tågen</i> <i>borden</i> <i>dokumenten</i>
6 th declension with trailing <i>m</i> or <i>n</i>	Key form <i>rum</i> <i>män</i>	Indef. pl. ⊕ <i>G</i> ⊕ <i>en</i> <i>rummen</i> <i>männen</i>
6 th declension: <i>t</i> -genus nouns in unstressed <i>-el</i> , <i>-en</i> , <i>-er</i> elision like def. sg.	Key form <i>exempel</i> <i>tecken</i> <i>vapen</i> <i>mönster</i>	Indef. pl. ⊕ <i>E</i> ⊕ <i>en</i> <i>exemplen</i> <i>tecknen</i> <i>vapnen</i> <i>mönstren</i>
<i>a</i> -declension: <i>t</i> -genus nouns in <i>-en</i> , <i>-um</i> , <i>-on</i>	Key form <i>gravamina</i> <i>examina</i> <i>tentamina</i> <i>afrodisiaka</i> <i>farmaka</i>	= Indef. pl. <i>gravamina</i> <i>examina</i> <i>tentamina</i> <i>afrodisiaka</i> <i>farmaka</i>

Condition	Indef. pl. (key form)	Def. pl. (derived form)
<i>i</i> -declension: <i>n</i> -genus nouns in -o, -us	Key form <i>mafiosi</i> <i>putti</i> <i>stimuli</i> <i>emeriti</i>	= Indef. pl. <i>mafiosi</i> <i>putti</i> <i>stimuli</i> <i>emeriti</i>
<i>i</i> -declension: <i>n</i> -genus nouns pluralia tantum in *-o, that is -i in plural	Key form <i>ravioli</i> <i>spagetti</i>	Indef. pl. ⊕ <i>n</i> <i>raviolin</i> <i>spagettin</i>
<i>s</i> -declension: English, French and Spanish <i>n</i> - and <i>t</i> -genus nouns	Key form <i>hippies</i> <i>evergreens</i> <i>smart-cards</i> <i>crêpes</i>	= Indef. pl. <i>hippies</i> <i>evergreens</i> <i>smart-cards</i> <i>crêpes</i>

(According to Hammar 1967: 46 with extensions; cf. 1.5.2)

1.6.1.2 Derivation rules for the genitive forms

Swedish nouns can have four genitive forms: indef. sg., def. sg., indef. pl. and def. pl. The genitive is always derived by adding an *s* to the corresponding nominative. This rule has only one exception: the genitive indef. sg. is avoided if the lexical base already ends in *-s*.

"The Swedish noun has only two case forms: **basic form** and **genitive**. The basic form corresponds to nominative, dative and accusative in German. [...] The genitive is derived by adding *-s* to the basic form. In the case of nouns in a definite form, the *-s* is added to the enclitic definite article" (Hammar 1967: 57; translated from German by AH).

Examples for the genitive forms:

Lexical base	Genitive indef. sg.	Genitive def. sg.	Genitive indef. pl.	Genitive def. pl.
<i>en son</i>	<i>en sons</i>	<i>sonens</i>	<i>söners</i>	<i>sönernas</i>
<i>en ros</i>	-	<i>rosens</i>	<i>rosors</i>	<i>rosornas</i>
<i>en sak</i>	<i>en saks</i>	<i>sakens</i>	<i>sakers</i>	<i>sakernas</i>
<i>ett tema</i>	<i>ett temas</i>	<i>temats</i>	<i>temans</i>	<i>temanans</i>
<i>ett barn</i>	<i>ett barns</i>	<i>barnets</i>	<i>barns</i>	<i>barnens</i>
<i>en grafiker</i>	<i>en grafikers</i>	<i>grafikerns</i>	<i>grafikers</i>	<i>grafikernas</i>

1.6.2 Exceptions

Exceptions only occur regarding the definite plural:

Declension	Lexical base	Indef. pl. (key form)	Def. pl. (derived form)
5 th declension	<i>öga</i> <i>öra</i>	<i>ögon</i> <i>öron</i>	<i>ögonen</i> <i>öronen</i>
6 th declension: two or three forms in def. pl.	<i>fönster</i> <i>papper</i> <i>barn</i> <i>hus</i> <i>syskon</i> <i>päron</i> <i>lakan</i>	<i>fönster</i> <i>papper</i> <i>barn</i> <i>hus</i> <i>syskon</i> <i>päron</i> <i>lakan</i>	<i>fönstren / fönsterna</i> <i>papperen / pappren / papperna</i> <i>barnen / °barna (< *barnena)</i> <i>hus / °husena</i> <i>syskonen / °syskona</i> <i>päronen / °pärona</i> <i>lakanen / °lakana</i>

° colloquial

1.7 Lexemes with two or more inflection types

There are numerous Swedish nouns with two or three different inflection types. These cases require a special treatment. Each inflectional variant of such a noun is represented with an individual entry in our register.

Two sorts of inflectional variants have to be distinguished:

1. Inflectional variants without any difference in meaning: in this case, the lexical bases are marked with the preceding Greek letters (and if necessary **g** or – due to sorting reasons – even **a**, **b**, **d** and **e**). Due to sorting reasons, the Greek letters are followed by a plus sign (example *skråp*).
2. Inflectional variants with different meanings: in this case, the lexical bases are marked with the preceding numbers 1 and 2 (and if necessary 3) (example *lager*).
3. The two sorts of inflectional variants can occur in combination as well (example *vad*).

Examples (cf. 4 regarding the structure of the register; cf. 1.5.2 regarding the inflection types):

Lexical base	Infl. type	Specialties	Definite form singular	Indefinite form plural	Comment
a +skråp	2n		en	ar	växt
b +skråp	6t		et	=	växt
...					
1lager	6t	/E	lagret	=	skikt; upplag
2lager	2n	//E	n	lagrar	träd m.m.
3lager	6n		n	=	(flaska) lageröl
...					
a +1vad	1n		en	or	bakre del av underben
b +1vad	3n		en	er	bakre del av underben
2vad	2n		en	ar	rörligt fiskredskap av nät, not
3vad	6t		et	=	1. vadväst; 2. vadväst till högre rätt

2. Processing of the data analysis

This chapter discusses the processing of the data analysis with focus on the specialties of the Swedish noun morphology. 2.1 explains the technical aspects of the analysis. 2.2 introduces the adaptation of the data mining concept to the Swedish noun system.

2.1 Technical requirements

For the analysis of the Swedish nouns, a combination of an MS Excel file and a program in Active Perl is used as for the English verbs (cf. Part III) and the Ancient and New Greek verbs (Holl / Pavlidis / Urban 2006). Explanations with regard to the components can be found in II.2.1.

2.2 The data mining concept

According to the structure of II.2.2, this section explains the sorting algorithm (2.2.1), describes the database tables (2.2.2) and the interaction between the database and the data mining algorithm (2.2.3). The adaptations from 1.2 have to be noticed. There are no changes especially for the Swedish language.

2.2.1 Preparation – sorting algorithm

The column "Lexical base" of the noun register contains the lexical bases of the nouns (cf. 1.1.1). In MS Word and MS Excel, the Swedish letters are internally represented with ASCII characters of the English alphabet. A special Swedish sorting sequence has to be observed: the letters *é* and *w* do not directly belong to the Swedish alphabet; they only occur in proper names and foreign words. *é* is sorted immediately after *e* and *w* has the same sorting value as the letter *v*. After the *z* follow the letters *å*, *ä* and *ö*. In order to sort the noun register correctly, Excel formulae are used: the letters of the column "Lexical base" are assigned to letters of the standard character set (cf. II.2.2.1) so that the final sorting meets Swedish conventions as shown in the following table.

Characters of the extended Swedish character set	Re-encoding of the standard character set
#	#
+	0
-	1
<i>a</i>	6
<i>b</i>	7
<i>c</i>	8
<i>d</i>	9
<i>e</i>	<i>a</i>
<i>é</i>	<i>b</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>c</i>
<i>g</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>h</i>	<i>e</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>f</i>
<i>j</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>k</i>	<i>h</i>
<i>l</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>n</i>	<i>k</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>l</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>m</i>
<i>q</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>r</i>	<i>o</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>p</i>
<i>t</i>	<i>q</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>r</i>
<i>v</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>w</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>x</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>y</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>z</i>	<i>w</i>
<i>å</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>ä</i>	<i>y</i>
<i>ö</i>	<i>z</i>

2.2.2 Data structure and algorithm of the data mining concept

The data structure (cf. II.2.2.2) for the analysis of the Swedish nouns consists only of the table "Lexeme list" the structure of which corresponds to the structure of the noun register in 4. Figure III.2.1 displays the columns which are dependent on the individual language-part-of-speech combination of the Swedish noun.

Column name	Data type	Description
DEF_SG	alphanum.	Definite singular
INDEF_PL	alphanum.	Indefinite plural

Figure III.2.1: Description of the table "Lexeme list": the columns depending on the Swedish noun

The table "Inflection types" is not used.

2.2.3 Functionality

The functionality of the data mining algorithm was already introduced in II.2.2.3. All extensions of the table "Lexeme list" dependent on a language-part-of-speech combination do not play any role for processing the analysis. They are only required for post-processing and displaying the lexeme register.

3. Post-processing of the data analysis

For better usability, the data mining result is improved. This is done with typographic marking (3.1) and reductions (3.2). In addition, linguistic results which can be won from the lexeme register are listed (3.3).

3.1 Typographic marking

Homogeneous and basic clusters are reduced to one representative each (cf. 3.2.1.2 and 3.2.1.3). The representative is highlighted using bold type so that clusters can be found more easily in the register (cf. Fig. IV.3.2 for details).

3.2 Reductions

In comparison with verbs, the number of nouns in a language is enormous. In order to make our register printable, effective and profitable, we have to use extensive reductions on the basis shown in II.3.2. Formalizable reductions (3.2.1), that is, those which can be represented in form of an algorithm, and non-formalizable ones (3.2.2) have to be distinguished.

3.2.1 Formalizable reductions

In this section, we describe the formalizable reductions according to II.3.2.1. Prefixed nouns in homogeneous clusters are completely removed from the register (cf. II.3.2.1.1). Homogeneous clusters of nouns (cf. II.3.2.1.2) as well as basic clusters (cf. II.3.2.1.3) are reduced to one representative each.

3.2.1.1 Reduction of prefixed nouns in homogeneous clusters

Many Swedish basic nouns possess a large number of prefixed (compound) ones. For instance, SAOL mentions 20 prefixed nouns belonging to *led* 'route, direction; joint', 25 belonging to *flöde* and 44 belonging to *land* 'country, land'. In fact, a reduction of prefixed nouns in homogeneous clusters is only rarely necessary as, from the very beginning, most of the prefixed nouns were not recorded if they belong to a lexically registered basic noun with the same inflection type (cf. 1.2.2).

3.2.1.2 Reduction in homogeneous clusters

In the register in 4, homogeneous clusters are always reduced to one representative. Every homogeneous cluster is marked with *homC* in the first column "Cluster name". In the column "Lexical base", a representative of the homogeneous cluster (in parentheses) and the cluster name (after ~) are displayed, e.g. (*grafiker*) ~*iker*.

3.2.1.3 Reduction in basic clusters

According to II.3.2.1.3, basic clusters are defined. The basic clusters are listed in the following table (Fig. IV.3.1).

In the column "Basic cluster: alphabetic property", the symbol \ (set subtraction) which means "without, except" is used for embedded basic clusters (marked with *basC2*), e.g. {\ ~*el*} ~*l* means nouns ending in ~*l*, but not in ~*el*.

In some cases, it is necessary to distinguish clusters with the same ending using further semantic or phonetic features which are explained in the same column.

The structures of the basic cluster areas are described in the column "Morphological structure of the basic cluster area". If a basic cluster area only contains a few exceptions compared to the basic cluster, the homogeneous sub-clusters within the basic cluster (that is, those with equal morphological features) will not be displayed in the register (cf. 4). If the basic cluster area is mixed with many nouns belonging to other inflection types than the basic cluster inflection type, the homogeneous sub-clusters within the basic cluster will be displayed in the register (cf. 4). This decision is documented in the last column of Fig IV.3.1 and can be found again in Fig. IV.3.2.

In the lexeme register in 4, every basic cluster is marked with *basC* in the first column "Cluster name". In the column "Lexical base", a representative of the basic cluster (in parentheses) and the alphabetic property of the basic cluster (after ~) are displayed, e.g. (*ordning*) ~*ing*.

Basic cluster: alphabetic property	Basic cluster: morphological property (inflection type)	Morphological structure of the basic cluster area	Representative	Homog. sub- clusters displayed in register
~a	1n	some 3n and 5t exceptions	flicka	no
~d	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t	choklad	yes
1~ande <i>suffix</i> <i>no person</i>	5t	exception: <i>2handlande</i> 6n	förhållande	no
2~ande <i>suffix</i> <i>person</i>	6n	exceptions: <i>ande</i> 2n, <i>1handlande</i> 5t	studerande	no
~ende <i>suffix</i>	5t	exception: <i>fiende</i> 4n	skeende	no
~age <i>suffix</i>	4n	mixed with many 6t	page	yes
~ie	4n	exceptions: <i>lie</i> 2n, <i>hippie</i> sn, <i>brasserie</i> 4t	amfibie	no
~are <i>suffix</i>	6n	exceptions: few	räddare	no
~else <i>suffix</i>	4n	exceptions: <i>fångelse</i> 4t, <i>täckelse</i> 4t	födelse	no
~é	3n	exceptions: <i>café</i> 3t, <i>gelé</i> 3n/t, <i>renommé</i> 3t, <i>livré</i> 3t	idé	no
~f	3n	mixed with 2n	kalif	yes
{\ ~ing} ~ng	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t <i>-eng</i> , <i>-ång</i> : no 3n	restaurang	yes; no: <i>-ong</i>
~ing <i>suffix</i>	2n	exceptions: few 6t	ordning	no

Basic cluster: alphabetic property	Basic cluster: morphological property (inflection type)	Morphological structure of the basic cluster area	Representative	Homog. sub- clusters displayed in register
~h	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t	tranch	yes
{\ ~eri} ~i	3n	mixed with 3t, 5t	fobi	yes
~eri suffix	3t	five exceptions	packeri	no
~j	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t	medalj	yes
~ik	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t	mosaik	yes
~esk	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t	fresk	yes
~isk	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t	obelisk	yes
{\ ~el} ~l	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t -ål, -äl, -öl: few 3n	tabell	yes
~el	2n//E	mixed with 3n, 6t	snabel	yes
{\ ~dom, ~um} ~m	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t	palm	yes
~dom suffix	2n	exceptions: <i>dom, kondom</i> 3n	rikedom	no
~um	3t	mixed with 6t	lyceum	yes; no: <i>-ium</i>
{\ ~an} ~n	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t	aktion	yes; no: <i>-ion</i>
1~an stressed suffix	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t	indian	yes
2~an unstressed suffix verbal noun	3n/=/-	mixed with 2n, 6t	ansökan	yes
~o	4n	mixed with 3n, 5t	sko	yes
~skap	6t	mixed with 3n	redskap	yes
{\ ~er} ~r	3n	mixed with 2n, 6n, 6t	figur	yes; no: <i>-tor, -tur,</i> <i>-yr, -år, -ör</i>

Basic cluster: alphabetic property	Basic cluster: morphological property (inflection type)	Morphological structure of the basic cluster area	Representative	Homog. sub- clusters displayed in register
~er	2n//E	mixed with 3n, 6t, sn	skrubber	yes
~s	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t	tes	yes; no: <i>-ans, -ens</i>
{\ ment} ~t	3n	mixed with 2n, 6t	aktivitet	yes; no: <i>-it, -ant, -ent, -ett</i>
~ment	6t	exceptions: few 3n, 3t	element	no
~iv	3n	mixed with 6t	oliv	yes
~y	3n	mixed with 2n, 5t, sn	hobby	yes

Figure IV.3.1: Basic clusters of the Swedish noun morphology

We eliminate the nouns of a basic cluster from the lexeme register as far as possible. Furthermore, in $1n$, $2n$, $3n$ and $4n$ basic clusters, all of the n -genus nouns without a plural are eliminated. In $5t$ basic clusters; all of the t -genus nouns without a plural are eliminated (cf. 1.5.2).

When we define a basic cluster, we do not only pay attention to the frequency distribution of the inflection types, but also to the possible completeness of the lexeme register. $3n$ is a very productive inflection type with many foreign lexemes, the number of $3n$ nouns is constantly growing. Lists with $3n$ nouns will never be complete whereas the number of $2n$ nouns is quite stable. Therefore, it is useful to avoid lists of $3n$ nouns. As we eliminate most of the basic cluster nouns from our register, we mainly define $3n$ basic clusters.

We drop this principle in the case of the basic clusters ($\sim a$, $1n$) and ($\sim o$, $4n$) and in the case of mostly Germanic suffixes whose corresponding basic cluster areas only contain few exceptions.

3.2.2 Non-formalizable reductions

To make the reductions described better understandable, there are no non-formalizable reductions in 4.

3.3 Use of the resulting lexeme register

3.3.1 explains why nouns which are not listed in the lexeme register can unambiguously be assigned to a cluster. 3.3.2 describes linguistic information won from the computerized analysis of the Swedish nouns.

3.3.1 Assigning an arbitrary lexeme to its paradigm cluster

For the analysis of the Swedish nouns, approximately 20.000 lexemes were examined. All the basic lexemes that are not listed in the register can always be assigned to a homogeneous or basic cluster. Prefixed nouns, represented in hyphenated form, are assigned to their basic noun. Any arbitrary noun is assigned according to the patterns introduced in II.3.3.1. Using longest matching, basic nouns can only be assigned to (homogeneous or basic) clusters, but not to individual lexemes.

3.3.2 Gaining linguistic information from the lexeme register

The data mining analysis provides new linguistic results, which can hardly be won without IT support and which cannot be found in grammar books: many homogeneous clusters. Those which only consist of prefixed lexemes are not considered.

In order to keep the lexeme register (Chapter 4) and the table showing the homogeneous clusters (Fig. IV.3.3) transparent, we only display the linguistically important homogeneous clusters according to the following decision table (Fig. IV.3.2, cf. Fig. IV.3.1). We list all of the homogeneous clusters outside of basic clusters in Fig. IV.3.3. In addition, homogeneous clusters inside of basic clusters whose basic cluster areas contain many exceptions are listed in the lexeme register (Chapter 4).

Homogeneous cluster outside vs. inside of basic cluster area	outside	inside	inside	inside
Homogeneous cluster outside vs. inside of basic cluster, that is, with different vs. equal inflection type	outside	outside (different)	inside (equal)	inside (equal)
Basic cluster area with many or few exceptions	-	-	many exceptions	few exceptions
Displayed in homC table (Fig. IV.3.3)	yes	yes	no	no
Displayed in lexeme register (Ch. 4)	yes	yes	yes	no
Font attributes in lexeme register (Ch. 4)	bold	bold italics	bold	-
Number	ca. 125	ca. 140	ca. 380	not counted

Figure IV.3.2: Treatment of different types of homogeneous clusters

In the lexeme register, ca. 645 homogeneous clusters are marked with *homC*. The homogeneous clusters outside of basic clusters are listed in the following table (Fig. IV.3.3). Ca. 140 of them lie in basic cluster areas and have an inflection type different from the one of the corresponding basic cluster.

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~ema	5t	schema trema tema	3	~a 1n
~lubb	2n	lubb klubb slubb	3	-
~nubb	2n	nubb knubb	2	-
~mb	3n	jamb plomb heka_tomb	9	-
~lob	3n	lob glob	2	-
~rob	3n	rob mikrob	2	-
~nodd	2n	knodd snodd	2	~d 3n
~jord	2n	jord fjord hjord	4	~d 3n
~kord	6t	ackord rekord klavi_kord	3	~d 3n
~jud	6t	ljud sjud	2	~d 3n
~rud	2n	brud skrud	2	~d 3n
~abbe	2n	klabbe tabbe stabbe	3	-
~ubbe	2n	gubbe kubbe stubbe	3	-
~nce	4n	trance clair_voyance	2	-
~dde	2n	udde kudde	2	-
~lände	5t	blände elände	2	-

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~öde	5t	öde flöde	2	-
~ffe	5t	kaffe kyffe	2	-
~dage	6t	bandage vagabondage	2	~age 4n
~kage	6t	läckage bräckage buskage	3	~age 4n
~flage	6t	persiflage camouflage	2	~age 4n
~llage	6t	em_ballage collage	2	~age 4n
~nnage	6t	tonnage kartonnage	2	~age 4n
~urage	6t	furage kurage	2	~age 4n
~rtage	6t	re_portage courtage	2	~age 4n
~agge	2n	bagge kagge knagge	3	-
~ugge	2n	kugge rugge	2	-
~ygge	5t	bygge hygge skygge	3	-
~ige	4n	voltige prestige	2	-
~inge	2n	binge hälsinge arvinge	5	-
~ånge	2n	fånge tånge	2	-
~änge	5t	um_gänge hänge stänge	4	-
~uche	4n	mouche touche	2	-

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~alje	4n	kanalje kon_valje	2	-
~ölje	5t	följe hölje	2	-
~nje	4n	kastanje linje pinje	3	-
~öje	5t	löje nöje	2	-
~ake	2n	hake make stake	9	-
~acke	2n	backe nacke packe	3	-
~tycke	5t	tycke stycke	2	-
~äcke	5t	räcke täcke	2	-
~älke	2n	bjälke kälke	2	-
~anke	2n	manke tanke	2	-
~unke	2n	bunke blå_munke	2	-
~änke	5t	blänke sänke	2	-
~yke	5t	byke psyke	2	-
~ble	4n	en_semble pasodoble	2	-
~alle	2n	hoppiland_kalle skalle knalle	4	-
~olle	2n	olle jolle stolle	3	-

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~ulle	2n	bulle kulle drulle	6	-
~ylle	5t	ylle fyller nylle	4	-
~ålle	2n	grålle pålle	2	-
~msle	5t	skrymsle gömsle	2	-
~åle	2n	fåle påle våle	5	-
~olme	2n	dolme holme	2	-
~omme	2n	tjomme lomme stomme	3	-
~äkne	2n	djåkne fråkne	2	-
~erne	5t	fäderne möderne leverne	3	-
~yne	5t	bryne tryne	2	-
~åne	2n	fåne måne	2	-
~oe	4n	oboe aloe bensoe	3	-
~oppe	2n	moppe droppe	2	-
~äppe	5t	knäppe snäppe	2	-
~öpe	5t	löpe gröpe	2	-
~ore	4n	folklore store	2	-

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~rre	2n	sparre abbore murre	8	-
~yre	5t	pyre syre styre	3	-
~åre	2n	dåre kåre skåre	3	-
~lase	2n	klase slase	2	-
~aise	4n	hollandaise bearnaise	2	-
~mse	2n	bamse gumse	2	-
~aisse	4n	baisse bouillabaisse	2	-
~osse	2n	gosse mosse sosse	2	-
~euse	4n	berceuse charmeuse	2	-
~åse	2n	påse dråse	2	-
~rate	4n	rate karate	2	-
~fte	5t	gifte syfte löfte	6	-
~kte	5t	sikte rykte släkte	4	-
~jälte	2n	hjalte mälte	2	-
~mente	5t	traktamente testamente reglemente	4	-
~rte	5t	forte pörte	2	-

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~rste	2n	överste borste furste	3	-
~äste	5t	fäste näste	2	-
~utte	2n	skutte kutte putte	3	-
~lyte	5t	lyte plyte	2	-
~nyte	5t	knyte snyte	2	-
~öte	5t	göte flöte möte	4	-
~ue	4n	fondue boutique toque	5	-
~lave	2n	lave klave	2	-
~love	2n	hand_love klove	2	-
~xe	2n	kaxe oxe	2	-
~hag	6t	bo_hag behag	2	-
~tag	6t	tag stag	2	-
~tagg	2n	tagg stagg	2	-
~pigg	2n	pigg spigg	2	-
~rigg	2n	rigg brigg	2	-
~ogg	2n	kogg logg grogg	3	-
~ygg	2n	mygg rygg	2	-

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~tig	2n	hertig stig	2	-
~älg	2n	älg bälg sälg	4	-
~gemang	6t	en_gagemang changemang ar_rangemang	4	{\ ~ing} ~ng 3n
~nemang	6t	evenemang abonnemang re_sonemang	4	{\ ~ing} ~ng 3n
~lisse-mang	6t	etablissemang fallissemang	2	{\ ~ing} ~ng 3n
~rång	6t	rång språng	2	{\ ~ing} ~ng 3n
~tori	3t	kon_ditori faktori	2	{\ ~eri} ~i 3n
~brak	6t	brak schabrak	2	-
~mick	2n	mick gimmick	2	-
~päck	6t	gepäck späck	2	-
~lek	2n	lek kärlek smälek	many	-
~tnik	2n	beatnik sputnik	2	~ik 3n
~ajk	2n	hajk strajk	2	-
~ejk	3n	s(c)hejk strejk	3	-
~kalk	2n	kalk skalk	2	-
~rink	2n	rink brink drink	3	-
~onk	3n	djonk bronk	2	-

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~rok	2n	brok krok	2	-
~tork	2n	tork stork	2	-
~urk	2n	burk skurk slurk	5	-
~ärk	2n	härk pärk värk	6	-
~rask	6t	trask patrask	2	-
~rosk	6t	rosk brosk	2	-
~duk	2n	duk hajduk	2	-
~tråk	6t	tråk stråk	2	-
~äk	6t	mjak kräk	4	-
~rök	2n	rök krök	2	-
~kval	6t	kval skval	2	{ \ ~el } ~l 3n
~abbel	6t	babbel sjabbel rabbel	3	~el 2n
~rubbel	6t	grubbel trubbel	2	~el 2n
~tegel	6t	tegel stegel	2	~el 2n
~ggel	6t	traggel smuggel	2	~el 2n
~ängel	6t	hängel krängel	2	~el 2n
~uskel	3n	majuskel muskel minuskel	3	~el 2n

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~rammel	6t	rammel skrammel	2	~el 2n
~empel	6t	tempel ex_empel	2	~el 2n
~rassel	6t	rassel prassel trassel	3	~el 2n
~ussel	6t	smussel knussel pussel	3	~el 2n
~ravel	6t	dravel kravel skravel	3	~el 2n
~otell	6t	hotell motell	2	{\ ~el} ~l 3n
~orl	6t	porl sorl	2	{\ ~el} ~l 3n
~ärl	6t	kärl märl	2	{\ ~el} ~l 3n
~vål	2n	svål tvål	2	{\ ~el} ~l 3n
~köl	2n	köl sköl	2	{\ ~el} ~l 3n
~iem	6t	tantiem rekviem	2	{\ ~dom, ~um} ~m 3n
~nem	6t	fonem tonem	2	{\ ~dom, ~um} ~m 3n
~sem	6t	ek_sem em_fysem	2	{\ ~dom, ~um} ~m 3n
~älm	2n	hjälm skälm	2	{\ ~dom, ~um} ~m 3n
~iom	6t	idiom gliom axiom	3	{\ ~dom, ~um} ~m 3n
~kom	6t	trakom sarkom glaukom	3	{\ ~dom, ~um} ~m 3n
~enom	6t	adenom genom	2	{\ ~dom, ~um} ~m 3n

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~larm	6t	larm alarm	2	{\ ~dom, ~um} ~m 3n
~llium	6t	gallium tallium beryllium	3	~um 3t
~esium	6t	cesium magnesium	2	~um 3t
~itium	6t	litium tritium	2	~um 3t
~nikum	6t	tonikum unikum	2	~um 3t
~etikum	6t	an_algetikum an_estetikum	2	~um 3t
~imum	6t	minimum optimum maximum	3	~um 3t
~läm	2n	läm kläm	2	{\ ~dom, ~um} ~m 3n
~lakan	6t	lakan scharlakan	2	2~an 3n
~ben	6t	ben stil_leben	2	{\ ~an} ~n 3n
~ygn	6t	dygn stygn	2	{\ ~an} ~n 3n
~ussin	6t	dussin russin	2	{\ ~an} ~n 3n
~nitin	6t	amanitin akonitin	2	{\ ~an} ~n 3n
~önn	2n	lönn rönn	2	{\ ~an} ~n 3n
~skon	6t	sviskon syskon	2	{\ ~an} ~n 3n
~enon	6t	rotenon xenon	2	{\ ~an} ~n 3n
~steron	6t	testo_steron pro_gesteron	2	{\ ~an} ~n 3n
~stron	6t	ostron östron	2	{\ ~an} ~n 3n

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~rön	6t	rön drön krön	3	{\ ~an} ~n 3n
~ando	5t	ritardando kommando glissando	5	~o 4n
~rgo	5t	embargo largo	2	~o 4n
~gio	5t	(dis-)agio adagio arpeggio	3	~o 4n
~asko	5t	fiasko kasko	2	~o 4n
~iolo	in	*aiolo *raviolo	2	~o 4n
~imo	5t	pianissimo fortissimo prestissimo	3	~o 4n
~rioso	5t	arioso furioso	2	~o 4n
~ato	5t	pizzicato fugato portato	7	~o 4n
~nto	5t	portamento memento konto	4	~o 4n
~pto	5t	tapto krypto	2	~o 4n
~ndskap	3n	fiendskap frändskap	2	~skap 6t
~nskap	3n	egenskap tokenskap vänskap	13	~skap 6t
~ölp	2n	skölp tölp	2	-
~ump	2n	klumpe_dump pump stump	9	-

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~trop	3n	trop helio_trop fil_antrop	3	-
~alopp	3n	galopp salopp	2	-
~tropp	2n	tropp stropp	2	-
~ärp	6t	skärp snärp	2	-
~lup	2n	gallup slup	2	-
~äp	6t	släp skräp	2	-
~öp	6t	köp löp stöp	3	-
~andar	6t	kandar standar	2	{\ ~er} ~r 3n
~ladder	6t	bladder fladder sladder	4	~er 2n//E
~udder	6t	bludder sludder mudder	3	~er 2n//E
~ödder	6t	lödder slödder	2	~er 2n//E
~uder	6t	tjuder luder puder	3	~er 2n//E
~tier	3n	rentier portier	2	~er 2n//E
~ocker	6t	ocker socker	2	~er 2n//E
~iker	6n	heraldiker grafiker optiker	many	~er 2n//E
~aller	6t	daller skaller skvaller	4	~er 2n//E

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~joller	6t	joller pjoller	2	~er 2n//E
~yller	6t	kyller myller	2	~er 2n//E
~aner	6t	baner faner maner	3	~er 2n//E
~alster	6t	alster halster kvalster	3	~er 2n//E
~önster	6t	fönster mönster	2	~er 2n//E
~atter	6t	tjatter knatter skvatter	5	~er 2n//E
~litter	6t	glitter splitter	2	~er 2n//E
~nitter	6t	fritter knitter	2	~er 2n//E
~lotter	6t	klotter plotter	2	~er 2n//E
~virr	6t	kvirr svirr	2	{\ ~er} ~r 3n
~korr	6t	korr skorr	2	{\ ~er} ~r 3n
~eatur	6t	deleatur kreatur	2	{\ ~er} ~r 3n
~ods	6t	gods mods	2	~s 3n
~rafs	6t	rafs krafs	2	~s 3n
~äfs	6t	bjäfs gläfs	2	~s 3n
~ådis	2n	kådis skådis	2	~s 3n
~ggis	2n	baggis gnuggis	2	~s 3n
~ckis	2n	tjockis fräckis	2	~s 3n

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~skis	2n	maskis buskis	2	~s 3n
~mmis	2n	skummis trummis	2	~s 3n
~rris	2n	sparris torris	2	~s 3n
~lams	6t	flams slams	2	~s 3n
~läns	2n	läns fläns	2	~s 3n
~tuss	2n	tuss stuss	2	~s 3n
~lots	2n	lots klots	2	~s 3n
~ikus	2n	liv_medikus fikus politikus	3	~s 3n
~skus	2n	hibiskus diskus friskus	3	~s 3n
~urus	2n	bronto_saurus tesaurus	2	~s 3n
~ssus	2n	passus cissus	2	~s 3n
~lås	6t	lås flås	2	~s 3n
~riat	6t	vikariat proletariat antikvariat	6	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~dikat	6t	pre_dikat pre_judikat	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~limat	6t	sub_limat klimat	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~binat	6t	kom_binat kon_kubinat	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~ionat	6t	championat pensionat	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~ernat	6t	internat externat	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~opat	6t	biskopat epi_skopat	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~iorat	6t	seniorat priorat	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~torat	6t	lektorat rektorat pastorat	6	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~vat	6t	de_rivat re_servat	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~ämt	6t	skämt flämt klämt	3	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~dert	2n	standert fendert	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~kert	2n	stickert dyckert	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~ävert	2n	dävert hävert	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~järt	2n	fjärt stjärt	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~ingst	2n	hingst pingst	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~kratt	6t	kratt skratt	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~vätt	2n	skvätt tvätt	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~jut	6t	gjut skjut tjut	4	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~prut	6t	prut sprut	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~trut	2n	trut strut	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~itut	6t	in_stitut servitut	2	{\ ment} ~t 3n
~su	4n	sisu jijujitsu	2	-
~stu	4n	bastu farstu	2	-

Homogeneous cluster	Inflection type	Representative	Number of lexemes	Embedded in the basic cluster area of a morph. different basic cluster
~kiv	6t	kiv arkiv	2	~iv 3n
~ssiv	6t	massiv missiv	2	~iv 3n
~gativ	6t	negativ pre_rogativ purgativ	3	~iv 3n
~iativ	6t	palliativ in-itativ	2	~iv 3n
~xativ	6t	laxativ fixativ	2	~iv 3n
~ditiv	6t	additiv kreditiv	2	~iv 3n
~ntiv	6t	sub_stantiv pre_ventiv	2	~iv 3n
~erv	3n	nerv re_serv verv	3	-
~korv	2n	korv skorv	2	-
~uv	2n	uv tjuv stuv	6	-
~aw	3n	rickshaw squaw	2	-
~då	3n	bandå ridå landå	3	-
~må	3n	plymå trymå	2	-
~vå	3n	nivå pivå	2	-

Figure IV.3.3: Homogeneous clusters of the Swedish noun morphology

4. Swedish noun register

The result of the analysis of the Swedish nouns, improved with formalizable reductions, is shown on the following pages. Basic and homogeneous clusters are displayed in bold type.

For every noun, the register displays the following information:

- the cluster name;
it is not displayed if the cluster only contains one single basic noun
- the inflection type
- the subtype
- the lexical base
- the ending of def. sg.
- the ending of indef. pl.
- comment (optional)

In the column "Comment", we mention:

- word meanings, references to synonyms if necessary; always in the case of inflectional variants with different meanings
- "[biform]" – additional possible (less frequent) form, but not main form – in the case of inflectional variants without different meanings
- "cf." ... references another (similar) noun with equal meaning
- information regarding the use of the noun, e.g. "vard. hist., kem., bot., mus."

Abbreviations in the columns "Lexical base" and "Comment"

*	Reconstructed lexical base of a <i>plurale tantum</i> , e.g. <i>*raviolo</i> from <i>ravioli</i> , <i>*restantium</i> from <i>restantier</i> .
	Separation of two different spellings of a lexical base.
åld.	ålderdomligt
anat.	anatomi
anv.	använt, användning
avs.	avseende
bet.	betydelse
bildl.	bildlig
boktr.	boktryckeri
bot.	botanik
filos.	filosofi
hist.	historia
jur.	juridik
koll.	kollektiv
kortsp.	kortspelsterm
meteor.	meteorologi
naturv.	naturvetenskap(lig)
oböjl.	oböjlig
pl.tantum	plurale tantum
prov.	provinsiellt
sjö.	sjöväsen
sms.	sammansättning
språkv.	språkvetenskap
särsk.	särskilt
tekn.	teknik, teknisk
uttr.	uttryck
vard.	vardaglig
zool.	zoologi
ä.	äldre

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
basC	1n		(flicka) ~a	n	 or	
	5t		a+a	:et	:n	
	6t		b+a	:et	=	
	1n		1ända	n	or	bakdel, stuss
	4n		2ända	n	r	cf. ände
	4n		båda	n	r	cf. både
	5t		a+alfa	t	n	
	6t		b+alfa	t	=	
	1n		a+kol_lega	n	or	
	3n		b+kol_lega	n	er	
	5t		a+omega	t	n	
	6t		b+omega	t	=	
	5t //on		öga	t	on	
	3n		homilia	n	er	
	1n		a+pelargonia	n	or	
	3n		b+pelargonia	n	er	
	sn		paria	n	s	
	3n		materia	n, en	er	
	3n		historia	n, en	er	
	5t		a+ja	et	n	
	6t		b+ja	et	=	
	1n		1dricka	n	or	läskedryck el. öl
	5t //-		2dricka	t	-	dryckesvaror
	1n //-		a+fika	n	-	
	5t //-		b+fika	t	-	
	sn		inka	n	s	
	1n //-		1franska	n	-	språk
	6n		a+2franska	n	=	franskbröd
	6t		b+2franska	t	=	franskbröd
	1n		1lama	n	or	kameldjur
	1n //-		a+2lama	n	-	trikå
	5t //-		b+2lama	t	-	trikå
	1n		a+3lama	n	or	tibetansk munk
	3n		b+3lama	n	er	tibetansk munk
	3t		drama	t	er	
	1t		a+di_orama	t	or	
	5t		b+di_orama	t	n	
	1t		a+pan_orama	t	or	[biform]
	5t		b+pan_orama	t	n	
homC	5t		(schema) ~ema	t	n	
	1n		a+dia_fragma	n	or	
	3n		b+dia_fragma	n	er	
	1n /-		a+smegma	n	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	5t /-		b +smegma	t	-	[biform]
	5t		stigma	t	n	
	5t		zeugma	t	n	
	1n /=		a +ultima	=	or	
	1n		b +ultima	n	or	[biform]
	1n /=		pen_ a +ultima	=	or	
	1n		pen_ b +ultima	n	or	
	3n		drakma	n	er	
	1n		1dolma	n	or	uniformsjacka
	4n		2dolma	n	r	kåldolme
	5t		a +gamma	t	n	
	6t		b +gamma	t	=	
	5t		lemma	t	n	representant för (-)lemma
	4n		timma	n	r	cf. timme
	5t		komma	t	n	
	1n //-		a +koma	n	-	
	5t //-		b +koma	t	-	
	1n //-		a +sperma	n	-	
	5t //-		b +sperma	t	-	
	3n		a +plasma	n	er	
	3t		b +plasma	t	er	
	1n //-		a +proto_plasma	n	-	
	5t //-		b +proto_plasma	t	-	
	3n		karisma	n	er	
	1n		a +prisma	n	or	
	3t		b +prisma	t	er	
	5t		trauma	t	n	
	5t /-/-		fata morgana	-	-	
	5t //-		nirvana	t	-	
	1n		a +vagina	n	or	
	1n /=		b +vagina	=	or	[biform]
	5t //-		hosianna	t	-	
	1n //-		a +manna	n	-	
	5t //-		b +manna	t	-	
	5t /(=)/-		gehenna	=, t	-	
	5t /-/-		fortuna	-	-	
	5t //-		grov_doppa	t	-	
	1n		1vara	n	or	<i>butiken har bra varor</i>
	--		2vara	-	-	<i>ta vara på ta hand om, bevara; ta sig till vara akta sig etc.</i>

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	5t //-		3vara	t	-	tillvaro o.d.
	5t //-		icke-3vara	t	-	<filos.>
	5t //-		abrakadabra	t	-	
	1n		a +moira	n	or	
	3n		b +moira	n	er	
	1n		1hurra	n	or	<vard.> kaffeepanna
	5t		a +2hurra	t	n	<i>ett trefaldigt hurra</i>
	6t		b +2hurra	t	=	<i>ett trefaldigt hurra</i>
	5t //on		öra	t	on	
	5t //-		göra	t	-	
	3n		musa	n	er	
	1n		1beta	n	or	1. växt; 2. bit; 3. bets
	5t		a +2beta	t	n	grekisk bokstav
	6t		b +2beta	t	=	grekisk bokstav
	sn		a +peseta	n	s	spansk myntenhet
	6n		b +peseta	n	=	[biform] spansk myntenhet
	5t		1delta	t	n	landområde; föremål
	5t		a +2delta	t	n	grekisk bokstav
	6t		b +2delta	t	=	grekisk bokstav
	5t		jota	t	n	
	5t		hjärta	t	n	
	4n		lusta	n	r	
	5t		a +b	:et	:n	
	6t		b +b	:et	=	
	n //-		kebab	en	-	
	3n		arab	en	er	
	3n		stab	en	er	
	2n		jabb	en	ar	
	n //-		skabb	en	-	
	2n		1labb	en	ar	fågel; djurfot; näve, stor hand
	6t		2labb	et	=	laboratorium
	2n		1flabb	en	ar	mun
	6t //-		2flabb	et	-	flatskratt
	2n		1klabb	en	ar	tjockt trästycke
	6t //-		2klabb	et	-	klabbande
	6t //-		slabb	et	-	
	2n		nabb	en	ar	
	6t //-		gnabb	et	-	
	2n		grabb	en	ar	
	2n		tabb	en	ar	
	2n		svabb	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	n //-		ebb	en	-	
	6t //-		klibb	et	-	
	2n		snibb	en	ar	
	n //-		ribb	en	-	
	2n		bobb	en	ar	cf. bob
	6t		jobb	et	=	
	2n		lobb	en	ar	
	n //-		mobb	en	-	
	2n		snobb	en	ar	
	2n		dubb	en	ar	
	2n		sjubb	en	ar	
	2n		kubb	en	ar	
	n //-		1skubb	en	-	<i>ta till skubben</i> <i>ta till benen</i>
	6t		2skubb	et	=	springpojksärenden
homC	2n		(klubb) ~lubb	en	ar	
homC	2n		(nubb) ~nubb	en	ar	
	6t //-		rubb	et	-	
	6t //-		krubb	et	-	
	2n		1skrubb	en	ar	litet förvaringsrum
	6t //-		2skrubb	et	-	bannor, skrubbor
	--		1stubb	-	-	oböjl.; <i>rubb och stubb</i> alltihop
	2n		2stubb	en	ar	kvarstående nedre delar av skuren säd
	3n		a+stybb	en	er	
	3t		b+stybb	et	er	
	6t //-		bjäbb	et	-	
	2n		a+näbb	en	ar	kroppsdel av fågel; i sms. fågel
	6t		b+näbb	et	=	[biform] kroppsdel av fågel; i sms. fågel
	3n		dia_trib	en	er	
	3n		dykdalb	en	er	
	3n		bulb	en	er	
	n //-		fälb	en	-	
homC	3n		(jamb) ~mb	en	er	
	2n		bob	en	ar	cf. bobb
	3n		nabob	en	er	
	n //-		niob	en	-	metalliskt grundämne
homC	3n		(lob) ~lob	en	er	
homC	3n		(rob) ~rob	en	er	
	6t		verb	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n		kub	en	er	
	2n		pub	en	ar	
	3n		kerub	en	er	
	3n		tub	en	er	
	3n		aladåb	en	er	
	5t		a+c	:et	:n	
	6t		b+c	:et	=	
	2n		ravillac	en	ar	
	5t		a+abc	:et	:n	
	6t		b+abc	:et	=	
	n //-		tbc	:n	-	
	3n		avec	en	er	
	5t		a+wc	:t	:n	
	6t		b+wc	:t	=	
basC	3n		(choklad) ~d	en	er	
	5t		a+d	:et	:n	
	6t		b+d	:et	=	
	6t		bad	et	=	
	6n /-		a+skin_head	-	=	
	sn /-		b+skin_head	-	s	
homC	3n		(olympiad) ~iad	en	er	
homC	3n		(dekad) ~kad	en	er	
	6t		lad	et	=	
	3t		a+blad	et	er	i vissa uttryck
	6t		b+blad	et	=	
	6t		två b+blad	et	=	
homC	3n		(ballad) ~llad	en	er	
homC	3n		(nomad) ~mad	en	er	
homC	3n		(byggnad) 1~nad	en	er	[obetonad slutstavelse]
homC	3n		(promenad) 2~nad	en	er	[betonad slutstavelse]
	6t //(=)/-		spad	spat, et	-	
	3n		1rad	en	er	<i>läsa mellan raderna</i>
	6n /=		2rad	=	=	mått på stråldos
homC	3n		(trad) ~trad	en	er	
	3t		a+härad	et	er	
	5t //et		b+härad	et	en	
	6t		g+härad	et	=	
homC	3n		(fasad) ~sad	en	er	
	3n		1stad	en	er	kant på väv
	3n //U		2stad	stan, en	städer	stor tätort

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	1n		a+1vad	en	or	[biform] del av underben
	3n		b+1vad	en	er	del av underben
	2n		2vad	en	ar	rörligt fiskredskap
	6t		3vad	et	=	vadställe
	6t //-		badd	et	-	
	2n		gadd	en	ar	
	2n		1kladd	en	ar	utkast; klump el. klick
	6t //-		2kladd	et	-	kladdande; klotter, sudd; fuskverk
	2n		sladd	en	ar	
	2n		vadd	en	ar	
homC	3n		(ledd) ~edd	en	er	
homC	3n		(vidd) ~idd	en	er	
homC	2n		(knodd) ~nodd	en	ar	
	2n		brodd	en	ar	
	2n		grodd	en	ar	
	2n		udd	en	ar	
	n //-		a+ludd	en	-	
	6t //-		b+ludd	et	-	
	2n		a+kludd	en	ar	i sms som <i>målarkludd</i>
	6t //-		b+kludd	et	-	
	2n		mudd	en	ar	
	2n		snudd	en	ar	
	2n		1sudd	en	ar	tuss, torklapp m.m.
	6t		2sudd	et	=	suddgummi
	6t //-		3sudd	et	-	suddighet; nattsudd
	6t		skydd	et	=	
	6t //-		rådd	et	-	
	2n		bädd	en	ar	
	2n		brädd	en	ar	
	3n		1ed	en	er	svordom
	6t		2ed	et	=	landtunga el. landpassage mellan farbara vatten
	2n		hed	en	ar	
	2n		sked	en	ar	
	6t		be_sked	et	=	representant för -sked
	3n		1led	en	er	väg; riktning, håll; rörlig förbindelse mellan ben i kroppen

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		2led	et	=	enklare grind; rad av personer; del av förlopp etc.
	3n		a+3led	en	er	del av sammansatt ord
	6t		b+3led	et	=	del av sammansatt ord
	2n		med	en	ar	
homC	3n		(moped) ~ped	en	er	
	6t		skred	et	=	
	6t		vred	et	=	
homC	3n		(bragd) ~agd	en	er	
homC	3n		(längd) ~ngd	en	er	
	6t //-		skygd	et	-	
	2n		id	en	ar	
homC	3n		(sulfid) ~fid	en	er	
	6t		kid	et	=	
	6t		glid	et	=	
homC	3n		(pyramid) ~mid	en	er	
	6t		nid	et	=	
homC	3n		(asteroid) ~oid	en	er	
homC	3n		(efemerid) ~erid	en	er	
homC	3n		(klorid) ~orid	en	er	
homC	3n		(tensid) ~sid	en	er	
homC	3n		(tid) ~tid	en	er	
	6t		a+in_divid	et	=	endast bot. o. zool.
	6t		b+in_divid	et	=	[biform] bot. el. zool.
	2n		slejd	en	ar	
	2n		eld	en	ar	
	2n		värld	en	ar	
	6t		guld	et	=	
	6t //-		våld	et	-	
	2n		sköld	en	ar	
	3n //U		and	en	änder	
	6t		band	et	=	
	3n //U		hand	en	händer	
	6n		fore_hand	en	=	
	6n		back_hand	en	=	
	3n //-		över_hand	en	-	
homC	3n		(repatriand) ~iand	en	er	
	3t //U		1land	et	länder	rike, politiskt
	6t		2land	et	=	fast mark; område
homC	3n		(konfirmand) ~mand	en	er	
homC	3n		(examinand) ~nand	en	er	
	3n //U		rand	en	ränder	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n //U		brand	en	bränder	
	2n		hå_brand	en	ar	
	3n		1grand	en	er	medlem av spanska högadeln
	6t		2grand	et	=	dammkorn, smolk
	3n //U		strand	en	stränder	
	3n //U		tand	en	tänder	
homC	3n		(addend) ~end	en	er	
	6t		bind	et	=	
	2n		hind	en	ar	
	2n		lind	en	ar	
	2n		grind	en	ar	
	2n		vind	en	ar	
homC	3n		(fond) ~fond	en	er	
	6t		pond	et	=	
homC	3n		(rond) ~rond	en	er	
	6t		förbund	et	=	
	6t		sam_fund	et	=	representant för -fund
	2n		1hund	en	ar	djur
	6t /-		*2hund	-	=	sjukdom (<i>röda hund</i>)
homC	3n		(kund) ~kund	en	er	
	2n		a+lund	en	ar	
	3n		b+lund	en	er	[biform]
	6t //-		sund	et	-	
	6t		pund	et	=	
	3n		1grund	en	er	bottenyta; grundval; orsak; grundsats m.m.
	6t		2grund	et	=	grunt ställe, undervattensskär
	6t		sprund	et	=	
	6t		sund	et	=	
	6t		fynd	et	=	
	6t		1stånd	et	=	planta; salubod; uppehållsort
	6t		a+2stånd	et	=	huvudavdelning av ståndsriksdag o.d.
	3t //U		b+2stånd	et	ständer	[biform] huvudavdelning av ståndsriksdag o.d.
homC	3n		(länd) ~änd	en	er	
	2n		bod	en	ar	
	6t		lod	et	=	
	6t //-		blod	et	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		kall_blod	et	=	representant för -blod
	3t		1mod	et	er	särsk. i uttr. <i>på modet</i>
	6t //-		2mod	et	-	<i>väl, illa till mods</i>
	6t //-		armod	et	-	
homC	3n		(nod) ~nod	en	er	
	2n		nimrod	en	ar	
homC	3n		(bard) ~bard	en	er	
	6t		a +boarding_card	et	=	
	st		b +boarding_card	et	s	
	6t		a +smart_card	et	=	
	st		b +smart_card	et	s	
homC	3n		(biljard) ~jard	en	er	
	sn //-		board	en	-	
	6t		skate_board	et	=	
	sn //-		wall_board	en	-	
	6t		snow_board	et	=	
	6n		a +key_board	en	=	
	sn		b +key_board	en	s	
homC	3n		(bastard) ~tard	en	er	
homC	3n		(afton_vard) ~vard	en	er	
	2n		a +steward	en	ar	
	3n		b +steward	en	er	
	2n		a +forward	en	ar	
	sn		b +forward	en	s	
	6t		ord	et	=	
	6t		bord	et	=	
homC	2n		(jord) ~jord	en	ar	
homC	6t		(rekord) ~kord	et	=	
	6t		mord	et	=	
	2n		gård	en	ar	
	2n		mård	en	ar	
	2n		vård	en	ar	
	2n		hård	en	ar	
	2n		fjärd	en	ar	
	2n		värd	en	ar	
	6t		svärd	et	=	
	3n //-		börd	en	-	
	3n		inne_börd	en	er	representant för -börd
	6t		vittnes_börd	et	=	
	2n		skörd	en	ar	
	2n		nörd	en	ar	
	6n /-		baud	-	=	
	6t		bud	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		gud	en	ar	
	2n		hud	en	ar	
homC	6t		(ljud) ~jud	et	=	
homC	2n		(brud) ~rud	en	ar	
homC	3n		(altitud) ~tud	en	er	
	5t /et/en		a+huvud	et	en	
	6t		b+huvud	et	=	
homC	3n		(etyd) ~yd	en	er	
	6t		upp_båd	et	=	
	6t		dåd	et	=	
	2n		nåd	en	ar	
	6t		1råd	et	=	förslag; anvisning o.d.
	--		2råd	-	-	oböjl.; ekonomiska möjligheter; utväg
	6t		ville_bråd	et	=	
	6t		hus_geråd	et	=	
	2n		tråd	en	ar	
	2n		a+pläd	en	ar	
	3n		b+pläd	en	er	[biform]
	6t		a+träd	et	=	
	5t		b+träd	et	n	[biform] <vard.>, cf. trä
	6t		städ	et	=	
	2n		död	en	ar	
	6t //-		mjöd	et	-	
	6t //-		över_flöd	et	-	
	6t		bröd	et	=	
	6t		stöd	et	=	
	5t		a+e	:et	:n	
	6t		b+e	:et	=	
homC	2n		(klabbe) ~abbe	n	ar	
	2n		kobbe	n	ar	
homC	2n		(gubbe) ~ubbe	n	ar	
	5t //-		stybbe	t	-	
	4n		robe	n	r	
	6t		hospice	t	=	cf. hospis
	4n		juice	n	r	
homC	4n //-		(trance) ~nce	n	-	
	4n		parce	n	r	
	4n //-		jade	n	-	
	2n		spade	n	ar	
	5t		hundrade	t	n	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	2n		(udde) ~dde	n	 ar	
	5t		skede	t	n	
	2n		mede	n	ar	cf. med
	5t		rede	t	n	
	n //-		vrede	n	-	
	5t		ide	t	n	
	5t		smide	t	n	
	4n		guide	n	r	
	5t		vide	t	n	
	n //-		vejde	n	-	
	2n		vilde	n	ar	
	5t		välde	t	n	
	2n		ande	n	ar	själ; övernaturligt väsen; personlighet
basC	5t		(förhållande) 1~ande	t	n	ej person
basC	6n		(studerande) 2~ande	n	=	person
	5t //-		1handlande	t	-	<i>ta ansvar för sitt handlande</i>
	6n		2handlande	n	=	handelsman
basC	5t		(skeende) ~ende	t	n	
	4n		fiende	n	r	
	4n //U		bonde	n	bönder	
	n //-		a +tionde	n	-	
	5t //-		b +tionde	t	-	
	5t		år_ b +tionde	t	n	
	2n		ände	n	ar	cf. 2ända
homC	5t		(blände) ~lände	t	n	
	4n		frände	n	r	
	5t		ode	t	n	
	2n		gode	n	ar	
	5t		mode	t	n	
	5t		arvode	t	n	
	5t		garde	t	n	
	2n		varde	n	ar	
	2n		herde	n	ar	
	5t		gårde	t	n	
	2n		mjärde	n	ar	
	5t		värde	t	n	
	2n		jude	n	ar	
	2n		både	n	ar	

Clus-ter	Infl.-type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
			nåde			se 1nåd
	5t		om_råde	t	n	
	5t		klåde	t	n	
	2n		slåde	n	ar	
	4t		1bråde	t	r	mängder
	5t		2bråde	t	n	speciella föremål
	5t		avskräde	t	n	
	5t		träde	t	n	
	5t		såde	t	n	
	5t		kvåde	t	n	
homC	5t		(öde) ~öde	t	n	
	3n		fe	n	er	
homC	5t		(kaffe) ~ffe	t	n	
basC	4n		(page) ~age	n	r	
homC	6t		(vagabondage) ~dage	t	=	
	6t //-		staffage	t	-	
	4t		a+gage	t	r	
	6t		b+gage	t	=	[biform]
	6t //-		bagage	t	-	
	2n		hage	n	ar	
homC	6t		(läckage) ~kage	t	=	
homC	6t //-		(persiflage) ~flage	t	-	
	6t		reglage	t	=	
	6t //-		ensilage	t	-	
	6t //-		tacklage	t	-	
homC	6t		(collage) ~llage	t	=	
	6t //-		karambolage carambolage	t	-	
	2n		mage	n	ar	
homC	6t		(tonnage) ~nnage	t	=	
	6t //-		spionage	t	-	
	6t		ekipage	t	=	
	6t		garage	t	=	
	2n		krage	n	ar	
	6t //-		arbitrage	t	-	
homC	6t		(kurage) ~urage	t	=	
homC	4n		(massage) ~sage	n	r	
	4n		a+etage	n	r	
	6t		b+etage	t	=	
	6t		de_kolletage	t	=	
	6t //-		slitage	t	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		montage	t	=	
	6t		sabotage	t	=	
	6t	//-	trikotage	t	-	
homC	6t		(reportage) ~rtage	t	=	
	6t		fastage	t	=	
	6t		lavettage	t	=	
	6t		college	t	=	
	2n		stege	n	ar	
homC	2n		(bagge) ~agge	n	 ar	
	2n		vigge	n	ar	cf. vigg
homC	2n		(kugge) ~ugge	n	 ar	
homC	5t		(bygge) ~ygge	t	n	
	5t		an_lägge	t	n	
homC	4n		(prestige) ~ige	n	r	
	2n		galge	n	ar	
	4n		orange	n	r	
homC	2n		(binge) ~inge	n	 ar	
	4n		allonge	n	r	
	2n		unge	n	ar	
	n	//-	bunge	n	-	
	2n		dunge	n	ar	
	2n		lär_junge	n	ar	
	4n		lounge	n	r	
homC	2n		(fånge) ~ånge	n	 ar	
homC	5t		(hånge) ~ånge	t	n	
	4n		doge	n	r	
	2n		1loge	n	ar	byggnadsutrymme för förvaring av otröskad säd
	4n		2loge	n	r	avskild åskådarplats på teater etc.
	4n		eloge	n	r	
	n	//-	all_moge	n	-	
	2n		knoge	n	ar	
	4n		charge	n	r	
	4n		a+serge	n	r	
	4t		b+serge	t	r	
	5t		härbärke	t	n	
	4n		a+rouge	n	-	
	5t		b+rouge	t	-	
	2n		båge	n	ar	
	n	//-	råge	n	-	
	5t		läge	t	n	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	4n		gouache	n	r	
	4n		micro_fiche	n	r	
	6n		a +pain riche	n	=	
	6t		b +pain riche	t	=	
	4n		démarche	n	r	cf. démarsch
homC	4n		(touche) ~uche	n	r	
basC	4n		(amfibie) ~ie	n	r	
	2n		lie	n	ar	
	sn		hippie	n	s	
	4t		brasserie	t	r	cf. brasseri
	4n //-		glädje	n	-	
homC	4n		(kanalje) ~alje	n	r	
	5t		skilje	t	n	
homC	5t		(följe) ~ölje	t	n	
homC	4n		(linje) ~nje	n	r	
	5t		snärje	t	n	
	4n //-		stiltje	n	-	
homC	5t		(löje) ~öje	t	n	
homC	2n		(hake) ~ake	n	 ar	
homC	2n		(backe) ~acke	n	 ar	
	2n		dö_nicke	n	ar	cf. dönick
	4n //-		kvicke	n	-	
	2n		jycke	n	ar	
	5t		smycke	t	n	
	5t		pycke	t	n	
	5t		trycke	t	n	
homC	5t		(stycke) ~tycke	t	n	
homC	5t		(räcke) ~äcke	t	n	
	4n //-		a +1bleke	n	-	stiltje, stilla vattenyta
	5t //-		b +1bleke	t	-	stiltje, stilla vattenyta
	5t //-		2bleke	t	-	kalkhaltig vit jord
	5t		sleke	t	n	
	5t		peke	t	n	
	2n		veke	n	ar	
	5t		dike	t	n	
	2n		like	n	ar	
	5t		rike	t	n	
	2n		gäst_rike	n	ar	
	2n		strike	n	ar	cf. strajk
	5t		helsike	t	n	
	2n		pojke	n	ar	
	5t //-		silke	t	-	
	n //-		svin_molke	n	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	2n		(kälke) ~älke	n	ar	
	2n		mjölke	n	ar	
homC	2n		(manke) ~anke	n	ar	
	n //-		monke	n	-	
	2n		ponke	n	ar	
homC	2n		(bunke) ~unke	n	ar	
	5t		skynke	t	n	
	2n		lånke	n	ar	
homC	5t		(blänke) ~änke	t	n	
	5t //-		boke	t	-	
	n //-		syn_ek_doke	n	-	
	n //-		men_arke	n	-	
	5t		dags_verke	t	n	
	5t //-		virke	t	-	
	5t		yrke	t	n	
	5t		märke	t	n	
	5t //-		björke	t	-	
	2n		handske	n	ar	
	5t		fiske	t	n	
	2n		buske	n	ar	
	5t		fnöske	t	n	
	2n		puke	n	ar	
homC	5t		(byke) ~yke	t	n	
	2n		stråke	n	ar	
	5t		åbåke	t	n	
	2n		kåke	n	ar	
	5t		spöke	t	n	
	5t //-		ale	t	-	
	2n		bale	n	ar	
	5t		reale	t	n	
	5t		regale	t	n	
	5t		missale	t	n	
	2n		svale	n	ar	
homC	4n		(ensemble) ~ble	n	r	
	6t		debacle	t	=	
	4n		ukulele	n	r	
	2n		sele	n	ar	
	4n		kantele	n	r	
	2n		stele	n	ar	
	n //-		skiffle	n	-	
	5t		fak_simile	t	n	cf. fak-simil
	4n		voile	n	r	cf. voall
	5t		huckle	t	n	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	2n		(skalle) ~alle	en	ar	
	2n		snuske_pelle	n	ar	representant för -pelle
	4n		ma_demoiselle	n	r	
	5t //-		dille	t	-	
	4n //-		non_pareille	n	-	cf. non-pareil
	5t		gille	t	n	
	2n		kille	n	ar	pojke, yngling
	6n		pro_mille	n	=	
	5t		snille	t	n	
	4n //-		ratatouille	n	-	
	4n		vaud_eville	n	r	cf. vådevill
homC	2n		(olle) ~olle	n	ar	
homC	2n		(bulle) ~ulle	n	ar	
homC	5t		(hylle) ~ylle	t	n	
homC	2n		(pålle) ~ålle	n	ar	
	5t		fälle	t	n	
	5t		sam_hälle	t	n	representant för -hälle
	5t		skrälle	t	n	
	2n		prälle	n	ar	
	2n		sälle	n	ar	
	5t		ställe	t	n	
	n //-		a +humle	n	-	
	5t //-		b +humle	t	-	[biform]
	4n		carambole	n	r	cf. karamboll
	4n		girandole	n	r	
	2n		spole	n	ar	
	5t		äpple	t	n	
	5t		bindsle	t	n	cf. bindsel; anordning för fastbindning m.m.
	5t		hängsle	t	n	
homC	5t		(skrymsle) ~msle	t	n	
	5t		bränsle	t	n	
	5t		arsle	t	n	cf. arsel
	n //-		vassle	n	-	
	2n		mule	n	ar	
	6n		joule	n	=	
	2n		kavle	n	ar	
	4n //-		a +fryle	n	-	
	5t //-		b +fryle	t	-	
	2n		freestyle	n	ar	
homC	2n		(påle) ~åle	n	ar	
	n //-		tjäle	n	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	5t		till_mäle	t	n	representant för -mäle
	6t		game	t	=	
	4n		lime	n	r	
	6n		centime	n	=	
	5t //-		alme	t	-	
homC	2n		(dolme) ~olme	n	 ar	
	2n		timme	n	ar	cf. timma
homC	2n		(stomme) ~omme	n	 ar	
	2n		tumme	n	ar	
	5t		ut_rymme	t	n	
	5t		gömme	t	n	
	n //-		1värme	n	-	vardagsspråk
	5t //-		2värme	t	-	i naturv. fackspråk
	2n		brosme	n	ar	
	5t //(-)		hövdinga_döme	t	(n)	representant för -döme
	2n		hane	n	ar	
	4n		pavane	n	r	
	4n //-		acne	n	-	cf. akne
	2n		spene	n	ar	
	4n //-		lasagne	n	-	
	4n		aubergine	n	r	
	sn		pipe_line	n	s	representant för -line
	4n		limousine	n	r	cf. limousin
	4n //-		akne	n	-	cf. acne
homC	2n		(djäkne) ~äkne	n	 ar	
	2n		namne	n	ar	
	5t		ämne	t	n	
	4n		dame_jeanne	n	r	
	2n		hanne	n	ar	
	2n		granne	n	ar	
	4n //-		kvanne	n	-	
	4n		doyenne	n	r	
	5t		linne	t	n	
	5t		minne	t	n	
	2n		pinne	n	ar	
	5t		sinne	t	n	
	2n		tinne	n	ar	
	2n		lunne	n	ar	
	5t		kynne	t	n	
	5t		lynne	t	n	
	4n //-		a+klynne	n	-	
	5t //-		b+klynne	t	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	5t		spänne	t	n	
	4n //-		minestrone	n	-	
homC	5t //-		(fäderne) ~erne	t	-	
	2n		orne	n	ar	
	4n		nocturne	n	r	
	5t		törne	t	n	
	4n //-		a+missne	n	-	
	5t //-		b+missne	t	-	
	5t		vittne	t	n	
	4n		rancune	n	r	
	5t //-		yxne	t	-	
homC	5t		(bryne) ~yne	t	n	
homC	2n		(fåne) ~åne	n	 ar	
	4n //-		a+fräne	n	-	
	5t //-		b+fräne	t	-	
homC	4n		(oboe) ~oe	n	r	
	4n		cape	n	r	
	2n		knape	en	ar	
	4n		tape	n	r	självhäftande klisterremsa (cf. tejp); bandspelarband
	5t //-		repe	t	-	
	2n		grepe	n	ar	
	5t		svepe	t	n	
	4n //-		1crêpe	n	-	cf. kräpp; tynt tyg
	sn		2crêpe	n	s	tunn pannkaka
	2n		stolpe	n	ar	
	2n		kämpe	n	ar	
	4n //-		syn_kope	n	-	representant för -kope
	2n		kappe	n	ar	
	2n		jeppe	n	ar	
	5t		knippe	t	n	
homC	2n		(moppe) ~oppe	n	 ar	
homC	5t		(knäppe) ~äppe	t	n	
	2n		järpe	n	ar	
	5t //-		aspe	t	-	
	4n		coupe	n	r	
	2n		strupe	n	ar	
homC	5t //-		(löpe) ~öpe	t	-	
basC	6n		(räddare) ~are	n	=	
	5t		hundare	t	n	
	2n		hare	n	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	5t		a+1 ankare	t	n	avs. fartyg
	6n		b+1 ankare	n	=	avs. fartyg
	6n		a+2 ankare	n	=	endast rydmått
	6t		b+2 ankare	t	=	ä. rydmått; mindre laggkärl
	2n		skare	n	ar	
	2n //DE		a+ hammare	n	hamrar	
	6n		b+ hammare	n	=	
	2n //DE		a+ kammare	n	kamrar	
	6n		b+ kammare	n	=	
	5t //-		kurare curare	t	-	
	5t		a+ altare	t	n	
	6t		b+ altare	t	=	
	2n		stare	n	ar	
	4n //-		timbre	n	-	
	5t		härbre	t	n	
	6n		ampere	n	=	
	2n		röd_mire	n	ar	
	4n //-		empire	n	-	cf. empir
	2n		wire	n	ar	cf. vajer
	4n		genre	n	r	
homC	4n //-		(folklore) ~ore	n	-	
homC	2n		(sparre) ~rre	n	 ar	
	2n		njure	n	ar	
	5t //-		vivre	t	-	
homC	5t		(pyre) ~yre	t	n	
homC	2n		(dåre) ~åre	n	 ar	
	5t		a+öre	t	n	
	6t		b+öre	t	=	
	5t		före	t	n	
	5t		snöre	t	n	
	5t //-		sam_röre	t	-	
	5t //-		ed_söre	t	-	
	5t //-		töre	t	-	
	6n		vild_base	n	=	cf. vild-basare
	4n		re_lease	n	r	
	4n		steeple_chase	n	r	
	2n		kase	n	ar	cf. 1kas
homC	2n		(klase) ~lase	n	 ar	
	2n		vase	n	ar	
	2n		rese	n	ar	
homC	4n //-		(hollandaise) ~aise	n	-	
	4n		franchise	n	r	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		vise	n	ar	
basC	4n		(födelse) ~else	n	r	
	4t		fängelse	t	r	
	4t		täckelse	t	r	
	5t //-		frälse	t	-	
homC	2n		(bamse) ~mse	n	 ar	
	4n		pose	n	r	
	2n		herse	n	ar	
	2n		basse	n	ar	
	2n		kasse	n	ar	
	2n		barfota_lasse	n	ar	
	2n		nasse	n	ar	
	2n		brasse	n	ar	
	4n //-		krasse	n	-	
	4n		faiblesse	n	r	cf. fäbless
	5t		intresse	t	n	
homC	4n		(baisse) ~aisse	n	r	
	2n		tomte_bisse	n	ar	
	2n		kisse	n	ar	
	4n		haute_lisse	n	r	
	2n		misse	n	ar	
	2n		nisse	n	ar	
	2n		prisse	n	ar	
homC	2n		(gosse) ~osse	n	 ar	
	4n		hausse	n	r	
	2n		huse	n	ar	
	4n		mousse	n	r	
	2n		bjässe	n	ar	
	2n		jösse	n	ar	
	2n		katse	n	ar	
	2n		buse	n	ar	
homC	4n		(charmeuse) ~euse	n	r	
	2n		gjuse	n	ar	
	2n		kuse	n	ar	
	5t		lyse	t	n	
homC	2n		(påse) ~åse	n	 ar	
	5t		röse	t	n	cf. rös
	2n		dröse	n	ar	cf. drös
	3t		te	et	er	
	4n		gate	n	r	
	2n		skate	n	ar	
	5t //-		mate	t	-	cf. 3matte
	2n		nate	n	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	4n		(rate) ~rate	n	r	
	2n		sate	n	ar	
	5t		1bete	t	n	plats el. gräs för betande; lockmedel
	2n		2bete	n	ar	huggtand
	5t		ämbete	t	n	
	5t		arbete	t	n	
	4n		machete	n	r	
	4n //-		a+glete	n	-	
	5t //-		b+glete	t	-	
	5t		anlete	t	n	
	5t		mete	t	n	
	5t		hel_vete	t	n	representant för (-)vete
homC	5t		(gifte) ~fte	t	n	
	4n		tête-à-tête	n	r	cf. tätatät
	5t		vite	t	n	
	2n		sejte	n	ar	
homC	5t		(sikte) ~kte	t	n	
	2n		multe	n	ar	
	5t		bylte	t	n	
	5t		bälte	t	n	
homC	2n		(hjalte) ~ jalte	n	ar	
	2n		tomte	n	ar	
	5t		andante	t	n	
	2n		vante	n	ar	
homC	5t		(testamente) ~mente	t	n	
	4n		entente	n	r	cf. entent
	2n		brunte	n	ar	
	4n		entre_cote	n	r	
homC	5t		(forte) ~rte	t	n	
	4n //-		käraste	n	-	
	4n //-		äldste	n	-	
	5t		viste	t	n	
	6t /-		tjänste	-	=	
homC	2n		(furste) ~rste	n	ar	
	5t		yste	t	n	
	5t /-		a+måste	-	n	
	6t /-		b+måste	-	=	
homC	5t		(fäste) ~äste	t	n	
	5t		röste	t	n	cf. röst
	5t //-		skatte	t	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	n //-		1matte	n	-	matematik
	2n		2matte	n	ar	matmor för hund el. katt
	n //-		mjölmar_2matte	n	-	kortspelet mas
	5t //-		3matte	t	-	cf. mate; paraguayte
	2n		knatte	n	ar	
	2n		patte	n	ar	cf. 2patt; <prov.> spene; kvinnobröst
	4n //-		georgette	n	-	
	4n		brochette	n	r	
	4n		roulette	n	r	cf. roulett
	4n		pierrette	n	r	
	4n		musette	n	r	
	4n		baguette	n	r	
	2n		vette	n	ar	
	2n		kotte	n	ar	
	2n		flotte	n	ar	
	4n //-		chamotte	n	-	
homC	2n		(skutte) ~utte	n	 ar	cf. skutt
	5t //-		skytte	t	-	
	2n		jätte	n	ar	
	2n		kätte	n	ar	
	5t		brätte	t	n	
	2n		vätte	n	ar	
	2n		gute	n	ar	
	n //-		a+1jute	n	-	bastfiber
	5t //-		b+1jute	t	-	[biform] bastfiber
	2n		2jute	n	ar	<åld.> jyllänning
	4n		route	n	r	cf. rutt
	5t		1byte	t	n	bytande; rov, fångst
	6n /-		2byte	-	=	informationsenhet i datateknik
homC	5t		(lyte) ~lyte	t	n	
homC	5t		(knyte) ~nyte	t	n	
	2n		1bråte	n	ar	hoptrasslad hög av träd el. ris; bröt
	n //-		a+2bråte	n	-	skräp o.d.
	5t //-		b+2bråte	t	-	skräp o.d.
	2n		såte	n	ar	
	5t		innan_mäte	t	n	representant för -mäte
	5t		säte	t	n	
	4n //-		täte	n	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	5t		kol_väte	t	n	representant för (-)väte
homC	5t		(sköte) ~öte	t	n	
homC	4n		(boutique) ~ue	n	r	
	5t		ave	t	n	
	4n		agave	n	r	
	2n		skave	n	ar	
homC	2n		(lave) ~lave	n	ar	
	2n		trave	n	ar	
	5t		leve	t	n	
	2n		greve	n	ar	
	n //-		teve	n	-	
	2n		drive	n	ar	
homC	2n		(klove) ~love	n	ar	
	4n		mangrove	n	r	
	n //-		arve	n	-	cf. arv
	2n		serve	n	ar	
	2n		kärve	n	ar	
	5t		huve	t	n	
	2n		vovve	n	ar	
	2n		påve	n	ar	
	2n		näve	n	ar	
	5t //-		kväve	t	-	
homC	2n		(oxe) ~xe	n	ar	
	4n		erinnye	n	r	
	4n //-		a+gröe	n	-	
	5t //-		b+gröe	t	-	
basC	3n		(idé) ~é	n	er	
	3t		kafé café	et	er	
	3n		a+gelé	n	er	
	3t		b+gelé	et	er	
	3t //-		re_nommé	et	-	
	3t		livré	et	er	
	6t		f	:et	=	
basC	3n		(kalif) ~f	en	er	
	2n		slaf	en	ar	
homC	3n		(graf) ~raf	n	er	
	3t		epi_taf	et	er	
	3n		keno_taf ceno_taf	en	er	
homC	3n		(chef) ~ef	n	er	
	2n		klaff	en	ar	
	6t		1straff	et	=	bestraffning

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		2straff	en	ar	bestraffning för fel i vissa lagspel, straffslag
	2n		a+3straff	en	ar	bjudet men inte hemtaget stick
	6n		b+3straff	en	=	bjudet men inte hemtaget stick
	2n		biff	en	ar	
	2n		1sniff	en	ar	cf. sniffning
	6t //-		2sniff	et	-	sniffande; medel som sniffas i berusningssyfte
	6t		riff	et	=	
	2n		koff	en	ar	
	6t		1stoff	et	=	ämne, tyg
	3t		2stoff	et	er	om tyger
	2n		buff	en	ar	
	2n		skuff	en	ar	
	2n		bluff	en	ar	
	2n		muff	en	ar	
	2n		knuff	en	ar	
	2n		puff	en	ar	
	n //-		1ruff	en	-	driftighet, fart, kläm
	2n		2ruff	en	ar	mindre kajuta; däckshus; oklippt del av golfbana
	6t //-		3ruff	et	-	hårt o. regelvidrigt spelsätt o.d.
	6t		gruff	et	=	
homC	3n		(tuff) ~tuff	en	er	
	2n		träff	en	ar	
homC	3n		(kalif) ~if	en	er	
	2n		a+slejf	en	ar	
	3n		b+slejf	en	er	
	2n		gylf	en	ar	
	2n		a+trumf	en	ar	
	6n		b+trumf	en	=	
homC	3n		(nymf) ~ymf	en	er	
homC	3n		(strof) ~of	en	er	
	2n		a+scarf	en	ar	
	sn // ves		b+scarf	en	scarves	
	2n		kuf	en	ar	
homC	3n		(hieroglyf) ~yf	en	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	5t		a+g	:et	:n	
	6t		b+g	:et	=	
	n //-		ag	en	-	
	2n		bag	en	ar	
	2n		dag	dan, en	dar, ar	
	2n		_dag	en, -dan	ar	i sms.
	3n		sarko_fag	en	er	representant för -fag
homC	6t		(behag) ~hag	et	=	
	6t		jag	et	=	
	3n		varjag	en	er	
	2n		1lag	en	ar	samhällelig norm
	6t		2lag	et	=	varv, skikt
	6t		bya_2lag	et	=	
	6t		bo_2lag	et	=	
	6t		veder_2lag	et	=	
	6t		för_2lag	et	=	
	6t //-		fornyrdis_2lag	et	-	fornordiskt versmått
	n //-		3lag	en	-	vätska, lösning
	3n		a+bergs_4lag	en	er	sammanslutning el. distrikt för bergsbruk
	6t		b+bergs_4lag	et	=	sammanslutning el. distrikt för bergsbruk
	3n		arki_pelag	en	er	
	6t		slag	et	=	
	3n		areo_pag	en	er	
	6t		drag	et	=	
homC	6t		(tag) ~tag	et	=	
	3n		strat_eg	en	er	
	2n		deg	en	ar	
	2n		teg	en	ar	
	6t		steg	et	=	
	6t //-		agg	et	-	
	2n //-		bagg	en	-	koll. <vard.> flatlöss
	2n		dagg	en	ar	
	2n		lagg	en	ar	
	2n //-		flagg	en	-	
	6t		plagg	et	=	
	2n //-		a+slagg	en	-	
	6t //-		b+slagg	et	-	
	2n		1nagg	en	ar	redskap
	6t		2nagg	et	=	nagging
	2n		knagg	en	ar	
	2n		dragg	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	2n		(tagg) ~tagg	en	ar	
	2n		egg	en	ar	
	2n		cigg	en	ar	
	2n		gigg	en	ar	
	2n		jigg	en	ar	
	6t		ligg	et	=	
homC	2n		(pigg) ~pigg	en	ar	
homC	2n		(rigg) ~rigg	en	ar	
	2n		vigg	en	ar	
homC	2n		(kogg) ~ogg	en	ar	
	2n		bugg	en	ar	
	6t //-		dugg	et	-	
	6t		hugg	et	=	
	2n //-		skör_bjugg	en	-	
	2n		kugg	en	ar	
	2n		lugg	en	ar	
	2n		glugg	en	ar	
	2n		1plugg	en	ar	trätapp för tilltäppning av hål
	6t		2plugg	et	=	läsning för inläring, pluggande; skola
	2n		mugg	en	ar	
	2n		1rugg	en	ar	tät samling av vass
	2n //-		a+2rugg	en	-	tovigt hår
	6t //-		b+2rugg	et	-	tovigt hår
	2n		flis_tugg	en	ar	
homC	2n		(rygg) ~ygg	en	ar	
	6t		ägg	et	=	
	2n		hägg	en	ar	
	6t		skägg	et	=	
	2n		1lägg	en	ar	(under)ben
	2n		ätte_1lägg	en	ar	
	2n		bak_1lägg	en	ar	
	2n		fläsk_1lägg	en	ar	
	6t		2lägg	et	=	skikt, lag
	6t		be_2lägg	et	=	
	6t		til_2lägg	et	=	
	6t		an_2lägg	et	=	större bygge m.m.
	6t //-		gnägg	et	-	
	2n //-		drägg	en	-	
	2n		vägg	en	ar	
	2n		glögg	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t	//-	blig	et	-	
	3n		slig	en	er	
	6t		krig	et	=	
	3n		intrig	en	er	
homC	2n		(hertig) ~tig	en	ar	
	6t		en_vig	et	=	
	3n		alg	en	er	
	n	//-	talg	en	-	
	6t		svalg	et	=	
	3n		helg	en	er	
homC	2n		(bälg) ~älg	en	ar	
basC	3n		(klang) {\ \ ~ing} ~ng	en	er	
	2n		bang	en	ar	
	3n		1anfang	en	er	utsirad större begynnelsebokstav
	6t		2anfang	et	=	plan varpå valv vilar
	6t		hang	et	=	
homC	3n		(talang) ~alang	en	er	
	2n		1slang	en	ar	böjligt rör
	sn	//-	2slang	en	-	vardagligt gruppspråk bland ungdomar
	sn	//-	student_2slang	en	-	
	6t		en_jambemang	et	=	
	6t		avancemang	et	=	
	6t		bombardemang	et	=	
homC	6t		(engagemang) ~gemang	et	=	
	6t		ackompanjemang	et	=	
	3t		a+mankemang	et	er	
	6t		b+mankemang	et	=	
homC	6t		(evenemang) ~nemang	et	=	
	6t		evenemang	et	=	
	6t		raffinemang	et	=	
	6t		abonnemang	et	=	
	6t		re_sonemang	et	=	
	3t	/-	*1agremang	-	er	behag
	6t		2agremang	et	=	godkännande av diplomatiskt sändebud
homC	6t		(etablissemang) ~lisse mang	et	=	
	3t		a+di_vertissemang	et	er	
	6t		b+di_vertissemang	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		lavemang	et	=	
homC	3n		(harang) ~arang	en	er	
	6n		sang	en	=	
homC	3n		(mustang) ~tang	en	er	
	2n		1levang	en	ar	tvärs över däck gående stång
	3n		2levang	en	er	långskaftad skurborste
	2n		peng	en	ar	
basC2	2n		(ordning) ~ing	en	ar	
	n //-		a+nanking	en	-	cf. nankin
	6t //-		b+nanking	et	-	cf. nankin
	6n		shilling	en	=	
	2n		a+skilling	en	ar	
	6n		b+skilling	en	=	koll.
	6t		sling	et	=	
	6t		spring	et	=	
	6t //-		a+bergspring	et	-	
	n //-		b+bergspring	en	-	[biform]
	6t		ting	et	=	
	6t		beting	et	=	
	6t		sting	et	=	
	2n		1sving	en	ar	svängande slag i boxning; svingning
	6t		2sving	et	=	svängande, sväng
	2n		a+gonggong	en	ar	
	3n		b+gonggong	en	er	[biform]
	6t /-		centilong	-	=	
	n //-		a+linong	en	-	
	6t //-		b+linong	et	-	
	2n		kung	en	ar	
	n //-		honung	en	-	
	2n		konung	en	ar	
	2n		pung	en	ar	
	6t		ur_sprung	et	=	
	6t		stygng	et	=	
	6t		1fång	et	=	famn full; förvärv
	6t		blick_1fång	et	=	
	6t //-		om_1fång	et	-	
	n //-		2fång	en	-	inflammation med blödning i hov
	--		för_fång	-	-	oböjl.

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		1gång	en	ar	korridor
	3n		2gång	en	er	multiplikation
	3n //U		a +spång	en	spänger	
	2n		b +spång	en	ar	[biform]
homC	6t		(prång) ~rång	et	=	
	3n //U		1tång	en	tånger	verktyg
	n //-		2tång	en	-	växt
	3n //U		stång	en	stänger	
	2n		vång	en	ar	
	6t //-		tvång	et	-	
	2n		äng	en	ar	
	6t //-		däng	et	-	
	6t		gång	et	=	
	6t		ge_häng	et	=	representant för (-)häng
homC	3n		(mannekäng) ~käng	en	er	
	2t		a +bläng	et	ar	
	6t		b +bläng	et	=	
homC	3n		(veläng) ~eläng	en	er	
	6t //-		fläng	et	-	
	2n		släng	en	ar	
	6t		hand_gemäng	et	=	
	6n		a +1poäng	en	=	enhet för värdering
	6t		b +1poäng	et	=	[biform] enhet för värdering
	3n		2poäng	en	er	viktig el. lustig el. pikant punkt
homC	3n		(maräng) ~aräng	en	er	
	2n		dräng	en	ar	
	3n		a +chagräng	en	er	cf. chagrin
	3t		b +chagräng	et	er	[biform] cf. chagrin
	2n		sträng	en	ar	
	2n		säng	en	ar	
	3n		a +satäng	en	er	cf. satin
	3t		b +satäng	et	er	cf. satin
	6t		stäng	et	=	
	2n		sväng	en	ar	
	2n		bog	en	ar	
	2n		1fog	en	ar	hopfogningsställe
	--		2fog	-	-	oböjl.; skäl, berättigande
	3n		ped_agog	en	er	representant för -agog

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		tjog	et	=	
	2n		skog	en	ar	
	3n		genea_1log	en	er	person med ett speciellt yrke; representant för -1log
	3n		dia_2log	en	er	samtal, text; representant för -2log
	6t		upp_flog	et	=	
	2n		plog	en	ar	
	2n		slog	en	ar	
	6t		knog	et	=	
	3n		drog	en	er	
	3n		pirog	en	er	
	2n		krog	en	ar	
	2n		a+harg	en	ar	
	6t		b+harg	et	=	[biform]
	3n		marg	en	er	
	2n		a+sarg	en	ar	
	3n		b+sarg	en	er	
	2n		varg	en	ar	
	n //-		kvarg	en	-	cf. kvark
	6t		berg	et	=	
	2n		borg	en	ar	
	2n		korg	en	ar	
	3n		sorg	en	er	
	6t		torg	et	=	
	3n		kir_urg	en	er	representant för -urg
	3n		färg	en	er	
	2n		dvärg	en	ar	
	3n		centri_fug	en	er	representant för -fug
	6t //-		trug	et	-	
	2n		1sug	en	ar	suganordning; sugning
	6t //-		2sug	et	-	sugning, drag; behov, efterfrågan
	6t //-		bak_2sug	et	-	
	6t		flyg	et	=	
	2n		1smyg	en	ar	skrymsle, vrå
	6t //-		2smyg	et	-	smygande
	3t		a+1tyg	et	er	textilvara
	6t		b+1tyg	et	=	textilvara

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		be_2tyg	et	=	i. sms. som t.ex. verk-tyg, fans-tyg; representant för -2tyg
	6t //-		båg	et	-	
	n //-		håg	en	-	
	2n		måg	en	ar	
	n //-		råg	en	-	
	6t		tråg	et	=	
	2n		såg	en	ar	
	6t		1tåg	et	=	lång rad av järnvägsvagnar el. fordon el. människor
	n //-		2tåg	en	-	stråväxt
	1n		1våg	en	or	bölja m.m.; vågornas brus
	2n		2våg	en	ar	apparat att väga
	2n		våg	en	ar	
	2n		bög	en	ar	
	2n		hög	en	ar	
	2n		drög	en	ar	
	6t		strög	et	=	
basC	3n		(tranch) ~h	en	er	
	5t		a+h	:et	:n	
	6t		b+h	:et	=	
	2n		bh	:n	:ar	cf. behå
homC	3n		(ranch) ~anch	en	er	
	2n		trench	en	ar	
	n //-		a+hasch	en	-	
	6t //-		b+hasch	et	-	
homC	3n		(gulasch) ~lasch	en	er	
	6t //-		mischmasch	et	-	
homC	3n		(ganasch) ~nasch	en	er	
homC	3n		(pistasch) ~tasch	en	er	
homC	3n		(depesch) ~esch	en	er	
	n //-		a+haschisch	en	-	
	6t //-		b+haschisch	et	-	
homC	3n		(nisch) ~nisch	en	er	
homC	3n		(pastisch) ~tisch	en	er	
	6t //-		svisch	et	-	
homC	3n		(bransch) ~ansch	en	er	
	2n		vinsch	en	ar	
	6t //-		bosch	et	-	
homC	3n		(brosch) ~rosch	en	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		klatsch	en	ar	
	6t		ratsch	et	=	
	n //-		a+kitsch	en	-	
	6t //-		b+kitsch	et	-	
	2n		brotsch	en	ar	
	2n		rutsch	en	ar	
	2n		dusch	en	ar	
	n //-		a+1tusch	en	-	färg för teckning m.m.
	6t //-		b+1tusch	et	-	färg för teckning m.m.
	3n		2tusch	en	er	touche
	6t //-		hysch-hysch	et	-	
	6t		rysch	et	=	
homC	3n		(sketch) ~ketch	en	er	
	2n		bitch	en	ar	
	2n		bob_sleigh	en	ar	
	2n		smash	en	ar	
	2n		finish	en	ar	
basC	3n		(fobi) {\ ~eri} ~i	en, n	er	
	5t		a+i	:et	:n	
	6t		b+i	:et	=	
	5t		bi	et	n	
	5t		alibi	t	n	
	3n		a+kombi	n	er	
	6n		b+kombi	n	=	
homC	3n		(glaci) ~ci	n	er	
homC	3n		(trag_edi) ~edi	n	er	
	5t //-		kandi	t	-	
homC	3n		(mel_odi) ~odi	n	er	
homC	3n //-		(taky_kardi) ~rdi	n	-	
	3n		bio_grafi	n	er	representant för -grafi
	n //-		1foto_grafi	n	-	framställning av bilder på ljuskänsligt material
	3t		2foto_grafi	et	er	kort, foto
homC	3n		(filo_sofi) ~ofi	n	er	
homC	3n		(magi) ~agi	n	er	
homC	3n		(e_legi) ~legi	n	er	
	3t		a+logi	et	er	
	3t		corps-de- a+logi	et	er	
	3t		natt_ a+logi	et	er	
	5t		b+logi	et	n	[biform]
	3n		geo_logi	n	er	representant för -logi
homC	3n		(all_ergi) ~rgi	n	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	n //-		kabuki	n	-	
	3n		a +bouzouki	n	er	
	6n		b +bouzouki	n	=	
	5t //-		kali	t	-	
	3t		alkali	t	er	
	3t		a +staffli	et	er	
	5t		b +staffli	et	n [biform]	
	5t		gli	et	n	
	3n //-		neo_fili	n	-	representant för -fili
	n //-		a +simili	n	-	
	5t //-		b +simili	t	-	
	5t //-		kli	et	-	
	5t		kolli	t	n	
	5t		tivoli	t	n	
	3t		kansli	et	er	
homC	3n		(epi_demi) ~emi	n	er	
	5t //-		talmi	t	-	
	5t		gummi	t	n	
homC	3n		(eko_nomi) ~omi	n	er	
	3t		kom_pani	et	er	
	3t		geni	et	er	
	6n		a +bikini	n	=	
	3n		b +bikini	n	er [biform]	
	3n		a +mini	n	er	
	6n		b +mini	n	=	
	5t //-		tyranni	et	-	
	6n		penni	n	=	myntenhet i Finland
homC	3n		(agoni) ~goni	n	er	
homC	3n		(ceremoni) ~moni	n	er	
	5t		a +pi	et	n	
	6t		b +pi	et	=	
homC	3n		(terapi) ~api	n	er	
homC	3n		(endo_skopi) ~opi	n	er	
	n //-		1pippi	n	-	galenskap; vurm, mani
	n //-		dår_1pippi	n	-	farsartad situation
	2n		2pippi	n	ar	<barnspråk> fågel
	5t //-		barbari	et	-	
	3n		a +safari	n	er	
	sn		b +safari	n	s [biform]	
	5t //-		pari	t	-	
basC2	3t		(packeri) ~eri	et	er	
	3n		periferi	n	er	

Clus-ter	Infl.-type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	n //-		selleri	n	-	
	3n //-		iso_meri	n	-	representant för -meri
	3n //-		difteri	n	-	
	3n //-		dys_enteri	n	-	
	3n //-		hysteri	n	-	
	3n //-		a+harakiri	n	-	
	5t //-		b+harakiri	t	-	
	5t		skri	et	n	
homC	3n		(kat_egori) ~gori	n	er	
homC	3t		(kon_ditori) ~tori	et	er	
	5t //-		lappri	t	-	
	5t		spri	et	n	
	3t		pot_purri	et	er	
homC	3n		(geo_metri) ~tri	n	er	
homC	3n		(kauri) ~uri	n	er	
homC	3n		(fantasi) ~asi	n	er	
homC	3n		(frenesi) ~nesi	n	er	
	5t //-		kleresi	et	-	
homC	3n		(hetero_klisi) ~isi	n	er	
homC	3n		(epi_lepsi) ~psi	n	er	
	3t		a+chassi	t	er	
	5t		b+chassi	et	n	[biform]
homC	3n		(diplomati) ~ati	n	er	
homC	3n		(garanti) ~nti	n	er	
homC	3n		(idioti) ~oti	n	er	
	3t		parti	et	er	
homC	3n		(dynasti) ~asti	n	er	
homC	3n		(a_mnesti) ~esti	n	er	
	5t		tutti	t	n	
	3t		a+etui	et	er	
	5t		b+etui	et	n	[biform]
homC	3n		(avi) ~vi	n	er	
	3n		a+maxi	n	er	
	6n		b+maxi	n	=	
	n //-		taxi	n	-	i pl. vanl. taxibilar
homC	3n		(a_lexi) ~exi	n	er	
basC	3n		(medalj) ~j	en	er	
	5t		a+j	:et	:n	[ji]
	6t		b+j	:et	=	[ji]
	6t //-		baj	et	-	
	2n		gaj	en	ar	
	2n		haj	en	ar	
	6t //-		blaj	et	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		skinn_paj	en	ar	
	6t		traj	et	=	
	6t		partaj	et	=	
	6t	//-	svaj	et	-	
	3n		a+förgätmig_ej	en	er	
	6n		b+förgätmig_ej	en	=	
	6t	//-	stå_hej	et	-	
	6t	//-	galej	et	-	
	6t		nej	et	=	
	1n		a+1grej	en	or	sak, don; händelse
	3n		b+1grej	en	er	sak, don; händelse
	3n		inne_ b+1grej	en	er	modesak
	3n		pang_ b+1grej	en	er	
	3n		toppen_ b+1grej	en	er	
	6t	//-	2grej	et	-	koll. saker, utrustning
	2n		a+hanrej	en	ar	
	3n		b+hanrej	en	er	
	2n		sej	en	ar	
	6t	//-	dalj	et	-	
homC	3n		(stramalj) ~malj	en	er	
homC	3n		(seralj) ~ralj	en	er	
homC	3n		(batalj) ~talj	en	er	
homC	3n		(vanilj) ~ilj	en	er	
	2n		a+svälj	en	ar	
	6t		b+svälj	et	=	
homC	3n		(port_följ) ~ölj	en	er	
homC	3n		(kastanj) ~nj	en	er	
	2n		1boj	en	ar	i sms. som livboj ...
	3n		2boj	en	er	tyg
	2n		hoj	en	ar	
	6t		skoj	et	=	
	2n		a+ploj	en	ar	
	3n		b+ploj	en	er	
	2n		1moj	en	ar	manick, grej
	6t	//-	2moj	et	-	skräp
	6t	//-	knopar_2moj	et	-	sotarspråk
	6t	//-	stoj	et	-	
	6t	//-	snärj	et	-	
	2n		dörj	en	ar	
	6t	//-	smörj	et	-	
	2n		böj	en	ar	
	5t		a+k	:et	:n	[kå]
	6t		b+k	:et	=	[kå]

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		1bak	en	ar	bakdel; ryggsida; bräda av stocks ytterdel med ena sidan rundad
	6t		2bak	et	=	bakning; sats bakat bröd
	n //-		tombak	en	-	
	n //-		tobak	en	-	
	6t		break	et	=	
	6t		hak	et	=	
	2n		jak	en	ar	
	3n		kajak	en	er	
	n //-		konjak	en	-	cf. cognac
	6t //-		skak	et	-	
	6t		flak	et	=	
	3n		portlak	en	er	
	3n		kulak	en	er	
	6t //-		o_mak	et	-	
	6t		gemak	et	=	
	3n		smak	en	er	
	n //-		sumak	en	-	
	6t //-		knak	et	-	
	3n		kloak	en	er	
	2n		spak	en	ar	
homC	6t		(brak) ~brak	et	=	
	n //-		virak	en	-	
	2n		skrak	en	ar	cf. skrake
	3n		anorak	en	er	
	6t //-		sprak	et	-	
	n //-		arrak	en	-	
	6t		vrak	et	=	
	3n		sak	en	er	
	6t		tak	et	=	
	3n		nunatak	en	er	cf. nunatak
	2n		1vak	en	ar	öppning i is
	2n		is_1vak	en	ar	
	6t //-		2vak	et	-	vakande; om fisk uppstigning till vattenytan
	6t //-		natt_2vak	et	-	
	2n		back	en	ar	
	n //-		feed_back	en	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n		come_back come-back	en	er	
	2n		paper_back	en	ar	
	n //-		play_back	en	-	
	6t		fack	et	=	
	6t		1hack	et	=	hackande, hugg
	2n		2hack	en	ar	maskin
	--		3hack	-	-	oböjl.; i uttr. <i>hack i häl</i> tätt efter
	2n		1schack	en	ar	ställning i schackspel
	6t		2schack	et	=	schackspel
	6t		1jack	et	=	hack
	6t		a+2jack	et	=	vägguttag för flyttbar telefonapparat m.m.
	2n		b+2jack	en	ar	vägguttag för flyttbar telefonapparat m.m.
	6t		tjack	et	=	
	3n		a+1lack	en	er	lösning av harts
	6t		b+1lack	et	=	lösning av harts
	3n //-		gyllen_2lack	en	-	lackviol
	3n		valack	en	er	
	2n		black	en	ar	
	2n		klack	en	ar	
	n //-		s(c)hellack	en	-	
	n //-		plack	en	-	
	2n		mack	en	ar	
	2n		1smack	en	ar	tvåmastat segelfartyg; smackning
	6t //-		2smack	et	-	smackning; kladdigt arbete
			almanack			se almanacka
	n //-		1knack	en	-	kortspel
	6t		2knack	et	=	knackande, knackning
	6t //-		snack	et	-	
	6t //-		1pack	et	-	slödder, byke
	2n		sex_2pack	en	ar	förpackning; representant för -2pack
	--		3pack	-	-	oböjl.; <i>pick och pack</i>
	2n		1rack	en	ar	bygelformig anordning
	6t		2rack	et	=	tennisracket
	3n		barack	en	er	
	2n		frack	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		fot_sack	en	ar	
	3n		kasack	en	er	
	3n		kosack	en	er	
	6n		a +tack	en	=	
	6t		b +tack	et	=	
	3n		nunatack	en	er	cf. nunatak
	2n		stack	en	ar	
	3n		attack	en	er	
	3n		bivack	en	er	
	6t //-		beck	et	-	
	2n		a +check	en	ar	
	3n		b +check	en	er	
	6t		bleck	et	=	
	3n		alagreck	en	er	cf. à la grecque
	6t		streck	et	=	
	6t		veck	et	=	
	2n		1kick	en	ar	spark; stimulans; lyckokänsla; vurm
	--		2kick	-	-	oböjl.; i uttr. <i>på ett litet kick</i> på ett ögonblick
	6t		skick	et	=	
	2n		blick	en	ar	
	6t		ögon_blick	et	=	ytterst liten stund; tillfälle m.m.
	2n		1klick	en	ar	klickning (i fråga om ljud el. skott); klimp; (skam)fläck; slutna krets, kotteri, gäng
	6t		2klick	et	=	klickande ljud
	2n		hallick	en	ar	
	2n		slick	en	ar	
homC	2n		(mick) ~mick	en	ar	
	2n		nick	en	ar	
	3n		manick	en	er	
	2n		knick	en	ar	
	2n		a +picknick	en	ar	
	3n		b +picknick	en	er	
	2n		pick	en	ar	penis
	2n		limerick	en	ar	
	2n		prick	en	ar	
	6t		1trick	et	=	konstgrepp

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		a+2trick	et	=	stick utöver det sjätte i bridge
	2n		b+2trick	en	ar	[biform] stick utöver det sjätte i bridge
	2n		sick	en	ar	
	n //-		besick	en	-	
	6t		tick	et	=	
	6t		stick	et	=	
	2n		a+joy_stick	en	ar	
	sn		b+joy_stick	en	s	
	2n		bock	en	ar	
	n //-		färn_bock	en	-	
	2n		a+paddock	en	ar	
	3n		b+paddock	en	er	
	2n		fock	en	ar	
	3n		chock	en	er	
	2n		1kock	en	ar	person som yrkesmässigt lagar mat
	3n		2kock	en	er	kulbakterie
	2n		skock	en	ar	
	2n		1lock	en	ar	hårlock
	6t		2lock	et	=	på gryta el. kista; övertäckning av långsgående skarv mellan bräder
	6t //-		3lock	et	-	<i>med lock och pock</i>
	6t		block	et	=	
	2n		1flock	en	ar	hop, skock
	6t //-		2flock	et	-	avfall (av ull el. silke)
	2n		vojlock	en	ar	
	6t //-		plock	et	-	
	6t		ax_plock	et	=	
	3n		berlock	en	er	
	2n		hammock	en	ar	
	n //-		smock	en	-	
	2n		nock	en	ar	
	6t //-		pock	et	-	
	n //-		kapock	en	-	cf. kapok
	2n		rock	en	ar	
	n //-		barock	en	-	
	2n		krock	en	ar	
	6t		skrock	et	=	
	2n		sock	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		stock	en	ar	
	2n		chuck	en	ar	
	3n /-		*mameluck	-	er	pl.tantum
	6t		kluck	et	=	
	n //-		1muck	en	-	utryckning från militärtjänst
	t /-/-		2muck	-	-	oböjl.; <i>inte (höra, begripa) ett muck</i>
	3n		eunuck	en	er	
	2n		puck	en	ar	
	2n		truck	en	ar	
	2n		suck	en	ar	
	3n		stuck	en	er	
	3n		nyck	en	er	
	2n		knyck	en	ar	
	6t		ryck	et	=	
	3n		dryck	en	er	
	6t		tryck	et	=	
	6t		bräck	et	=	
	2n		bäck	en	ar	
	6t		däck	et	=	
	2n		gäck	en	ar	
	2n		häck	en	ar	
	2n		skäck	en	ar	
	6t //-		bläck	et	-	
	2n		fläck	en	ar	
	2n		1smäck	en	ar	slag med handflata
	6t //-		2smäck	et	-	smällande ljud; skröp
	n //-		näck	en	-	
	2n		1knäck	en	ar	bräcka, brott; obotlig skada; karamell
	6t		2knäck	et	=	inkomst av extraarbete
homC	6t //-		(späck) ~päck	et	-	
	6t		räck	et	=	
	6t		av_bräck	et	=	
	n //-		skräck	en	-	
	n //-		träck	en	-	
	6t		sträck	et	=	
	2n		säck	en	ar	
	2n		ek	en	ar	
homC	2n		(lek) ~lek	en	ar	
	6t //-		smek	et	-	
	6t		pek	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6n		kopek	en	=	
	6t		rek	et	=	
	6t		media_tek	et	=	representant för -tek
	2n		1stek	en	ar	lårstycke för stekning; maträtt av kött
	6t		2stek	et	=	lätt upplösbar knut
	6t //-		3stek	et	-	stekande hett solgass
	6t		svek	et	=	
basC	3n		(mosaik) ~ik	en	er	
	6n		kubik	en	=	
homC	3n //-		(heraldik) ~dik	en	-	
	6t		fik	et	=	
homC	3n		(grafik) ~afik	en	er	
homC	3n //-		(tragik) ~gik	en	-	
	2n		kik	en	ar	
	6t		lik	et	=	
homC	3n		(publik) ~blik	en	er	
	2n		flik	en	ar	
homC	3n		(kolik) ~olik	en	er	
homC	3n		(dynamik) ~mik	en	er	
homC	3n		(mekanik) ~anik	en	er	
homC	3n		(ekumenik) ~enik	en	er	
homC	3n //-		(elektronik) ~onik	en	-	
homC	2n		(sputnik) ~tnik	en	ar	
	2n		pik	en	ar	
	2n		spik	en	ar	
	6t		skrik	et	=	
	2n		tallrik	en	ar	
	2n		mumrik	en	ar	
	2n		fänrik	en	ar	
homC	3n		(retorik) ~orik	en	er	
homC	3n //-		(metrik) ~trik	en	-	
homC	3n		(lyrik) ~yrik	en	er	
	2n		sik	en	ar	
	2n		tik	en	ar	
homC	3n		(pro_blematik) ~atik	en	er	
homC	3n		(kosmetik) ~etik	en	er	
homC	3n //-		(politik) ~itik	en	-	
homC	3n //-		(praktik) ~ktik	en	-	
homC	3n //-		(romantik) ~ntik	en	-	
homC	3n //-		(gotik) ~otik	en	-	
homC	3n //-		(optik) ~ptik	en	-	
homC	3n		(plastik) ~stik	en	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	3n		(butik) ~utik	en	er	
	2n		vik	en	ar	
homC	2n		(hajk) ~ajk	en	ar	
homC	3n		(strejk) ~ejk	en	er	
	2n		jojk	en	ar	
	2n		balk	en	ar	
	2n		falk	en	ar	
	3n		kata_falk	en	er	
	2n		tjalk	en	ar	
homC	2n		(kalk) ~kalk	en	ar	
	n //-		talk	en	-	
	2n		valk	en	ar	
	2n		pilk	en	ar	
	2n		dolk	en	ar	
	6t		folk	et	=	
	2n		holk	en	ar	
	6t //-		skolk	et	-	
	6t //-		smolk	et	-	
	6t //-		solk	et	-	
	2n		tolk	en	ar	
	2n		ulk	en	ar	
	n //-		bulk	en	-	
	2n		stjälk	en	ar	
	n //		mjök	en	-	
	2n		1bank	en	ar	mest i sms. som sandbank, vägbank...
	3n		2bank	en	er	penninginrättning; förråd (blodbank, databank...)
	2n		rubank	en	ar	
	2n		dank	en	ar	
	2n		hank	en	ar	
	1n		a+skank	en	or	
	2n		b+skank	en	ar	
	n //-		lank	en	-	
	3n		flank	en	er	
	6t //-		klank	et	-	
	n //-		a+1plank	en	-	koll. plankor
	6t //-		b+1plank	et	-	koll. plankor
	6t		2plank	et	=	staket av plankor o.d.
	2n		slank	en	ar	
	n //-		drank	en	-	
	2n		har_krank	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		skrank	et	=	
	2n		tank	en	ar	
	3n		stank	en	er	
	3n		skavank	en	er	
	2n		a+svank	en	ar	
	6t		b+svank	et	=	[biform]
	2n		ink	en	ar	
	2n		fink	en	ar	
	2n		hink	en	ar	
	2n		1kink	en	ar	<sjö.> ögla el. vridning på tross
	6t //-		2kink	et	-	gnäll
	2n		1blink	en	ar	blinkning; ljusglimt
	6t //-		2blink	et	-	blinkande m.m.
	6t //-		klink	et	-	
	2n		mink	en	ar	
	3t		smink	et	er	
	2n		1spink	en	ar	spinkig person
	6t //-		2spink	et	-	avfall el. rester
homC	2n		(brink) ~rink	en	ar	
	6t //-		sink	et	-	
	2n		vink	en	ar	
	n //-		zink	en	-	
homC	3n		(bronk) ~onk	en	er	
	2n		1dunk	en	ar	mindre behållare av plåt el. plast; slag
	6t //-		2dunk	et	-	dunkande
	n //-		funk	en	-	
	6t //-		pjunk	et	-	
	2n		skunk	en	ar	
	n //-		lunk	en	-	
	2n		1klunk	en	ar	<i>en klunk vatten</i>
	6t		2klunk	et	=	klunkande
	2n		slunk	en	ar	
	2n		munk	en	ar	
	n //-		punk	en	-	
	6t //-		prunk	et	-	
	2n		trunk	en	ar	
	n //-		a+ynk	en	-	
	6t //-		b+ynk	et	-	
	6t //-		rynk	et	-	
	2n		synk	en	ar	
	6t //-		stänk	et	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		bänk	en	ar	
	2n		1skänk	en	ar	skåpmöbel
	3n		2skänk	en	er	gåva
	2n		länk	en	ar	
	2n		a +blänk	en	ar	
	6t		b +blänk	et	=	
	6t		gelänk	et	=	
	6t		stänk	et	=	
	6t		ok	et	=	
	2n		1bok	en	ar	träd
	3n //UG		2bok	en	böcker	
	6t		dok	et	=	
	n //-		maniok	en	-	
	6t		sjok	et	=	
	6t		kok	et	=	
	6t		lok	et	=	
	n //-		molok	en	-	
	2n		slok	en	ar	
	2n		snok	en	ar	
	2n		look	en	ar	
	n //-		kapok	en	-	cf. kapock
	3n		epok	en	er	
homC	2n		(brok) ~rok	en	ar	
	2n		1tok	en	ar	cf. toker; fåne, stolle; skämtare, upptågsmakare
	n //-		2tok	en	-	buske
	6t		3tok	et	=	galenskap, tokeri
	2n		wok	en	ar	
	n //-		1ark	en	-	skrin, kista; farkost
	6t		2ark	et	=	papper som efter tryckning viks till 16 el. 4 el. 8 el. 32 sidor
	n //-		1bark	en	-	stycke av hölje kring träds stam; yttre skikt
	2n		a +2bark	en	ar	segelfartyg
	3n		b +2bark	en	er	segelfartyg
	3n		oligark	en	er	
	n //-		chark	en	-	
	3n		futhark	en	er	
	3n		patriark	en	er	
	2n		flark	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n		1mark	en	er	[grav accent] jord, fält, område; [akut accent] spelmark
	6n		2mark	en	=	myntenhet
	6t //-		knark	et	-	
	3n		monark	en	er	
	6t //-		snark	et	-	
	3n		park	en	er	
	2n		spark	en	ar	
	3n		tetrark	en	er	
	2n		kvark	en	ar	
	3n		klerk	en	er	
	6t		verk	et	=	
	2n		dirk	en	ar	
	6t //-		knirk	et	-	
	2n		pirk	en	ar	
	n //-		ork	en	-	
homC	2n		(stork) ~tork	en	ar	
homC	2n		(burk) ~urk	en	ar	
	2n		dyrk	en	ar	
homC	2n		(härk) ~ärk	en	ar	
	2n		björk	en	ar	
	2n		ask	en	ar	
	2n		1dask	en	ar	slag med flata handen
	6t //-		2dask	et	-	stryk
	6t //-		grå_2dask	et	-	grådaskighet
	2n		a+gask	en	ar	
	3n		b+gask	en	er	
	2n		kask	en	ar	
	2n		lask	en	ar	
	6t //-		blask	et	-	
	6t		plask	et	=	
	2n		1slask	en	ar	slasktratt; slaskhink
	6t //-		2slask	et	-	slaskande; sörja, modd
	2n		1mask	en	ar	djur; i kortspel maskning
	3n		2mask	en	er	skydd som förklädnad
	3n		damask	en	er	
	2n		1smask	en	ar	slag, dask
	6t //-		2smask	et	-	smaskande o.d.
	6t		fnask	et	=	
	2n		putte_fnask	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t //-		snask	et	-	
homC	6t //-		(trask) ~rask	et	-	
	2n		task	en	ar	
	2n		1vask	en	ar	avloppsho i kök o.d.
	6t //-		2vask	et	-	jord el. malm som skall vaskas
basC	3n		(fresk) ~esk	en	er	
	2n		besk	en	ar	
	6t		harnesk	et	=	
homC	3n		(fresk) ~resk	en	er	
homC	3n		(grotesk) ~tesk	en	er	
basC	3n		(obelisk) ~isk	en	er	
	2n		disk	en	ar	
	2n		fisk	en	ar	
	6t //-		slisk	et	-	
	6t //-		smisk	et	-	
	2n		1pisk	en	ar	körpiska
	6t //-		2pisk	et	-	piskande; stryk
homC	3n		(risk) ~risk	en	er	
	2n		svensk	en	ar	
	3n		kiosk	en	er	
	6t //-		pjosk	et	-	cf. pjåsk
homC	6t		(brosk) ~rosk	et	=	
	2n		1marsk	en	ar	hög riksämbetsman
	3n		2marsk	en	er	sankt kustland
	2n		torsk	en	ar	
	n //-		busk	en	-	
	6t //-		dusk	et	-	
	6t //-		fusk	et	-	
	2n		kusk	en	ar	
	3n		mollusk	en	er	
	2n		slusk	en	ar	
	6t //-		snusk	et	-	
	6t //-		rusk	et	-	
	n //-		mysk	en	-	
	6t //-		pjäsk	et	-	cf. pjosk
	2n		påsk	en	ar	
	2n		1fjäsk	en	ar	fjäskande person
	6t //-		2fjäsk	et	-	fjäskande
	6n		läsk	en	=	
	6t //-		fläsk	et	-	
	n //-		mäsk	en	-	
	2n		päsk	en	ar	

Clus-ter	Infl.-type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		träsk	et	=	
	2n		rauk	en	ar	
	2n		buk	en	ar	
homC	2n		(duk) ~duk	en	ar	
	3n		penta_teuk	en	er	
	2n		1huk	en	ar	fält i brädspel
	--		2huk	-	-	oböjl.; på huk i hukande ställning
	2n		kautschuk	en	ar	
	2n		kuk	en	ar	
	2n		skrå_puk	en	ar	
	6t		bruk	et	=	
	3n		peruk	en	er	
	3n		politruk	en	er	
	6t		stuk	et	=	
	3n		tomahawk	en	er	
	2n		byk	en	ar	
	6t //-		dyk	et	-	
	6t //-		stryk	et	-	
	3n		tri_ptyk	en	er	representant för -tyk
	6t		åk	et	=	
	2n		båk	en	ar	
	6t		pjak	et	=	
	2n		kåk	en	ar	
	2n		påk	en	ar	
	n //-		a+1råk	en	-	innanmäte i fisk m.m.
	6t //-		b+1råk	et	-	[biform] innanmäte i fisk m.m.
	2n		2råk	en	ar	(bred) spricka i is m.m.
	6t		bråk	et	=	
	6t		språk	et	=	
homC	6t		(tråk) ~tråk	et	=	
	2n		vråk	en	ar	
homC	6t		(måk) ~måk	et	=	
	6t		ök	et	=	
	6t //-		bök	et	-	
	2n		gök	en	ar	
	2n		hök	en	ar	
	6t		kök	et	=	
	2n		lök	en	ar	
homC	2n		(rök) ~rök	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		be_sök	et	=	representant för (-)sök
	6t	//-	stök	et	-	
	6t		l	:et	=	
basC	3n		(tabell) { \ ~el} ~l	en	er	
	2n		al	en	ar	
	2n		1bal	en	ar	varupacke m.m.
	3n		2bal	en	er	större danstillställning
homC	3n		(timbal) ~mbal	en	er	
	6n	/-	*pascal	-	=	pl.tantum
	2n		dal	en	ar	
homC	3n		(skandal) ~ndal	en	er	
	6t		a+ordal	et	=	
	3n	//ier	b+ordal	en	ier	[biform]
	6t		ideal	et	=	
	2n		näkter_gal	en	ar	
	6n		a+hal	en	=	
	6t		b+hal	et	=	
	2n		schal	en	ar	cf. sjal
	6t		ad_verbial	et	=	
homC	3n		(special) ~cial	en	er	
	6t		material	et	=	
	3n		1memorial	en	er	dagbok för affärstransaktioner
	6t		2memorial	et	=	betänkande, utlåtande
	6t		kon_stitutorial	et	=	
homC	3n		(potential) ~ntial	en	er	
	6t		tertial	et	=	
homC	3n		(vial) ~vial	en	er	
	2n		sjal	en	ar	cf. schal
homC	3n		(radikal) ~ikal	en	er	
homC	3n		(pokal) ~okal	en	er	
	3n		a+perkal	en	er	
	3t		b+perkal	et	er	
	6t		skal	et	=	
	2n		mal	en	ar	
homC	3n		(decimal) ~imal	en	er	
homC	3n		(kanal) ~anal	en	er	
	6t		original	et	=	
homC	3n		(marginal) ~rginal	en	er	
homC	3n		(biennial) ~nnal	en	er	
homC	3n		(proportional) ~ional	en	er	
homC	3n		(opal) ~pal	en	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		fodral	et	=	
	3t		a+mineral	et	er	
	6t		b+mineral	et	=	
homC	3n		(amiral) ~iral	en	er	
	6t		pekoral	et	=	
	n //-		a+kloral	en	-	
	6t //-		b+kloral	et	-	
homC	3n		(plural) ~ural	en	er	
	2n		sal	en	ar	
	n //-		a+sisal	en	-	
	6t //-		b+sisal	et	-	
	3n		versal	en	er	
	6t		re_versal	et	=	
	3n		trans_versal	en	er	
	6t		tal	et	=	
	6t		kapital	et	=	
	n //-		a+tantal	en	-	
	6t //-		b+tantal	et	-	
homC	3n		(dental) ~ental	en	er	
	6t		kvartal	et	=	
homC	3n		(portal) ~ortal	en	er	
homC	3n		(pedestal) ~stal	en	er	
	6t		åtal	et	=	
	3n		a+ritual	en	er	
	6t		b+ritual	et	=	
	2n		1val	en	ar	däggdjur
	6t		2val	et	=	<i>vara i valet och kvalet</i>
homC	3n		(rival) ~ival	en	er	
homC	6t		(kval) ~kval	et	=	
	2n		sval	en	ar	
basC2	2n //E		(snabel) ~el	n	~lar	
	6n /-		bel	-	=	
	3n //E		fabel	n	fabler	
	3n //E		variabel	n	variabler	
	3n //E		vokabel	n	vokabler	
	3n //E		in_kunabel	n	-abler	
	3n //E		parabel	n	parabler	
homC	6t /E/-		(babbel) ~abbel	~abblet	-	
	6t /E/-		dobbel	dobblet	-	
	6t /E/-		bubbel	bubblet	-	
	6t /E/-		fubbel	fubblet	-	
homC	6t /E		(grubbel) ~rubbel	~rubblet	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t /E/-		käbbel	käbblet	-	
	6n /-		*decibel	-	=	pl.tantum
	3n //E		mandibel	n	-bler	
	3n //E		kon_vertibel	n	-bler	
	3n //E		hyperbel	n	-bler	
	6t /E/-		jubel	jublet	-	
	6n		a+rubel	n	=	ryskt mynt
	3n //E		b+rubel	n	rubler	ryskt mynt; (mest om enstaka mynt)
	3n //E		möbel	n	möbler	
	3t		mycel	et	er	
	2n		del	en	ar	
	6t /E/-		tadel	tadlet	-	
	6t /E/-		joddel	joddlet	-	
	6t /E		medel	medlet	=	
	3n //E		glandel	n	glandler	
	3n		kardel	en	er	
	6t /E/-		sprudel	sprudlet	-	
	6t		fel	et	=	
	6t /E/-		1raffel	rafflet	-	rafflande skildring el. händelseförlopp o.d.
	6t /E/-		a+2raffel	rafflet	-	hasardspel (med tärningar)
	n //-		b+2raffel	n	-	[biform]; hasardspel (med tärningar)
	6t /E/-		fiffel	fifflet	-	
	1n //E		toffel	n	tofflor	
	6t /E/-		ruffel	rufflet	-	
	3n /-/E		*skrofel	-	skrofler	pl.tantum
	3n		a+gel	en	er	
	6t		b+gel	et	=	
	6t /E		hagel	haglet	=	
	6t /E		koagel	koaglet	=	
	6t /E		tagel	taglet	=	
homC	2n //E		(pegel) ~pegel	n	~peglar	
	3n //E		1regel	n	regler	föreskrift, norm
	2n //E		2regel	n	reglar	cf. rigel; skjutbar slå för dörr
	6t /E/-		a+dregel	dreglet	-	
	n //-		b+dregel	n	-	[biform] cf. drägel
	6t /E		segel	seglet	=	
homC	6t /E		(tegel) ~tegel	~teglet	=	
homC	6t /E/-		(traggel) ~ggel	~gglet	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	2n //E		(rigel) ~rigel	n	~riglar	
	3n //E		sigel	n	sigler	
	6t /E/-		dingeldangel	-danglet	-	cf. tingeltangel
	6t /E		ben_rangel	-ranglet	=	
	6t /E/-		tingeltangel	geltanglet	-	cf. dingeldangel
	6t /E/-		pingel	pinglet	-	
homC	2n //E		(tringel) ~ringel	n	~ringlar	
	6t /E/-		1vingel	vinglet	-	till <i>vingla</i> (<i>vackla</i>)
	2n //E		2vingel	n	vinglar	bud i vira
	3n //E		djungel	n	djungler	
	6t /E		yngel	ynglet	=	
	6t /E/-		pyngel	pynglet	-	
homC	6t /E/-		(hångel) ~ångel	~ånglet	-	
homC	2n //E		(stängel) ~ängel	n	~änglar	
	6t /E		gurgel	gurglet	=	
	6t /E/-		mygel	myglet	-	
	6t /E/-		1prygel	pryglet	-	<hist.> kroppslig bestraffning
	2n //E		2prygel	n	pryglar	<åld.> redskap att pryglas med
	6t /E/-		a+drägel	dräglet	-	cf. dregel
	n //-		b+drägel	n	-	[biform] cf. dregel
	6t /E/-		mögel	möglet	-	
	6t		ceremoniel	et	=	
	6t		nachspiel	et	=	
homC	2n //E		(flöjel) ~jel	n	~jlar	
	6t //-		kel	et	-	
	6t /E		a+kakel	kaklet	=	
	6n		b+kakel	n	=	koll.
	3t /E/E		a+cenakel	cenaklet	cenakler	
	6t /E		b+cenakel	cenaklet	=	
	6t /E		a+tabernakel	-klet	=	
	3t /E/E		b+tabernakel	-klet	-kler	
	6t /E		a+mirakel	miraklet	=	
	3t //E		b+mirakel	miraklet	-kler	
	6t		krakel	et	=	
	6t /E		a+orakel	oraklet	=	
	3t /E/E		b+orakel	oraklet	orakler	
	6t /E		spektakel	-klet	=	
	3n //E		tentakel	n	tentakler	
	6t /E/-		kackel	kacklet	-	
	6t /E/-		mackel	macklet	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t	/E/-	1spackel	spacklet	-	spackelfärg
	2n	//E	2spackel	n	spacklar	verktyg att spackla med
	6t	/E	tackel	tacklet	=	
	2n	//-	a +nickel	n	-	
	6t	/E/-	b +nickel	nicklet	-	[biform]
homC	2n	//E	(vickel) ~vickel	n	~vicklar	
homC	2n	//E	(socket) ~ockel	n	~ocklar	
	6t	/E/-	kuckel	kucklet	-	
	2n	//E	1puckel	n	pucklar	upphöjning på rygg el. i terräng
	6t	/E/-	2puckel	pucklet	-	<vard.> stryk, prygel
	6t	/E	ruckel	rucklet	=	
	6t	/E/-	gyckel	gycklet	-	
	6t	/E/-	hyckel	hycklet	-	
	6t	/E/-	tråckel	tråcklet	-	
	6t	/E	äckel	äcklet	=	
	6t	/E	a +sekel	seklet	=	
	3t	/E/E	b +sekel	seklet	sekler	
	6t	/-	*menetekel	-	=	pl.tantum
homC	2n	//E	(matrikel) ~ikel	n	~iklar	undantag: aurikel
	2n	//E	a +aurikel	n	auriklar	
	3n	//E	b +aurikel	n	aurikler	
	6t	/E/-	dunkel	dunklet	-	
	2n	//E	a +ranunkel	n	-klar	[biform]
	3n	//E	b +ranunkel	n	-kler	
homC	2n	//E	(hänkel) ~änkel	n	~änklar	
	2n	//E	a +monokel	n	monoklar	
	3n	//E	b +monokel	n	monokler	
	3n	//E	tuberkel	n	tuberkler	
homC	2n	//E	(cirkel) ~irkel	n	~irklar	
	3n	//E	floskel	n	floskler	
homC	3n	//E	(muskel) ~uskel	n	~uskler	
	2n	//E	1cykel	n	cyklar	tvåhjuligt trampfordon
	3n	//E	a +2cykel	n	cykler	följd, serie; kretslopp; period
	2n	//E	b +2cykel	n	cyklar	[biform] följd, serie; kretslopp; period
homC	2n	//E	(räkel) ~äkel	n	~äklar	
	3n		kamel	en	er	
	2n	//DE	hammel	n	hamlar	
homC	6t	/DE/-	(rammel) ~rammel	~ramlet	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t	/DE/-	svammel	svamlet	-	
	2n	/DE/DE	a +himmel	himlen	himlar	
	2n	//DE	b +himmel	(e)n	himlar	[biform]
	2n	//DE	skimmel	n	skimlar	
	2n	//DE	strimmel	n	strimlar	
	6t	/DE/-	vimmel	vimlet	-	
	6t	/DE/-	1fummel	fumlet	-	fumlande
	2n	//DE	2fummel	n	fumlar	skomakarverktyg
	6t	/DE	1kummel	kumlet	=	hög av stenar; gravröse; fast sjömärke av sten
	2n	//DE	2kummel	n	kumlar	fisk
	6t	/DE/-	mummel	mumlet	-	
	6t	/DE/-	rummel	rumlet	-	
	2n	//DE	drummel	n	drumlar	
	6t	/DE/-	grummel	grumlet	-	
	6t	/DE/-	tummel	tumlet	-	
	6t	/DE/-	hymmel	hymlet	-	
	6t	/DE/-	skymmel	skymlet	-	
	2n	//DE	lymmel	n	lymlar	
	2n	//DE	lämmel	n	lämlar	
	3n	//E	formel	n	formler	
	3n		panel	en	er	
homC	2n	//E	(tunnel) ~nnel	n	~nnlar	
homC	2n	//E	(stapel) ~apel	n	~aplar	
	2n	//E	a +multipel	n	multiplar	
	3n	//E	b +multipel	n	multipler	
	3n	//E	stipel	n	stipler	
	6t	/E	sampel	samplet	=	
homC	6t	/E	(tempel) ~empel	~emplet	=	
homC	2n	//E	(vimpel) ~impel	n	~implar	
	n	//-	a +rippel	n	-	
	6t	/E/-	b +rippel	ripplet	-	
	2n	//E	trippel	n	tripplar	
	6t	/E	koppel	kopplet	=	
	6t		spel	et	=	
	6n		a +gospel	n	=	
	sn		b +gospel	n	s	
	3n	/-/E	*skrupel	-	skrupler	pl.tantum
	6t		sel	et	=	
	3n		ghasel	en	er	
	6t	/E	bindsel	bindslet	=	cf. bindsle
	6t	/E/-	gärdsel	gärdslet	-	

Clus-ter	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	2n //E		(födsel) ~ödsel	n	~ödslar	
	6t /E		fängsel	fängslet	=	
	6t /E		stängsel	stängslet	=	
	2n //-		a+kisel	n	-	
	6t /E/-		b+kisel	kislet	-	
homC	2n //E		(mejsel) ~jsel	n	~jslar	
homC	2n //E		(pensel) ~nsel	n	~nslar	
	5t /(E)/E		arsel	ars(e)let	arslen	cf. arslé
	6t /E		varsel	varslet	=	
homC	2n //E		(styrsel) ~yrsel	n	~yrslar	
homC	2n //-		(hörsel) ~örsel	n	-	
	6t /E/-		fnassel	fnasslet	-	
homC	6t /E/-		(prassel) ~rassel	~rasslet	-	
	6t /E/-		tassel	tasslet	-	
	6t /E		gissel	gisslet	=	
	6t /E/-		gnissel	gnisslet	-	
	6t /E		rissel	risslet	=	
	6t /E/-		tissel	tisslet	-	
	6t /E/-		vissel	visslet	-	
	6t /E/-		rossel	rosslet	-	
homC	6t /E		(smussel) ~ussel	~usslet	=	
	6t /E/-		pyssel	pysslet	-	
	2n //-		a+strössel	n	-	
	6t /E/-		b+strössel	strösslet	-	
	6t /E		betsel	betslet	=	
	6t		epi_tel	et	=	
	6t		kuratel	et	=	
	6t /E		kapitel	kapitlet	=	
homC	2n //E		(hantel) ~antel	n	~antlar	
	6t		klientel	et	=	
	3n //E		sportel	n	sportler	
homC	2n //E		(mistel) ~istel	n	~istlar	
	3n //E		pustel	n	pustler	
	6t /E/-		sprattel	sprattlet	-	
homC	2n //E		(mittel) ~ittel	n	~ittlar	
	6t /E/-		huttel	huttlet	-	
homC	2n //E		(skyttel) ~yttel	n	~yttlar	
homC	2n //E		(tåtel) ~åtel	n	~åtlar	
homC	2n //E		(navel) ~navel	n	~navlar	
homC	6t /E		(dravel) ~ravel	~ravlet	=	
	6t /E/-		svavel	svavlet	-	
	6t /E		tvivel	tvivlet	=	
	3n //E		valvel	n	valvler	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t /E/-		sovel	sovlet	-	
	6t /E/-		snarvel	snarvlet	-	
homC	2n //E		(virvel) ~irvel	n	~irvlar	
	6t /E/-		snörvel	snörvlet	-	
	3n		juvel	en	er	
homC	2n //E		(klodyvel) ~yvel	n	~yvlar	
	6t /E/-		skrävel	skrävlet	-	
	2n //E		bövel	en, n	bövlar	
	6t /E/-		vrövel	vrövlet	-	
homC	2n //E		(axel) ~xel	n	~xlar	
	2n		il	en	ar	
	2n		a+cocktail	en	ar	
	sn		b+cocktail	en	s	
	2n		bil	en	ar	
	6t		domicil	et	=	
homC	3n		(krokodil) ~dil	en	er	
	n //-		non_pareil	en	-	cf. nonpareille
	3n		1fil	en	er	rad av rum m.m.; körfält; samling lagrade data
	3n		pro_1fil	en	er	
	2n		2fil	en	ar	verktyg
	n //-		3fil	en	-	filmjolk
	3n		biblio_4fil	en	er	begestrad person; representant för -4fil
	2n		kil	en	ar	
	6n		mil	en	=	
	2n		fem_mil	en	ar	representant för -mil
	6t		fak_simil	et	=	cf. fak-simile
	6t		smil	et	=	
	2n		rännil	en	ar	
	2n		pil	en	ar	
	2n		huril	en	ar	
	2n		1stril	en	ar	sil på vattenkanna; stråle
	6t //-		2stril	et	-	strilande; skur, kaskad o.d.
	2n		vril	en	ar	
	2n		fjäril	en	ar	
	2n		1sil	en	ar	redskap med duk e.d. för rening av vätska; dos injicerad narkotika

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t //-		2sil	et	-	silande
	6t		a+fossil	et	=	
	3t		b+fossil	et	er	[biform]
homC	3n		(projektil) ~ktil	en	er	
	2n		stil	en	ar	
	6t		mejl	et	=	
	2n		pejl	en	ar	
	2n		ball	en	ar	
	6t		fall	et	=	
	2n		hall	en	ar	
	6t //-		tjall	et	-	
	6t		kall	et	=	
	6t		skall	et	=	
	2n		mall	en	ar	
	2n		knall	en	ar	
	2n		1pall	en	ar	möbel; underlag att lasta varor på; avsats i gruva; spärr i vinsch o.d.
	6t		2pall	et	=	äpple
	2n		rall	en	ar	
	n //-		a+sprall	en	-	
	6t //-		b+sprall	et	-	
	2n		1trall	en	ar	melodi, låt, visa; gammal vana
	2n		a+2trall	en	ar	spjälgaller; spjälgol
	6t		b+2trall	et	=	[biform] spjälgaller; spjälgol
	2n		tall	en	ar	
	6t		a+1stall	et	=	byggnad för hästar el. för lok
	2t		b+1stall	et	ar	[biform] byggnad för hästar el. för lok
	6t		2stall	et	=	kantställd skiva på stråkinstrument; grupp av medarbetare
	2n		3stall	en	ar	överstegring av flygplan
	2n		vall	en	ar	
	3n		a+inter_vall	en	er	
	6t		b+inter_vall	et	=	
homC	3n		(kavall) ~avall	en	er	
	6t		svall	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	3n		(tabell) ~bell	en	er	
homC	3n		(cell) ~cell	en	er	
	6t		citadell	et	=	
homC	3n		(sardell) ~rdell	en	er	
homC	3n		(lamell) ~mell	en	er	
	3n		a+flanell	en	er	
	3t		b+flanell	et	er	[biform]
homC	3n		(spinell) ~inell	en	er	
homC	3n		(eternell) ~rnell	en	er	
	6t		kapell	et	=	
homC	3n		(appell) ~ppell	en	er	
homC	3n		(akvarell) ~rell	en	er	
homC	3n		(karusell) ~sell	en	er	
homC	3n		(bagatell) ~atell	en	er	
homC	6t		(hotell) ~otell	et	=	
	6t		kastell	et	=	
	6t		båtell	et	=	
homC	3n		(duell) ~uell	en	er	
	2n		1bill	en	ar	stålskiva på plog m.m.
	2n		is_1bill	en	ar	
	2n		a+2bill	en	ar	engelskt el. amerikanskt lagförslag
	3n		b+2bill	en	er	engelskt el. amerikanskt lagförslag
homC	3n		(bacill) ~cill	en	er	
	6t		sigill	et	=	
homC	3n		(kokill) ~kill	en	er	
	6t //-		pill	et	-	
	6t //-		spill	et	-	
	2n		drill	en	ar	
	2n		grill	en	ar	
	2n		makrill	en	ar	
	2n		sill	en	ar	
homC	3n		(pastill) ~till	en	er	
homC	3n		(jonkvill) ~vill	en	er	
homC	3n		(axill) ~xill	en	er	
	2n		boll	en	ar	
	2n		koll	en	ar	
	6t		proto_koll	et	=	
	2n		1roll	en	ar	rotationsrörelse kring längdaxeln med flygplan

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n		2roll	en	er	skådespelares el. sångaresparti
	6t //-		groll	et	-	
	6t		troll	et	=	
	3n		a +para_soll	en	er	
	6t		b +para_soll	et	=	[biform]
	2n		stoll	en	ar	
	6t		gull	et	=	
	6t //-		hull	et	-	
	2n		1kull	en	ar	cf. 2kulle
	6t		2kull	et	=	lätt slag i lek
	6t //-		lull_lull	et	-	
	n //-		mull	en	-	
	6t //-		krull	et	-	
homC	3n		(patrull) ~trull	en	er	
	2n		tull	en	ar	
	6t		schatull	et	=	
	6t //-		a +kloro_fyll	et	-	
	n //-		b +kloro_fyll	en	-	
	2n		syll	en	ar	
	n //-		a +tyll	en	-	
	6t //-		b +tyll	et	-	
	2n		fåll	en	ar	
	6t		håll	et	=	
	6t		såll	et	=	
	2n		fäll	en	ar	
	6t		gäll	et	=	
	n //-		bäver_ a +gäll	n	-	
	6t //-		bäver_ b +gäll	et	-	
	2n		häll	en	ar	
	6t		fjäll	et	=	
	n //-		a +mjäll	en	-	
	6t //-		b +mjäll	et	-	
	6t		spjäll	et	=	
	6t //-		skäll	et	-	
	2n		1smäll	en	ar	smällande ljud; slag
	6t //-		2smäll	et	-	bestraffning med slag
	6t //-		gnäll	et	-	
	2n		päll	en	ar	
	2n		skräll	en	ar	
	6t		ställ	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		1väll	en	ar	hopfogning gm vällning; ställe med sådan hopfogning
	6t //-		2väll	et	-	framvällande
	2n		kväll	en	ar	
homC	3n		(sym_bol) ~bol	en	er	
homC	3n		(idol) ~dol	en	er	
homC	3n		(karneol) ~eol	en	er	
homC	3n		(stanniol) ~iol	en	er	
	2n		kjol	en	ar	
	6n		a+kol	en	=	
	6t		b+kol	et	=	
	6t		radio_b+kol	et	=	
	n //-		a+skol	en	-	
	6t //-		b+skol	et	-	
	6n		mol	en	=	
homC	3n		(etanol) ~anol	en	er	
	6t //-		gnol	et	-	
	3n		1pol	en	er	t.ex. nordpol
	3n		akro_2pol	en	er	typ av stad
	3n		nekro_2pol	en	er	typ av stad
	3n		metro_2pol	en	er	typ av stad
	6t		oligo_3pol	et	=	marknadsmakt
	6t		mono_3pol	et	=	marknadsmakt
	n //-		a+kol_esterol	en	-	
	6t //-		b+kol_esterol	et	-	
	2n		sol	en	ar	
homC	3n		(bensol) ~nsol	en	er	
	2n		stol	en	ar	
	2n		jarl	en	ar	
	2n		karl	(e)n	ar	
homC	6t //-		(porl) ~orl	et	-	
homC	6t		(käril) ~ärl	et	=	
homC	3n		(vestibul) ~bul	en	er	
homC	3n		(nodul) ~dul	en	er	
	2n		jul	en	ar	
	6t		hjul	et	=	
	6t		skjul	et	=	
	6n		a+foul	en	=	
	sn		b+foul	en	s	
	2n		drul	en	ar	
homC	3n		(kon_sul) ~sul	(e)n	er	
	2n //E		djävul	en	djävlar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		yl	et	=	
	6n		magnecyl	en	=	
	6t		hyl	et	=	
	2n		kyl	en	ar	
homC	3n		(rekyl) ~ekyl	en	er	
	2n		1skyl	en	ar	samling kärvar sammanställda för torkning på åkern
	6t //-		2skyl	et	-	skydd mot regn el. upptäckt
homC	3n		(kanyl) ~nyl	en	er	
	2n		ryl	en	ar	
	2n		pryl	en	ar	
	2n		syl	en	ar	
homC	3n		(daktyl) ~tyl	en	er	
	2n		ål	en	ar	
	2n		1bål	en	ar	människokropp utom huvud, armar och ben; festdryck
	6t		2bål	et	=	stor eld i det fria
	6t		hål	et	=	
	2n		skål	en	ar	
	6t		mål	et	=	
	2n		nål	en	ar	
	6t		skrål	et	=	
	6t //-		prål	et	-	
	2n		trål	en	ar	
	6t		vrål	et	=	
	6t		stål	et	=	
homC	2n		(svål) ~vål	en	ar	
	6t		befäl	et	=	
	2n		gäl	en	ar	
	2n		häl	en	ar	
	2n		själ	en	ar	
	2n		käl	en	ar	
	6t		skäl	et	=	
	6t		gräl	et	=	
	2n		trä	en	ar	
	2n		säl	en	ar	
	6t		a+1 kapitäl	et	=	pelarkrön
	3n		b+1 kapitäl	en	er	[biform] pelarkrön
	3n		2kapitäl	en	er	<boktr.> stor bokstav
	t /-/-		väl	-	-	<i>mitt, ditt väl</i> bästa

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		far_väl	et	=	
	6t		a+öl	et	=	
	6t		taklags_a+öl	et	=	
	6n		b+öl	en	=	[biform] i bet. "portion öl" endast -en
	6t //-		böl	et	-	
	6t		föl	et	=	
	2n		göl	en	ar	
	2n		fjöl	en	ar	
	6t //-		mjöl	et	-	
homC	2n		(köl) ~köl	en	ar	
	2n		knöl	en	ar	
	2n		pöl	en	ar	
	6t		bröl	et	=	
	6t //-		söl	et	-	
	6t		m	:et	=	
basC	3n		(palm) { ~dom, ~um} ~m	en	er	
	n /(G)/-		makadam	men, en	-	
	6t		team	et	=	
	2n		gam	en	ar	
	3t		a+amalgam	et	er	
	6t		b+amalgam	et	=	
	6t //-		1jam	et	-	jamande
	6t /G/-		2jam	met	-	jamsession
	2n /G/G		kam	men	mar	
	n /G/-		skam	men	-	
	6t /G/-		glam	met	-	
	2n /G/G		klam	men	mar	
	3n		a+madapolam	en	er	
	3t		b+madapolam	et	er	
	6t /G/-		1slam	met	-	finkornig massa svävande i el. avsatt ur vatten
	2n /G/G		2slam	men	mar	<kortsp.> göra slam
	6t //-		namnam	et	-	
	2n		ram	en	ar	
	n //-		a+wolfram a+volfram	en	-	
	6t //-		b+wolfram b+volfram	et	-	
	6t /G		gram	met	=	
	6t /G		dia_gram	met	=	

Clus-ter	Infl.-type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n	/G/G	par_allelo_gram	men	mer	
	2n		1kram	en	ar	kramning
	6t	//-	2kram	et	-	smärre handelsvaror; krimskrams, skräp
	3n		1balsam	en	er	välluktande blandning av harts o. oljor från träd; lindring, tröst
	6t		2balsam	et	=	fuktighetsgivande hårvårdsprodukt
	3n		1tam_tam	en	er	gonggong
	6t	//-	2tam_tam	et	-	ljud från trumma
	2n	/G/G	stam	men	mar	
	6t		dia_dem	et	=	
	n	//-	1tandem	en	-	tvåmanscykel
	6t	//-	2tandem	et	-	spann av två dragare efter varandra
	6t		modem	et	=	
	6t		ödem	et	=	
	6t		grafem	et	=	
	3t		a +filosofem	et	er	
	6t		b +filosofem	et	=	
	6t		morfem	et	=	
	3n	/G/G	1gem	men	mer	graverad halvädeltsten
	6t		2gem	et	=	pappersklämma
	6t	/G	hem	met	=	
homC	6t		(tantiem) ~iem	et	=	
	n	//-	full_kem	en	-	representant för -kem
	2n	/G/G	lem	men	mar	
	6t	/G/-	slem	met	-	
	6t		semem	et	=	
homC	6t		(fonem) ~nem	et	=	
	6t		poem	et	=	
	2n	/G/G	1rem	men	mar	band el. remsa
	6n	/-	2rem	-	=	enhet för mätning av radioaktiv stråldos
	6t		teorem	et	=	
	3n		a +extrem	en	er	
	6t		b +extrem	et	=	
homC	6t		(ek_sem) ~sem	et	=	
	6n		a +totem	en	=	
	6t		b +totem	et	=	
	6t		system	et	=	
	6t		em_pyem	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n		a+syn_tagm	en	er	
	6t		b+syn_tagm	et	=	
	6t		para_digm	et	=	
	6n		ohm	en	=	
	6t /G/-		tjim	met	-	
	6t /G		a+lim	met	=	i sms. endast singular
	3t /G/G		b+lim	met	mer	[biform]
	6n /G		1glim	men	=	växt: i sms. endast 6n
	6t /G		2glim	met	=	svagt sken
	6t /G		rim	met	=	
	n /G/-		a+trim	men	-	
	6t /G/-		b+trim	met	-	
	6t /G/-		sim	met	-	
	6t /G		stim	met	=	
	2n		alm	en	ar	
	2n		skalm	en	ar	
	2n		1malm	en	ar	förstad
	3n		2malm	en	er	metallhaltigt mineral
	6t //-		kvalm	et	-	
	2n		olm	en	ar	
	6t //-		jolm	et	-	
	2n		volm	en	ar	cf. vålm
	2n		vålm	en	ar	cf. volm
homC	2n		(hjäl)m ~älm	en	ar	
	2n		1damm	en	ar	fördämning; vattensamling
	6t //-		2damm	et	-	små partiklar
	6t		lamm	et	=	
	2n		ramm	en	ar	
	2n /G/G		bom	men	mar	[bomm] stång el. balk; skott el. kast som inte träffar målet
	2n		bux_bom	en	ar	växt
basC2	2n		(ri)kedom ~dom	en	ar	[efterstavelse]
	2n		1dom	en	ar	beslut i domstol
	3n		2dom	en	er	domkyrka; kupol; huv (på ångpanna m.m.)
	2n /G/G		gom	men	mar	
homC	6t		(idiom) ~iom	et	=	
	n //-		a+dryckjom	en	-	
	6t //-		b+dryckjom	et	-	
homC	6t		(sarkom) ~kom	et	=	
	2n /G/G		lom	men	mar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	n	/G/-	blom	men	-	
	6t		papillom	et	=	
	6t		diplom	et	=	
	3n		eko_1nom	en	er	yrke; representant för -1nom
	3n		metro_2nom	en	er	taktmätare
	6t		bi_3nom	et	=	algebraiskt uttryck
	6t		poly_3nom	et	=	algebraiskt uttryck
	6t		melanom	et	=	
homC	6t		(adenom) ~enom	et	=	
	n	/G/-	1rom	men	-	kornliknande ägg från fisk; sockerrörs- brännvin
	3n		2rom	en	er	zigenarnas namn på sig själva
	3n		palin_1drom	en	er	gåta över ord som ger samma bokstäver om det läses baklänges
	3n		velo_1drom	en	er	rundbana för cykeltävling; representant för ~o-drom
	6t		syn_2drom	et	=	kombination av symtom
	2n	/G/G	rör_3drom	men	mar	fågel
	n	//-	a+krom	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+krom	et	-	
	6t		neurom	et	=	
	6t		sym_(p)tom	et	=	
	3n		a_tom	en	er	
	3n		ana_tom	en	er	
	6t		a+fantom	et	=	
	3n		b+fantom	en	er	[biform]
	2n	/G/G	vom	men	mar	cf. våm
	6t		myom	et	=	
	2n		arm	en	ar	
	2n		barm	en	ar	
	2n		a+farm	en	ar	
	3n		b+farm	en	er	
	2n		karm	en	ar	
homC	6t		(alarm) ~larm	et	=	
	2n		parm	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		tarm	en	ar	
homC	3n		(herm) ~erm	en	er	
	2n		orm	en	ar	
	2n		1form	en	ar	behållare för matlagning, gjutning etc.
	2n		platt_1form	en	ar	jämn upphöjning
	3n		2form	en	er	skapnad, gestalt
	6t //-		gorm	et	-	
	2n		storm	en	ar	
	2n		vurm	en	ar	
	2n		ärm	en	ar	
	2n		1skärm	en	ar	föremål som ger skydd
	6t		2skärm	et	=	högblad vid basen av blomma el. blomställning
	2n		pärm	en	ar	
	2n		svärm	en	ar	
homC	3n		(spasm) ~sm	en	er	
homC	3n		(rytm) ~tm	en	er	
basC2	3t		(lyceum) ~um	et	er	
	6t		album	et	=	
	at /-		*verbum	-	a	pl.tantum; <i>i klara verba</i>
	n //-		sedum	en	-	
	6t		memorandum	et	=	
	at /-		*pre_standum	-	a	pl.tantum
	6t		ob_servandum	et	=	
	6t		re_ferendum	et	=	
	6t //-		karborundum	et	-	
	6t		te_deum	et	=	
	n //-		a+petro_leum	en	-	
	6t //-		b+petr_oleum	et	-	
	n //-		a+lin_oleum	en	-	
	6t //-		b+lin_oleum	et	-	
	2n /G/G		brud_gum	men	mar	
	6t /G		bubbel_gum	met	=	
	6t /(=)/-		kambium	=, et, et	-	
	6t /(=)/-		ytt erbium	=, et, et	-	
	6t //-		silicium	=, et, et	-	
	6t /(=)/-		americium	=, et, et	-	
	6t /(=)/-		kalcium	=, et, et	-	
	6t /(=)/-		francium	=, et, et	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t	/(/=)/-	palladium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(/=)/-	radium	=, et, et	-	
	3t	/(/=)	1medium	=, et	er	huvudform som intar mellanställning mellan aktivum o. passivum
	3t		2medium	et	er	förmedlare med andevärlden el. av ockulta fenomen; medelvärde
	at		a+3medium	et	a	kanal för informationsspridning
	3t		b+3medium	et	er	kanal för informationsspridning
	6t	/(/=)/-	rubidium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(/=)/-	iridium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(/=)/-	skandium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(/=)/-	indium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	//-	kollodium	et	-	
	6t	/(/=)/-	rodium	=, et, et	-	
	3t		kol_legium	et	er	
	3t	/(/=)/-	kammar_kol_legium	=, et	-	
	3t	/(/=)/-	kommers_kol_legium	=, et	-	
	at	/-	*realium	-	a	pl.tantum
	3n	/-	*regalium	-	er	pl.tantum
	6t	/(/=)/-	kalium	=, et, et	-	
	at	/-	*formalium	-	a	pl.tantum
	6t	/(/=)/-	helium	=, et, et	-	
	6t		ap_helium	et	-	
	at	/-	*a+im_ponderabilium	-	a	pl.tantum
	3t	/-	*b+im_ponderabilium	-	er	pl.tantum
homC	6t	/(/=)/-	(gallium) ~llium	=, et, et	-	
	3n		kapri_folium	en	er	
	3t	/(/=)/-	tulium	=, et, et	er	
	6t	/(/=)/-	kadmium	=, et, et	-	
	3t		1premium	et	er	grundämne
	n	/-/	2premium	-	-	oböjl.; bensin
	6t	/(/=)/-	osmium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(/=)/-	germanium	=, et, et	-	
	3n		geranium	en	er	
	6t	/(/=)/-	rhenium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(/=)/-	rutenium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(/=)/-	hafnium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(/=)/-	aluminium	=, et, et	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t	/(=)/-	aktinium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	//-	kolofonium	et	-	
	6t	/(=)/-	zirkonium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(=)/-	polonium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	//-	pan_demonium	et	-	
	6t	/(=)/-	ammonium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(=)/-	plutonium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(=)/-	neptunium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	//-	opium	et, et	-	
	6t	/(=)/-	barium	=, et, et	-	
	at	/-	*varium	-	a	pl.tantum
	6t	/(=)/-	cerium	=, et, et	-	
	3n		nerium	en	er	
	6t	//-	klim_akterium	et	-	
	6t	/(=)/-	deuterium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	//-	sensorium	et	-	
	6t	/(=)/-	torium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(=)/-	natrium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(=)/-	yttrium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(=)/-	curium	=, et, et	-	
homC	6t	/(=)/-	(magnesium) ~esium	=, et, et	-	
	6t	/(=)/-	teknetium	=, et, et	-	
homC	6t	/(=)/-	(litium) ~itium	=, et, et	-	
	at	/-	*stimulantium	-	a	pl.tantum
	at	/-	*a+ante_cedentium	-	a	pl.tantum
	3t	/-	*b+ante_cedentium	-	er	
	6t	/(=)/-	strontium	=, et, et	-	
	at		afrodisiakum	et	a	
	6t	/=/-	publikum	=	-	
homC	6t		(tonikum) ~nikum	et	=	
	at	/-	*cyto_statikum	-	a	pl.tantum
homC	6t		(an_algetikum) ~etikum	et	=	
	at		a+anti_biotikum	et	a	cf. antibiotika
	6t		b+anti_biotikum	et	=	cf. antibiotika
	at		a+narkotikum	et	a	
	6t		b+narkotikum	et	=	
	at		a+anti_septikum	et	a	
	6t		b+anti_septikum	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	at		a +karaktäristikum a +karakteristikum	et	a	
	6t		b +karaktäristikum b +karakteristikum	et	=	
	2n		spilkum	en	ar	
	6t /G/-		skum	met	-	
	6t /G/-		flum	met	-	
	n /G/-		slum	men	-	
	6t		spekulum	et	=	
	n //-		samum	en	-	
	6n		krys_antemum	en	=	
homC	6t		(minimum) ~imum	et	=	
	6t		plenum	et	=	
	6t		inter_regnum	et	=	
	at		a +signum	et	a [biform]	
	6t		b +signum	et	=	
	6t		supinum	et	=	
	6t /G		rum	met	=	
	6t /G/-		brum	met	-	
	6t		membrum	et	=	
	3n /G/G		drum	men	mer	
	6t		serum	et	=	
	6t		a +forum	et	=	
	at		b +forum	et	a	
	at /-		*a_dia_forum	-	a	
	6t		korum	et	=	
	6t //-		kackalorum	et	-	
	3t		a +plektrum	et, et	er	
	6t		b +plektrum	et	=	
	at /(=)		a +spektrum	=, et	a	
	6t /(=)		b +spektrum	=, et	=	
	at		a +centrum	et	a	
	6t		b +centrum	et	=	
	at		a +neutrum	et	a [biform]	
	3t		b +neutrum	et	er	
	6t		futurum	et	=	
	at		a +visum	et	a	
	6t		b +visum	et	=	
	6t		pensum	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	at	/-	*pretiosum *preciosum	-	a	pl.tantum
	at		a +kuriosum	et	a	
	6t		b +kuriosum	et	=	
	6t		uni_versum	et	=	
	2n		opossum	en	ar	
	6n	/G	tum	men	=	
	6t		datum	et	=	
	6t		ultimatum	et	=	
	at		a +stratum	et	a	
	6t		b +stratum	et	=	
	6t		arboretum	et, et	=	
	6t		preter_itum	et	=	
	6t		a +faktum	et	=	
	at		b +faktum	et	a	
	at		a +kquantum	et	a	
	6t		b +kquantum	et	=	
	6t		votum	et	=	
	6t		post_skriptum	et	=	
	6t		vakuum	et	=	
	3t		1passivum	et	er	<språkv.> passiv form
	at	/-	*2passivum	-	a	(sammanfattning av) skulder och eget kapital
	3t		1aktivum	et	er	<språkv.> aktiv form
	at	/-	*2aktivum	-	a	tillgångar
	6t	/G	gym	met	=	
	6t	//-	par_en_kym	et	-	
homC	3n		(plym) ~lym	en	er	
homC	3n		(kostym) ~tym	en	er	
	3t		a +en_zym	et	er	
	6t		b +en_zym	et	=	
	2n		åm	en	ar	
	6t	//-	råm	et	-	
	6t	//-	in_kråm	et	-	
	2n		pråm	en	ar	
	2n	/G/G	våm	men	mar	cf. vom
homC	2n	/G/G	(kläm) ~läm	men	mar	
	6t		bräm	et	=	
	2n	/G/G	stäm	men	mar	
	6t		sam_kväm	et	=	
	2n	/G/G	dröm	men	mar	
	6t	/G/-	beröm	met	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n	/G/G	ström	men	mar	
	6n	/-	1ångström	-	=	längdenhet
	n	/G/-	2ångström	men	-	ström av ånga
	2n	/G/G	1söm	men	mar	sömnad; sydd fog
	6t	/G	a+2söm	met	=	liten spik
	6n	/G	b+2söm	men	=	[biform] liten spik
	2n	/G/G	töm	men	mar	
	6t		n	:et	=	
basC	3n		(aktion) {\ an} ~n	en	er	
basC2	3n		(indian) 1~an	en	er	[betonad slutstavelse] (främmande ord)
basC2	n	/=-	(ansökan) 2~an	=	-	[obetonad slutstavelse] (verbalsubstantiv)
	n	//-	ban	en	-	
	3n		dan	en	er	
	6t		nedan	et	=	
	n	//-	a+buldan	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+buldan	et	-	
	n	/=-	1fan	=	-	djävulen
	sn	/=	2fan	=	s	fanatisk beundrare
	6t		3fan	et	=	nätverk i fågelfjädrar
	3n	//-	a+cellofan	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+cellofan	et	-	
homC	3n		(cardigan) ~igan	en	er	
	3n	//-	a+mangan	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+mangan	et	-	
	3n		a+slogan	en	er	
	6n	/=	b+slogan	=	=	
	6t		organ	et	=	
homC	3n		(grobian) ~bian	en	er	
homC	3n		(radian) ~dian	en	er	
	3n	//-	a+saffian	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+saffian	et	-	
homC	3n		(vegetarian) ~tarian	en	er	
homC	3n		(viktorian) ~torian	en	er	
	2n		jan	en	ar	
	3n	/(-)/-	timjan	=, en	-	
homC	6t		(scharlakan) ~lakan	et	=	
homC	3n		(pelikan) ~likan	en	er	
	3n		lan	en	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		1plan	et	=	slät yta, höjdläge, nivå; flygplan
	3n		2plan	en	er	utkast, uppsåt; jämn o. öppen plats
	6n /	=	gisslan	=	=	
	6n /G/U		1man	nen	män	t.ex. tjänsteman ...
	6n /G		a+2man	nen	=	manlig person i truppel. arbetsstyrka
	2n /G/G		b+2man	nen	nar	manlig person i truppel. arbetsstyrka
	2n		3man	en	ar	långt hår på halsen
	3n		nymfo_4man	en	er	hemfallen person; representant för -4man
	3n		het_4man	en	er	<hist.> ämbetsman
	6t		hemman	et	=	
homC	3n		(roman) ~oman	en	er	
	6t		besman	et	=	
homC	3n		(kumpan) ~mpan	en	er	
	n //-		a+propan	en	-	
	6t //-		b+propan	et	-	
homC	3n		(kata_maran) ~aran	en	er	
	6t		a+membran	et	=	
	3n		b+membran	en	er	[biform]
homC	3n		(veteran) ~eran	en	er	
	n //-		a+saffran	en	-	
	6t //-		b+saffran	et	-	
	2n		1gran	en	ar	barrträd
	6t		2gran	et	=	vikt
	3n		a+filigran	en	er	
	6t		b+filigran	et	=	
	2n		kran	en	ar	
	n //(=)/-		loran	=, en	-	
	n //-		a+tran	en	-	
	6t //-		b+tran	et	-	[biform]
	n //-		a+dextran	en	-	
	6t //-		b+dextran	et	-	
	n //-		a+uran	en	-	
	3n		trans_a+uran	en	er	
	6t //-		b+uran	et	-	
	6t //-		trans_b+uran	et	-	
homC	3n		(partisan) ~isan	en	er	
homC	3n		(platan) ~latan	en	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	n /=-		satan	=	-	
	n //-		a +metan	en	-	
	6t //-		b +metan	et	-	
	3n		1titan	en	er	gud i antik grekisk mytologi; jätte o.d.
	n //-		a +2titan	en	-	metall
	6t //-		b +2titan	et	-	metall
	3n		a +oktan	en	er	
	6t		b +oktan	et	=	
homC	3n		(altan) ~ltan	en	er	
	n //-		a +lantan	en	-	
	6t //-		b +lantan	et	-	
	6t		nystan	et	=	
	n //-		a +butan	en	-	
	6t //		b +butan	et	-	
	3n /=		a +don_juan	=	er	
	3n		b +don_juan	en	er	[biform]
homC	3n		(karavan) ~avan	en	er	
	1n		a +svan	en	or	
	2n		b +svan	en	ar	[biform]
	2n		sång_ b +svan	en	ar	
	2n		knöl_ b +svan	en	ar	
	n //-		a +cyan	en	-	
	6t //-		b +cyan	et	-	
	2n		en	en	ar	
homC	6t		(ben) ~ben	et	=	
	n //-		a +molybden	en	-	
	6t //-		b +molybden	et	-	
	6t //-		siden	et	-	
	6n /-		gulden	-	=	myntenhet i Nederländerna m.m.
	2n /=/E		orden	=	ordnar	
	3n		green	en	er	
	sn		ever_green	en	s	
	6t //-		kollagen	et	-	
	3t		mutagen	et	er	
	3n		a +antigen	en	er	
	6t		b +antigen	et	=	
	3n		a +glykogen	en	er	
	3t		b +glykogen	et	er	
	3n		a +hallucinogen	en	er	
	6t		b +hallucinogen	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t //-		hydrogen	et	-	
	6t //-		nitrogen	et	-	
	3t		a +östrogen	et	er	
	6t		b +östrogen	et	=	
	3n //-		a +fotogen	en	-	
	6t //-		b +fotogen	et	-	[biform]
	3t		a +allergen	et	er	
	6t		b +allergen	et	=	
	n /=/-		röntgen	=	-	
	6t //-		oxygen	et	-	
	3n /E/E		sägen	säggen	sägner	
	2n		hen	en	ar	
	6t /E		tecken	tecknet	=	
	2n /E/E		socken	socknen	socknar	
	6t		bäcken	et	=	
	6t /E		töcken	töcknet	=	
	6t		1sken	et	=	ljus, skimmer; utseende
	--		2sken	-	-	oböjl.; <i>hästen föll i sken</i>
	2n /=/E		a +bräken	=	bräknar	
	2n /E/E		b +bräken	bräknen	bräknar	
	2n /E/E		fräken	fräknen	fräknar	
	2n /E/E		öken	öknen	öknar	
	2n /=/E		fröken	=	fröknar	
	n //-		a +naftalen	en	-	
	6t //-		b +naftalen	et	-	
	n //-		a +selen	en	-	
	6t //-		b +selen	et	-	
	n //-		flen	en	-	
	6t //-		pollen	et	-	
	6t		1gyllen	et	=	växt
	6n /-		2gyllen	-	=	äldre mynt; <i>en gyllen</i>
	6n /-		a +3gyllen	-	=	äpple
	6t /-		b +3gyllen	-	=	äpple
	n //-		a +etylen	en	-	
	6t //-		b +etylen	et	-	
	n //-		a +acetylen	en	-	
	6t //-		b +acetylen	et	-	
	n //-		a +metylen	en	-	
	6t //-		b +metylen	et	-	
	6t		men	et	=	
	6n /=/=		cyklamen	=	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	an	/=/ina	a +diktamen	=	ina	
	at	/=/ina	b +diktamen	=	ina	[biform]
	6n	/=	d +diktamen	=	=	
	6t	/=	e +diktamen	=	=	[biform]
	an	/=/ina	tentamen	=	ina	
	at	/-/ina	gravamen	-	ina	
	at	/=/ina	examen	=	ina	
	at	/=/ina	a +specimen	=	ina	
	6t	/=	b +specimen	=	=	
	n	/=-	kulmen	=	-	
	6t		omen	et	=	
	6n	/=	a +ab_domen	=	=	
	6t	/=	b +ab_domen	=	=	
	at	/=/ina	g +ab_domen	=	ina	
	at	//ina	a +nomen	et	ina	
	6t		b +nomen	et	=	
	at	//ina	a +pro_nomen	et	ina	
	6t		b +pro_nomen	et	=	
	6t		fenomen	et	=	
	6t	/-	lumen	-	=	
	6t	/(inet)/-	bitumen	bituminet	-	
	--		1hymen	-	-	oböjl.; äktenskap(ets gud)
	n	/=-	2hymen	=	-	<anat.> mödomshinna
	2n		pen	en	ar	
	6t	/E	vapen	vapnet	=	
	n	//-	a +propen	en	-	
	6t	//-	b +propen	et	-	
	2n		ren	en	ar	
	2n	/=/E	faren	=	farnar	
	2n		gren	en	ar	
	n	//-	a +styren	en	-	
	6t	//-	b +styren	et	-	
	n	//-	a +bensen	en	-	
	6t	//-	b +bensen	et	-	
	--		1väsen	-	-	oböjl.; oljud
	6t	/det	2väsen	det	=	besjälad varelse; sinnelag
	6t	/det	_3väsen	det	=	cf. väsende
	6t	/det/-	o_4väsen	det	-	oljud, buller, bråk
	2n		ten	en	ar	
	n	//-	a +eten	en	-	[betonad slutstavelse]
	6t	//-	b +eten	et	-	[betonad slutstavelse]

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	n //-		a+poly_eten	en	-	
	6t //-		b+poly_eten	et	-	
	6t //-		beta_karoten	et	-	
	2n /=/E		myrten	=	myrtnar	
	2n		sten	en	ar	
	6t /E		vatten	vattnet	=	
	6n /=		a+kvitten	=	=	
	6t /=		b+kvitten	=	=	
	2n /=/E		a+botten	=	bottnar	
	2n /E/E		b+botten	bottnen	bottnar	
	6t /=/-		a+gluten	=	-	
	6t //-		b+gluten	et	-	
	n //-		a+toluen	en	-	
	6t //-		b+toluen	et	-	
	2n /=/E		braxen	=	braxnar	
	6n		yen	en	=	
	2n		1agn	en	ar	blom- el. skärmfjäll
	6t		2agn	et	=	bete
	6t //-		gagn	et	-	
	2n		vagn	en	ar	
	6t		regn	et	=	
	2n		ugn	en	ar	
	6t //-		lugn	et	-	
homC	6t		(dygn) ~ygn	et	=	
	6t		vilt_hägn	et	=	representant för (-)hägn
	3n //-		a+kokain	en	-	
	6t //-		b+kokain	et	-	
	3n //-		grain	en	-	cf. gräng
	6t //-		hemo_globin	et	-	
homC	3n		(karbin) ~rbin	en	er	
homC	3n		(stubin) ~ubin	en	er	
	3t		a+vaccin	et	er	
	6t		b+vaccin	et	=	[biform]
homC	3n		(medicin) ~icin	en	er	
	3n		1glycin	en	er	blåregn
	6t //-		2glycin	et	-	aminosyra
	6t //-		strepto_mycin	et	-	
	3n //-		a+vanadin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+vanadin	et	-	
	3n //-		a+grenadin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+grenadin	et	-	
homC	3n		(blondin) ~ndin	en	er	

Clus- ter	Infl. type	Sub- type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n	//-	a+gabardin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+gabardin	et	-	
	3n	//-	a+kodein	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+kodein	et	-	
	3n	//-	a+koffein	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+koffein	et	-	
	6t	//-	kasein	et	-	
	6t	//-	tein	et	-	
	3t		protein	et	er	
	3n	//-	a+paraffin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+paraffin	et	-	
	3n	//-	a+morfin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+morfin	et	-	
	sn	//-	a+gin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+gin	et	-	
homC	3n		(harlekin) ~ekin	en	er	
	3n	//-	a+nankin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+nankin	et	-	
homC	3n		(maskin) ~skin	en	er	
	6t	//-	lin	et	-	
	3n	//-	a+amygdalin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+amygdalin	et	-	
	6t	//-	meskalin	et	-	
	3n	//-	a+formalin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+formalin	et	-	
	6t	//-	adrenalin	et	-	
	3n		a+fenmetralin	en	er	
	3t		b+fenmetralin	et	er	
	3n	//-	a+naftalin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+naftalin	et	-	
	3n	//-	a+nickelin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+nickelin	et	-	
	3n	//-	a+vaselin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+vaselin	et	-	
	6t		flin	et	=	
	3n	//-	a+anilin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+anilin	et	-	
	3t		kristallin	et	er	
	3n	//-	a+plastellin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+plastellin	et	-	
	6t	//-	penicillin	et	-	
	3n	//-	a+vanillin	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+vanillin	et	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t //-		teofyllin	et	-	
	3n //-		a +kaolin	en	-	
	6t //-		b +kaolin	et	-	
	3n //-		a +kolin	en	-	
	6t //-		b +kolin	et	-	
	3n //-		a +lanolin	en	-	
	6t //-		b +lanolin	et	-	
	3n		a +poplin	en	er	
	3t		b +poplin	et	er	
	3t		porstin	et	er	
	3n //-		a +muslin	en	-	
	6t //-		b +muslin	et	-	
	3t		globulin	et	er	
	6t //-		tuberkulin	et		
	6t //-		insulin	et	-	
	3n		a +amin	en	er	
	3t		b +amin	et	er	
	6t //-		tiamin	et	-	
	6t //-		skopolamin scopolamin	et	-	
	6t //-		dopamin	et	-	
	3n //-		a +kloramin	en	-	
	6t //-		b +kloramin	et	-	
	3n		a +amfetamin	en	er	
	3t		b +amfetamin	et	er	
	3t		vitamin	et	er	
	3t		histamin	et	er	
	3n //-		a +kummin	en	-	
	6t //-		b +kummin	et	-	[biform]
	6t //-		teobromin	et	-	
	3n //-		a +karmin	en	-	
	6t //-		b +karmin	et	-	
homC	3n		(jasmin) ~smin	en	er	
	3n		a +albumin	en	er	
	3t		b +albumin	et	er	
	3n //-		a +solanin	en	-	
	6t //-		b +solanin	et	-	
	6t //-		adenin	et	-	
	6t //-		lignin	et	-	
	3n //-		a +kinin	en	-	
	6t //-		b +kinin	et	-	
	6t		a +ag_glutinin	et	=	
	3n		b +ag_glutinin	en	er	[biform]

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6n		g+ag_glutinin	en	=	[biform]
	3n //-		a+stryknin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+stryknin	et	-	
	3n		a+tannin	en	er	
	3t		b+tannin	et	er	
	3t		saponin	et	er	
	6t //-		sero_tonin	et	-	
	6t //-		heroin	et	-	
	3n //-		a+a_tropin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+a_tropin	et	-	
	6t /G		krypin	net	-	
	3n //-		a+stearin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+stearin	et	-	
	3n //-		a+farin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+farin	et	-	
	3t		margarin	et	er	
	6t //-		sackarin	et	-	
homC	3n		(marin) ~marin	en	er	
	6t //-		heparin	et	-	
	3n //-		a+alizarin a+alisan	en	-	
	6t //-		b+alizarin b+alisan	et	-	
	3t		a+fibrin	et	er	
	6t		b+fibrin	et	=	
	6t //-		aldrin	et	-	
	3n //-		a+glycerin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+glycerin	et	-	
	6t //-		nitro_b+glycerin	et	-	
	6t		grin	et	=	
	3n		a+chagrin	en	er	cf. chagräng
	3t		b+chagrin	et	er	[biform] cf. chagräng
	6t		skrin	et	=	
homC	3n		(vitrin) ~itrin	en	er	
	3n		a+dextrin	en	er	
	3t		b+dextrin	et	er	
homC	3n		(tamburin) ~urin	en	er	
	6t		magasin	et	=	
homC	3n		(beckasin) ~kasin	en	er	
	3n //-		a+fuksin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+fuksin	et	-	
	3t		eosin	et	er	
	3n //-		a+karmosin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+karmosin	et	-	
	6t //-		myosin	et	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n //-		a+pepsin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+pepsin	et	-	
	3n		a+arsin	en	er	
	3t		b+arsin	et	er	
homC	6t		(dussin) ~ussin	et	=	
homC	3n		(kusin) ~usin	en	er	
	3t		lysin	et	er	
	6t //-		latin	et	-	
	3n //-		a+gelatin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+gelatin	et	-	
	3n		a+satin	en	er	cf. satäng
	3t		b+satin	et	er	cf. satäng
	6t //-		fenacetin	et	-	
	6t //-		lecitin	et	-	
	3n //-		a+kitin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+kitin	et	-	
homC	6t //-		(amanitin) ~nitin	et	-	
	3n		a+pektin	en	er	
	6t		b+pektin	et	=	
	3n //-		a+briljantin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+briljantin	et	-	
	3n //-		a+xantin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+xantin	et	-	
	3n //-		a+terpentin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+terpentin	et	-	
	3n //-		a+nikotin	en	-	
	6t //-		b+nikotin	et	-	
	6t //-		karotin	et	-	
homC	3n		(ruin) ~uin	en	er	
	3t		1vin	et	er	dryck
	6t //-		2vin	et	-	vinande
	6t //-		riboflavin	et	-	
	6t		svin	et	=	
	3t		dioxin	et	er	
	6t //-		thyroxin	et	-	
	3n		a+toxin	en	er	
	3t		b+toxin	et	er	
	2n		aln	en	ar	
	2n		teln	en	ar	
	6t		moln	et	=	
	2n		famn	en	ar	
	2n		hamn	en	ar	
	6t		namn	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	3n		(kolumn) ~umn	en	er	
	6t		1bann	et	=	<åld.> kyrkligt straff
	1n /-		*2bann	-	or	tillrättavisning, skrapa
	3n //U		a+1spann	en	spänner	hink
	2n //U		b+1spann	en	spännar	[biform] hink
	6n		2spann	en	=	äldre rymdmått
	6t		3spann	et	=	valvformig del av bro; fjädrande välvning hos skida
homC	3n		(komedienn) ~ienn	en	er	
	6t //-		tenn	et	-	
	6t		skinn	et	=	
	6t		spinn	et	=	
	6t		svinn	et	=	
	2n		brunn	en	ar	
	6n /-		1spänn	-	=	krona
	--		2spänn	-	-	oböjl.; <i>sätta i spänn</i>
	6t		3spänn	et	=	avstånd mellan ledningsstolpar
	6t //-		ränn	et	-	
homC	2n		(lön) ~önn	en	ar	
	n //(=)/-		karbon	=, en	-	
	n //-		a+bacon	en	-	
	6t //-		b+bacon	et	-	
	6t		don	et	=	
	3n //-		a+radon	en	-	
	6t //-		b+radon	et	-	
	6t //-		metadon	et	-	
homC	3n		(kalcedon) ~edon	en	er	
	6t		odon	et	=	
	6t		fordon	et	=	
	6t		ackordeon	et	=	
	6t //-		neon	et	-	
homC	3n		(sifon) ~fon	en	er	
	6t		helgon	et	=	
	6t		lingon	et	=	
	6t //-		argon	et	-	
	2n //E		morgon	en	morgnar	cf. morron
	6t /=		1stadion	=	=	idrottsplats
	3t /=		2stadion	=	er	forngrekiskt längdmått
	3t		ganglion	et	er	
	3n /=		dominion	=	er	
homC	3n		(skorpion) ~pion	en	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	3n		(histrion) ~rion	en	er	
	3t		sym_posion	et	er	
	6t		lejon	et	=	
homC	3n		(galjon) ~ljon	en	er	
homC	3n		(kom_panjon) ~njon	en	er	
	6t //-		träjon	et	-	
	at		farmakon	et	a	
	at /-		*psyko_farmakon	-	a	pl.tantum
	6t		psalm_odikon	et	=	
	6t		fikon	et	=	
	6t		helikon	et	=	
	3t		a+silikon	et	er	
	6t		b+silikon	et	=	[biform]
	at		a+patr_onymikon	et	a	
	6t		b+patr_onymikon	et	=	
	6t		krikon	et	=	
	6t		pan_optikon	et	=	representant för -optikon
	at		a+di_stikon	et	a	
	6t		b+di_stikon	et	=	
	6t		a+akro_stikon	et	=	
	3t		b+akro_stikon	et	er	[biform]
	6t		a+lexikon	et	=	
	at		b+lexikon	et	a	[biform]
homC	6t		(sviskon) ~skon	et	=	
	6t //-		a+1galon	et	-	tjock, plastbelagd väv
	n //-		b+1galon	en	-	[biform]; tjock, plastbelagd väv
	3n		2galon	en	er	uniformsband
homC	3n		(schablon) ~blon	en	er	
	6t //-		teflon	et	-	
homC	3n		(cyklon) ~klon	en	er	
	6n /-		gallon	-	=	
	6t		hallon	et	=	
	6t		ollon	et	=	
	6t		1kolon	et	=	skiljetecknet
	6t		semi_1kolon	et	=	
	n /=/-		2kolon	=	-	tjocktarm
	3n //-		a+nylon	en	-	
	6t //-		b+nylon	et	-	
	6t		mjölon	et	=	
homC	3n		(anemon) ~emon	en	er	
	3n //-		a+anti_mon	en	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t //-		b+anti_mon	et	-	
	6t		plommon	et	=	
	3t		a+feromon	et	er	
	6t		b+feromon	et	=	
	3t		a+hormon	et	er	
	6t		b+hormon	et	=	
	3n /(=)		1kanon	=, en	er	[obetonad slutstavelse] rättesnöre, fastställd norm
	3n		2kanon	en	er	[betonad slutstavelse] vapen
homC	6t //-		(xenon) ~enon	et	-	
	6t		nypon	et	=	
	3n /(=)		baron	=, en	er	
	3n		a+r(h)odo_dendron	en	er	
	6n		b+r(h)odo_dendron	en	=	
	6t		inter_feron	et	=	
homC	6t //-		(testo_steron) ~steron	et	-	
	3n		a+mikron	en	er	
	6n		b+mikron	en	=	
	2n //DE		morrn	en	mornar	[biform] cf. morgon
	6t //-		natron	et	-	
	3n /(=)		1patron	=, en	er	gods- el. bruksägare, skyddshelgon m.m.
	3n		2patron	en	er	hylsa med krutladdning för ett skott
	6t		plektron	et	=	
	6t		smultron	et	=	
	6t		hjordron	et	=	
homC	6t		(ostron) ~stron	et	=	
	3t		a+neuron	et	er	
	6t		b+neuron	et	=	
	6t		päron	et	=	
	3n //U		son	en	söner	
homC	3n		(fason) ~ason	en	er	
	6t //-		kortison cortison	et	-	
homC	3n		(chanson) ~nson	en	er	
	3n		1ton	en	er	akustiska toner och färger
	6t /G		2ton	net	=	vikt
	3n //-		a+aceton	en	-	
	6t //-		b+aceton	et	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t	/=-	a_syn_deton	=	-	
	2n	//E	afton	en	aftnar	
	6t	//-	plankton	et	-	
homC	3n		(ponton) ~nton	en	er	
homC	3n		(foton) ~oton	en	er	
	3t		a+pepton	et	er	
	6t		b+pepton	et	=	
	6t	//-	krypton	et	-	
	6n	/-	newton	-	=	
	n	/(=)/-	devon	=, en	-	
	6t		olvon	et	=	
	6t	//-	rayon	et	-	
	n	//-	a+ozon	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+ozon	et	-	
	6t		barn	et	=	
	6t		1garn	et	=	
	3t		2garn	et	er	om garnsorter
	6t		flarn	et	=	
	2n		kvarn	en	ar	
homC	3n		(kasern) ~ern	en	er	
	6t		popcorn	et	=	
	2n		dorn	en	ar	
	6t		horn	et	=	
	6t		korn	et	=	
	6t		1torn	et	=	byggnad, pjäs i schak
	2n		2torn	en	ar	växt; spetsigt utskott på växt
	6t		järn	et	=	
	2n		a+tjärn	en	ar	
	6t		b+tjärn	et	=	[biform]
	6t		värn	et	=	
	2n		örn	en	ar	
	6t		hörn	et	=	
	2n		björn	en	ar	
	2n		törn	en	ar	
	6t		dun	et	=	
homC	3n		(bardun) ~rdun	en	er	
	6t		fjun	et	=	
	n	//-	a+alun	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+alun	et	-	
	2n	/G/G	mun	nen	nar	
homC	3n		(harpun) ~pun	en	er	
	6t		altar_brun	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	3n		(monsun) ~sun	en	er	
	6t		gårds_tun	et	=	
	6t	//-	neuro_sedyn	et	-	
	6t		bryn	et	=	
	6t		a +gryn	et	=	
	3t		b +gryn	et	er	om sorter
	3n		syn	en	er	
	6n		hän_syn	en	=	
	6t		1dån	et	=	ljud, klang, buller
	n	//-	2dån	en	-	växt
	6t		fån	et	=	
	6t	//-	hån	et	-	
	6t		lån	et	=	
	6t		plån	et	=	
	6n		a +slån	en	=	
	6t		b +slån	et	=	
	6t		spån	et	=	
	6t		rån	et	=	
	6t		län	et	=	
	6t	//-	gangrän	et	-	
	6t		skrän	et	=	
homC	3n		(fontän) ~tän	en	er	
	3n	/G/G	vän	nen	ner	
	6t		dön	et	=	
	6t		kön	et	=	
homC	6t		(rön) ~rön	et	=	
	6t		stön	et	=	
basC	4n		(sko) ~o	n	r	
	5t		a +o	:et	:n	
	6t		b +o	:et	=	
	3n	/(=)	farao	=, n	faraoner	
	5t		1bo	et	n	fågelbo
	4n		_2bo	n	r	person som bor på den plats som anges i namnet
	4n		sam_2bo	n	r	person som utan äktenskap sammanbor med annan
	4n		grå_3bo	n	r	växt
	3n		a +hambo	n	er	
	4n		b +hambo	n	r	
	3n		a +mambo	n	er	
	4n		b +mambo	n	r	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n		a+flamenco	n	er	
	4n		b+flamenco	n	r	
	3n		a+avokado	n	er	
	4n		b+avokado	n	r	
	3n		a+tornado	n	er	
	4n		b+tornado	n	r	
	3n		a+desperado	n	er	
	4n		b+desperado	n	r	
	5t		el_dorado	t	n	
	5t		credo	t	n	
homC	4n //-		(libido) ~ido	n	-	
	5t		saldo	t	n	
homC	5t		(kommando) ~ando	t	n	
	5t		crescendo	t	n	
	5t		di_minuendo	t	n	
	5t		rondo	t	n	
	6n		escudo	n	=	
homC	4n		(video) ~eo	n	r	
	5t		ufo	t	n	
	4n //-		a+sago	n	-	
	5t //-		b+sago	t	-	
	5t		ego	t	n	
homC	4n //-		(indigo) ~igo	n	-	
	3n		a+hidalgo	n	er	
	4n		b+hidalgo	n	r	
	3n		a+fandango	n	er	
	4n		b+fandango	n	r	
	3n		a+mango	n	er	
	4n		b+mango	n	r	
	3n		a+tango	n	er	
	4n		b+tango	n	r	
	4n		a+dingo	n	r	
	3n		b+dingo	n	er	
	3n		a+mungo	n	er	
	4n		b+mungo	n	r	
homC	5t		(largo) ~rgo	t	n	
	2n		ho	n	ar	
	3n		a+poncho	n	er	
	4n		b+poncho	n	r	
	3n		a+gaucho	n	er	
	4n		b+gaucho	n	r	
homC	4n		(radio) ~dio	n	r	
homC	5t		(adagio) ~gio	t	n	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	4n //-		(folio) ~lio	n	-	
	3t		a+scenario	t	er	
	5t		b+scenario	t	n	
	3n		im_pressario	n	er	
	2n		jojo	n	ar	
	5t	//-	tjo	et	-	
	3n		a+gecko	n	er	
	4n		b+gecko	n	r	
	5t		eko	t	n	
homC	5t		(fiasko) ~asko	t	n	
	5t		1disko	t	n	diskotek
	4n	//-	2disko	n	-	dansmusik från skiva på diskotek
	2n		1lo	n	ar	kattdjur
	4n	//-	2lo	n	-	lugg på kläde o.d.
	3n		a+halo	n	er	
	4n		b+halo	n	r	
	6t		a+kilo	t	=	
	5t		b+kilo	t	n	[biform]
	5t		milo	t	n	
	3n		a+silo	n	er	
	4n		b+silo	n	r	
	4n		a+cello	n	r	
	in		b+cello	n	i	
	3n		niello	n	er	
	5t		kollo	t	n	
	5t		fyllo	t	n	
	in	/-	*broccolo	-	i	
homC	in /-		(*aiolo) ~iolo	-	/i	
	3n		a+molo	n	er	
	4n		b+molo	n	r	
	5t		tremolo	t	n	
	4n	//-	1polo	n	-	bollspel
	3n		a+2polo	n	er	polotröja el. -krage
	4n		b+2polo	n	r	polotröja el. -krage
	5t		solo	t	n	
	2n		1mo	n	ar	nästan mjölfin jordart
	4n		vall_2mo	n	r	växt
	4n	//-	pärle_3mo	n	-	pärlemor
homC	5t		(pianissimo) ~imo	t	n	
	5t		piano	t	n	
	4n	//-	a+guano	n	-	
	5t	//-	b+guano	t	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n		albino	n	er	
	4n		1domino	n	r	(person i) maskeraddräkt
	5t //-		2domino	t	-	spel
	5t		pianino	t	n	
	3n		neutrino	n	er	
	5t		kasino	t	n	
	5t		andantino	t	n	
	3n /-		*a+makarono	-	er	pl.tantum
	in /-		*b+makarono	-	i	pl.tantum
	5t		inferno	t	n	
homC	4n		(igloo) ~oo	n	r	
	5t		da_capo	t	n	
	5t		schampo	t	n	
	5t		a+tempo	t	n	i allmänhet
	it		b+tempo	t	i	[biform] i fråga om musik
	5t		jippo	t	n	
	3n		a+expo	n	er	
	4n		b+expo	n	r	
	4n //-		1ro	n	-	vila, lugn
	4n //-		o_1ro	n	-	orolighet o.d.
	2n		o_a+2ro	n	ar	svänghjul i ur
	4n		o_b+2ro	n	r	svänghjul i ur
	2n		bro	n	ar	
	3n		a+bolero	n	er	
	4n		b+bolero	n	r	
	3n		a+sombrero	n	er	
	4n		b+sombrero	n	r	
	3n		a+torero	n	er	
	4n		b+torero	n	r	
	5t		allegro	t	n	
	5t		giro	t	n	
	3n		a+bistro	n	er	
	4n		b+bistro	n	r	
	6n		euro	n	=	
	5t		gyro	t	n	
	6n		peso	n	=	
	in		mafioso	n	i	
homC	5t		(furioso) ~rioso	t	n	
	4n		a+calypso	n	r	
	3n		b+calypso	n	er	
	3n		a+korso	n	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	4n		b +korso	n	r	
	3n		a +torso	n	er	
	4n		b +torso	n	r	
	5t		a +lasso	t	n	
	4n		b +lasso	n	r	[biform]
homC	5t		(legato) ~ato	t	n	
	5t		veto	t	n	
	5t //-		in_kognito	t	-	
	6t		a +hekto	t	=	
	5t		b +hekto	t	n	[biform]
homC	5t		(memento) ~nto	t	n	
	5t		foto	t	n	
	2n		toto	n	ar	
homC	5t		(krypto) ~pto	t	n	
	5t		porto	t	n	
	5t		sto	et	n	
	5t		presto	t	n	
	in		*kon_fetto	-	i	pl.tantum
	5t		ghetto getto	t	n	
	in		*spaghetto *spagetto	-	i	pl.tantum
	5t		largetto	t	n	
	5t		adagietto	t	n	
	5t		netto	t	n	
	4n		a +libretto	n	r	
	5t		b +libretto	t	n	
	5t		allegretto	t	n	
	5t		kvitto	t	n	
	5t //-		lotto	t	-	
	5t		motto	t	n	
	in		putto	n	i	
	5t		brutto	t	n	
	5t		em_bryo	t	n	
	3n		proto_zo	n	er	representant för -zo
	5t		scherzo	t	n	
	3n		a +paparazzo	n	er	
	in		b +paparazzo	n	i	
	5t		inter_mezzo	t	n	
	5t		a +p	et	:n	
	6t		b +p	et	=	
	6t		gap	et	=	
	6t		kap	et	=	
	2n		ved_kap	en	ar	
	6t		skap	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
basC	6t		(redskap) ~skap	et	=	[efterstavelse]
	3n //-		beredskap	en	-	
	3n //-		a +skyldskap	en	-	
	6t //-		b +skyldskap	et	-	[biform]
homC	3n //-		(fiendskap) ~ndskap	en	-	
	3n //-		klokskap	en	-	
	3n		a +jäkelskap	en	er	
	3t		b +jäkelskap	et	er	
	3n		a +(d)jävelskap	en	er	
	3t		b +(d)jävelskap	et	er	
	3n //-		djävulskap	en	-	
homC	3n		(egenskap) ~nskap	en	er	
	3n //-		boskap	en	-	
	3n		dårskap	en	er	
	3n //-		vetskap	en	-	
	3n //-		a +släktskap	en	-	
	6t //-		b +släktskap	et	-	[biform]
	3n		bekantskap	en	er	
	3n //-		a +förvantskap	en	-	
	6t //-		b +förvantskap	et	-	[biform]
	3n //-		a +bunds_förvantskap	en	-	[biform]
	6t //-		b +bunds_förvantskap	et	-	
	3n		eskulap	en	er	
	n //-		senap	en	-	
	2n		knap	en	ar	
	6t		a +karnap	et	=	cf. karnapp
	3n		b +karnap	en	er	[biform] cf. karnapp
	6t		1rap	et	=	
	n /(G)/-		2rap	pen, en	-	cf. 3rapp; rapmusik
	n //-		sirap	en	-	
	6t //-		skrap	et	-	
	3n		satrap	en	er	
	2n		jeep	en	ar	
	n //-		salep	en	-	
	6t		knep	et	=	
	6t		rep	et	=	
	2n		grep	en	ar	cf. grepe
	n /G/-		step	pen	-	cf. stepp
	6t		svep	et	=	
	6t		particip	et	=	
	3n		princip	en	er	
	2n		gip	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		kip	en	ar	
	6t	//-	lip	et	-	
	2n		1slip	en	ar	upphalningsbädd; slipverk
	6t	//-	2slip	et	-	slipmassa m.m.
	6t		knip	et	=	
	2n		snip	en	ar	
	2n		1pip	en	ar	utskjutande rörformig del av käril m.m.
	6t		2pip	et	=	
	2n		grip	en	ar	
	n	/G/-	strip	pen	-	cf. stripp
	3n		tejp	en	er	cf. tape
	3n		alp	en	er	
	3n		skalp	en	er	
	3n		palp	en	er	
	6t		a+stalp	et	=	
	3t		b+stalp	et	er	[biform]
	2n		valp	en	ar	
	6t	//-	skvalp	et	-	
	n	//-	kelp	en	-	
	3n		hjälp	en	er	
	2n		hem_hjälp	en	ar	
	6t		stjälp	et	=	
homC	2n		(skölp) ~ölp	en	ar	
	3n		1kamp	en	er	strid; tävling
	2n		2kamp	en	ar	häst
	2n		1klamp	en	ar	kloss; klabb
	6t	//-	2klamp	et	-	klampande
	2n		pamp	en	ar	
	3n		ramp	en	er	
	3n		kramp	en	er	
	6t		1tramp	et	=	trampning; fotspår
	2n		2tramp	en	ar	lastfartyg
	2n		tamp	en	ar	
	2n		1stamp	en	ar	(verksam del i) krossverk; pressverktyg m.m.
	6t	//-	2stamp	et	-	stampande
	2n		a+vamp	en	ar	
	3n		b+vamp	en	er	
	2n		svamp	en	ar	
	n	//-	temp	en	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		klimp	en	ar	
	2n		1skvimp	en	ar	(utspild) skvätt
	6t //-		2skvimp	et	-	skvimpande
	6t		komp	et	=	
	n //-		pomp	en	-	
	2n		stomp	en	ar	
homC	2n		(gump) ~ump	en	ar	
	2n		ymp	en	ar	
	6t		dop	et	=	
	2n		hop	en	ar	
	2n //(G)/(G)		shop	-(p)en	-(p)ar	
	2n		a+work_shop	en	ar	
	sn		b+work_shop	en	s	
	3n		peri_kop	en	er	representant för -kop
	6t		tele_skop	et	=	representant för -skop
	2n		biskop	en	ar	
	2n		glop	en	ar	
	3n		antilop	en	er	
	3n		cyklop	en	er	
	6t		bröllop	et	=	
	2n		1knop	en	ar	knut
	6n		2knop	en	=	sjömil i timmen
	6t		scoop	et	=	
	sn //-		1pop	en	-	popmusik el. -konst
	3n		2pop	en	er	grekisk-katolsk präst
	6t		rop	et	=	
	2n		grop	en	ar	
homC	3n		(fil_antrop) ~trop	en	er	
	n //-		isop	en	-	
	3n		bio_top	en	er	representant för -top
	6t		stop	et	=	
	6t		sjapp schapp	et	=	
	2n		a+kapp	en	ar	
	3n		b+kapp	en	er	
	3n		lag_ b+kapp	en	er	
	6t		handi_kapp	et	=	
	2n		lapp	en	ar	
	6t		glapp	et	=	
	2n		klapp	en	ar	
	6t		av_klapp	et	=	
	2n		mapp	en	ar	
	6t		1napp	et	=	hugg
	2n		2napp	en	ar	i sms som <i>tröstnapp</i>

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		knapp	en	ar	
	6t		a +karnapp	et	=	cf. karnap
	3n		b +karnapp	en	er	[biform] cf. karnap
	n //-		papp	en	-	
	2n		1rapp	en	ar	svart häst
	6t		2rapp	et	=	slag med käpp o.d.
	n //-		3rapp	en	-	cf. 2rap (rapmusik)
	n //-		krapp	en	-	
	2n		trapp	en	ar	
	3n		at_trapp	en	er	
	2n		1tapp	en	ar	<i>stavar och tappar i ögat</i>
	6t		2tapp	et	=	förlust
	3n		etapp	en	er	
	6t		skepp	et	=	
	6t		grepp	et	=	
	2n		gipp	en	ar	
	6t		klipp	et	=	
	2n		a +1tripp	en	ar	liten resa; utflykt m.m
	3n		b +1tripp	en	er	liten resa; utflykt m.m
	6t		2tripp	et	=	narkotikarus
	2n		tipp	en	ar	
	2n		vipp	en	ar	
	6t		dopp	et	=	
	6t		hopp	et	=	
	2n		kopp	en	ar	
	6t		lopp	et	=	
homC	3n		(galopp) ~alopp	en	er	
	2n		flopp	en	ar	
	6t //-		glopp	et	-	
	6t		plopp	et	=	
	2n		mopp	en	ar	
	6t //-		nopp	et	-	
	2n		knopp	en	ar	
	2n		snopp	en	ar	
	6t //-		dropp	et	-	
	2n		kropp	en	ar	
	2n		propp	en	ar	
homC	2n		(tropp) ~tropp	en	ar	
	2n		sopp	en	ar	
	3n		passopp	en	er	
	2n		topp	en	ar	
	6t		1stopp	et	=	uppehåll; stockning

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		2stopp	en	ar	stoppat ställe
	2n		a+3stopp	en	ar	yllning tobak
	6t		b+3stopp	et	=	yllning tobak
	2n		sittopp	en	ar	
	6t		gupp	et	=	
	3n		kupp	en	er	
	3n		lupp	en	er	
	3n		grupp	en	er	
	n //-		krupp	en	-	
	3n		trupp	en	er	
	2n		tupp	en	ar	
	2n		käpp	en	ar	
	2n		läpp	en	ar	
	2n		kläpp	en	ar	
	6t		släpp	et	=	
	2n		1knäpp	en	ar	knäppning
	6t		2knäpp	et	=	<i>inte ett knäpp</i>
	6t		snäpp	et	=	
	n //-		kräpp	en	-	cf. 1crêpe
	6t //-		skräpp	et	-	
	3n		stäpp	en	er	
	2n		karp	en	ar	
	6t		skarp	et	=	
	6t //-		knarp	et	-	
	2n		1varp	en	ar	långsgående skikt av trådar i väv
	6t		2varp	et	=	hög av avfall från brytning el. skrädning av malm: slagghög; plats för notdragning
	6t //-		sirp	et	-	
	2n		korp	en	ar	
	6t		torp	et	=	
homC	6t		(skärp) ~ärp	et	=	
	6t //-		a+snörp	et	-	
	n //-		b+snörp	en	-	[biform]
	6t //-		sörp	et	-	
	2n		asp	en	ar	
	2n		hasp	en	ar	
	2n		1rasp	en	ar	grövre fil för bearbetning av mjukare material

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		2rasp	et	=	raspning; avraspad massa
	2n		bisp	en	ar	
	6t //-		knisp	et	-	
	6t //-		pisp	et	-	
	6t		risp	et	=	
	2n		mar_risp	en	ar	
	2n		visp	en	ar	
	2n		gäsp	en	ar	
	3n		make_up	en	er	
	3n		back_up	en	er	
	2n		a +pick_up	en	ar	
	3n		b +pick_up	en	er	
	sn /-		sit-up	-	s	
	3n		cup	en	er	
	6t		djup	et	=	
homC	2n		(slup) ~lup	en	ar	
	2n		sup	en	ar	
	6t		stup	et	=	
	2n		kyp	en	ar	
	3n		polyp	en	er	
	6t		nyp	et	=	
	6t		kryp	et	=	
	3n		typ	en	er	
	2n		snål_jåp	en	ar	
	6t		sjåp	et	=	
	6t		skåp	et	=	
	6t //-		knåp	et	-	
	6t		dråp	et	=	
	2n		a +skråp	en	ar	
	n //-		pest_ a +skråp	en	-	
	6t		b +skråp	et	=	
	6t		våp	et	=	
homC	6t		(släp) ~äp	et	=	
homC	6t		(köp) ~öp	et	=	
	5t		a +q	:et	:n	
	6t		b +q	:et	=	
basC	3n		(figur) { \ ~er} ~r	en	er	
	6n //-		a +ar	en	=	
	6t //-		b +ar	et	=	
	3n		1bar	en	er	servering; butik med snabbservice
	6n		2bar	en	=	tryckenhet

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		ämbar	et	=	
homC	6t		(standar) ~andar	et	=	
			1far			se fader
	6t		2far	et	=	underjordisk gata
homC	3n		(bojar) ~jar	en	er	
	6t		kar	et	=	
			ankar			se ankare
	2n		blar	en	ar	
	2n //E		cater_pillar	n	-pillrar	
	6n		dollar	n	=	
homC	3n		(molar) ~olar	en	er	
	6t		ex_emplar	et	=	
	6t		okular	et	=	
	2n //DE		sommar	(n), en	somrar	
	2n		nar	en	ar	
homC	3n		(denar) ~enar	en	er	
homC	3n		(memoar) ~oar	en	er	
	6t		par	et	=	
	n //-		koppar	(en), n	-	
	6t		honorar	et	=	
homC	3n		(basar) ~asar	en	er	
	6t		pansar	et	=	
	2n //E		anti_makassar	n	-ssrar	
	6t		pessar	et	=	
	3n		a +glossar	en	er	
	6t		b +glossar	et	=	
	6n		a +hekt_ar	en	=	
	6t		b +hekt_ar	et	=	
homC	3n		(jaguar) ~uar	en	er	
	6t //-		1var	et	-	grumlig gulaktig vätska i inflammerad vävnad o.d.
	6t		2var	et	=	överdrag (till kudde)
	2n		3var	en	ar	flundrefisk
	6t //-		a +alvar	et	-	
	n //-		b +alvar	en	-	[biform]
	6t //-		allvar	et	-	
	6t //-		förvar	et	-	
	6t		svar	et	=	
basC2	2n //E		(skrubber) ~er	n	~rar	
	6t /-		aber	-	=	
homC	2n //E		(feber) ~eber	n	~ebrar	
	3n //E		fiber	n	fibrer	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n //E		a+kaliber	n	kalibrar	
	3n //E		b+kaliber	n	kalibrer	
	n //-		officer	en	-	som pl. anv. officerare
	6n //U		1far fader	n	fäder	
	2n //E		a+kader	n	kadrar	
	3n //E		b+kader	n	kadrer	
	6n		spader	n	=	färg i kortspel
homC	2n //E		(kvader) ~vader	n	~vadrar	
homC	6t /E/-		(bladder) ~ladder	~laddret	-	
	6t /E/-		slidder	sliddret	-	
homC	6t /E/-		(bludder) ~udder	~uddret	-	
homC	6t /E/-		(lödder) ~ödder	~öddret	-	
	6t /E		lider	lidret	=	
	6n		a+in_sider	n	=	
	sn		b+in_sider	n	s	
	6n		a+out_sider	n	=	
	sn		b+out_sider	n	s	
	6t		revider	et	=	
	6t /E/-		rabalder	rabaldret	-	
homC	2n //E		(polder) ~older	n	~oldrar	
homC	2n //E		(oleander) ~eander	n	~eandrar	
	6t /E/-		klander	klandret	-	
homC	2n //E		(kalender) ~ender	n	~endrar	
	6t /E		hinder	hindret	=	
	--		för_hinder	-	-	oböjl.
	6t /E		glinder	glindret	=	
	6t /E/-		slinder	slindret	-	
	6t /E/-		tinder	tindret	-	
	3n //E		hypo_konder	n	-drer	
	6t /E		under	undret	=	
	6t /E		dunder	dundret	=	
	6t /E		foder	fodret	=	
	2n //UE		1mor moder	n	mödrar	
	6t /E		roder	rodret	=	
	6n //U		bror broder	n	bröder	
	6n		order	n	=	
	6n		a+årder	n	=	
	6t /E		b+årder	årdret	=	
homC	6t /E		(tjuder) ~uder	~udret	=	
	1n //E		åder	n	ådror	
homC	2n //E		(fjäder) ~jäder	n	~jädrar	
	6t /E/-		läder	lädret	-	
	6t /E		väder	vädret	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t	/E	chiffer	chiffret	=	
	6t	/E	offer	offret	=	
	6t	/E	1lager	lagret	=	skikt; upplag; maskindel
	2n	//E	2lager	n	lagrar	träd m.m.
	6n		3lager	n	=	(flaska) lageröl
	2n	//E	a +schlager	n	schlagrar	
	6n		b +schlager	n	=	
	sn		g +schlager	n	s	
	6n		mager	n	=	
	6n		a +manager	n	=	
	sn		b +manager	n	s	
	3n	//E	neger	n	negrer	
	3n	//E	nigger	n	niggrer	
	2t	/E/E	a +finger	fingeret	fingerar	
	2n	//E	b +finger	n	fingerar	[biform]
	n	//-	hunger	n	-	
	n	//-	ånger	n	-	
	6t	/E	koger	kogret	=	
	n	//-	vin_äger	n	-	
	6t	/E	läger	lägret	=	
	n	//-	höger	n	-	högerparti; slag
	6n		a +voucher	n	=	
	sn		b +voucher	n	s	
	6t	//-	1bier	et	-	öl
	6n		2bier	en	=	glas el. flaska öl
	6n		patricier	n	=	
	3n		kon_ferencier	(en), n	er	cf. konferencié
	n	//-	biedermeier	n	-	
	3n		collier	en, n	er	
	6n	/-	denier	n	=	
	6n		olympier	n	=	
	3n		croupier	(en), n	er	
	3n		dossier	(en), n	er	cf. dossié
homC	3n		(portier) ~tier	en	er	
	2n	//E	vajer	n	vajrar	cf. wire
	2n	//E	a +speaker	n	speakerar	
	sn		b +speaker	n	s	
	6n		a +shaker	n	=	
	sn		b +shaker	n	s	
	6n		a +pace_maker	n	=	
	sn		b +pace_maker	n	s	
	6n		a +book_maker	n	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	sn		b +book_maker	n	s	
	2n //E		a +spinn_aker	n	-akrar	
	sn		b +spinn_aker	n	s	
	3n //E		massaker	n	-akrer	
	6n		a +hacker	n	=	
	sn		b +hacker	n	s	
	6t /E/-		schacker	schackret	-	
	6t /E/-		smicker	smickret	-	
homC	6t /E/-		(socker) ~ocker	~ockret	-	
homC	6n		(grafiker) ~iker	n	=	
	6n		a +tanker	n	=	
	sn		b +tanker	n	s	
	2n //E		a +blinker	n	blinkrar	
	sn		b +blinker	n	s	
	2n		spele_vinker	n	ar	cf. spele-vink
	2n		toker	n	ar	cf. 1tok
	6t /E/-		mörker	mörkret	-	
homC	2n //E		(basker) ~sker	n	~skrar	
	6t //-		ler	et	-	
	6n		daler	n	=	
	6n		wobbler vobbler	n	=	
	2n //E		a +spoiler	n	spoilrar	
	sn		b +spoiler	n	s	
	2n //E		a +broiler	n	broilrar	
	sn		b +broiler	n	s	
	6n		a +sprinkler	n	=	
	sn		b +sprinkler	n	s	
homC	6t /E		(daller) ~aller	~allret	=	
	6n		a +best_seller	n	=	
	sn		b +best_seller	n	s	
	6t /E		giller	gillret	=	
	6t /E/-		skiller	skillret	-	
	6t /E		piller	pillret	=	
	6n		a +thriller	n	=	
	sn		b +thriller	n	s	
homC	6t /E/-		(joller) ~joller	~jollret	-	
	6t /E/-		knoller	knollret	-	
	2n //E		a +cont_roller	n	-llrar	
	sn		b +cont_roller	n	s	
	6t /E		buller	bullret	=	
	6n		a +sculler	n	=	
	sn		b +sculler	n	s	
	6t /E/-		muller	mullret	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	6t /E		(kyller) ~yller	~yllret	=	
	2n //E		a+streamer	n	-mrar	
	sn		b+streamer	n	s	
	6n		a+timer	n	=	
	sn		b+timer	n	s	
	2n //DE		back_a+hammer	n	-hamrar	
	sn		back_b+hammer	n	s	
	2n //DE		a+klammer	n	klamrar	
	6n		b+klammer	n	=	
	6t /DE/-		slammer	slamret	-	
	6t /DE/-		skimmer	skimret	-	
	6t /DE		flimmer	flimret		
	2n //-		1glimmer	n	- mineral	
	6t /DE/-		2glimmer	glimret	- skimmer	
	6t /DE		timmer	timret	=	
	2n //DE		hummer	n	humrar	
	6t /DE		nummer	numret	=	
	2n //DE		summer	n	sumrar	
	6t /E		bekymmer	bekymret	=	
	2n //-		a+jämmer	n	-	
	6t /DE/-		b+jämmer	jämret	- [biform]	
homC	6t		(baner) ~aner	et	=	
	6n		a+de_signer	n	=	
	sn		b+de_signer	n	s	
	6n		a+enter_tainer	n	=	
	sn		b+enter_tainer	n	s	
	6n		a+eye_liner	n	=	
	sn		b+eye_liner	n	s	
	2n //DE		inner	n	inrar	
	6n		a+crooner	n	=	
	sn		b+crooner	n	s	
	6n		pilsner	n	=	
	6n		centner	n	=	
	6n		a+partner	n	=	
	sn		b+partner	n	s	
	6n		boer	n	=	
homC	2n //E		(dumper) ~mper	n	~mprar	
	2n //-		1klapper	n	- klappersten	
	6t /E/-		2klapper	klappret	- till <i>klappa</i>	
	6t		a+papper	et	=	
	6t /E		b+papper	pappret	= [biform]	
	6n		a+trapper	n	=	
	sn		b+trapper	n	s	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n //E		a+stopper	n	stopprar	
	sn		b+stopper	n	s	
homC	2n		(vesper) ~sper	n	~sprar	
	3n		kamrer	en	er	
homC	2n //E		(laser) ~aser	n	~asrar	
	6n		a+loser	n	=	
	sn		b+loser	n	s	
	6n		1parser	n	=	anhängare av parsismen
	2n //E		2parser	n	parsrar	dataprogram för automatisk språkanalys
	2n //E		a+purser	n	pursrar	
	sn		b+purser	n	s	
homC	2n //E		(teater) ~eater	n	~eatrar	
	3n //E		psyk_iater	n	-iater	represenat för -iater
	6n		a+1meter	n	=	längdmått
	2n //E		b+1meter	n	metrar	[biform] längdmått
	2n //E		2meter	n	metrar	inte längdmått (t. ex. vers-mått, mätare)
	6n		a+fajter a+fighter	n	=	
	sn		b+fajter b+fighter	n	s	
	6n		a+liter	n	=	
	2n //E		b+liter	n	litrar	[biform]
	6n		a+copy_writer	n	=	
	sn		b+copy_writer	n	s	
	6n		plankter	n	=	
	6t /E		filter	filtret	=	
	n //-		1center	n	-	mitt; mellanparti o.d.
	2n //E		2center	n	centrar	mellersta spelare
	2n //E		ex_2center	n	-centrar	
	6t /E		3center	centret	=	centrum med butiker; central för aktiviteter
	2n //E		a+sprinter	n	sprintrar	
	sn		b+sprinter	n	s	
	3n //E		renkonter	n	-kontrar	
	2n //E		a+head_hunter	n	-huntrar	
	sn		b+head_hunter	n	s	
	6t /E		scepter	sceptret	=	
	2n //E		a+starter	n	startrar	
	sn		b+starter	n	s	
	6t		kvarter	et	=	
	6n		hjärter	n	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n //E		a+piaster	n	piastrar	mynt i Egypten m.fl. länder
	6n		b+piaster	n	=	
	2n //-		a+1knaster	n	-	<åld.> tobak; cigaretter
	6t /E/-		b+1knaster	knastret	-	<åld.> tobak; cigaretter
	6t /E/-		2knaster	knastret	-	knastrande
	2n //E		a+3knaster	n	knastrar	<tekn.> nabb, pigg
	6t /E		b+3knaster	knastret	=	<tekn.> nabb, pigg
	6t /E		raster	rastret	=	
homC	2n //E		(orkester) ~ester	n	~estrar	
	2n //E		a+dragster	n	dragstrar	
	sn		b+dragster	n	s	
	6t /E/-		ister	istret	-	
	6t /E/-		bister	bistret	-	
	6t /E		register	registret	=	
	6t /E/-		klist	klistret	-	
homC	2n //E		(kanister) ~nister	n	~nistrar	
homC	6t /E		(halster) ~alster	~alstret	=	
	2n //E		a+bolster	n	bolstrar	
	6t /E		b+bolster	bolstret	=	
	6t /E		fjälster	fjälstret	=	
	6t /E		hölster	hölstret	=	
	6t /E		blomster	blomstret	=	
	6t /E		monstrum monster	monstret	monster	
homC	6t /E		(fönster) ~önster	~önstret	=	
	6t /E		foster	fostret	=	
	6t /E		kloster	klostret	=	
	6t /-		pater_noster	-	=	
	6t /E		ljuster	ljustret	=	
	2n //E		a+baluster	n	balustrar	
	3n //E		b+baluster	n	balustrer	
	6t /E		kluster cluster	clustret	=	
	6t /E		fluster	flustret	=	
	2n //E		a+lyster	n	lystrar	
	3n //E		b+lyster	n	lystrer	
	6t /E		plåster	plåstret	=	
homC	6t /E/-		(knatter) ~atter	~attret	-	
	6t /E/-		etter	ettret	-	
	6t /E		gitter	gittret	=	
homC	6t		(glitter) ~litter	~littret	=	
homC	6t /E/-		(fnitter) ~nitter	~nittret	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6n		a+baby_sitter	n	=	
	sn		b+baby_sitter	n	s	
	6t /E/-		kvitter	kvittret	-	
	2n //UE		dotter	n	döttrar	
homC	6t /E/-		(klotter) ~lotter	~lottret	-	
	2n //E		a+globe_trotter	n	-trottrar	
	sn		b+globe_trotter	n	s	
	6t /E/-		1kutter	kuttret	-	kuttrande
	2n //E		2kutter	n	kuttrar	segelfartyg med två försegel; roterande skärverktyg
	2n //E		1mutter	n	muttrar	metallstycke
	6t /E/-		2mutter	muttret	-	till <i>muttra</i>
	6t /E/-		1putter	puttret	-	till <i>puttra</i>
	6n		a+2putter	n	=	golfklubba
	sn		b+2putter	n	s	golfklubba
	6t //-		gytter	gyttret	-	
	6n		ruter	n	=	
homC	2n		(pläter) ~äter	n	~ätrar	
	6t /E		kadaver	kadavret	=	
	3n //E		palaver	n	palavrer	
	6t		klaver	et	=	
homC	2n		(lever) ~ever	n	~evrar	
homC	2n		(iver) ~iver	n	~ivrar	
	6t /E		silver	silvret	=	
	6t /E		pulver	pulvret	=	
	6n		a+cover	n	=	
	sn		b+cover	n	s	
	2n		larver	n	ar	
	2n		slarver	n	ar	
	6t /E		juver	juvret	=	
	2n		luver	n	ar	cf. luv
	6n		1styver	n	=	kollektivt; äldre mynt
	2n //E		2styver	n	styvrar	individualiserande; äldre mynt
homC	2n //E		(näver) ~äver	n	~ävrar	
	6n		klöver	n	=	
	3n //E		a+manöver	n	manövrer	
	2n //E		b+manöver	n	manövrar	[biform] som mil. term
	2n //E		a+mixer	n	mixrar	
	sn		b+mixer	n	s	
	3n		plaidoyer	n	er	cf. plädoajé
	6n		a+syn_thesizer	n	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	sn		b +syn_thesizer	n	s	
homC	3n		(air) ~air	en	er	
homC	3n		(safir) ~fir	en	er	
	2n		gir	en	ar	
	6t //-		skir	et	-	
	6t //-		lir	et	-	
	3n //-		a +kaschmir a +kaschmir	n	-	
	6t //-		b +kaschmir b +kaschmir	et	-	
	2n		a +pir	en	ar	
	3n		b +pir	en	er	
homC	3n		(kurir) ~rir	en	er	
	6t		a +sir	et	=	
	3n		stor_ a +sir	en	er	
	6n		b +sir	en	= [biform]	
	3n		1visir vesir	en	er	
	6t		2visir	et	=	ansiktsskydd på hjälm
	2n		tir	en	ar	
	6t		revir	et	=	
	6t //-		svir	et	-	
	6t		elixir	et	=	
	6t		or	et	=	
	n //-		a +bor	en	-	
	6t //-		b +bor	et	-	
homC	3n		(korridor) ~dor	en	er	
	3n //-		bet_ a +for	en	-	
	6t //-		bet_ b +for	et	-	
homC	3n		(senior) ~ior	en	er	
	6t		kor	et	=	representant för (-)kor
	6t		flor	et	=	
			1mor			se moder
	3n		2mor	en	er	mörkhyad muslim
	6t //-		rumor	et	-	
	6t		nor	et	=	
	3n //-		a +snor	en	-	
	6t //-		b +snor	et	-	
homC	3n		(spor) ~por	en	er	
	6t		ror	et	=	
			bror			se broder
homC	3n		(re_visor) ~sor	n	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n		1in_spektor	n	er	[obetonad slutstavelse] person som har överinseende över studentnation m.m.
	3n		2in_spektor	en	er	[betonad slutstavelse] arbetsledare, uppsyningsman
	6t		kontor	et	=	
	6t		arr	et	=	
	6t		1barr	et	=	nålformigt styvt flerårigt blad
	3n		2barr	en	er	tacka el. stång av guld el. silver; gymnastikredskap
	6t //-		darr	et	-	
	2n		harr	en	ar	
	6t //-		1blarr	et	-	strunt, dumheter
	2n		2blarr	en	ar	tok, pajas
	2n		narr	en	ar	
	6t //-		1knarr	et	-	knarrande ljud
	2n		2knarr	en	ar	knarrig människa; fågel; motorcykel el. moped; <hist.> handelsfartyg
	6t //-		virrvarr	et	-	
	2n		herr	n	ar	
	6t //-		klirr	et	-	
	6t //-		knirr	et	-	
	2n		stirr	en	ar	
homC	6t //-		(kvirr) ~virr	et	-	
	2n		a+borr	en	ar	
	6t		b+borr	et	=	[biform]
	6t //-		gorr	et	-	
homC	6t		(korr) ~korr	et	=	
	6t //-		morr	et	-	
	2n		1knorr	en	ar	spiralformig krökning; snitsig avslutning; <hist.> handelsfartyg
	6t //-		2knorr	et	-	till <i>knorra</i> (klaga, knota)
	6t		burr	et	=	
	6t		kurr	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t //-		plurr	et	-	
	6t //-		murr	et	-	
	n //-		1snurr	en	-	snurning; hårknut
	6t //-		2snurr	et	-	snurrande
	6t //-		surr	et	-	
	6t		ärr	et	=	
	6t		kärr	et	=	
	2n		märr	en	ar	
	2n		spärr	en	ar	
	2n		dörr	en	ar	
	6t		1ur	et	=	tidmätare, klocka
	n //-		a+2ur	en	-	stark blåst med snö el. regn; anhopning av nedrasande stenar
	6t //-		b+2ur	et	-	stark blåst med snö el. regn; anhopning av nedrasande stenar
homC	3n		(dino_saur) ~aur	en	er	
	2n		1bur	en	ar	(t.ex. fågel-bur)
	3n		fat(a)_2bur	en	er	förrådskammare
homC	3n		(pro_cedur) ~dur	en	er	
homC	3n		(voyeur) ~eur	en	er	
	6t		djur	et	=	
	2n		tjur	en	ar	
	3n		1kur	en	er	sjukdomsbehandling; högtidlig uppvaktning
	3n		a+2kur	en	er	skjul
	2n		b+2kur	en	ar	[biform] skjul
	2n		skur	en	ar	
	2n		lur	en	ar	
homC	3n		(filur) ~ilur	en	er	
	3n //-		a+tellur	en	-	
	6t //-		b+tellur	et	-	
	2n		mur	en	ar	
	3n		a+petit-four	en	er	
	sn		b+petit-four	en	petits- fours	[biform]
homC	3n		(amour) ~mour	en	er	
homC	3n		(lasur) ~sur	en	er	
	6t /-		laudatur	-	=	
homC	6t		(kreatur) ~eatur	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		a+registratur	et	=	
	3n		b+registratur	en	er	[biform]
	6t		partitur	et	=	
	6t		kor_rektur	et	=	
	6t //-		yr	et	-	
	2n		fyr	en	ar	
	6t //-		hormoslyr	et	=	
	2n		myr	en	ar	
	6t		garnityr	et	=	
	6t		äventyr	et	=	
	6t		bestyr	et	=	
	6t		år	et	=	
	2n		bår	en	ar	
	6t		får	et	=	
	6t		hår	et	=	
	6t		skår	et	=	
	6t		1lår	et	=	övre del av (bak)ben
	2n		2lår	en	ar	stor låda
	6t		snår	et	=	
	6t		spår	et	=	
	6t		sår	et	=	
	2n		tår	en	ar	
	2n		vår	en	ar	
	6t /-		fader_vår	-	=	
	6t		bär	et	=	
	6t		begär	et	=	
	2n		här	en	ar	
	6t		skär	et	=	
	3n		fält_skär	en	er	
	6t		bantlär	et	=	
	6t		cirkulär	et	=	
	6t		formulär	et	=	
	6t		gevär	et	=	
	6t		besvär	et	=	
	2n		a+ör	en	ar	
	6t		b+ör	et	=	
	2n		för	en	ar	
	6t		till_behör	et	=	representant för -behör
	6t //-		gehör	et	-	
	6t		eldupphör	et	=	
	6t		förhör	et	=	
	3n		1kör	en	er	samling sångare

Clus-ter	Infl.-type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	t	/-/-	2kör	-	-	oböjl.; [ç-] i ett kör utan uppehåll
	2n		1slör	en	ar	(segling för) låningsvind
	6t		2slör	et	=	haklappar på höns
	6t	//-	smör	et	-	
	6t		humör	et	=	
	6t		rör	et	=	
	2n		stör	en	ar	
	6t		s	:et	=	
basC	3n		(tes) ~s	en	er	
	6t		1as	et	=	död ruttnande djurkropp
	2n		2as	en	ar	fornordisk gud
	2n		1bas	en	ar	djup mansröst
	3n		2bas	en	er	grund, grundval
	--		3bas	-	-	oböjl.; stryk
homC	3n		(galeas) ~eas	en	er	
homC	3n		(pegas) ~gas	en	er	
	1n		a+has	en	or	
	2n		b+has	en	ar	
	2n		slas_ b+has	en	ar	
	2n		a+pajas	en	ar	
	3n		b+pajas	en	er	
	2n		kas	en	ar	
	2n		a+parkas	en	ar	
	3n		b+parkas	en	er	
	6t		kalas	et	=	
	6t		glas	et	=	
	2n		slas	en	ar	cf. slase
	3n		1atlas	en	er	kartbok
	n	//-	a+2atlas	en	-	tyg
	6t	//-	b+2atlas	et	-	tyg
homC	3n	//-	(cellulas) ~ulas	en	-	
	2n		mas	en	ar	
	2n		a+pyjamas	en	ar	
	6n		b+pyjamas	en	=	
	3n	//(=)/-	primas	=, en	-	
	3n		a+ananas	en	er	
	6n		b+ananas	en	=	
	6t	//-	fnas	et	-	
	6t	//-	knas	et	-	
homC	3n		(topas) ~pas	en	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n		1ras	en	er	ärfelig särtyp inom en art
	6t		2ras	et	=	fall, nedgång
	3n		1fras	en	er	uttryck, talesätt
	6t //-		2fras	et	-	frasande
	6t //-		kras	et	-	
	6t		moras	et	=	
	3n		a+fosfatas	en	er	
	3t		b+fosfatas	et	er	[biform]
homC	3n		(vas) ~vas	en	er	
	6t		obs	et	=	
	6t		odds	et	=	
	6n		hands	en	=	
homC	6t		(mods) ~ods	et	=	
	2n		studs	en	ar	
	6t /-/=		species	-	=	
homC	3n		(askes) ~kes	en	er	
	2n		mes	en	ar	
	6t		scones	et	=	
	2n		snes	en	ar	
	6t		res	et	=	
	2n /=		pre_ses	=	ar	
homC	3n		(meta_tes) ~tes	en	er	undantag: diabetes 3n /(=)/-
	3n /(=)/-		dia_betes	=, en	-	
	6t //-		hafs	et	-	
	6t //-		tjafs	et	-	
	6t //-		lafs	et	-	
	6t //-		klafs	et	-	
	2n		1slafs	en	ar	slafsig person
	6t //-		2slafs	et	-	slafsande m.m.
	6t		nafs	et	=	
homC	6t //-		(rafs) ~rafs	et	-	
	2n		tafs	en	ar	
	6t		proffs	et	=	
	2n		tofs	en	ar	
	2n		lufs	en	ar	
	6t //-		rufs	et	-	
homC	6t //-		(bjäfs) ~äfs	et	-	
	2n		is	en	ar	
	2n		snabbis	en	ar	
	2n		bebis	en	ar	cf. bäbis
	2n		ibis	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n //-		ambis	en	-	
	2n		tobis	en	ar	
	2n		bäbis	en	ar	cf. bebis
homC	3n		(glacis) ~cis	en	er	
	3n		1dis	en	er	kvinnlig gudomlighet
	6t //-		2dis	et	-	tunn o. lätt dimma o.d.
	6t		paradis	et	=	
	2n		stridis	en	ar	
	2n		doldis	en	ar	
	6t		1kondis	et	=	konditori
	2n //-		2kondis	en	-	kondition
	2n		kändis	en	ar	
	6t //-		a+godis	et	-	
	2n //-		b+godis	en	-	[biform]
homC	2n		(kådis) ~ådis	en	ar	
	2n		fis	en	ar	
	6n		bagis	en	=	
	6t		dagis	et	=	
	2n		fegis	en	ar	
homC	2n		(baggis) ~ggis	en	ar	
	2n //-		pingis	en	-	
	3n		1kis	en	er	mineral
	2n		2kis	en	ar	pojke
	6t //-		3kis	et	-	till kisa
homC	2n		(tjockis) ~ckis	en	ar	
	6t		lekis	et	=	
	2n		alkis	en	ar	
	2n //-		funkis	en	-	
homC	2n		(maskis) ~skis	en	ar	
	2n		mjukis	en	ar	
	n /=-/-		kon_ditionalis	=	-	
	2n		brallis	en	ar	
	2n		a+bellis	en	ar	
	6n		b+bellis	en	=	
	2n		a+amaryllis	en	ar	
	6n		b+amaryllis	en	=	
	3n		g+amaryllis	en	er	[biform]
	2n		hemlis	en	ar	
homC	2n		(skummis) ~mmis	en	ar	
	n /(=)/-		epi_dermis	=, en	-	
	2n		permis	en	ar	
	2n /(=)		penis	=, en	ar	
	2n		adonis	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		kompis	en	ar	
	2n		spis	en	ar	
	2n		jaspis	en	ar	
	6t		hospis	et	=	cf. hospice
	6t		ris	et	=	
	2n		a+bris	en	ar	
	3n		b+bris	en	er	
	6t		ex_libris	et	=	
	2n		gris	en	ar	
	2n		iris	en	ar	
	3n		1kris	en	er	brydsam situation
	2n		2kris	en	ar	malajisk dolk
	3t		a+1pris	et	er	belöning; saluvärde
	6t		b+1pris	et	=	belöning; saluvärde
	6t //-		2pris	et	-	lov, beröm
	3n		3pris	en	er	fångst, byte
	2n		4pris	en	ar	nypa (snus)
	n //-		ärenpris	en	-	
homC	2n		(sparris) ~rris	en	ar	
homC	3n		(aktris) ~tris	en	er	
	6t //-		sis	et	-	
	n /(=)/-		elefantiasis	=, en	-	
	n /=/-		genesis	=	-	
	3n /-/-		a+syn_opsis	-	er	
	6t /-/-		b+syn_opsis	-	-	[biform]
	2n		a+klematis a+clematis	en	ar	
	6n		b+klematis b+clematis	en	=	
	2n		potatis	en	ar	
	6t		fritis	et	=	
	2n		punktis	en	ar	
	2n		lantis	en	ar	
	n /=/-		fortis	=	-	
	2n		bästis	en	ar	
	6t //-		gottis	et	-	
	2n		schottis	en	ar	
	n /(=)/-		glottis	=, en	-	
	6t		vis	et	=	
	6t		bevis	et	=	
	2n		ansjovis	en	ar	
	n /(=)/-		praxis	=, (en)	-	
	6t //-		bajs	et	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		fejs	et	=	
	2n		slejs	en	ar	
	6t //-		nojs	et	-	
	6t //-		pröjs	et	-	
	2n		spröjs	en	ar	
	6t		tricks	et	=	
	6t		riks	et	=	
	2n		fals	en	ar	
	2n		hals	en	ar	
	2n		pals	en	ar	
	2n		1vals	en	ar	cylinderformig maskindel o.d.
	3n		2vals	en	er	dans(musik); lögn
	2n		1puls	en	ar	växling av tryck i artär
	3n		2puls	en	er	signal som utgör kortvarig variation i elektrisk spänning el. i strålning
	3n		im_2puls	en	er	
	2n		truls	en	ar	
	2n		päls	en	ar	
	2n		a+räls	en	ar	
	3n		b+räls	en	er	[biform]
	6n		g+räls	en	=	[biform]
	n //-		1jams	en	-	växt
	6t //-		2jams	et	-	prat
	2n		kams	en	ar	
homC	6t //-		(flams) ~lams	et	-	
	6t //-		krams	et	-	
	6t //-		1trams	et	-	tramsande
	2n		2trams	en	ar	tramsig person
	3n		1sims	en	er	gesims; list av metall
	2n		2sims	en	ar	simshyvel
	2n		broms	en	ar	
	2n		a+plums	en	ar	
	6t		b+plums	et	=	
	6t //-		mums	et	-	
	6t //-		grums	et	-	
	2n		skans	en	ar	
	2n		lans	en	ar	
	2n		frans	en	ar	
	2n		krans	en	ar	
	2n		1stans	en	ar	redskap

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n		2stans	en	er	strofform
	n //-		hand_3stans	en	-	handstående
	2n		svans	en	ar	
	6t		re_sidens	et	=	
	6t //-		a +kon_dens	et	-	
	3n //-		b +kon_dens	en	-	[biform]
	6t /-		fuffens	-	=	
	6t /-		agens	-	=	
	3n		a +re_agens	en	tier, er	
	6t		b +re_agens	et	=	
	6t /=		a +de_ponens	=	=	
	3t /=/tier		b +de_ponens	=	tier	
	6t //-		1rens	et	-	bortrensat material
	2n		2rens	en	ar	rensmaskin
	6t /-/=		presens	-	=	
	6n		a +muffins	en	=	
	6t		b +muffins	et	=	
	2n		prins	en	ar	
	2n		stins	en	ar	
	6t		kvinns	et	=	
	3n		1brons	en	er	legering
	6t		2brons	et	=	bronsmedalj
	6t		uns	et	=	
	2n		1duns	en	ar	dov smäll o.d.
	2n		klumpe_1duns	en	ar	klumpig person, tölp
	6t //-		2duns	et	-	dunsande
	2n		luns	en	ar	
	2n		kluns	en	ar	
	2n		puns	en	ar	
	2n		kisse_måns	en	ar	representant för -måns
homC	2n		(fläns) ~läns	en	ar	
	2n		1träns	en	ar	prydnadssnöre; söm
	2n		a +2träns	en	ar	typ av betsel
	6t		b +2träns	et	=	typ av betsel
	6t		höns	et	=	
	6t		os	et	=	
	6t //-		kaos	et	-	
homC	3n		(tournedos) ~dos	en	er	
homC	3n		(kolchos) ~hos	en	er	
homC	3n		(sym_bios) ~ios	en	er	
homC	3n		(silikos) ~kos	en	er	
	2n		fallos	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	3n		(tuberkulos) ~ulos	en	er	
	6t //-		mos	et	-	
	2n		termos	en	ar	
	n //(=)/-		a+kosmos	=, en	-	
	6t //-		b+kosmos	et	-	
	2n		nos	en	ar	
	6t		epos	et	=	
	1n		1ros	en	or	blomma, växt
	n //-		2ros	en	-	akut hudinflammation orsakad av streptokocker
	6t //-		3ros	et	-	beröm, lovord
homC	3n		(skleros) ~eros	en	er	men heros, heroer
homC	3n		(matros) ~tros	en	er	
	6t //-		patos	et	-	
homC	3n		(laktos) ~ktos	en	er	
	2n		snaps	en	ar	
	n //(=)/-		bi_iceps	=, en	-	
	2n		keps	en	ar	
	n //-		1gips	en	-	ämne; gipsförband
	n //-		a+2gips	en	-	gipsförband
	3t		b+2gips	et	er	[biform] gipsförband
	6t		chips	et	=	
	6t		clips	et	=	
	2n		slips	en	ar	
	6t		knips	et	=	
	3n		a+rips	en	er	
	3t		b+rips	et	er	
	2n		trips	en	ar	
	6t		tips	et	=	
	3n		a+sars	en	er	
	3t		b+sars	et	er	
	2n		gers	en	ar	cf. gärs
	3n		a+vers	en	er	
	3n //-		blank_a+vers	en	-	
	3n //-		knittel_a+vers	en	-	
	2n		b+vers	en	ar	[biform]
	3n		a_vers	en	er	representant för -2vers
	2n		fors	en	ar	
	6t		kors	et	=	
	2n		nors	en	ar	
	2n		turs	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6n		bärs	en	=	
	2n		gärs	en	ar	cf. gers
	2n		märs	en	ar	
	2n		a+pärs	en	ar	
	3n		b+pärs	en	er	
	2n		1börs	en	ar	portmonnä
	3n		2börs	en	er	institution för handel med värdepapper
	6t		ass	et	=	
	6t		1dass	et	=	
	6t		torr_1dass	et	=	
	2n		klipp_2dass	en	ar	
	6t //-		gass	et	-	
homC	3n		(barkass) ~kass	en	er	
	6t		lass	et	=	
	3n		1glass	en	er	någoting att ätta
	2n		2glass	en	ar	om glasspinnar el. glasstrutar
	6t		pass	et	=	
	2n		1brass	en	ar	lina till rånock; hop, mängd
	6t //-		2brass	et	-	mässingssektion i jazzorkester; hasch
	2n		1tass	en	ar	djurfot; hand
	6t //-		2tass	et	-	tassande
	2n		vass	en	ar	
	2n		kvass	en	ar	
	6t //-		svass	et	-	
	6t		ess	et	=	
	6t		cess	et	=	
	6t		dess	et	=	
	6t		fess	et	=	
	6t		gess	et	=	
	6n		hammerless	en	=	
	2n		a+dress	en	ar	
	3n		b+dress	en	er	
homC	3n		(re_gress) ~gress	en	er	
	2n		press	en	ar	
homC	3n		(delikatess) ~tess	en	er	
	6t		aiss	et	=	
	6t		ciss	et	=	
	6t		diss	et	=	
	6t		eiss	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		fiss	et	=	
	6t		giss	et	=	
	2n		1hiss	en	ar	
	6t		2hiss	et	=	halvton
	6t //-		kiss	et	-	
homC	3n		(kuliss) ~liss	en	er	
	2n		1miss	en	ar	bom, misslyckande
	3n		2miss	en	er	engelsk titel för fröken; kvinna som vunnit skönhetstävling
	3n		re_3miss	en	er	representant för (-)3miss
	3n		pre_3miss	en	er	
	3n //-		kom_3miss	en	-	
	3n		kom_pro_3miss	en	er	
	6t		fidei_kom_4miss	et	=	
	6t		fniss	et	=	
	6t //-		piss	et	-	
	2n		1boss	en	ar	chef, ledare
	6t //-		2boss	et	-	avfall av hö el. halm
	6t		bloss	et	=	
	2n		kloss	en	ar	cf. klots
	2n		val_ross	en	ar	
	2n		cross	en	ar	
	6t		gross	et	=	
	2n		kross	en	ar	
	2n		tross	en	ar	
	2n		stross	en	ar	
	2n		buss	en	ar	
	2n		sluss	en	ar	
	2n		puss	en	ar	
	6t		russ	et	=	
homC	2n		(tuss) ~tuss	en	ar	
	6t		hyss	et	=	
	2n		kyss	en	ar	
	6t		1kryss	et	=	kors; korsord
	2n		2kryss	en	ar	kryssning till sjöss
	6t		äss	et	=	cf. 1ess
	6t //-		läss	et	-	
	2n		mäss	en	ar	
	2n		bräss	n	ar	
	6t		palats	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		krats	en	ar	
	3n		1trapets	en	er	gymnastikredskap
	3t		2trapets	et	er	fyrsidig plan figur med två sidor parallella
	2n		spets	en	ar	
	2n		krets	en	ar	
	2n		svets	en	ar	
	2n		a +kurbits	en	ar	
	3n		b +kurbits	en	er	
	2n		a +haubits	en	ar	
	3n		b +haubits	en	er	
	2n		splits	en	ar	
	2n		slits	en	ar	
	6t		hospits	et	=	
	2n		a +1 rits	en	ar	repa, skåra; verktyg
	3n		b +1 rits	en	er	repa, skåra; verktyg
	6t		2rits	et	=	ritsande
	2n		brits	en	ar	
	2n		sprits	en	ar	
	2n		sits	en	ar	
	2n		vits	en	ar	
	n //-		a +eben_holts	en	-	
	6t //-		b +eben_holts	et	-	
	n //-		a +pocken_holts	en	-	
	6t //-		b +pocken_holts	et	-	
	2n		plants	en	ar	
homC	2n		(klots) ~lots	en	ar	
	2n		drots	en	ar	
	6t //-		trots	et	-	
	3t		harts	et	er	
	2n		nerts	en	ar	cf. nertz
	2n		blyerts	en	ar	
	2n		hurts	en	ar	
	2n		skjuts	en	ar	
	2n		kuts	en	ar	
	n //-		1puts	en	-	putsning, putsat skick
	6t		2puts	et	=	spratt, upptåg o.d.
	2n		struts	en	ar	
	2n		stuts	en	ar	
	2n		pyts	en	ar	
homC	3n		(paus) ~aus	en	er	
	6t //-		bus	et	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		rebus	en	ar	
	3n		a+1dus	en	er	tvåa (i tärningsspel)
	3n		sinka_a+1dus	en	er	femman o. tvåa i tärningsspel; örfil; slump
	3n		skräll_a+1dus	en	er	stor mängd, hop
	6n		b+1dus	en	=	tvåa (i tärningsspel)
	--		2dus	-	-	oböjl.; i sus och dus i svirande
	6t		modus	et	=	
	6t		hus	et	=	
	6t		ljus	et	=	
homC	2n		(fikus) ~ikus	en	ar	
	6t		lokus	et	=	
	2n		krokus	en	ar	
	2n		cirkus	en	ar	
homC	2n		(diskus) ~skus	en	ar	
	6n //UG		lus	en	löss	
	2n		blus	en	ar	
	2n		a+gladiolus	en	ar	
	3n		b+gladiolus	en	er	
	6t		plus	et	=	
	in /-		a+stimulus	-	i	
	6t /-		b+stimulus	-	=	
	6n //UG		mus	en	möss	
	2n		primus	en	ar	
	2n		tymus thymus	en	ar	
	6t		manus	et	=	
	6t		genus	et	=	
	6t		minus	et	=	
	6t		onus	et	=	
	2n		bonus	en	ar	
	3t		snus	et	er	
	6t		tempus	et	=	
	6t		opus	et	=	
	2n		korpus	en	ar	
	6t		rus	et	=	
	2n		anti_barbarus	en	ar	
	6t //-		brus	et	-	
	6t /-		numerus	-	=	
	6t //-		grus	et	-	
	6t		virus	et	=	
	6t		krus	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	2n		(tesaurus) ~urus	en	ar	
	2n		papyrus	en	ar	
	6t //-		sus	et	-	
	6t		1kasus	et	=	grammatisk kategori
	n /-/-		2kasus	-	-	oböjl.; <jur.> våda el. olyckshändelse
	2n		lapsus	en	ar	
homC	2n		(passus) ~ssus	en	ar	
	2n		krösus	en	ar	
	n //-		1status	en	-	ställning; socialt anseende
	n //-		a+2status	en	-	medicinskt tillstånd
	6t //-		b+2status	et	-	[biform] med. tillstånd
	in /=		e_meritus	=	i	
	2n		kaktus	en	ar	
	2n		akantus	en	ar	
	2n		lotus	en	ar	
	6n		a+raptus	en	=	
	6t		b+raptus	et	=	
	6t		nevus	et	=	
	6t		klys	et	=	
	6t //-		mys	et	-	
	6t //-		nys	et	-	
	2n		1pys	en	ar	liten pojke
	6t //-		2pys	et	-	pysande, pysljud
	2n		frys	en	ar	
	2n		ås	en	ar	
	6t		bås	et	=	
	6t //-		dås	et	-	
	6n //UG		1gås	en	gäss	fågel
	2n		smör_2gås	en	ar	bröd med smör m.m.
homC	6t		(lås) ~lås	et	=	
	2n		mås	en	ar	
	2n		snås	en	ar	
	6t		krås	et	=	
	2n		schäs	en	ar	
	6t //-		fjäs	et	-	
	n //-		potkäs	en	-	cf. potkes
	2n		bläs	en	ar	
	6t		näs	et	=	
	2n		1fräs	en	ar	maskin med verktyg
	6t //-		2fräs	et	-	fräsande ljud

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		gräs	et	=	
	6t	//-	ös	et	-	
	2n		dös	en	ar	
	2n		gös	en	ar	
	6t	//-	klös	et	-	
	2n		plös	en	ar	
	2n		knös	en	ar	
	6t		pös	et	=	
	6t		rös	et	=	cf. röse
	2n		drös	en	ar	cf. dröse
	6t		krös	et	=	
homC	3n		(massös) ~sös	en	er	
homC	3n		(fritös) ~tös	en	er	
basC	3n		(aktivitet) { \ ~ment } ~t	en	er	
	5t		a+t	:et	:n	
	6t		b+t	:et	=	
	6t	//-	celibat	et	-	
	6t		mandat	et	=	
	6t		kon_kordat	et	=	
	6t		ex_sudat	et	=	
	6t		heat	et	=	
	6t		fat	et	=	
	6t		kalifat	et	=	
	3t		a+sulfat	et	er	
	6t		b+sulfat	et	=	
	3t		a+fosfat	et	er	
	6t		b+fosfat	et	=	
	6t	//-	kalcium_ b+fosfat	et	-	
	6t	//-	super_ b+fosfat	et	-	
homC	3n		(spagat) ~agat	en	er	
	3n		1legat	en	er	
	3n		de_1legat	en	er	
	6t		2legat	et	=	
	6t		al_2legat	et	=	
	6t		sur_rogat	et	=	
	6t	//-	hat	et	-	
	6t		plagiat	et	=	
	3t		a+opiat	et	er	
	6t		b+opiat	et	=	
homC	6t		(vikariat) ~riat	et	=	
	6t		novitiat	et	=	
	6t	//-	tjat	et	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		plakat	et	=	
	6t		ex_sickat	et	=	
	3n //-		a+suckat	en	-	
	6t //-		b+suckat	et	-	
homC	6t		(pre_dikat) ~dikar	et	=	
	3t		a+silikat	et	er	
	6t		b+silikat	et	=	
	6t		duplikat	et	=	
	6t		fabrikat	et	=	
	6t //-		matri_arkat	et	-	representant för -arkat
homC	3n //-		(muskat)~skat	en	-	
	3t		a+oxalat	et	er	
	6t		b+oxalat	et	=	
	6t		kor_relat	et	=	
	6t		kom_pilat	et	=	
homC	3n		(umbellat) ~ellat	en	er	
	6t		de_stillat	et	=	
	6t		isolat	et	=	
	6t		granulat	et	=	
	6t		kon_sulat	et	=	
	6t		postulat	et	=	
	3t		a+akrylat	et	er	
	6t		b+akrylat	et	=	
	3n		a+glutamat	en	er	
	6t		b+glutamat	et	=	
homC	6t //-		(klimat) ~limat	et	-	
	6t //-		1primat	et	-	företråde, överhöghet
	3n		2primat	en	er	varelse tillhörande den däggdjurs-ordning av apor o. människor m.m.
homC	3n		(tomat) ~omat	en	er	
	3n		a+fermat	en	er	
	6t		b+fermat	et	=	
	6t		format	et	=	
	3t		a+manganat	et	er	
	6t		b+manganat	et	=	
	6t		dekanat	et	=	
	6t		sultanat	et	=	
homC	3n		(spenat) ~enat	en	er	undantag: *penat pl.tantum
	6t //-		gnat	et	-	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	3n		(magnat) ~agnat	en	er	
homC	6t		(kom_binat) ~binat	et	=	
	6t		laminat	et	=	
	3t		a+karbonat	et	er	
	6t		b+karbonat	et	=	
	3n //-		a+bi_karbonat	en	-	
	6t //-		b+bi_karbonat	et	-	
homC	6t		(pensionat) ~ionat	et	=	
	6t		patronat	et	=	
homC	6t		(internat) ~ernat	et	=	
	6t		tribunat	et	=	
	2n		trench_coat	en	ar	
homC	6t		(biskopat) ~opat	et	=	
	6n		a+karat	en	=	
	6t		b+karat	et	=	
	6t		pre_parat	et	=	
	6t		se_parat	et	=	
	3n		ap_parat	en	er	
	6t		a+hydrat	et	=	
	3t		b+hydrat	et	er	[biform]
	6t		cerat	et	=	
	6t		re_ferat	et	=	
	6t		ag_glomerat	et	=	representant för -glomerat
	6t		emirat	et	=	
	6t //-		nasirat	et	-	
	6t		trium_virat	et	=	
	3t		a+per_borat	et	er	
	6t		b+per_borat	et	=	
	6t		eforat	et	=	
homC	6t		(priorat) ~iorat	et	=	
	3t		a+klorat	et	er	
	6t		b+klorat	et	=	
	6t		memorat	et	=	
homC	6t		(rektorat) ~torat	et	=	
	6t //-		prat	et	-	
	3t		a+citrat	et	er	
	6t		b+citrat	et	=	
	3t		a+nitrat	et	er	
	6t		b+nitrat	et	=	
	6t		filtrat	et	=	
	6t		kon_centrat	et	=	
	6t		sub_strat	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3t		a+barbiturat	et	er	
	6t		b+barbiturat	et	=	
	6t		kon_densat	et	=	
homC	3n		(adressat) ~ssat	en	er	
	6t		a+acetat	et	=	
	3t		b+acetat	et	er	[biform]
	6t		citat	et	=	
	6t		diktat	et	=	
	6t		re_sultat	et	=	
	6t		im_plantat	et	=	representant för -plantat
	3t		a+xantat	et	er	
	6t		b+xantat	et	=	
	6t		at_tentat	et	=	
homC	6t		(reservat) ~vat	et	=	
	2n		bet	en	ar	
	6t		alfa_bet	et	=	
homC	3n		(galjadet) ~det	en	er	
	3n //G		get	en	getter	
	2n		midget	en	ar	
	2n		a+budget	en	ar	
	3n		b+budget	en	er	[biform]
homC	3n		(fastighet) ~het	en	er	
homC	3n		(jet) ~jet	en	er	
	6t		paket	et	=	
	6t		staket	et	=	
	2n		racket	en	ar	
	2n		pocket	en	ar	
	6t //-		klet	et	-	
	2n		a+pellet	en	ar	cf. pellett
	sn		b+pellet	en	s	cf. pellett
	3n		1smet	en	er	röra för framställning av maträtt; klibbig massa; klister
	6t //-		2smet	et	-	smetande, kladd(ande)
homC	3n		(planet) ~anet	en	er	
	3n //G		1gnet	en	gnetter	lusägg
	2n		2gnet	en	ar	gnetig person
	6t //-		3gnet	et	-	gnetande
	6t		signet	et	=	
	6t //-		pet	et	-	
homC	3n		(tapet) ~apet	en	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	3n		(minaret) ~aret	en	er	
	6t		de_kret	et	=	representant för -kret
	6t	//-	stret	et	-	
	2n		vret	en	ar	
	6t		set	et	=	
	6t		jet(-)set	et	=	
	6t		epi_tet	et	=	
homC	3n		(societet) ~etet	en	er	
	6t	//-	generalitet	et	-	
	6t	//-	amiralitet	et	-	
	6t		uni_versitet	et	=	
	3n		per_versitet	en	er	
	6t		skaft	et	=	
homC	3n		(kraft) ~raft	en	er	
	3n	//-	a+taft	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+taft	et	-	
	3t		1gift	et	er	toxiskt ämne
	3n		_2gift	en	er	i sms. till verbet ge
	6t		skift	et	=	
	2n		a+lift	en	ar	
	3n		b+lift	en	er	[biform]
	6t		stift	et	=	
	6t		loft	et	=	
	6t		1stoft	et	=	fint pulver, damm; jord, mull; (död persons) kropp
	3t		2stoft	et	er	om färgämnen
	3n		a+lärft	en	er	
	3t		b+lärft	et	er	
	3n	//-	a+juft	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+juft	et	-	
	6t	//-	förnuft	et	-	
	6t		lyft	et	=	
	6t		snyft	et	=	
	6t		geschäft	et	=	
	2n		käft	en	ar	
	3n		spot_light	en	er	
	6t		sky_light	et	=	
	2n		bit	en	ar	
	2n		a+gambit	en	ar	
	3n		b+gambit	en	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6n	/(=)	1facit	en, (=)	=	häfte el. lista med svar på räkneuppgifter o.d.
	6t	/=	2facit	=	=	svar på räkneuppgift
	6t	/(=)	de_ficit	=, et	=	
	6t		plebiscit	et	=	
	3n		1kredit	en	er	lån
	t	/-/-	2kredit	-	-	oböjl.; tillgodohavandesida
	3n		a+sulfit	en	er	
	6t		b+sulfit	et	=	
homC	3n		(meningit) ~git	en	er	
	sn		a+hit	en	s	
	2n	/G/G	b+hit	hitten	hittar	[biform]
	2n		skit	en	ar	
homC	3n		(en_cefalit) ~alit	en	er	
homC	3n		(pyelit) ~elit	en	er	
homC	3n		(kosmo_polit) ~olit	en	er	
	6t	//-	1plit	et	-	det att plita
	2n		2plit	en	ar	<åld.> huggvärja
	6t	//-	1split	et	-	oenighet, tvedräkt
	3n	//-	2split	en	-	delning
	6t	//-	slit	et	-	
homC	3n		(eremit) ~mit	en	er	
	6t	//-	1nit	et	-	intresse o. iver
	2n		2nit	en	ar	bult för hopfästning
	2n		a+3nit	en	ar	lott utan vinst
	3n		b+3nit	en	er	lott utan vinst
homC	3n		(granit) ~anit	en	er	
homC	3n		(adenit) ~enit	en	er	
homC	3n		(ammonit) ~onit	en	er	
	2n		cockpit	en	ar	
	2n		pulpit	en	ar	
homC	3n		(samarit) ~arit	en	er	
homC	3n		(siderit) ~erit	en	er	
homC	3n		(meteorit) ~orit	en	er	
homC	3n		(sprit) ~prit	en	er	
	3n		a+nitrit	en	er	
	6t		b+nitrit	et	=	
	2n		strit	en	ar	
homC	3n		(pleurit) ~urit	en	er	
	6t		rekvisit	et	=	
homC	3n		(stomatit) ~atit	en	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	3n //-		(aptit) ~ptit	en	-	
	6t /-		af_fidavit	-	=	
homC	3n		(gingivit) ~ivit	en	er	
homC	3n		(sajt) ~ajt	en	er	
	6t //-		hojt	et	-	
	2n		vojt	en	ar	
homC	3n		(andakt) ~dakt	en	er	
	6t		1schakt	et	=	gruvhål; hisstrumma
	3n		a+2schakt	en	er	(jord)skärning
	6t		b+2schakt	et	=	(jord)skärning
	6t		kon_trakt	et	=	
	3n		1abs_trakt	en	er	trälist o.d. i orgel
	3t		2abs_trakt	et	er	abstrakt substantiv
	6t		ex_trakt	et	=	
	6t //-		förakt	et	-	
homC	3n		(gedackt) ~ckt	en	er	
	3n		de_fekt	en	er	
	3n		pre_fekt	en	er	
	3n		ef_fekt	en	er	
	3n //-		kon_fekt	en	-	
	3t		per_fekt	et	er	cf. perfektum
	6t		ob_jekt	et	=	representant för -jekt
	3n		dia_lekt	en	er	
	6t		intel_lekt	et	=	
	3n		kol_lekt	en	er	
	3n		socio_lekt	en	er	
	2n		knekt	en	ar	
	3n		a_spekt	en	er	
	3n //-		re_spekt	en	-	
	6t		pro_spekt	et	=	
	3n		1dikt	en	er	poesi
	6t		e_2dikt	et	=	kungörelse
	6t		inter_2dikt	et	=	avstängning från gudstjänst
	6t		skikt	et	=	
	6t		de_likt	et	=	
	3n		re_likt	en	er	
	3n //-		a+nikt	en	-	
	6t //-		b+nikt	et	-	
	6t		di_strikt	et	=	
	3n //(-)		1sikt	en	(er)	möjlighet att se; synvidd; tidsfrist
	2n		2sikt	en	ar	redskap; siktat mjöl

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		svikt	en	ar	
homC	3n		(punkt) ~nkt	en	er	
homC	3n		(dukt) ~dukt	en	er	
homC	3n		(lukt) ~lukt	en	er	
homC	3n		(flykt) ~ykt	en	er	
	6t //-		jäkt	et	-	
	2n		fläkt	en	ar	
	2n		alt	en	ar	
	6t //-		dalt	et	-	
	2n		galt	en	ar	
	6t		hjalt	et	=	
	3n //-		a+malt	en	-	
	6t //-		b+malt	et	-	
	2n		palt	en	ar	
	6t //-		skralt	et	-	
	3t		salt	et	er	
homC	3n		(an_stalt) ~talt	en	er	
	2n		filt	en	ar	
	2n		kilt	en	ar	
	6t //-		vilt	et	-	
	6t //-		allt	et	-	
	6t		a+holt	et	=	cf. 1hult; trästycke, stång
	2n		b+holt	en	ar	[biform] cf. 1hult; trästycke, stång
	6t //-		jolt	et	-	
	2n		kolt	en	ar	
	2n		a+smolt	en	ar	
	6t		b+smolt	et	=	
	6n		1volt	en	=	enhet för elektrisk spänning
	3n		2volt	en	er	hopp med helomvändning av kroppen
	2n		bult	en	ar	
	6t		a+1hult	et	=	cf. holt; trästycke, stång
	2n		b+1hult	en	ar	[biform] cf. holt
	6t		2hult	et	=	skogsdunge
	3n		1kult	en	er	gudstjänst; dyrkan
	2n		2kult	en	ar	<prov.> handtag
	2n		skult	en	ar	
	6t		tumult	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	3n		(kata_pult) ~pult	en	er	
	2n		skylt	en	ar	
	6t		fält	et	=	
	6t	//-	kält	et	-	
	6t		tält	et	=	
	2n		vält	en	ar	
	6t		amt	et	=	
	2n		glimt	en	ar	
	6t		tran_sumt	et	=	
	2n		skymt	en	ar	
	6t	//-	grymt	et	-	
	3n	//-	a+1skrymt	en	-	cf. skrömt; <prov.> trolltyg; spökeri
	6t	//-	b+1skrymt	et	-	cf. skrömt; <prov.> trolltyg; spökeri
	6t	//-	2skrymt	et	-	hyckleri, skenhelighet
homC	6t		(flämt) ~ämt	et	=	
	3n	//-	a+skrömt	en	-	cf. 1skrymt; <prov.> trolltyg; spökeri
	6t	//-	b+skrömt	et	-	cf. 1skrymt; <prov.> trolltyg; spökeri
	2n		1fjant	en	ar	fjantig person
	6t	//-	2fjant	et	-	fjantande
	2n		klant	en	ar	
	2n		slant	en	ar	
	6t		spant	et	=	
	3t		a+vant	et	er	
	6t		b+vant	et	=	
	6n		cent	en	=	
	6n		pro_cent	en	=	
	3n	//-	a+prins-regent	en	-	
	3n	//-	b+prins-regent	prinsen-regenten	-	
basC2	6t		(element) ~ment	et	=	
	6t		a+medikament	et	=	
	3t		b+medikament	et	er	[biform]
	6t	//-	a+cement	et	-	
	3n	//-	b+cement	en	-	[biform]
	6t		a+ex_krement	et	=	
	3t		b+ex_krement	et	er	[biform]
	3n		kon_sument	en	er	
	6t		patent	et	=	
	6t	//(-)	kon_vent	et	(=)	representant för -vent

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		a+klint	en	ar	
	2n		blå_a+klint	en	ar	
	3n		b+klint	en	er	[biform]
	n //-		vädd_klint	en	-	
	n //-		röd_klint	en	-	
	2n		plint	en	ar	
	6n		pint	en	=	
homC	3n		(korint) ~orint	en	er	
	2n		sprint	en	ar	
	t /-/-		ont	-	-	
	2n		a+kont	en	ar	
	3n		b+kont	en	er	
homC	3n		(dront) ~ront	en	er	
	2n		bunt	en	ar	
	2n		funt	en	ar	
	2n		shunt	en	ar	
	2n		glunt	en	ar	
	2n		1strunt	en	ar	obetydlig person; årsskott av tall el. gran
	3n //-		a+2strunt	en	-	skräp, småsaker
	6t //-		b+2strunt	et	-	skräp, småsaker
	3n //-		a+dynt	en	-	
	6t //-		b+dynt	et	-	
	6t		mynt	et	=	
	3n //-		peppar_mynt	en	-	cf. peppar-mint
	6t //-		1pynt	et	-	prydnader; grannlåt
	2n		2pynt	en	ar	spets på ankarfly m.m.
	2n		synt	en	ar	
	6t		pränt	et	=	
	2n		tönt	en	ar	
	2n		abbot	en	ar	
	2n		robot	n	ar	
	3n //UG		1fot	en	fötter	kroppsdel
	3n //UG		sten_a+1fot	en	-fötter	grund på byggnad
	3n //UG		ko_a+1fot	en	-fötter	kroppsdel av ko; bräckjärn
	2n		sten_b+1fot	en	-fotar	[biform] grund på byggnad
	2n		ko_b+1fot	en	-fotar	[biform] bräckjärn
	6n		2fot	en	=	längdmått (ca 30 cm)
	2n		a+maggot	en	ar	
	sn		b+maggot	en	s	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		1hot	et	=	som i <i>miljöhot</i>
	sn	//-	2hot	en	-	stil inom jazzmusiken
	6t		snap_shot	et	=	
homC	3n		(radiot) ~iot	en	er	
	6t		skot	et	=	
	2n		a+maskot	en	ar	
	3n		b+maskot	en	er	
homC	3n		(ozelot) ~elot	en	er	
	6t		1klot	et	=	föremål av rund form
	3n	//-	2klot	en	-	tyg
	6t		mot	et	=	
	3n	//U	leda_mot	en	-möter	
	3t		a+bon_mot	et	er	
	6t		b+bon_mot	et	=	
	3n		1not	en	er	i sammanhang som <i>fotnot, skarp not, halvnot</i>
	2n		2not	en	ar	rörligt fiskredskap
	2n		3not	en	ar	cf. 1nåt; rädda, fals
	2n		1knot	en	ar	fisk
	6t	//-	2knot	et	-	klagan
	3n	//-	3knot	en	-	krossad sten
	3n	//UG	rot	en	rötter	
	6t	//-	1skrot	et	-	<i>(av) samma skrot och korn</i>
	6t	//-	metall_1skrot	et	-	
	6t	//-	järn_1skrot	et	-	
	2n		2skrot	en	ar	skrotupplag
	2n		bil_2skrot	en	ar	
	6t	//-	1sot	et	-	finfördelat kol bildat vid ofullständig förbränning; växtsjukdom
	3n		far_2sot	en	er	representant för -sot i bet. sjukdom
	3n	//-	a+kreosot	en	-	
	6t	//-	b+kreosot	et	-	
homC	3n		(pivot) ~vot	en	er	
	3n	//-	a+1ac_cept	en	-	accepterande av växel
	6t	//-	b+1ac_cept	et	-	accepterande av växel
	3n		2ac_cept	en	er	accepterad växel
	6t		re_cept	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		a+1kon_cept	et	=	utkast, kladd; manuskript till muntlig framställning
	3t		b+1kon_cept	et	er	[biform] utkast, kladd; manuskript till muntlig framställning
	6t		2kon_cept	et	=	idé, begrepp
	6t		skript	et	=	
	sn		go-cart	en	s	[biform] cf. gokart
	2n		a+kart	en	ar	
	6n		b+kart	en	=	
	3n		go_kart	en	er	cf. go-cart
	2n		1kvart	en	ar	rum, logi; lokal el. tillhåll för narkomaner
	3n		2kvart	en	er	fjärdedel; bokformat; intervall mellan toner
	6n		3kvart	en	=	tidsmätt efter grundtal
	2n		robbert	en	ar	
homC	2n		(standert) ~dert	en	ar	
	2n		koffert	en	ar	
	2n		buffert	en	ar	
	2n		loggert	en	ar	
homC	2n		(stickert) ~kert	en	ar	
	2n		kypert	en	ar	
homC	3n		(konsert) ~sert	en	er	
	2n		kulvert	en	ar	
	6t		kuvert	et	=	
homC	2n		(dävert) ~ävert	en	ar	
	2n		sweat_shirt	en	ar	
	3n		1ort	en	er	plats, ställe; gruvgång
	2n		2ort	en	ar	<prov.> id
	6n		a+3ort	en	=	ä. vikt
	6t		b+3ort	et	=	ä. vikt
	6t		fort	et	=	
	2n		hjort	en	ar	
	6t		kort	et	=	
	2n		lort	en	ar	
	6t //-		knort	et	-	
	2n		1port	en	ar	dörr, infart
	2n		car_1port	en	ar	takskydd för bil

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3n		im_2port	en	er	införsel; representant för -2port
	6t		jurt	et	=	
homC	2n		(fjärt) ~järt	en	ar	
	2n		snärt	en	ar	
	6t		skört	et	=	
	2n		mört	en	ar	
	6t		bast	et	=	
	2n		gast	en	ar	
homC	3n		(entusiast) ~iast	en	er	
	3n		1kast	en	er	indisk ståndsclass; stillåda; drivbänk; stapel av ved
	6t		2kast	et	=	slungande; antal av fyra
homC	3n		(plast) ~last	en	er	
homC	3n		(damast) ~mast	en	er	
	2n		knast	en	ar	
	2n		trast	en	ar	
	2n		kvast	en	ar	
	2n		best	en	ar	
	6t		mani_fest	et	=	
	2n		tingest	en	ar	
homC	3n		(pest) ~pest	en	er	
homC	3n		(rest) ~rest	en	er	
	3n		a+1test	en	er	<prov.>
	6t		b+1test	et	=	<prov.>
	2n		2test	en	ar	oordnad tofs el. stripa av hår
homC	2n		(hingst) ~ingst	en	ar	
	2n		gist	en	ar	
	2n		kpist	en	ar	
	2n		a+rist	en	ar	
	3n		b+rist	en	er	
	6n		a+as_sist	en	=	
	sn		b+as_sist	en	s	
homC	3n		(batist) ~tist	en	er	
	3n		hem_a+vist	en	er	
	6t		hem_b+vist	et	=	
	2n		kvist	en	ar	
	2n		tejst	en	ar	
homC	3n		(vulst) ~lst	en	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
homC	3n		(vinst) ~nst	en	er	
	2n		ost	en	ar	
	3n		1kost	en	er	mat; i sms. fortskaffningsmedel
	2n		fru_2kost	en	ar	morgonmål
	2n		rost	en	ar	
	2n		prost	en	ar	
	6n		verst	en	=	
	3n	//-	1borst	en	-	samling styva hår; yta vinkelrät; ändträ
	6t		2borst	et	=	styvt hår på el. från djur el. växt
	2n		horst	en	ar	
	2n		vurst	en	ar	
	2n		pust	en	ar	
	2n		häst	en	ar	
	6t		näst	et	=	
	2n		väst	en	ar	
	2n		höst	en	ar	
	3n		1röst	en	er	stämma; ställnings- tagande; valsedel
	6t		2röst	et	=	cf. röste; takresning; övre trekantig del av gavel m.m.
	6t		bröst	et	=	
homC	3n		(rabatt) ~batt	en	er	
	6t		gatt	et	=	
	2n		hatt	en	ar	
	2n		pjatt	en	ar	
homC	3n		(katt) ~katt	en	er	
	2n		klatt	en	ar	
	2n		platt	en	ar	
	2n		slatt	en	ar	
homC	3n		(kasematt) ~matt	en	er	
	3n	//U	natt	en	nätter	
	2n		fnatt	en	ar	
	2n		patt	en	ar	
	2n		ratt	en	ar	
homC	6t		(kratt) ~kratt	et	=	
	6t		spratt	et	=	
	2n		tratt	en	ar	
	6n		watt	en	=	
	6t		bett	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	3t		fett	et	er	
	6t		skelett	et	=	
	6t		kabinett	et	=	
	6t		1spett	et	=	järnstång att bryta med; ten
	2n		2spett	en	ar	fågel
	6t		lasarett	et	=	
	2n		frett	en	ar	
	6t	//-	vett	et	-	
	6t		på_hitt	et	=	
	6t	//-	kitt	et	-	
	6t		1snitt	et	=	skärning; skåra; genomskränning; medeltal; prägel
	2n		2snitt	en	ar	liten, finare smörgås
	2n		pitt	en	ar	
homC	3n		(skritt) ~ritt	en	er	
	2n		titt	en	ar	
	2n		hunds_fott	en	ar	
	3t		gott	et	er	
	6t		örn_gott	et	=	
	3n	//-	1kott	en	-	koll. kottar; människor
	2n		igel_2kott	en	ar	djur
	2n		myr_2kott	en	ar	djur
	6t		skott	et	=	
	6t	//-	flott	et	-	
	6t	//-	klott	et	-	
	6t		slott	et	=	
	6n		a+mott	en	=	
	6t		b+mott	et	=	
	6n		a+knott	en	=	
	6t		b+knott	et	=	
	2n		slicke_pott	en	ar	
	6t	//-	1spott	et	-	
	3n	//-	buk_ a +1spott	en	-	
	6t	//-	buk_ b +2spott	et	-	
	6t		brott	et	=	
	2n		skrott	en	ar	
	2n		tott	en	ar	
homC	3n		(gavott) ~vott	en	er	
	2n		futt	en	ar	
	2n		hutt	en	ar	
	2n		tå_fjutt	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		skutt	et	=	
	2n		glutt	en	ar	
	2n		plutt	en	ar	
	2n		smutt	en	ar	
	2n		snutt	en	ar	
	2n		putt	en	ar	
	t /-/-		1skrutt	-	-	oböjl.; skräp; <i>ett skrutt</i>
	2n		2skrutt	en	ar	skröplig gubbe; odugling; kärnhus
	2n		prutt	en	ar	
	2n		gubb_strutt	en	ar	
	2n		tutt	en	ar	
	6t		kytt	et	=	
	2n		skytt	en	ar	
	2n		flytt	en	ar	
	2n		flått	en	ar	
	6t		mått	et	=	
	2n		klätt	en	ar	
	2n		plätt	en	ar	
	2n		1sprätt	en	ar	snobb; fart; kläm
	6t //-		2sprätt	et	-	sprättande
	6t		porträtt	et	=	
	6t		sätt	et	=	
homC	2n		(tvätt) ~vätt	en	ar	
	6t //-		kött	et	-	
	6t		at_tribut	et	=	
	2n		upper_cut	en	ar	
homC	3n		(farmaceut) ~eut	en	er	
homC	6t		(gjut) ~jut	et	=	
	2n		kut	en	ar	
	6t		skut	et	=	
	2n		1lut	en	ar	lösning av alkalier el. salter
	6t		2lut	et	=	lutande ställning; sluttning
	2n		klut	en	ar	
	6t		kon_volut	et	=	
	6t		1slut	et	=	<i>till slut</i> till sist m. m.
	2n		2slut	en	ar	tvärjörn i murankare
	6t		beslut	et	=	
	2n		mammut	en	ar	
	2n		knut	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		snut	en	ar	
	2n		a+suput	en	ar	
	3n		b+suput	en	er	
	6t //-		krut	et	-	
homC	6t		(sprut) ~prut	et	=	
homC	2n		(strut) ~trut	en	ar	
	2n		1tut	en	ar	pip (på kanna); munstycke
	6t		2tut	et	=	till tuta (blåsa)
homC	6t		(in_stitut) ~itut	et	=	
	2n		stut	en	ar	
homC	3n		(text) ~ext	en	er	
	2n		blixt	en	ar	
	6t //-		flyt	et	-	
	6t		gemyt	et	=	
	6t //-		knyt	et	-	
	6t		gryt	et	=	
	6t //-		skryt	et	-	
	6t //-		åt	et	-	
	2n		båt	en	ar	
	2n		gåt	en	ar	
	2n		låt	en	ar	
	3n		grann_låt	en	er	
	2n		plåt	en	ar	
	2n		1nåt	en	ar	cf. 3not; ränna, fals
	2n		a+2nåt	en	ar	söm; fog
	6t		b+2nåt	et	=	söm; fog
	6t //-		påt	et	-	
	n //-		1gråt	en	-	
	n //-		spädbarns_1gråt	en	-	
	2n		smul_2gråt	en	ar	
	2n		a+1såt	en	ar	omgång av drevjakt
	3n		b+1såt	en	er	omgång av drevjakt
	2n		a+2såt	en	ar	fog, springa
	6t		b+2såt	et	=	fog, springa
	6t		upp_b+2såt	et	=	avsikt, föresats
	6t		för_b+2såt	et	=	ligga i försåt
	2n		tåt	en	ar	
	6t		nåt	et	=	
	3t		a+majestät	et	er	
	6t		b+majestät	et	=	
	3n		1göt	en	er	anhängare av göticismen

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	2n		2göt	en	ar	inv. i Götaland i äldre tid
	6t		3göt	et	=	cf. göte; gjutet metallblock
	2n		sköt	en	ar	
	2n		löt	en	ar	
	3n //G		1nöt	en	nötter	frukt
	6t		2nöt	et	=	nötkreatur; dumbom
	2n		bröt	en	ar	
	2n		gröt	en	ar	
	6t		spröt	et	=	
	2n		stöt	en	ar	
	5t		a+u	:et	:n	
	6t		b+u	:et	=	
	n //-		chevreau	n	-	
	5t		tabu	t	n	
	4n //-		bambu	n	-	
	6n		ecu	n	=	
	2n		kucku	n	ar	
	5t //-		kuckeliku	et	-	
	5t //-		nu	et	-	
	3n		a+petit-chou	n	er	
	sn		b+petit-chou	n	petits-choux	[biform]
	4n //-		clou	n	-	
	2n		fru	n	ar	
	4n		jungfru	n	r	
	4n		hustru	n	r	
	3n		a+känguru	n	er	[biform]
	4n		b+känguru	n	r	
homC	4n //-		(sisu) ~su	n	-	
	5t		impromptu	t	n	
homC	4n		(bastu) ~stu	n	r	
	5t		a+v	:et	:n	
	6t		b+v	:et	=	
	6t		hav	et	=	
	6t //-		skav	et	-	
	2n		lav	en	ar	
	2n		1slav	en	ar	träsl
	3n		2slav	en	er	person som tillhör folk med slaviskt språk
	6t		nav	et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	n //-		val_rav	en	-	
	n //-		drav	en	-	
	2n		grav	en	ar	
	6t		krav	et	=	
	6t //-		1trav	et	-	travtävling
	n //-		2trav	en	-	växt
	n //-		a+3trav	en	-	rida i trav; hjälpa ngn på traven
	6t //-		b+3trav	et	-	rida i trav; hjälpa ngn på traven
	3n		arki_trav	en	er	
	n //-		sav	en	-	
	3n		oktav	en	er	
	2n		1stav	en	ar	käpp o.d.
	3n //U		2stav	en	stäver	trästycke i laggkärls sida
	3n		pre_stav	en	er	
	2n		lev	en	ar	
	3n		elev	en	er	
	2n		a+klev	en	ar	
	6t		b+klev	et	=	
	2n		slev	en	ar	
	6t		under_slev	et	=	
	6t		1rev	et	=	sand- o. klippgrund, bank, revel; stycke segel; främre ryggparti av slaktat nötkreatur
	2n		2rev	en	ar	lina för fiske med krok
	6t		brev	et	=	
	6t		drev	et	=	
	6t		skrev	et	=	
	2n		vev	en	ar	
basC	3n		(oliv) ~iv	en	er	
	6t		re_cdiv	et	=	
	2n		giv	en	ar	
homC	6t		(arkiv) ~kiv	et	=	
	6t		liv	et	=	
	6t		kliv	et	=	
	2n		kniv	en	ar	
	6t //-		riv	et	-	
	2n		1driv	en	ar	kugghjul m.m.
	6t //-		2driv	et	-	fart, flyt o.d.

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		tids_fördriv	et	=	
homC	6t		(massiv) ~ssiv	et	=	
	6t		sedativ	et	=	
homC	6t		(negativ) ~gativ	et	=	
homC	6t		(palliativ) ~iativ	et	=	
	6t		sickativ	et	=	
	6t		pre_dikativ	et	=	
	3n		in_dikativ	en	er	
	3t		a+re_lativ	et	er	relativt pronomen el. adverb
	6t		b+re_lativ	et	=	relativt pronomen el. adverb
	3t		a+ap_pellativ	et	er	
	6t		b+ap_pellativ	et	=	
	6t		regulativ	et	=	
	6t		alternativ	et	=	
	3t		a+in_koativ	et	er	
	6t		b+in_koativ	et	=	
	3n		1im_perativ	en	er	<språkv.> uppmaningsform
	6t		2im_perativ	et	=	<filos.> handlingsnorm i form av bud
	6t		ko_operativ	et	=	
	6t		pejorativ	et	=	
	3t		a+kausativ	et	er	
	6t		b+kausativ	et	=	
	6t		re_citativ	et	=	
	6t		re_presentativ	et	=	
	6t		stativ	et	=	
	6t		pre_servativ	et	=	
homC	6t		(fixativ) ~xativ	et	=	
homC	6t		(ditiv) ~ditiv	et	=	
	6t		vomitiv	et	=	
homC	3n		(genitiv) ~nitiv	en	er	
	6t		1positiv	et	=	positiv bild; [betonad slutstavelse:] bärbar mekanisk orgel
	3n		2positiv	en	er	<språkv.> grundform i fråga om komparation
	6t		ob_ektiv	et	=	representant för -ektiv

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		1kol_lektiv	et	=	sammanhållen grupp, samfällighet
	3t		2kol_lektiv	et	er	<språkv.> kollektivt substantiv
	6t		per_spektiv	et	=	
	6t		di_rektiv	et	=	representant för -rektiv
	6t		in_ektiv	et	=	
homC	6t		(sub_stantiv) ~ntiv	et	=	
	6t		motiv	et	=	representant för (-)motiv
	3t		a+di_minutiv	et	er	
	6t		b+di_minutiv	et	=	
	3t		a+re_flexiv	et	er	
	6t		b+re_flexiv	et	=	
	3n		alv	en	er	
	3n		höger_half	en	er	
	2n		kalv	en	ar	
	n //		box_kalv	en	-	
	6t		skalv	et	=	
	6t		valv	et	=	
	6t		golv	et	=	
	2n		kolv	en	ar	
	6t		solv	et	=	
	2n		var_ulv	en	ar	
	2n		älv	en	ar	
	6t //-		själv	et	-	
	2n		bov	en	ar	
	2n		1hov	en	ar	del av fot hos hästdjur m.fl.
	6t		2hov	et	=	furstlig persons hushåll o. uppvaktning
	6t		be_2hov	et	=	
	6t //-		upp_2hov	et	-	
	3n		alkov	en	er	
	6t		skov	et	=	
	2n		1lov	en	ar	vändning upp mot vinden; <bildl.> sväng
	2n		hand_1lov	en	ar	cf. hand-love
	6t		2lov	et	=	ledighet, tillåtelse
	6t //-		3lov	et	-	beröm, pris
	6t		klov	et	=	
	2n		spov	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		rov	et	=	
	6t		skrov	et	=	
	6t		1prov	et	=	provning, test
	3t		a+2prov	et	er	i sms som <i>blodprov...</i>
	6t		b+2prov	et	=	i sms som <i>blodprov...</i>
	6t		1arv	et	=	<i>faders arv</i>
	n //-		2arv	en	-	cf. arve; växt
	6t		garv	et	=	
	2n		harv	en	ar	
	2n		skarv	en	ar	
	3n		1larv	en	er	insekt m.m. i tidigt utvecklingsstadium
	6t //-		2larv	et	-	dumt prat
	2n		3larv	en	ar	cf. larver; liten pojke
	6t //-		slarv	et	-	
	n //-		narv	en	-	
	2n		sparv	en	ar	
	2n		sarv	en	ar	
	6t		varv	et	=	
	2n		svarv	en	ar	
homC	3n		(nerv) ~erv	en	er	
	6t		orv	et	=	
homC	2n		(skorv) ~korv	en	ar	
	n //-		torv	en	-	
	6t //-		fördärv	et	-	
	2n		järv	en	ar	
	2n		1skärv	en	ar	liten slant; ringa bidrag; stycken av sten el. krossat glas
	6t		2skärv	et	=	<prov.> område täckt av stenstycken
	n //-		horn_särv	en	-	
	6t		värv	et	=	
homC	2n		(huv) ~uv	en	ar	
	2n		tjyv	en	ar	cf. tjuv
	2n		håv	en	ar	
	6t		jäv	et	=	
	2n		räv	en	ar	
	n //-		säv	en	-	
	2n		1stäv	en	ar	kölens förlängning i för el. akter
	6t		2stäv	et	=	ordstäv
	2n		väv	en	ar	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		löv	et	=	
	2n		klöv	en	ar	
	2n		röv	en	ar	
	6t //-		stöv	et	-	
	5t		a+w	:et	:n	
	6t		b+w	:et	=	
homC	3n		(squaw) ~aw	n	er	
	n //-		basedow	en	-	
	3n		show	en	er	
	3n		bungalow	en	er	
	6t		x	:et	=	
	6t		ax	et	=	
	2n		1fax	en	ar	apparat som sänder och tar emot text och bilder
	6t		2fax	et	=	faxmeddelande
	2n		lurifax	en	ar	
	2n		lax	en	ar	
	3n		galax	en	er	
	n //-		1flax	en	-	tur
	6t //-		2flax	et	-	flaxande
	3n //-		par_allax	en	-	
	3n //-		pro_fylax	en	-	
	2n		1max	en	ar	maximerad insats
	t /-/-		2max	-	-	ett max; maximum
	2n		klimax	en	ar	
	6t		krax	et	=	
	n //-		borax	en	-	
	2n		sax	en	ar	
	2n		tax	en	ar	
	3n		syn_tax	en	er	representant för -tax
	3t		vax	et	er	
	6t		ex	et	=	
	6t		in_dex	et	=	
	2n		kodex	en	ar	
	6t		kex	et	=	cf. kax
	n //-		1telex	en	-	system för kommunikation med teleprinter
	6t		2telex	et	=	telexmeddelande
	3n		re_flex	en	er	representant för -flex
	2n		ilex	en	ar	
	6t		sim_plex	et	=	representant för -plex

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	6t		an_nex	et	=	
	6t		spex	et	=	
	6t	//-	sex	et	-	
	3n		a+latex	en	er	
	6t		b+latex	et	=	
	n	//-	tele_tex	en	-	
	6t		ap_pendix	et	=	
	6t		pre_fix	et	=	representant för -fix
	2n		kix	en	ar	
	6t		a+lix	et	=	
	6n		b+lix	en	=	[biform]
	2n		a+mix	en	ar	
	3n		b+mix	en	er	
	2n		knix	en	ar	
	n	//-	mastix	en	-	
	3n		sfinx	en	er	
	2n		syrix	en	ar	
	2n		box	en	ar	
	2n		cox	en	ar	
	3n		para_dox	en	er	
	6t	//-	jox	et	-	
	n	//-	flox	en	-	
	2n		fux	en	ar	
	6t		krux	et	=	
	n	//-	lyx	en	-	
	2n		a+onyx	en	ar	
	3n		b+onyx	en	er	
	6t		1käx	et	=	[biform] cf. kex; torr kaka av ojäst deg
	6t		hund_1käx	et	=	[biform] cf. hundkex; hundbröd
	6t		2käx	et	=	dubbelveck av bukhinnan, tarmkäx
	6t	//-	3käx	et	-	kält; gnat
	2n		hund_4käx	en	ar	växt
basC	3n		(hobby) ~y	n	er	
	5t		a+y	:et	:n	
	6t		b+y	:et	=	
	3n		essay	(e)n	er	[biform] cf. essä
	2n		by	n	ar	
	2n		a+baby	n	ar	
	3n		b+baby	n	er	
homC	3n		(lobby) ~bby	n	er	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	5t		derby	t	n	
	sn		lady	n	ladies	
	2n		a +toddy	n	ar	
	2n		b +toddy	n	ar	
	4n //-		hy	n	-	
	2n		sky	n	ar	
	5t //-		ly	et	-	
	5t //-		bly	et	-	
	5t		fly	et	n	
	5t		rally	t	n	
	3n		a +par_apy	n	er	
	5t		b +par_apy	et	n	
	5t		sly	et	n	
	5t		ny	et	n	
homC	3n		(meny) ~eny	n	er	
	5t //-		gny	et	-	
	sn //-		a +mahogny	n	-	
	st //-		b +mahogny	t	-	[biform]
	sn		old_boy	en	s	
	3n		cow_boy	en	er	
	2n		play_boy	en	ar	
	5t //-		bry	et	-	
	5t //-		gry	et	-	
	5t		pentry	t	n	
	5t /(=)		city	=, t	n	
	3n		a +royalty	n	er	
	sn		b +royalty	n	ies	
	5t		party	n	n	
homC	3n		(vy) ~vy	n	er	
	5t		a +z	:t	:n	
	6t		b +z	:t	=	
	3n		fez	en	er	
	n //-		slivovitz	en	-	
	n //-		chintz	en	-	
	6n /-		hertz	-	=	
	2n		nertz	en	ar	cf. nerts
	3n		kibbutz	en	er	
	5t		a +1å	:et	:n	bokstav
	6t		b +1å	:et	=	bokstav
	2n		2å	n	ar	<i>många bäckar små gör en stor å</i>
homC	3n		(bandå) ~då	n	er	
	2n		behå	n	ar	cf. bh

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	5t //-		sjå	et	-	
	4n //-		kalikå	n	-	
	3n		trikå	n	er	
	3n		tablå	n	er	
	5t //-		hallå	et	-	
	2n		1slå	n	ar	smalt trästycke till förstärkning el. till förbindning av delar
	4n		2slå	n	r	ormslå
homC	3n		(plymå) ~må	n	er	
	3n		pannå	n	er	
	3n		depå	n	er	
	3n		propå	n	er	
	5t		a+apropå	t	n	
	3t		b+apropå	t	er	
	4n		1rå	n	r	rundhult tvärs över mast
	5t		a+2rå	et	n	mytiskt väsen; rådjur, särsk. råget
	4n		b+2rå	n	r	mytiskt väsen; rådjur, särsk. råget
	4n		a+3rå	n	r	gränsmärke
	4t		b+3rå	et	r	gränsmärke
	4n		balders_ a+1brå	n	r	växt
	5t		balders_ b+1brå	et	n	växt
	5t //-		på_2brå	et	-	<i>ha gott påbrå</i> ha gott att brås på
	5t		skrå	et	n	
	3n		bigarrå	n	er	
	4n //-		å_trå	n	-	
	5t		strå	et	n	
	4n		vrå	n	r	
	2n		1byrå	n	ar	möbel
	3n		2byrå	n	er	avdelning av ämbetsverk m.m.
	2n		så	n	ar	
	3n		berså	n	er	
	4n		tå	n	r	
	3n		platå	n	er	
	3n		paletå	n	er	
homC	3n		(nivå) ~vå	n	er	
	5t		a+ä	:et	:n	
	6t		b+ä	:et	=	

Cluster	Infl. type	Sub-type	Lexical base	Def. sing.	Indef. plur.	Comment
	5t		fä	et	n	
	5t		mähä	et	n	
	3t		palä	et	er	
	3t		relä	et	er	
	5t		förklä	t	n	
	5t		knä	et	n	
	3n		port_monnä	n	er	
	5t		trä	et	n	
	3n		essä	n	er	
	5t		a+1ö	:et	:n	bokstav
	6t		b+1ö	:et	=	bokstav
	2n		2ö	n	ar	land i sjö el. hav
	5t //-		hö	et	-	
	3n		miljö	n	er	
	2n		sjö	n	ar	
	3n		kö	n	er	
	4n		mö	n	r	
	4n //-		snö	n	-	
	5t		spö	et	n	
	5t		rö	et	n	
	5t		1frö	et	n	fågelfrö; slyngel
	3t		2frö	et	er	om frösorter
	5t //-		strö	et	-	
	4n //-		a+tö	n	-	
	5t		b+tö	et	-	
	3n		nevö	n	er	

Part V.

Data Mining of the
Inflectional-Morphological System
of the Swedish Verb

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"The inflectional morphology of the Swedish verb
with respect to reverse order:
analogy, pattern verbs and their key forms"
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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. Similar Swedish verbs, however, 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. In this paper, this problem is dealt with from a descriptive, synchronic and graphemic 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 Indo-European 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 heuristic rules. Normally, they are based on similarity, type construction and assumption of analogy, e.g.: *sända* has a similar graphemic 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 their infinitives 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 the prefixed verbs of *tända* follow the conjugation of *tända*” and “all the 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 morphology 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 graphemically 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, they 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 (principal parts) 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

3.1 The intuitive analogy rules mentioned in the introduction are induced by similarities between infinitives when compared in reverse order.

3.2 All the prefixed verbs of a basic verb are automatically listed at the same place in a verb catalog in reverse order. This is useful as the prefixed verbs mostly follow the same conjugation as the corresponding basic verb.

3.3 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.

3.4 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 phonotactic reasons: a verb such as *samla* 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* (even *-ss*, such as in *slåss*, *lyss*) 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* 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 analogy 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: 83-99 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 lexemes 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.

Prefixed 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 basic verb is determined by differences in meaning (such as *sluta*, see introduction), its prefixed verbs 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* (even *ss*, such as in *slåss*, *lyss*) 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 'ålderdomligt' (*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.

5.3.1 All the 2nd and 4th conjugation verbs are sorted in reverse order. Thus, verb groups with the same graphemic ending arise automatically.

Example: *bända, hända, lända, sända, tända, vända* constitute the group *-ända*.

5.3.2 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*.

5.3.3 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 (linguistically) prefixed verb 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 prefixed 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 prefixed verb to *lägga* or to *slägga*? The first alternative is correct. Does *påta* belong to *ta* (4th conjugation)? Yes, but there is also a basic 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 prefixed verbs (e.g. *anlända*).” This would have the following disadvantage:

I would be obliged to present complete lists of prefixed verbs, which is a very difficult task. Even SAOL 1998 does not record all the prefixed 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 prefixed verbs as far as possible. I must give up this principle only in the case of the prefixed verbs 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 prefixed verbs, 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 prefixed verbs, 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 which new verbs are assigned to. 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 prefixed verbs 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 aim at 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 basic verb *binda* and its prefixed verbs. 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 only contain 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 rederigörelse
reda	redde	rett	göra i ordning
breda	bredde	brett	
freda	fredade	fredat	
sveda	svedde	svett	

<u>idas</u>		<u>iddes</u>		<u>itts</u>	
lida		<u>led</u>		<u>ludit</u>	
smida		<u>smidde</u>		<u>smitt</u>	
gnida		<u>gned</u>		<u>gnidit</u>	
rida		<u>red</u>		<u>ridit</u>	
sprida	(<u>spridde</u>)	<u>spred</u>	<u>spritt</u> ,	<u>spridit</u>	
bestrida		bestred	bestritt,	bestridit	
kvida		<u>kved</u>		<u>kvidit</u>	
svida		svidade		svidat	klä
svida		<u>sved</u>		<u>svidit</u>	göra ont
binda		<u>band</u>		<u>bundit</u>	
bända		<u>bände</u>		<u>bänt</u>	
hända		<u>hände</u>		<u>hänt</u>	
lända		<u>lände</u>		<u>länt</u>	
blända		bländade		bländat	
fullända		fulländade		fulländat	
sända		<u>sände</u>		<u>sänt</u>	
tända		<u>tände</u>		<u>tänt</u>	
vända		<u>vände</u>		<u>vänt</u>	
<u>varda</u>	varder	<u>vart</u>	(ptcp. vorden) --		
(tordas)	--	--	(tordats)	<i>i första hand: töras</i>	
<u>bjuda</u>		<u>bjöd</u>		<u>bjudit</u>	
<u>ljuda</u>		ljudade		ljudat	uttala ljud för ljud
ljuda		<u>ljöd</u>		<u>ljudit</u>	ge ljud ifrån sig, höras
lyda		<u>löd</u> , lydde		<u>lytt</u>	
<u>tyda</u>		tydde		<u>tytt</u>	
låda		<u>lådde</u>		<u>lått</u>	
råda		<u>rådde</u>		<u>rått</u>	
(kläda)		<u>klädde</u>		<u>klätt</u>	<i>i första hand: klä</i>
späda		<u>spädde</u>		<u>spätt</u>	
<u>rädas</u>		<u>räddes</u>		<u>rätts</u>	
skräda		<u>skrädde</u>		<u>skrätt</u>	
träda		<u>trädde</u>		<u>trätt</u>	
<u>kväda</u>	(<u>kvädde</u>)	<u>kvad</u>		<u>kvädit</u>	
<u>öda</u>		<u>ödde</u>		<u>ött</u>	
föda		<u>födde</u>		<u>fött</u>	

göda		gödde	gött	
löda		lödde	lött	
flöda		flödade	flödat	
föröda		förödde	förött	
(stöda)		stödde	stött	<i>i första hand: stödja</i>
gnaga		gnagde	gnagt	
(draga)		drog	dragit	<i>i första hand: dra</i>
(taga)		tog	tagit	<i>i första hand: ta</i>
<u>staga</u>		stagade	stagat	
förstaga		förstagade	förstagat	
ligga	ligger	låg	legat	
pligga		pliggade	pliggat	
tigga		tiggde	tiggt	
hugga		högg	huggit	
bygga		byggde	byggat	
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, telefonera
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		sjöng	sjungit	
tynga		tyngde	tyngt	
dänga		dängde	dängt	
hänga		hängde	hängt	

länga		längde	längt	
mänga		mängde	mängt	
<u>tränga</u>		trängde	trängt	
<u>stränga</u>		strängade	strängat	
omstränga		omsträngade	omsträngat	
stänga		stängde	stängt	
svänga		svängde	svängt	
duga	(dugde)	<u>dög</u>	dugt	
ljuga		<u>ljög</u>	ljugit	
suga		<u>sög</u>	sugit	
blygas		blygdes	blygts	
flyga		<u>flög</u>	flugit	
smyga		<u>smög</u>	smugit	
<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>	bett	<i>i första hand: be</i>
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	velat	
sälja		sålde	sålt	
tälja		täljde	täljt	
välja		valde	valt	
dväljas	dvaldes, dvaljdes	dväljdes	dvalts, dvaljts	
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: svära</i>
besvärja	-svärjer	bes <u>svor</u>	bes <u>svurit</u>	
		(besvärjde)	(besvärjt)	
smörja	(smörjde)	smorde	(smörjt) smort	
spörja		sporde	sport	
sörja		sörjde	sörjt	
(säja)		sade	sagt	<i>i första hand: säga</i>
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		bevekta	bevekt	
förlika		förlikte	förlikt	
snika		snikte, snek	snikt, snikit	
skrika		skrek	skrikit	
vika		vek	vikt, vikit	
svika		svek	svikit	
slinka		slank	slunkit	
stinka		stank	--	
sjunka		sjönk	sjunkit	
skänka		skänkte	skänkt	
blänka		blänkte	blänkt	
<u>dränka</u>		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	
<u>märka</u>		märkte	märkt	
sluka	(slök)	slukade	slukat	
byka		bykte	bykt	
dyka		dök	dykt	
ryka	(rykte)	rök	rykt	sända ut rök
ryka		rök	rykt	börja slåss; gå förlorat
stryka		strök	strukit	
åka		åkte	åkt	
pjåka		pjåkade	pjåkat	
råka		råkade	råkat	

läka		läkte	läkt	
späka		späkte	späkt	
<u>bräka</u>		bräkte	bräkt	
kväka		kväkte	kväkt	
röka		rökte	rökt	
föröka		förökade	förökat	
söka		sökte	sökt	
gala	gal	gol	galt, galit	
mala	(maler) mal	malde	malt	
<u>tala</u>	talar (- lte)	talade	(talt) talat	
betala	-talar (- lte)	talade	betalt, betalat	
falla		föll	fallit	
befalla		befallde	befallt	
spilla		spillde	spillt	
fylla		fyllde	fyllt	
förgylla		förgyllde	förgyllt	
skylla		skyllde	skyllt	
hålla		höll	hållit	
hushålla		hushållade	hushållat	
fälla		fällde	fällt	
gälla		gällde	gällt	
hälla		hällde	hällt	
skälla		skällde	skällt	
smälla		smällde	smällt	slå med en smäll
smälla	small ,	smällde	smällt	ge knallande ljud
gnälla		gnällde	gnällt	
<u>drälla</u>		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>	ska (11)	skulle	skolat	komma att, böra
kyla		kylde	kylt	
<u>skyl</u>		skylade	skylat	sätta i skyl
skyl		skylde	skylt	hölja, dölja

<u>tåla</u>	tål	tålde	tålt	
stjåla	stjål	<u>stal</u>	<u>stulit</u>	
anmåla		anmålde	anmält	
<u>genmåla</u>	(-målte)	-målde	genmält	
förnimma		för <u>nam</u>	för <u>numnit</u>	
simma	simmar	(<u>sam</u>) simmade	(<u>sumnit</u>) simmat	
komma		<u>kom</u>	<u>kommit</u>	
<u>rymma</u>		rymde	rymt	
förgrymmas		förgrymmades	förgrymmats	
dämma		dämde	dämt	
skämma		skämde	skämt	
klämma		klämde	klämt	
<u>drämma</u>		drämde	drämt	
stämma		stämde	stämt	
gömma		gömde	gömt	
glömma		glömde	glömt	
drömma		drömde	drömt	
berömma		berömde	berömt	
tömma		tömde	tömt	
värma		värmde	värmt	
svärma		svärmade	svärmat	
gräma		grämde	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		<u>sken</u>	<u>skinit</u>	
<u>vina</u>		<u>ven</u>	<u>vinit</u>	
nämna		nämnde	nämnt	
finna		<u>fann</u>	<u>funnit</u>	
hinna		<u>hann</u>	<u>hunnit</u>	
minnas		mindes	mintes	
spinna		<u>spann</u>	<u>spunnit</u>	

rinna		<u>rann</u>	<u>runnit</u>	
skrinna		skrinnade	skrinnat	
vinna		<u>vann</u>	<u>vunnit</u>	
tvinna		tvinnade	tvinnat	
utvinna		ut <u>vann</u>	ut <u>vunnit</u>	
<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		<u>knep</u>	<u>knipit</u>	
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>		hjälppte	hjälppt	
dimpa		<u>damp</u>	<u>dumpit</u>	
krympa		krymppte	krymppt	
klippa		klipppte	klipppt	
slippa		<u>slapp</u>	<u>sluppit</u>	
släppa		släppte	släppt	
<u>knäppa</u>		knäppte	knäppt	
skräppa		skräppte	skräppt	
täppa		täppte	täppt	
<u>skärpa</u>		skärppte	skärppt	
snörpa		snörppte	snörppt	
supa		<u>söp</u>	<u>supit</u>	

stupa		(<u>stöp</u>) stupade		stupat	
nypa		<u>nöp</u>	(<u>nupit</u>) nypt		
drypa		<u>dröp</u>	<u>drupit</u>		
strypa		(<u>strypte</u>) <u>ströp</u>	<u>strypt</u>		
dräpa		<u>dräpte</u>	<u>dräpt</u>		
<u>köpa</u>		<u>köpte</u>	<u>köpt</u>		
förlöpa		förlöpte (förlupit)	förlöpt		
<u>gröpa</u>		gröpade	gröpat		grov mala
gröpa		<u>gröpte</u>	<u>gröpt</u>		gräva, urholka
fara	far	<u>for</u>	<u>farit</u>		
befara		befarade	befarat		frukta
befara	befar	be <u>for</u>	be <u>farit</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		före <u>var</u>	före <u>varit</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	ned <u>drog</u>	ned <u>dragit</u>		
bedra	-drar	be <u>drog</u>	be <u>dragit</u>		
föredra	-drar	före <u>drog</u>	före <u>dragit</u>		
segdra	-drar	seg <u>drog</u>	seg <u>dragit</u>		
bidra	-drar	bi <u>drog</u>	bi <u>dragit</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	an <u>drog</u>	an <u>dragit</u>		
undandra	-drar	undan <u>drog</u>	undan <u>dragit</u>		
sammandra	-drar	samman <u>drog</u>	samman <u>dragit</u>		
<u>indra</u>	-drar	in <u>drog</u>	in <u>dragit</u>		
fråndra	-drar	från <u>drog</u>	från <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>		
hårdra	-drar	hår <u>drog</u>	hår <u>dragit</u>		
fördra	-drar	för <u>drog</u>	för <u>dragit</u>		
<u>bortdra</u>	-drar	bort <u>drog</u>	bort <u>dragit</u>		
avdra	-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>		yrade	yrat	tala förvirrat
<u>yra</u>	yr	yrde	yrt	virvla, drivas med vinden
hyra	hyr	hyrde	hyrt	
pyra	pyr	pyrde	pyrt	
styra	styr	styrde	styrt	
bära	bär	<u>bar</u>	<u>burit</u>	
begära	begär	begärde	begärt	
(<u>skära</u>)		(skärade)	(skärat)	rena
skära	skär	<u>skar</u>	<u>skurit</u>	klippa
beskära	-skär	beskärde	beskärt	skänka
beskära	-skär	be <u>skar</u>	be <u>skurit</u>	klippa (träd)
oskära		oskärade	oskärat	
lära	lär	lärde	lärt	
<u>nära</u>	när	närde	närt	
tära	tär	tärde	tärt	
svära	svär	<u>svor</u>	<u>svurit</u>	
besvära		besvärade	besvärat	
böra	bör	borde	bort	
föra	för	förde	fört	
göra	gör	gjorde	gjort	
höra	hör	hörde	hört	
<u>köra</u>		körade	körat	sjunga i bakgrundskör
köra	kör	körde	kört	styra, åka
<u>sköra</u>		skörade	skörat	
snöra	snör	snörde	snört	
	(snörar)	(snörade)	(snörat)	
röra	rör	rörde	rört	
*töra	tör	torde	tort	
töras	törs	tordes	(tordats) torts	
<u>störa</u>		störade	störat	stödja med störar
störa	stör	störde	stört	besvära, oroa
resa		reste	rest	
gläfsa		gläfste	gläfst	
fisa		<u>fes</u>	<u>fisit</u>	
förlisa		förliste	förlist	
frälsa		frälste	frälst	
glänsa		glänste	glänst	
näpsa		näpste	näpst	

kyssa		kysste	kysst	
förtjusa		förtjuste	förtjust	
<u>l</u> ysa		lyste	lyst	
<u>p</u> lysa		plysade	plysat	
mysa		(<u>mös</u>) myste	myst	
nysa		(<u>nyste</u>) nös	nyst	
fnysa		<u>fnös</u> , fnyste	fnyst	
pysa		(<u>pös</u>) pyste	pyst	
rysa		<u>rös</u> , ryste	ryst	
frysa		<u>frös</u>	frusit	stelna av köld [<i>intrans.</i>]
frysa		<u>frös</u> , fryste	frusit , fryst	bevvara gm köld [<i>trans.</i>]
låsa		låste	låst	
flåsa		flåsade	flåsat	
jäsa		jäste	jäst	
fjäsa		fjäsade	fjåsat	
läsa		läste	läst	
snäsa		snäste	snäst	
fräsa		fräste	fräst	
väsa		väste	väst	
ösa		öste	öst	
slösa		slösade	slösat	
rösa		rösade	rösat	
överösa		överöste	överöst	
<u>t</u> a	tar	<u>to</u> g	<u>ta</u> git	
tillfångata	-tar	- <u>to</u> g	- <u>ta</u> git	
tillvarata	-tar	- <u>to</u> g	- <u>ta</u> git	
<u>m</u> edta	medtar	med <u>to</u> g	med <u>ta</u> git	
beta		betade	betat	äta gräs; bryta; betsa
<u>b</u> eta	betar	be <u>to</u> g	be <u>ta</u> git	beröva, överväldiga
arbeta		arbetade	arbetat	
företa	företar	före <u>to</u> g	före <u>ta</u> git	
heta	heter	hette	hetat	
veta	vet	visste	vetat	
<u>g</u> ifta		gifte	gift	

lyfta		lyfte	lyft	
klyfta		klyftade	klyftat	
beslagta	-tar	beslag tog	beslag tagit	
<u>bita</u>		bitade	bitat	dela i bitar
bita		bet	bitit	nafsa; vara skarp
skita		skitade	skitat	smutsa ner
skita		sket	skitit	tömma tarmen
slita		slet	slitit	
smita		smet	smitit	
delta	deltar	del tog	del tagit	
tillta	tilltar	till tog	till tagit	
smälta		smälte	smält	göra flytande [<i>trans.</i>]
smälta	(smalt)	smälte	(smultit) smält	bli flytande [<i>intrans.</i>]
välta		vältade	vältat	bearbeta med vält
välta		välte	vält	falla åt sidan, stjalpa
svälta		svält	svultit	hungra [<i>intrans.</i>]
<u>svälta</u>	(svält)	svälte	svält	låta hungra [<i>trans.</i>]
framta	framtar	fram tog	fram tagit	
<u>anta</u>	antar	antog	antagit	
undanta	-antar	undant tog	undant tagit	
(genta)	(gentar)	(gent tog)	(gent tagit)	
<u>inta</u>	intar	intog	intagit	
slinta		slant	sluntit	
frånta	fråntar	frånt tog	frånt tagit	
<u>uppta</u>	upptar	uppt tog	uppt tagit	
överta	övertar	över tog	över tagit	
förta	förtar	fört tog	fört tagit	
mista	mister	(-ade) miste	(mistat) mist	
rista		ristade	ristat	skära, hugga
<u>rista</u>	ristar	(-ade) riste	(ristat) rist	skära (smärta); skaka
brista		brast	brustit	
drista		dristade	dristat	
turista		turistade	turistat	
missta	misstar	miss tog	miss tagit	
*måsta	måste	måste	måst	

<u>fästa</u>	fäster	(-ade) fäste	(fästat) fäst	
<u>befästa</u>		befäste	befäst	
gästa		gästade	gästat	
nästa		näste , nästade	näst , nästat	
<u>vetta</u>	vetter	vette	vettat	
gitta	gitter	gitte	gittat	
spritta		spratt	--	
sitta		satt	suttit	
iaktta	iakttar	iakt tog	iakt tagit	
motta	mottar	mott tog	mott tagit	
bortta	borttar	bort tog	bort tagit	
<u>utta</u>	uttar	ut tog	ut tagit	
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 [<i>personligt</i>]
skvätta		(skvatt) skvätte	skvätt	stänka [<i>opersonligt</i>]
<u>gjuta</u>		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)	(av slöt)	(av slutit)	överenskomma om
avta	avtar	av tog	av tagit	
byta		bytte	bytt	
<u>flyta</u>		flöt	flutit	
<u>åta</u>	åtar	åtog	åtagit	
låta		lät	låt	
<u>plåta</u>		plåtade	plåtat	
påta		påtade	påtat	gräva; peta; pyssla
<u>påta</u>	påtar	på tog	på tagit	överta
gråta		grät	gråtit	
äta		ät	ätit	
(förgäta)		--	(förg ätit)	

fläta		flätade	flätat	
släta		slätade	slätat	
mäta		mätte	mätt	
näta		nätade	nätat	
räta		rätade	rätat	
fräta		frätte	frätt	
träta		trätte	trätt	
uträta		uträtade	uträtat	
täta		tätade	tätat	
tröstäta		tröst <u>ät</u>	tröst <u>ätit</u>	
väta		vätte	vätt	
aväta		av <u>ät</u>	av <u>ätit</u>	
höta		hötte	hött	
sköta		skötte	skött	
blöta		blötte	blött	
möta		mötte	mött	
nöta		nötte	nött	
stöta		stötte	stött	
(hava)		hade	haft	<i>i första hand: ha</i>
skava		skavde	skavt	
begrava	(<u>begrov</u>)	begravde	begravt	
leva	lever	levde	levat, levt	
sleva		slevade	slevat	
(giva)		<u>gav</u>	gett, <u>givit</u>	<i>i första hand: ge</i>
(bliva)		<u>blev</u>	<u>blivit</u>	<i>i första hand: bli</i>
kliva		<u>klev</u>	<u>klivit</u>	
riva		<u>rev</u>	<u>rivit</u>	
trivas		trivdes	trivts	
skälva	(<u>skalv</u>)	skälvde	skälvt	
välva		välvde	välvt	
sova		<u>sov</u>	<u>sovit</u>	
<u>ärva</u>		ärvde	ärvt	
nedärva		nedärvde	nedärvt	
djärvas		djärvdes	djärvts	
kringvärva		kringvärvde	kringvärvt	
omvärva		omvärvde	omvärvt	
<u>yva</u>		yvade	yvat	bli yvigare; yvas
<u>yvas</u>		yvdes	yvts	vara stolt

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

8 Appendix: Verb register – Modified version

This chapter is a recently written appendix to AH's ANF paper reprinted in the preceding chapters of Part V. This addition presents the register of the Swedish verb morphology using the concepts explained in Part II. Thus, it can be shown how the different principles in the ANF paper and in Part II of this book affect the resulting verb register. The register in this chapter is mostly self-explanatory. Therefore, only those principles are listed which differ from the ones used for producing the register in Chapter V.7 (ANF paper).

Regarding II.1.2.2 (prefix treatment): In prefixed verbs, the prefix is separated from the basic verb with an underscore.

Regarding II.1.5.2 (inflection types): The four basic ones are defined as usual with the following addition: 2U means 2nd conjugation with *rück-umlaut*. A verb which possesses properties of more than one basic inflection type is marked with a combination of inflection type numbers. If it simultaneously possesses the different properties (it cannot unambiguously be assigned to a basic inflection type), a series of numbers is used, e.g. 34 *be - ber - bad - bett*. If it possesses the different properties as alternatives (inflection variants without a difference in meaning), a series of numbers separated with vertical bars is used, e.g. 2/4 *frysa - fryste, frös - fryst, frusit*. Both of the two markings can be combined, e.g. 2/21 *leva - lever - levde - levat*.

Regarding II.3.1 (typographic marking): This way of highlighting is not used.

Regarding II.3.2.1.3 (basic clusters): This concept is introduced with the definition of a single one only: (*~a, 1st conjugation*). Verbs of this basic cluster are only displayed in the register in two cases: a) The verbs belonging to inflection variants are mentioned explicitly (Regarding II.1.7). b) Some verbs are added in order to avoid the false impression of homogeneous clusters; these verbs are marked with *x* in the column "Cluster". Example: 1 *pina*. is added to 2 *skina*, 2 *vina* which otherwise would appear as homogeneous cluster (*~ina*, 2).

Regarding II.3.3.1 (assignment of verbs not listed in the register): A prefixed verb has to be decomposed into prefix and basic verb and is then – in case of inflection variants, according to its meaning – assigned to its basic verb. A basic verb which is not listed can only be assigned to the basic cluster (*~a, 1st conjugation*) or to a homogeneous cluster which is explicitly mentioned (that is, one comprising more than one basic verb).

Regarding II.3.3.2 (homogeneous clusters): Those with more than one basic verb are mentioned explicitly accompanied by a list of all of their verbs in the column "Comment". Homogeneous clusters within the basic cluster (*~a, 1st conjugation*) are not displayed.

7. *Verba deponentia*: In order to guarantee correct reverse sorting, they are recorded without the trailing *-s* in the following form, e.g. (*s*) **vista* instead of *vistas*; the asterisk * is the usual linguistic symbol for not existing forms.

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
basC	1	~a		~ade	~at	1:a konjugation, t.ex.
	1	1leda		ledade	ledat	röra sig i en led, böja
	2	2leda		ledde	lett	föra, vara främst
	2	(s) *2leda		leddes	letts	känna leda
	1	1reda		redade	redat	idka rederigörelse
	2	2reda		redde	rett	göra i ordning etc.
	2	breda		bredde	brett	
	2	sveda		svedde	svett	
	2	(s) *ida		iddes	itts	
homC	4	~lida		~led	~lidit	lida, glida
	2	smida		smidde	smitt	
	4	gnida		gned	gnidit	
homC	4	~rida		~red	~ridit	rida, skrida, sprida (äv. 2), strida, vrida
	4 2	sprida		spred (spridde)	spridit, spritt	
	4	1strida		stred	stridit	kämpa, tvista
	4 42	be_2strida		bestred	bestridit, bestritt	tillbakavisa, förneka, ansvara för kostnad
	4	kvida		kved	kvidit	
	1	1svida		svidade	svidat	klä
	4	2svida		sved	svidit	göra ont
	4	binda		band	bundit	
x	1	ända		ändade	ändat	
	2	bända		bände	bänt	
	2	hända		hände	hänt	
	2	lända		lände	länt	
	2	sända		sände	sänt	
	2	tända		tände	tänt	
	2	vända		vände	vänt	
	1	(s) *torda	--	--	--	i första hand: töras
homC	2	~juda		~jöd	~judit	bjuda, ljuda (äv. 1 med betydelseskilnad), sjuda
	1	1ljuda		ljudade	ljudat	uttala ljud för ljud
	4	2ljuda		ljöd	ljudit	ge ljud ifrån sig, höras
homC	2	~yda		~ydde	~ytt	förhyda, lyda (äv. 24), pryda, tyda
	2 24	lyda		lydde, löd	lytt	
x	1	skåda		skådade	skådat	
	2	låda		lådde	lått	
homC	2	~råda		~rådde	~rätt	råda, tråda
	2	klåda		klådde	klätt	i första hand: klä
	2	spåda		spådde	spätt	
	2	(s) *råda		räddes	rätts	
x	1	bråda		brådade	brådat	

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
	2	skräda		skrädde	skrätt	
	2	träda		trädde	trätt	
	1	o_kväda		okvädade	okvädat	
	2	öda		ödde	ött	
	2	föda		födde	fött	
	2	göda		gödde	gött	
	2	löda		lödde	lött	
	2	blöda		blödde	blött	
x	1	flöda		flödade	flödat	
	2	glöda		glödde	glött	
	2	stöda		stödde	stött	i första hand: stödja
	2	gnaga		gnagde	gnagt	
	4	draga		drog	dragit	i första hand: dra
	4	taga		tog	tagit	i första hand: ta
	41	ligga	ligger	låg	legat	
	2	tigga		tiggde	tiggt	
	4	hugga		högg	huggit	
	2	bygga		byggde	byggt	
	1	1brygga		bryggade	bryggat	brygga över
	2	2brygga		bryggde	bryggt	brygga kaffe
	2U4	lägga		(la) lade	lagt	
	4	niga		neg	nigit	
	4	tiga		teg	tigit	
	2	viga		vigde	vigt	
	1	1ringa		ringade	ringat	förse med ring
	1	för_1ringa		förringade	förringat	förminska
	2	2ringa		ringde	ringt	ljuda, telefonera
	1 421	bringa	bringar	bringade, bragte	bringat, bragt	
	4	springa		sprang	sprungit	
	4	stinga		--	stungit	
	1 14	tvinga	tvingar	tvingade (tvang)	tvingat (tvungit)	
	4	sjunga		sjöng	sjungit	
	2	tynga		tyngde	tyngt	
	2	dänga		dängde	dängt	
x	1	gänga		gängade	gängat	
	2	hänga		hängde	hängt	
homC	2	~länga		~längde	~längt	länga, blänga, flänga, klänga, slänga
	2	mänga		mängde	mängt	
homC	2	~ränga		~krängde	~krängt	kränga, spränga, tränga, stränga (äv. 1 med betydelseskillnad), vränga
	1	1stränga		strängade	strängat	förse med strängar
	2	an_2stränga		ansträngde	ansträngt	vara påkostande för

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
	2	stänga		stängde	stängt	
	2	svänga		svängde	svängt	
	2 24	duga		(dugde) dög	dugt	
	4	ljuga		ljög	ljugit	
	4	suga		sög	sugit	
	2	(s) *blyga		blygdes	blygts	
	4	flyga		flög	flugit	
	4	smyga		smög	smugit	
	2	äga		ägde	ägt	
	2U	säga		(sa) sade	sagt	
	2	väga		vägde	vägt	
	2	ha	har	hade	haft	[hjälpverb]
	43	bedja	(beder)	bad	bett	i första hand: be
	1	svedja		svedjade	svedjat	
	2U	glädja	gläder	gladde	glatt	
	2	stödja	stöder	stödde	stött	
	2	leja		lejde	lejt	
	2	skilja		(skiljde) skilde	(skiljt) skilt	
	1	be_1vilja		beviljade	beviljat	godkänna
	421	2vilja	vill	ville	velat	[modalverb]
	2U	sälja		sålde	sålt	
	2	tälja		täljde	täljt	
	2U	välja		valde	valt	
	2U 2	(s) *dvälja		dvaldes, dväljdes	dvalts, dväljts	
	2	1kvälja		kväljde	kväljt	inge äckel
	2U	2kvälja		kvalde	kvalt	obehörigt klandra [jur.]
	2U	svälja		svalde	svalt	
	2U	dölja		dolde	dolt	
	2	följa		följde	följt	
	2	hölja		höljde	höljt	
	2	skölja		sköljde	sköljt	
x	1	främja		främjade	främjat	
	2	tämja		tämjde	tämjt	
	2	(s) *vämja		vämjdes	vämjts	
	2	tänja		tänjde	tänjt	
	2U	vänja		vande	vant	
	2	skönja		skönjde	skönjt	
	2	snärja		snärjde	snärjt	
	2	värja		värjde	värjt	
	4	svärja	svär	svor	svurit	i första hand: svära
	4 2	be_svärja	be- svärjer	besvor (besvärjde)	besvurit (besvärjt)	
	2U 2	smörja		smorde (smörjde)	smort (smörjt)	
	2U	spörja		sporde	sport	

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
	2	sörja		sörjde	sörjt	
	2U	såja				i första hand: säga
	2	väja		väjde	väjt	
	2	böja		böjde	böjt	
	2	höja		höjde	höjt	
	2	flöja		flöjde	flöjt	
	2	plöja		plöjde	plöjt	
x	1	slöja		sløjade	slöjat	
	2	nöja		nöjde	nöjt	
homC	2	~röja		~røjde	~röjt	röja, dröja
	2	töja		tøjde	töjt	
	1	1klicka		klickade	klickat	lägga en klick, knäppa
	14	2klicka	klickar	klack	klickat	spritta av sinnesrörelse
	4	dricka		drack	druckit	
x	1	pricka		prickade	prickat	
	4	spricka		sprack	spruckit	
	1	1sticka		stickade	stickat	sticka t.ex. strumpor
	4	2sticka		stack	stuckit	ge ett stick
	1	(s) *1lycka		lyckades	lyckats	ha framgång
	2	2lycka		lyckte	lyckt	stänga
	2	knycka		knyckte	knyckt	
homC	2	~rycka		~ryckte	~ryckt	rycka, trycka
	2	tycka		tyckte	tyckt	
	2	läcka		läckte	läckt	
x	1	bläcka		bläckade	bläckt	
	2	kläcka		kläckte	kläckt	
	2	släcka		släckte	släckt	
	2	smäcka		smäckte	smäckt	
	2	knäcka		knäckte	knäckt	
homC	2	~räcka		~räckte	~räckt	räcka, bräcka, förskräcka, spräcka, träcka (äv. 1 med betydelseskilnad), sträcka
	1	1träcka		träckade	träckat	avge träck
	2	2träcka		träckte	träckt	dra fartyg
homC	2	~täcka		~täckte	~täckt	täcka, stäcka
	2	väcka		väckte	väckt	
homC	2	~leka		~lekte	~lekt	leka, bleka
	2	smeka		smekte	smekt	
	2	steka		stekte	stekt	
	1	1veka		vekade	vekat	uppmjuka hud
	2	be_2veka		bevekta	bevekt	förmå, röra
	1	1lika		likade	likat	förse med lik
	2	för_2lika		förlikte	förlikt	träffa överenskommelse
	4 2	snika		snek, snikte	snikit, snikt	

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
	4	skrika		skrek	skrikit	
	4 42	vika		vek	vikit, vikt	
homC x	4 1	~vika klinka		~vek klinkade	~vikit klinkat	vika (äv. 42), svika
	4	slinka		slank	slunkit	
	4	stinka		stank	--	
	4	sjunka		sjönk	sjunkit	
x	1	bänka		bänkade	bänkat	
	2	skänka		skänkte	skänkt	
	2	blänka		blänkte	blänkt	
homC	2	~ränka		~ränkte	~ränkt	dränka, kränka, skränka
	2	sänka		sänkte	sänkt	
homC	2	~tänka		~tänkte	~tänkt	tänka, stänka
	1	1koka		kokade	kokat	klumpa (jord)
	1 21	2koka	kokar	kokade, kokte	kokat, kocht	bringa i kokning
x	1	dyrka		dyrkade	dyrkat	
	2	styrka		styrkte	styrkt	
homC	2	~ärka		~märkte	~märkt	märka, stärka, värka
	1 14	sluka	slukar	slukade (slök)	slukat	
	2	byka		bykte	bykt	
	24	dyka		dök	dykt	
	2 24	1ryka		(rykte) rök	rykt	sända ut rök
	24	2ryka		rök	rykt	slåss, förloras
	4	stryka		strök	strukit	
	2	åka		åkte	åkt	
x	1	käka		käkade	käkat	
homC	2	~läka		~läkte	~läkt	läka, fläka
	2	späka		späkte	späkt	
homC	2	~räka		~räkte	~räkt	bräka, kräkas, vräka
	2	kväka		kväkte	kväkt	
x	1	öka		ökade	ökat	
homC	2	~röka		~rökte	~rökt	röka, kröka
	2	söka		sökte	sökt	
	4 42	gala	gal	gol	galit, galt	
	2	mala	(maler) mal	malde	malt	
	1 21	1tala	talar	talade (talte)	talat (talt)	prata
	1 21	be_1tala	betalar	betalade (betalte)	betalat, betalt	ge pengar
	1	för_2tala	förtalar	förtalade	förtalat	representant för -tala

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
	4	1falla		föll	fallit	ramla
	2	be_2falla		befalld	befallt	föra befälet
	2	spilla		spillde	spillt	
	2	fylla		fyllde	fyllt	
	2	för_gylla		förgyllde	förgyllt	
x	1	hylla		hyllade	hyllat	
	2	skylla		skyllde	skyllt	
	4	1hålla		höll	hållit	hålla fast, anse
	1	hus_2hålla		hushållade	hushållat	till: hushåll
	2	fälla		fällde	fällt	
	2	gälla		gällde	gällt	
	2	hälla		hällde	hällt	
	2	skälla		skällde	skällt	
	2	1smälla		smällde	smällt	slå med en smäll
	2 24	2smälla		smällde, small	smällt	ge knallande ljud
	2	gnälla		gnällde	gnällt	
homC	2	~rälla		~rällde	~drällt	drälla, skrälla
	2	ställa		ställde	ställt	
	2	1välla		vällde	vällt	strömma
	1	till_2välla		tillvällde	tillvällat	bemäktiga sig
	1	(s) *1kvälla		kvällades	kvällats	bli kväll
	2	2kvälla		kvällde	kvällt	välla, flöda
	1	1skola		skolade	skolat	utbilda, kila med skol
	421	2skola	ska(II)	skulle	skolat	[modalverb] komma att, böra
	2	kyla		kylde	kylt	
	1	1skyla		skylade	skylat	sätta i skyl
	2	2skyla		skylde	skylt	hölja, dölja
	2	tåla	tål	tålde	tålt	
	4	stjåla	stjål	stal	stulit	
	2	gen_1måla		genmålde (genmålte)	genmält	svara
	2	för_1måla		förmålde (förmålte)	förmält	omtala, berätta
	2	an_2måla		anmålde	anmält	tillkännage
	2	för_2måla		förmålde	förmält	gifta, förena
	4	för_nimma		förnam	förnummit	
	1 14	simma	simmar	simmade (sam)	simmat (summit)	
	4	komma		kom	kommit	
	2	skymma		skymde	skymt	
	2	rymma		rymde	rymt	
x	1	*för_grymma		förgrymmades	förgrymmats	
	2	skrymma		skrymde	skrymt	
	2	dämna		dämde	dämt	
x	1	hämna		hämmade	hämmat	

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
	2	skämma		skämde	skämt	
	2	klämma		klämde	klämt	
homC	2	~rämma		~rämde	~rämt	drämma, skrämma
	2	stämma		stämde	stämt	
	2	gömma		gömde	gömt	
	2	glömma		glömde	glömt	
	2	be_römma		berömde	berömt	
	2	drömma		drömde	drömt	
x	1	strömma		strömmade	strömmat	
	2	tömma		tömde	tömt	
	2	värma		värmde	värmt	
	2	gräma		grämde	grämt	
	2	döma		dömde	dömt	
	1	för_1mena		förmenade	förmenat	neka, förvägra
	1	vit_1mena		vitmenade	vitmenat	vitkalka
	1 21	2mena	menar	menade (mente)	menat (ment)	anse
	1 21	för_2mena	för- menar	förmenade (förmente)	förmenat (förment)	anse
	4	skina		sken	skinit	
x	1	pina		pinade	pinat	
	4	vina		ven	vinit	
	2	nämna		nämnde	nämnt	
	4	finna		fann	funnit	
	4	hinna		hann	hunnit	
	2	(s) *minna		mindes	mints	
	4	spinna		spann	spunnit	
	4	rinna		rann	runnit	
	4	brinna		brann	brunnit	
x	1	skrinna		skrinnade	skrinnat	
	4	vinna		vann	vunnit	
	4	svinna		svann	svunnit	
x	1	tvinna		tvinnade	tvinnat	
	421	1kunna	kan	kunde	kunnat	[modalverb]
	1	för_2kunna		förkunnade	förkunnat	tillkännage
	1	av_2kunna		avkunnade	avkunnat	meddela
	1	1gynna		gynnade	gynnat	ge fördel
	2	be_2gynna		begynte	begynt	börja
homC	2	~änna		~ände	~änt	känna, nännas, spanna, ränna, bränna
	2	bryna		brynte	brynt	
	1	1syna		synade	synat	besiktiga
	2	(s) *2syna	syns	syntes	synts	vara synlig, ses, tyckas
	2	röna		rönte	rönt	
x	1	dröna		drönade	drönat	
	2	kröna		krönte	krönt	

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
	1 12	skapa	skapar	skapade	skapat, skapt	
	2	svepa		svepte	svept	
	4	knipa		knep	knipit	
	1	1pipa		pipade	pipat	rörförmigt vecka
	4	2pipa		pep	pipit	kvittra, gnälla, vina
	4	gripa		grep	gripit	
homC	2	~älpa		~älpte	~älpt	hjälpa, stälpa
	4	dimpa		damp	dumpit	
	2	krympa		krympte	krympt	
	2	klippa		klippte	klippt	
	4	slippa		slapp	sluppit	
	2	släppa		släppte	släppt	
homC	2	~näppa		~nåppte	~nåppt	knåppa, snåppa
x	1	kråppa		kråppade	kråppat	
	2	skråppa		skråpppte	skråpppt	
	2	tåppa		tåpppte	tåppt	
homC	2	~årpa		~årpte	~årpt	skårpa, snårpa, vårpa
	2	snårpa		snårpte	snårpt	
x	1	sårpa		sårpade	sårpat	
	4	supa		söp	supit	
	1 14	stupa	stupar	stupade (stöp)	stupat	
	4 42	nypa		nöp	(nupit) nypt	
	4	drypa		dröp	drupit	
	4	krypa		kröp	krupit	
	2 24	strypa		(strypte) ströp	strypt	
	2	dråpa		dråpte	dråpt	
homC	2	~öpa		~öpte	~öpt	döpa, köpa, löpa, snöpa, gröpa (äv. 1 med betydelseskilnad), stöpa
	2 24	för_löpa		förlöpte	förlöpt (förlupit)	
	1	1gröpa		gröpade	gröpat	grovmala
	2	2gröpa		gröpte	gröpt	gråva, urholka
	1	be_1fara		befarade	befarat	frukta
	4	2fara	far	for	farit	fårdas
	4	be_2fara	befar	befor	befarit	fara på / över
	1 12	spara	sparar, spar	sparade	sparat	
	1	1vara		varade	varat	pågå, utsöndra var
	1	be_1vara		bevarade	bevarat	konservera
	1	för_1vara		förvarade	förvarat	lagra

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
	4	2vara	är	var	varit	[hjälpverb]
	4	före_2vara	--	förevar	förevarit	hända, äga rum
	1 14	över_3vara	över- varar	övervarade	övervarat, övervarit	vara närvarande vid
	1 14	när_3vara	närvarar	närvarade	närvarat, närvarit	vara på platsen
	43	dra	drar	drog	dragit	
	1	1yra		yrade	yrat	tala förvirrat
	2	2yra	yr	yrde	yrt	virvla, drivas med vinden
	2	hyra	hyr	hyrde	hyrt	
	2	pyra	pyr	pyrde	pyrt	
	2	styra	styr	styrde	styr	
	4	bära	bär	bar	burit	
	2	be_gära	begär	begärde	begärt	
	1	o_1skära		oskärade	oskärat	befläcka, besudla
	2	be_2skära	beskär	beskärde	beskärt	skänka
	4	3skära	skär	skar	skurit	klippa
	4	be_3skära	beskär	beskar	beskurit	klippa (träd)
	2	lära	lär	lärde	lärt	
	2	nära	när	närde	närt	
	2	tära	tär	tärde	tärt	
	4	1svära	svär	svor	svurit	gå ed, lova; äv. svärja
	1	be_2svära		besvärade	besvärat	anföra klagomål, göra sig omak; till: besvär
	2U	böra	bör	borde	bort	[modalverb]
	2	föra	för	förde	fört	
	2U	göra	gör	gjorde	gjort	
	2	höra	hör	hörde	hört	
	1	1köra		körde	körat	sjunga i bakgrundskör
	2	2köra	kör	körde	kört	styra, åka
	2 1	snöra	snör (snörar)	snörde (snörade)	snört (snörat)	
	2	röra	rör	rörde	rört	
	2 21	(s) *1töra	törs	tordes	torts (tordats)	våga; äv. töras
	2U	*2töra	(tör)	torde	--	böra
	1	1störa		störde	störat	stödja med störar
	2	2störa	stör	störde	stört	besvåra, oroa
	2	resa		reste	rest	
	2	gläfsa		gläfste	gläfst	
	4	fisa		fes	fisit	
	1	1lisa		lisade	lisat	lindra
	2	för_2lisa		förliste	förlist	lida skeppsbrott
	2	frälsa		frälste	frälst	
	2	glänsa		glänste	glänst	
	2	näpsa		näpste	näpst	

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
	2	kyssa		kysste	kysst	
	1	1tjusa		tjusade	tjusat	bedåra, förtrolla
	2	för_2tjusa		förtjuste	förtjust	hänföra
	2	hysa		hyste	hyst	
	2	lysa		lyste	lyst	
	2 24	mysa		myste (mös)	myst	
	2 24	nysa		(nyste) nös	nyst	
	2 24	fnysa		fnyste, fnös	fnyst	
	2 24	pysa		pyste (pös)	pyst	
	2 24	rysa		ryste, rös	ryst	
	4	1frysa		frös	frusit	stelna av köld [intrans.]
	2 4	2frysa		fryste, frös	fryst, frusit	bevara gm köld [trans.]
	2	låsa		låste	låst	
	2	blåsa		bläste	blåst	
x	1	flåsa		flåsade	flåsat	
	2	jäsa		jäste	jäst	
x	1	fjäsa		fjäsade	fjäsat	
	2	läsa		läste	läst	
	2	snäsa		snäste	snäst	
	2	fräsa		fräste	fräst	
homC	2	~väsa		~väste	~väst	väsa, kväsa
	2	ösa		öste	öst	
	2	fösa		föste	föst	
	2	lösa		löste	löst	
	2	klösa		klöste	klöst	
x	1	slösa		slösade	slösat	
	2	pösa		pöste	pöst	
	43	ta	tar	tog	tagit	
	21	heta	heter	hette	hetat	
	421	veta	vet	visste	vetat	
	1	för_1gifta		förgiftade	förgiftat	ge gift
	1	av_1gifta		avgiftade	avgiftat	göra giftfri
	2	2gifta		gifte	gift	ingå äktenskap
	2	lyfta		lyfte	lyft	
	1	1bita		bitade	bitat	dela i bitar
	4	2bita		bet	bitit	nafsa, vara skarp
	1	1skita		skitade	skitat	smutsa ner
	4	2skita		sket	skitit	tömma tarmen
	4	slita		slet	slitit	
	4	smita		smet	smitit	
	2	1smälta		smälte	smält	göra flytande [trans.]

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
	2 4	2smälta		smälte (smalt)	smält (smultit)	bli flytande [intrans.]
	1	1välta		vältade	vältat	bearbeta med vält
	2	2välta		välte	vält	falla åt sidan, stjalpa
	2 24	1svälta		svälte (svalt)	svält	låta hungra [trans.]
	4	2svälta		svalt	svultit	hungra [intrans.]
	4	slinta		slant	sluntit	
	2 12	mista	mister	miste (mistade)	mist (mistat)	
	1	1rista		ristade	ristat	skära, hugga
	2 12	2rista	rister	riste (ristade)	rist (ristat)	skära (smärta), skaka
	4	brista		brast	brustit	
	24	*måsta	måste	måste	måst	[modalverb]
	2 12	1fästa	fäster	fäste (fästade)	fäst (fästat)	fixera
	2	be_2fästa		befäste	befäst	konsolidera
	1 21	nästa		nästade, näste	nästat, näst	
	21	vetta	vetter	vette	vettat	
	21	gitta	gitter	gitte	gittat	
	4	spritta		spratt	--	
	4	sitta		satt	suttit	
	2	hytta		hytte	hytt	
	1	1sprätta		sprättade	sprättat	ta upp, skära upp
	2	2sprätta		sprätte	sprätt	krafsa, vara spröttig
	2U	sätta		satte	satt	
	2	1skvätta		skvätte	skvätt	stänka [personligt]
	2 24	2skvätta		skvätte (skvätt)	skvätt	stänka [opersonligt]
homC	4	~juta		~öt	~jutit	gjuta, skjuta, ljuta, njuta, tjuta
	1	1sluta	slutar	slutade	slutat	komma till ett slut
	1 14	2sluta	slutar	slutade, slöt	slutat	resultera i
	1 14	be_2sluta	beslutar	beslutade, beslöt	beslutat (beslutit)	bestämna sig
	4	3sluta	sluter	slöt	slutit	stänga, dra slutsats
	2	byta		bytte	bytt	
	4	flyta		flöt	flutit	
homC	4	~nyta		~nöt	~nutit	knyta, snyta
homC	4	~ryta		~röt	~rutit	ryta, bryta, skryta, tryta
x	1	båta		båtade	båtat	
	4	låta		lät	låt	
	4	gråta		grät	gråtit	
	4	äta		ät	ätit	

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
	2	mäta		mätte	mätt	
x	1	räta		rätade	rätat	
	2	fräta		frätte	frätt	
	2	träta		trätte	trätt	
	2	väta		vätte	vätt	
x	1	böta		bötade	bötat	
	2	höta		hötte	hött	
	2	sköta		skötte	skött	
	2	blöta		blötte	blött	
	2	möta		mötte	mött	
	2	nöta		nötte	nött	
	2	stöta		stötte	stött	
	2	hava	(haver)	hade	haft	[hjälpverb] i första hand: ha
	2	skava		skavde	skavt	
	1	1grava		gravade	gravat	bereda gm ingnidning
	2 24	be_2grava		begravde (begrov)	begravt (part. begraven)	jorda, jordfästa
	2 21	leva	lever	levde	levt, levat	
	4	giva		gav	givit	i första hand: ge
x	1	liva		livade	livat	
	4	bliva		blev	blivit	i första hand: bli
	4	kliva		klev	klivit	
	4	riva		rev	rivit	
	4	driva		drev	drivit	
	4	skriva		skrev	skrivit	
	2	(s) *triva		trivdes	trivts	
homC	2	~älva		~älvde	~älvt	skälva (äv. 24), välva
	2 24	skälva		skälvde (skalv)	skälvt	
	4	sova		sov	sovit	
	2	ärva		ärvde	ärvt	
	2	(s) *djärva		djävdes	djävts	
	1	1värva		värvade	värvat	skaffa medlemmar
	1	för_1värva		förvärvade	förvärvat	köpa, vinna
	2	kring_2värva		kringvärvde	kringvärvat	tätt omge, kringgränna
	2	om_2värva		omvärvde	omvärvat	tätt omge, kringgränna
	1	1yva		yvade	yvat	bli yvigare, yvas
	2	(s) *2yva		yvdes	yvts	vara stolt
	4	klyva		klöv	kluvitt	
	2	häva		hävde	hävtt	
	2	gräva		grävde	grävtt	
	2	kräva		krävde	krävtt	
x	1	sträva		strävade	strävat	
	2	väva		vävde	vävtt	

Cluster	Infl. type	Lexical base	Present tense	Past tense	Supine	Comment
	2	kväva		kvävde	kvävt	
x	1	sväva		svävade	svävat	
x	1	öva		övade	övat	
	2	(s) *höva	höves	hövdes	hövts	
	2	be_höva		behövde	behövt	
	2	söva		sövde	sövt	
	2 24	växa		växte	växt, vuxit	
	34	be		bad	bett	
	43	ge		gav	givit, gett	
	3	ske		skedde	skett	
	34	le		log	lett	
	3	bre		bredde	brett	i första hand: breda
	34	se		såg	sett	
	34	för_se		försåg (försedde)	försett	
	3	te		tedde	tett	
	43	bli		blev	blivit	
homC	3	~o		~odde	~ott	3:e konjugation på -o: bo, sko, varsko, glo, gno, sno, ro, gro, tro
homC	3	~y		~ydde	~ytt	3:e konjugation på -y: sky, lyss, fly, gny, spy, bry, gry, sy, ty
	34	få		fick	fått	
	34	gå		gick	gått (part. gången)	
	3	flå		flådde	flått	
	3	klå		klådde	klått	
	43	slå		slog	slagit	
	3	1må		mådde	mått	känna sig
	32	2må		måtte	mått	[modalverb]
	3	för_små		försmådde	försmått	
	3	nå		nådde	nått	
	3	spå		spådde	spått	
homC	3	~rå		~rådde	~rått	rå, brås, förebrå, trå
	3	så		sådde	sått	
	34	stå		stod	stått	
homC	3	~ä		~ädde	~ätt	3:e konjugation på -ä: klä, spä, trä
	34	dö		dog	dött	
	3	strö		strödde	strött	

Part VI.
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