

Der Wunsch, dem englischen Unterricht eine Grammatik zu Grunde zu legen, auf die ich mich sowohl bei der ersten systematischen Einführung in die Sprache (in der Tertia), als bei der Uebersetzung zusammenhängender Musterstücke aus dem Deutschen (in der Secunda), als bei den freien Aufsätzen und Vorträgen (in der Prima), als endlich auch bei der Lectüre durch alle drei Klassen überall leicht beziehen könnte, hat mich veranlaßt, die an den preussischen Realschulen eingeführten englischen Lehrbücher einer vergleichenden Prüfung zu unterziehen; und da ich — bei aller Anerkennung der vorliegenden Verdienste — unter denselben keins gefunden habe, das in theoretischer und praktischer Hinsicht meinen Anforderungen für den ausgesprochenen Zweck ganz genügt, so habe ich selbst die Hand angelegt, eine englische Schulgrammatik zu schreiben. Ich lasse aus derselben hier eine Probe abdrucken, um über Anlage und Ausführung des Buches noch vor dessen Abschluß mir das Urtheil von Fachmännern erbitten zu können.

Es war meine Absicht, zu dem Ende die ganze Formenlehre dem Programm beizugeben; allein ich habe von diesem Plan abstecken müssen: die Druckkosten überstiegen die Summe, welche im Etat für das Programm festgesetzt ist. Ich kann daher nur die Conjugation bieten, deren Mittheilung dem gedachten Zwecke jedoch auch einigermaßen entsprechen mag.

Halberstadt, im März 1871.

Eshusius.

Conjugation.

Die Formen der Conjugation sind theils einfach, theils zusammengesetzt.

1. Die einfachen Formen

sind entweder infinitiv, oder finitiv. Die ersteren bestehen in dem Infinitiv Imperfecti und den beiden Participien, die letzteren im Präsens und Präteritum Imperfecti des Activs.

A. Die infinitiven einfachen Formen.

Der Infinitiv wird nicht, wie in anderen Sprachen, durch Endungen bezeichnet, sondern durch die Präposition *to* (zu), welche der Grundform des Verbs vorangeht:

To glow glüh-en, to go geh-en; to call ruf-en; to jump spring-en, to disturb stör-en, to want brauch-en, bedürf-en, to last dauer-n, to add hinzufüg-en, to knock klop-f-en, to long verlang-en, sich sehn-en; to laugh lach-en, to pass vorüber geh-en, to buzz summ-en, to smooth glätt-en etc.

(siehe die Tabelle der Verben auf Seite 6).

Das Participium Imperfecti endigt auf *ing*:

Glow-ing glüh-*end*, go-ing geh-*end*, call-ing ruf-*end*, jump-ing spring-*end* etc.

(siehe A 1 a, b, e, f und B—D: 1 der Tabelle).

Das Participium Perfecti der schwachen Verben ist der ersten Person Präteriti Imperfecti gleich. Siehe Seite 3 und 8.

B. Die finitiven einfachen Formen.

a. Das Präsens Indicativi stimmt in der ersten Person Singularis und in den drei Personen Pluralis mit dem Infinitiv überein:

I glow ich glüh-*e*, we glow wir glüh-en, you glow ihr glüh-*t*, they glow sie glüh-en.

Die zweite Person des Singulars endigt auf *est*, das nach *st* und Zischlauten seine syllabische Aussprache beibehält:

Thou last-est du dauer-*st*, thou pass-est du geh-*st* vorüber, thou buzz-est du summ-*st*, thou smooth-est du glätt-*est* etc.

(siehe C c 1 β und D c, d: 1 der Tabelle);

aber nach Vocalen und anderen Consonanten *st* gesprochen wird:

Conjugation.

The forms of conjugation are partly simple, partly compound.

1. The simple forms

are either infinitive or finitive. The former consist in the infinitive imperfect and the two participles, the latter in the present and preterit imperfect tenses of the active voice.

A. The infinitive simple forms.

The *infinitive* is not, as in other languages, marked by terminations, but by the preposition *to* (zu) preceding the fundamental form of the verb:

To glow glüh-en, to go geh-en; to call ruf-en; to jump spring-en, to disturb stör-en, to want brauch-en, bedürf-en, to last dauer-n, to add hinzufüg-en, to knock klop-f-en, to long verlang-en, sich sehn-en; to laugh lach-en, to pass vorüber geh-en, to buzz summ-en, to smooth glätt-en etc.

(see the list of verbs on page 6).

The *participle imperfect* ends in *ing*:

(see A 1 a, b, e, f and B—D: 1 of the list).

The *participle perfect* of the weak verbs is like the first person of the preterit imperfect. See pages 3 and 8.

B. The finitive simple forms.

a. The present tense of the indicative mood is in the *first person singular* and the *three persons plural* like the infinitive:

I glow ich glüh-*e*, we glow wir glüh-en, you glow ihr glüh-*t*, they glow sie glüh-en.

The *second person singular* ends in *est*, which retains its syllabic pronunciation after *st* and sibilants:

Thou last-est du dauer-*st*, thou pass-est du geh-*st* vorüber, thou buzz-est du summ-*st*, thou smooth-est du glätt-*est* etc.

(see C c 1 β and D c, d: 1 of the list);

but is pronounced *st* after vowels and other consonants¹:

¹ In solemn discourse the terminations *est* and *ed* may always be pronounced as syllables. To indicate this pronunciation, the *e* is sometimes marked by the accent ' : It (mercy) is enthroned in the hearts of kings; to prevent it, *ed* and *est* are sometimes apostrophized: thou glow'st, view'st; I glow'd, view'd. In this case *y* preceded by a consonant is not changed into *i*: thou deny'st, I deny'd; but a simple consonant preceded by a simple vowel should be doubled, as before the full termination: thou hemm'st, I sinn'd.

Thou glow-est du glühst, thou call-est du rufst, thou jump-est du springst, thou play-est du spielst, thou go-est du gehst etc.

(siehe A 1 a, b, f; B 1; C a-f: 1; D a 1).

(see A 1 a, b, f; B 1; C a-f: 1; D a 1).

Die dritte Person des Singulars endigt auf s oder — nach Zischlauten (ausgenommen th) und (einfachem) o — auf es.

The third person singular ends in s or — after sibilants (except th) and o (simple) — in es².

Die Endung s ist nach Vocalen, Liquiden und weichen Muten weich:

The termination s is soft after vowels, liquids and flat mutes:

He glow-s er glühst; he call-s er rufst; he disturb-s er störst, he add-s er fügst hinzu, he long-s er verlangst, he smooth-s er glättet etc.

(siehe A 1 a, b, d, e; B 1, 2; C b, d, f; D d 1 β),

(see A 1 a, b, d, e; B 1, 2; C b, d, f; D d 1 β),

wie es immer ist:

as es is always:

She go-es sie geht, she pass-es sie geht vorüber, she buzz-es sie summt etc.

(siehe A 1 f; D c 1; D d 1 α);

(see A 1 f; D c 1; D d 1 α);

aber nach harten Muten (p, t, k) und der Aspirata f wird s hart gesprochen:

but s is pronounced hard after sharp mutes (p, t, k) and the aspirate f:

It jump-s es springst, it want-s es brauchst, it knock-s es klopfst, it laugh-s es lachst etc.

(siehe C a, c, e; D a 1).

(see C a, c, e; D a 1).

Das Präsens Coniunctivi und der Imperativ sind dem Infinitive gleich:

The present tense of the subjunctive mood and the imperative are like the infinitive:

I glow ich glüh-e, thou glow du glüh-est, he glow er glüh-e etc. — glow glüh-e, glüh-st!

b. Das Präteritum Imperfecti Indicativi und Coniunctivi der regelmäßigen schwachen Verben endigt in der ersten und dritten Person Singularis und den drei Personen Pluralis — wie das Particium Imperfecti — auf ed,

b. The preterit imperfect of the indicative and subjunctive moods of the regular weak verbs terminates in the first and third persons singular and the three persons plural — like the imperfect participle — in ed,

das nach t und d seine syllabische Aussprache beibehält:

which retains its syllabic pronunciation after t and d:

I want-ed ich brauch-te, I last-ed ich dauer-te, he add-ed er füg-te hinzu etc.; want-ed verlangst etc.

(siehe C c, d: 1),

(see C c, d: 1),

nach Vocalen, Liquiden, weichen Muten (ausgenommen d) und weichen Aspiraten d gesprochen wird:

is pronounced d after vowels, liquids, soft mutes (except d) and soft aspirates:

I glow-ed ich glüh-te; he call-ed er rief; we disturb-ed wir stör-ten, you long-ed ihr verlang-ten, they buzz-ed (smooth-ed) sie summ-ten (glätt-ten); glow-ed ge-glüh-st, call-ed ge-rufen etc.

(siehe A 1 a, b; B 1; C b, f: 1; D d 1),

(see A 1 a, b; B 1; C b, f: 1; D d 1),

und nach harten Muten (ausgenommen t) und harten Aspiraten t:

and t after sharp mutes (except t) and sharp aspirates¹:

I jump-ed ich sprang, he knock-ed er klopf-te, we laugh-ed, wir lach-ten, you pass-ed ihr gingst vorüber; jump-ed ge-sprung-en, knock-ed geklopf-st, laugh-ed ge-lach-st, pass-ed vorüber ge-gang-en etc.

(siehe C a, e: 1; D a, c: 1).

(see C a, e: 1; D a, c: 1).

¹ The third person singular of the present indicative formerly ended in *eth* (sharp), a termination used, for instance, in the translation of the bible (from the year 1611), and still occasionally employed by poets and (pulpit) orators: he wish-eth, fear-eth. The infinitive is changed before *eth* as before *est* and *ed*: he lov-eth, tri-eth, begg-eth (from to love, try, beg); somewhat irregular forms are: he hath = has, doth (doeth) = does (but go-eth = goes), saith = says.

In der zweiten Person Singularis beider Modi wird der Tempusendung *st* hinzugefügt:

Thou glowed-st du glüh-test, thou called-st du rief-st, thou jumped-st du sprang-st etc.

Veränderungen des Infinitivs.

Die Hinzufügung der Endungen der zweiten und dritten Person Singularis Präsens Imperfecti Indicativi (*est, s*), des Präteritums Imperfecti (*ed*) und der beiden Participien (*ing, ed*) bringt einige Veränderungen in der Form des Infinitivs hervor.

1. Verben, welche auf ein stummes *e* ausgehen, lassen diese Endung vor *ing, est* und *ed* abfallen:

To owe schuld-en, verbanck-en: ow-ing, ow-est, ow-ed; to smile lächel-n: smil-ing, smil-est, smil-ed; to gape gaff-en: gap-ing, gap-est, gap-ed; to bribe bestech-en: brib-ing, brib-est, brib-ed; to hate hass-en: hat-ing, hat-est, hat-ed; to waste verwüst-en, verschwend-en: wast-ing, wast-est, wast-ed; to fade verwelk-en: fad-ing, fad-est, fad-ed; to bake back-en: bak-ing, bak-est, bak-ed; to league sich verbünd-en: leagu-ing, leagu-est, leagu-ed; to save rett-en, spar-en: sav-ing, sav-est, sav-ed; to loose löst-en: loos-ing, loos-est, loos-ed; to praise preis-en, rühm-en: prais-ing, prais-est, prais-ed; to breathe athm-en: breath-ing, breath-est, breath-ed etc.

(siehe A 2; B, C, D: 3);

aber nicht vor *s*:

He owe-s er schuld-et, he smile-s er lächel-t, he gape-s er gaff-t, he bribe-s er bestich-t etc.;

das indef. das stumme *e* nach Zischlauten (ausgenommen *th*) hörbar macht:

She loose-s sie löst, she praise-s sie preis-t — — — she breathe-s sie athm-et etc.

(siehe D c, d: 3).

Die Aussprache von *est, s* und *ed* wechselt wie in Verben, die nicht auf ein stummes *e* ausgehen; vergleiche:

Thou wast-est du verwüst-est, thou loos-est du löst-est, thou prais-est du preis-est, thou breath-est du athm-est etc.

(siehe C c 3 β; D c, d: 3)

mit

In the second person singular of both moods *st* is added to the termination of the tense²:

Changes of the infinitive.

The addition of the terminations of the second and third persons singular of the imperfect present indicative (*est, s*), of the preterit imperfect tense (*ed*) and of the two participles (*ing, ed*) creates some changes in the form of the infinitive.

1. Verbs ending in a mute *e* drop this termination before *ing, est* and *ed*⁴:

(see A 2; B, C, D: 3);

but not before *s*:

He owe-s er schuld-et, he smile-s er lächel-t, he gape-s er gaff-t, he bribe-s er bestich-t etc.;

which, however, renders the silent *e* after sibilants (except *th*) audible:

She loose-s sie löst, she praise-s sie preis-t — — — she breathe-s sie athm-et etc.

(see D c, d: 3).

The pronunciation of *est, s* and *ed* varies as in verbs not terminating in a mute *e*; compare:

Thou wast-est du verwüst-est, thou loos-est du löst-est, thou prais-est du preis-est, thou breath-est du athm-est etc.

(see C c 3 β; D c, d: 3)

with

² In the old language the second person singular of the preterit indicative added *est* in weak verbs and *e* in strong ones to the form of the first person of the same tense. Confused remnants of these terminations are still met with, some writers forming the second person singular of preterits ending in vowels by adding *est*: thou saw-est = saw-st, knew-est = knew-st etc.; some inserting an apostrophe before *st*, not only in preterits ending in vowels, but also in such as terminate in a consonant: thou saw'st, told'st, did'st, would'st, learned'st etc. Poets sometimes drop the termination of the second person singular of the preterit altogether: "Thou, who didst call the Furies from the abyss, and round Orestes bade (= bade-st) thew howl and hiss"; "there thou too, Vathek, England's wealthiest son, once form'd (= form'd-st) thy Paradise (Byron).

⁴ Some authors spell the participles imperfect of to dye färben, to sing singen and to swinge durchprügeln without dropping the final *e*: dye-ing, singe-ing, swinge-ing, in order to distinguish them from the participles of to die sterben, to sing singen and to swing schwingen. The irregular weak verb to shoe (ein Pferd u.) beschlagen also retains the mute *e* before *ing*: shoe-ing.

Thou ow-est du schuld-est, thou smil-est du lächel-st, thou gap-est du gaff-st, thou brib-est du bestich-st etc.

und and
He owe-s er schuld-et, he smile-s er lächel-t, he bribe-s er bestich-t, he fade-s er verwelf-t, he league-s er verbünd-et sich, he save-s er rett-et etc.

mit with
He gape-s er gaff-t, he hate-s er haß-t, he waste-s er verwüst-et, he bake-s er back-t etc.
(siehe C a, c, e: 3), (see C a, c, e: 3),

und and
I hat-ed ich haß-te, I wast-ed ich verwüst-ete, I fad-ed ich verwelf-te; hat-ed gehaß-t etc.
(siehe C c, d: 3) (see C c, d: 3)

mit with
I ow-ed ich schuld-ete, I smil-ed ich lächel-te, I brib-ed ich bestach, I leagu-ed ich verbünd-ete mich, I sav-ed ich rett-ete, I prais-ed ich pries, I breath-ed ich athm-ete etc.

(siehe A 2; B 3; C b, f: 3; D d 3), (see A 2; B 3; C b, f: 3; D d 3),
und diese mit and these with

I gap-ed ich gaff-te, I bak-ed ich back-te, I loos-ed ich löst-e etc.
(siehe C a, e: 3; D c 3). (see C a, e: 3; D c 3).

2. Verben, die auf *y* nach vorhergehendem Vocal endigen, behalten *y* unverändert bei:

To play spiel-en: play-ing, play-est, play-s, play-ed; to obey gehorch-en: obey-ing, obey-est etc.
(siehe A 1 b); (see A 1 b);

aber die, welche auf *y* nach vorhergehendem Consonanten ausgehen, verwandeln *y* vor *est*, *s* und *ed* in *ie*, das vor *est* und *ed* zu *i* wird:

but those terminating in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* before *est*, *s* and *ed* into *ie*, which before *est* and *ed* becomes *i*:
To cry schrei-en: he crie-s, thou cri-est, I cri-ed; to try versuch-en: he trie-s, thou tri-est etc.
(siehe A 1 c). (see A 1 c).

Vor *ing* bleibt *y* selbst nach Consonanten unverändert:

Before *ing* *y* remains unchanged even after consonants:
Cry-ing schrei-end, try-ing versuch-end, fly-ing flieg-end, deny-ing versag-end etc.
wo dagegen *ie* zu *y* wird: where, on the contrary, *ie* becomes *y*:

To die sterb-en: dy-ing, to tie bind-en: ty-ing, to lie lüg-en: ly-ing, to vie wetteifer-en: vy-ing etc.
(siehe A 1 d), (see A 1 d),

und *ee* unverändert bleibt:

and *ee* remains unchanged:
To free befrei-en: free-ing, to agree einwillig-en: agree-ing, to decree verordn-en: decree-ing etc.
(siehe A 1 e), (see A 1 e),

deren End-e im Uebrigen wie ein stummes behandelt wird:

whose final e, for the rest, is treated as a silent one:
Thou di-est du stirb-st, thou fre-est du befrei-st; I di-ed ich starb, I fre-ed ich befrei-te etc.

3. Verben, die auf zwei oder mehr Consonanten endigen, oder auf einen einfachen Consonanten nach zwei Vocalen (welche als einfacher Vocal oder als Diphthong gesprochen werden), behalten den Consonanten:

3. Verbs ending in two or more consonants, or in a simple consonant preceded by two vowels (pronounced as a simple vowel or as a diphthong) retain the final consonant:

To call rufen: call-ing, thou call-est, he call-s, I call-ed; to crawl kriech-en: crawl-ing, thou crawl-est, he crawl-s, I crawl-ed; to peel schäl-en: peel-ing, thou peel-est, he peel-s, I peel-ed; to boil Koch-en: boil-ing, thou boil-est, he boil-s, I boil-ed.

(siehe B—D: 1);

(see B—D: 1);

allein die, welche auf einen einfachen Consonanten nach einfachem Vocal ausgehen, verdoppeln den Endconsonanten vor *ing*, *est* und *ed* (aber nicht vor *s*) in Syllben, die den Accent haben:

those, however, ending in a simple consonant preceded by a simple vowel double the final consonant before *ing*, *est* and *ed* (but not before *s*) in syllables which have the accent:

To hem hemmen: hemm-ing, thou hemm-est, I hemm-ed — — he hem-s; to fan fächeln: fann-ing, thou fann-est, I fann-ed — — he fan-s; to excel hervorrag-en: excell-ing, thou excell-est, I excell-ed — — he excel-s; to prefer vorzieh-en: preferr-ing, thou preferr-est, I preferr-ed — — he prefer-s etc.

(siehe B 2 a; C a-d: 2 α; Cf 2; D d 2);

(see B 2 a; C a-d: 2 α; Cf 2; D d 2);

aber nicht in unbetonten Syllben:

but not in unaccented syllables:

To ransom loskauf-en: ransom-ing, thou ransom-est, I ransom-ed; to hasten eilen: hasten-ing, thou hasten-est, I hasten-ed; to enter eintret-en: enter-ing, thou enter-est, I enter-ed etc.

(siehe B 2 b; C a c: 2 β),

(see B 2 b; C a c: 2 β),

ausgenommen diejenigen in *l* und die Endsyllben der Verben worship und kidnap, wo *l* und *p* gewöhnlich verdoppelt werden:

except those ending in *l* and the ultimates of the verbs worship and kidnap, where *l* and *p* are generally doubled⁵:

To travel reisen: travell-ing, thou travell-est, I travell-ed — — he travel-s; to equal gleich-en: equall-ing, thou equall-est, I equall-ed — — he equal-s; to worship verehren: worshipping, thou worshipping-est, I worshipping-ed — — he worship-s; to kidnap (Kinder) raub-en: kidnapp-ing etc.

(siehe B 2 c),

(see B 2 c),

und diejenigen in *c*, das (statt verdoppelt zu werden) in *ck* übergeht:

and those terminating in *c*, which (instead of being doubled) becomes *ck*:

To traffic Handel treiben: traffick-ing, thou traffick-est, I traffick-ed — — he traffic-s etc.

(siehe C e 2).

(see C e 2).

Tabelle regelmäßiger Verben, welche die verschiedenen Tonendungen darbietet, die bei der Conjugation zu berücksichtigen sind.

A list of regular verbs offering the different phonetic terminations to be considered in conjugation.

A. Verben, die auf einen Vocal endigen.

A. Verbs ending in a vowel.

1 a. To glow glühen, to brew brauen, to allow erlauben, to weigh wägen, to sigh seufzen, to plough pflügen;

b. To play spielen, to pray bitten, to betray verrathen, to obey gehorchen, to convey hinüberführen, zuführen, to survey überblicken, to annoy belästigen, to enjoy genießen, to employ verwenden;

⁵ As *s* and *t* may be in the words to bias neigen and to rivet ritzen: biass-ing, rivett-ing etc.; to parallel parallel machen (stellen), sein, on the other hand, is generally made an exception: parallel-ing; compare the adjective participle perfect unparalleled unvergleichlich.

- c. To cry schreien, to try versuchen, to fly fliegen, to deny versagen, to espy erspähen, to defy trotzen, to carry tragen, to study studiren, to hurry eilen, to hurry begraben;
- d. To die sterben, to tie binden, to lie lügen, to vie wetteifern, to hie (poetisch) eilen;
- e. To free befreien, to agree (disagree) einwilligen (nicht einwilligen), to decree decretiren, verordnen, to guarantee garantiren, verbürgen, to fee bezahlen, honoriren;
- f. To go (irr.) gehen, to do (irr.) thun, to echo wiederhollen, — to woo werben, to woo girren;
2. To owe schulden, verdanken, to owe haßen, to sue bitten, ansuchen, to dye färben.

B. Verben, die auf einen flüssigen Consonanten endigen.

B. Verbs ending in a liquid consonant.

1. To call rufen, to kill tödten, to err irren; to crawl (kriechen) kriechen, to calm beruhigen, to harm verletzen, to reign regieren; to peel schälen, to seem scheinen, to swoon ohnmächtig werden, to steer steuern; to boil kochen, to beam strahlen, to gain gewinnen, to pour gießen;
- 2 a. To hem hemmen, to skim abschäumen, to hum summen (ein Lied u.); to fan fächeln, to sin sündigen, to shun scheuen; to war kriegen (Krieg führen), to mar verderben, to stir bewegen — — to excel hervorrägen, sich auszeichnen, to rebel sich empören, to compel zwingen, to fulfil erfüllen, to annul vernichten, aufheben, to appal schrecken, to extol erheben, to control kontrolliren, überwachen; to prefer vorziehen, to inter beendigen, to abhor verabscheuen, to occur begegnen, verkommen;
- b. To ransom loskaufen, to accustom gewöhnen, to hasten eilen, to reason überlegen, to enter eindringen in, betreten, to suffer leiden, to murmur murren;
- c. To travel reisen, to marvel sich wundern, to level ebnen, to revel zechen, to quarrel zanken, to counsel raten, to rival wetteifern, to equal gleichkommen, gleichen, to marshal (Truppen) aufstellen, führen, to cavil fitteln, dicaniren (mit Wichtigkeiten belästigen), to pencil skizziren, to peril gefährden, to carol singen, jubeln, to gambol hüpfen, tanzen;
3. To smile lächeln, to double verdoppeln, to grapple fassen, anpacken, to wrestle ringen, to waddle watscheln, to blame tadeln, to dine zu Mittag essen, to care sorgen, to massacre niedermeßeln.

C. Verben, die auf einen stummen Consonanten endigen.

C. Verbs ending in a mute consonant.

- a. 1. To jump springen, to lisp lispeln, to droop niederfallen, to reap ernten;
- 2 a. To clap klappen, to whip peitschen (to horsewhip mit der Reitpeitsche schlagen), to step schreiten, to hop hüpfen, to sup zu Abend essen, to equip ausrüsten — — to worship verehren, to kidnap (Kinder) rauben;
- β. To gossip schwätzen, flatschen, to gallop galoppiren, to develop entwickeln;
3. To gape gaffen, to pipe pfeifen, to hope hoffen, to dupe betrügen.
- b. 1. To ebb ebbeln, abnehmen, to curb beugen, to disturb stören, to daub sudeln, besudeln;
- 2 a. To stab erstechen, to rob rauben, berauben, to rub reiben;
3. To bribe bestechen, to robe bekleiden, to inscribe einschreiben.
- c. 1 a. To butt (mit dem Kopfe) stoßen, to want brauchen, nöthig haben, to doubt zweifeln, to greet grüßen, to wait warten;
- β. To last dauern, to rest rasten, to boast sich rühmen, to rust rosten, to hoist hissen, aufziehen;
- 2 a. To chat schwätzen, to bet wetten, to trot traben — — to permit erlauben, to acquit freimachen, erleben, to regret bedauern;
- β. To visit besuchen, to limit beschränken, to prohibit verbieten.
- 3 a. To hate haßen, to date datiren, to note aufzeichnen;
- β. To waste verwüsten, verschwenden, to taste schmecken, to paste fleistern.

- d. 1. To add hinzufügen, to fold falten, to mind beachten, to need nöthig haben, müssen, to aid helfen;
 2. To wed heirathen, to bed betten, to plod sich abquälen, to bud knospen;
 3. To fade welken, verbleichen, to cede weichen, to guide führen.
- e. 1. To knock klopfen, to pick picken, to talk sprechen, to thank danken, to look blicken, sehen, to soak einweichen;
 2. To traffic handeln, Handel treiben, to physic Arznei eingeben, curiren, to mimic (mimick) nachäffen, to frolic (frolick) lustig umherspringen, to critic (gew. criticise) bekränzeln, to fabric (gew. fabricate) bauen, verfertigen;
 3. To bake backen, to quake zittern, to like lieben, to pique reizen;
- f. 1. To bang durchprügeln, zuschmeißen, to long sich sehnen, to wrong unrecht thun;
 2. To wag (leicht) bewegen, to brag prahlen, to drag schleppen, to beg bitten, to hug herzen;
 3. To league sich verbünden, to plague plagen, quälen, to harangue anreden.

D. Verben, die auf einen gehauchten Consonanten endigen.

D. Verbs ending in an aspirate consonant.

- a. 1. To puff puffen, to snuff schnaufen, pußen, to laugh lachen, to cough husten, to paragraph paragraphiren, to roof bedachen, to sheaf in Garben binden.
- b. 3. To save retten, to grieve sich grämen, to live leben, to love lieben, to move sich bewegen.
- c. 1. To pass vorüber gehen, to bless segnen, to dress fleiden, to hiss zischen, to miss vermissen; to tax abschätzen, to vex ärgern, to fix befestigen, to mix mischen; to wash waschen, to wish wünschen, to push stoßen, to blush erröthen, to finish beendigen; to preach predigen, to touch berühren, to search durchsuchen, to snatch wegtraffen, to fetch holen;
3. To loose lösen, to cease aufhören, to nurse nähren, pflegen; to trace nachspüren, verfolgen, to notice bemerken, to dance tanzen, to force zwingen.
- d. 1 a. To buzz summen, brummen (intrans., zunächst von Bienen etc.), to fuzz zerfasern, to frizz frisieren;
 β. To betroth verloben, to smooth glätten;
2. To whiz (whizz) schwirren, sausen;
3. To praise rühmen, loben, to please gefallen, to close schließen, to use nützen, gebrauchen, to cleanse reinigen; to suffice genügen, to sacrifice opfern; to rage wüthen, to wage wagen, (Krieg) führen, to pledge verpfänden, to judge urtheilen, to change ändern; to singe versengen, to swinge durchprügeln, to charge beladen; to bathe baden, to breathe athmen, to loathe verabscheuen, to soothe besänftigen.

Unregelmäßige schwache Verben

Irregular weak verbs

bilden ihr Präteritum Imperfecti und Participium Perfecti durch Auslassung des Vocals (e) der Endung *ed*. Sie können in drei Klassen eingetheilt werden.

1. Einige der unregelmäßigen schwachen Verben behalten den Consonanten (d) der Endung *ed* im Präteritum und Participium.

form their preterit imperfect and participle perfect by omitting the vowel (e) of the termination *ed*. They may be divided into three classes.

1. Some of the irregular weak verbs retain the consonant (d) of the termination *ed* in the preterit and participle.

Infinitive.		Preterit.	Participle.	
Der Vocal bleibt lang.		The vowel remains long.		
To pay	bezahlen	paid	paid	
" lay	legen	laid	laid	
" stay	(stehen) bleiben, hemmen, stützen	staid, stayed	staid,	stayed ⁶
Der Vocal wird kurz.		The vowel becomes short.		
To say ⁷	sagen	said	said	
" flee	fliehen	fled	fled	
" shoe ⁸	(beschuhen = Pferde u. mit Eisen) beschlagen	shod	shod	
" hear	hören	heard	heard	
Der Vocal wird verändert.		The vowel is changed.		
To tell	erzählen, sagen	told	told	
" sell	verkaufen	sold	sold	

Der dem stummen Schluß-e vorhergehende Consonant wird mit d zusammengezogen; to clothe ändert auch den Vocal.

The consonant preceding the final mute e is contracted with d; to clothe changes also the vowel.

To have haben; Present indic. I have, thou hast, he has⁸; we have, you have, they have.

		had	had	
" clothe	fleiden	clad, clothed	clad ⁹ ,	clothed
" make	machen	made	made ¹⁰	

2. Andere lassen die verkürzte Endung d im Präteritum und Particip abfallen.

2. Others drop the abbreviated termination d in the preterit and participle.

Der Vocal bleibt kurz oder lang.		The vowel remains short or long.		
To shed	(verschütten ==) er- oder vergießen	shed	shed	
" shred	(schroten ==) zerschneiden	shred	shred	
" wed	heirathen	wed, wedded	wed,	wedded
" spread	(spreizen) ausbreiten	spread	spread	
" (be) stead	(bestatten, bestellen ==) unterbringen, nützen	(be) stead	(be) stead	

⁶ In the sense of hemmen, stützen, to stay is generally regular; the participle staid is sometimes used in the meaning of steady beständig: a staid character.

⁷ The third person singular of the present indicative of to say has the short vowel (ĕ) of the preterit and participle he says = sez.

⁸ The second and third persons singular of the present indicative of to have are also formed by contraction: thou hast = hav-est, he has = have-s. The compound to behave sich betragen is regular.

⁹ The forms in large print are used generally, those in small print by way of exception; those in a parenthesis are obsolete. To clothe is now generally regular, but clad is still used in adjective compound participles, as moss-clad bemooft, and by poets, who sometimes also employ the participle yclad (the y of which answers to the German ge in ge-fleidet). Compare ycleped, yclept grußen, genannt, from the obsolete verb to clepe == to call.

¹⁰ In made the mute e is intended to be orthoepic; compare, however, bade, shone, bestrode etc.

	Infinitive.		Preterit.		Participle.
To let	(zu-) lassen		let		let
" set	setzen		set		set
" wet	benetzen		wet,	wetted	wet, wetted
" whet	wetzen		whet,	whetted	whet, whetted
" sweat ¹¹	schwitzen		sweat,	sweated	sweat, sweated
" rid	(retten ==) befreien		rid		rid
" hit	(ein Ziel) treffen		hit		hit
" spit ¹²	(spüßen) spucken		spit (spat)		spit (spitten)
" slit	schlitzen		slit,	slitted	slit, slitted
" split	(spalten) spalten		split,	splitted	split, splitted
" knit	(„knüthen“ ==) stricken		knit,	knitted	knit, knitted
" quit	verlassen		(quit),	quitted	(quit), quitted
" lift	(lichten ==) heben		(lift),	lifted	(lift), lifted
" put	einen Platz geben: stellen, setzen, legen, stecken		put		put
" cut	schneiden		cut		cut
" shut	(schließen ==) schließen		shut		shut
" cast	(in Formen) gießen, werfen ¹³		cast ¹⁴		cast (casted)
" cost	(zu stehen kommen ==) kosten		cost		cost
" thrust	stoßen		thrust		thrust
" burst	bersten, sprengen		burst,	burst	burst, burst
" hurt	verlezen		hurt		hurt
" wont	gewohnt sein, pflegen		wont,	wont	wont, wont ¹⁵
" hight ¹⁶	heißen		hight		hight
" (be) dight	schmücken		(be) dight		(be) dight
" freight	befrachten, beladen		(fraught),	freighted	fraught ¹⁷ freighted

¹¹ Conversational language employs to perspire transpiriren instead of to sweat schwitzen, which is considered inelegant.

¹² To spit (am Bratspieß, spit) spießen is a regular verb.

¹³ To cast (drop) onchor, a net; to cast an eye, the eyes on (upson); to cast (abwerfen) the leaves, feathers, teeth etc.

¹⁴ Preterits ending in st (xt), as cast, cost, lost, thrust, burst (*past, blest, drest* etc., *mixt* etc.) best form their second person singular without any termination: thou cast, cost, lost etc. Some prefer thou cast-ed-st, burst-ed-st, didst lose, didst thrust etc.

¹⁵ To wont is the participle of the obsolete verb to wone (Milton etc.; as gewohnt of) wohnen; it is rarely employed in the infinitive and preterit, but the participles wont and wonted are not unusual. He is (was) wont (= used, accustomed) to say; the wonted (= usual) way.

¹⁶ Before the obsolete verbs to hight = to call, and to bedight = to adorn may be inserted the verb to roast braten with the participle roast used as an adjective: roast meat, roast beef, roast geese, roast hare etc. Braten, Rinderbraten, Gänsebraten, Hasenbraten etc.

¹⁷ Fraught is still used as an adjective participle, especially in a figurative sense: a ship is freighted, but an event may be fraught with mischief, fraught with fatal consequences mit Unheil beladen (unheilsschwanger), von verhängnisvollen Folgen sein.

Infinitive.		Preterit.		Participle.	
Der Vocal wird kurz.					
To betide ¹⁸	(bezeiten ==) sich begeben	betid,	betided	betid,	betided
" light ¹⁹	(Licht) anzünden, leuchten	(lit),	lighted	(lit),	lighted
" bleed	bluten, zur Ader lassen	bled		bled	
" breed	(brüten ==) zeugen, gebären, auf- und erziehen ²⁰	bred		bred	
" feed	füttern, nähren	fed		fed	
" speed	sich sputen, gedeihen	sped		sped	
" lead	leiten, führen	led		led	
" read	(reden ==) lesen	read		read	
" meet	begegnen, antreffen	met		met	
" shoot	schießen	shot		shot	shotten*
The vowel becomes short.					

3. Andere — Verben auf l, m, n, auf ld, nd, rd, auf p, v, ss (x, rse), oder ursprünglich auf c (= k) endigend — verwandeln die gekürzte Endung d in t.

Der Vocal bleibt kurz.

To dwell	wohnen	dwelt,	dwelled	dwelt,	dwelled
" smell	riechen	smelt,	smelled	smelt,	smelled
" spell	buchstabiren	spelt,	spelled	spelt,	spelled
" spill	verschütten	spilt,	spilled	spilt,	spilled
" pen ²¹	einriegeln	pent,	penned	pent,	penned
" burn	brennen	burnt,	burned	burnt,	burned
" learn	lernen	learnt,	learned	learnt,	learned ²²
" build	bauen	built,	(bullded)	built,	(bullded)
" gild	vergolden	gilt,	gilded	gilt,	gilded
" geld	(gelten ==) verschneiden	gelt,	gelded	gelt,	gelded
" lend	leihen	lent		lent	
" rend	durch-, auseinander reißen	rent		rent	
" send	senden, schicken	sent		sent	
" spend	spenden, verbringen	spent		spent	
(" hend	fassen, ergreifen	hent		hent)	
(" shend	schänden	shent		shent)	

3. Others — verbs in l, m, n, in ld, nd, rd, in p, v, ss (x, rse), or originally ending in c (= k) — change the abbreviated termination d into t.

The vowel remains short.

¹⁸ Besides to betide (from tide = time, as in Whitsuntide Pfingsten, Shrovetide Fastenzeit etc), which is seldom used instead of to happen, to befall, there is a regular simple verb to tide (from tide Fluß) fluthen.

¹⁹ To light treffen auf, and its compound to alight absteigen (from a horse, a carriage), sich (aus der Luft) niederlassen (as a bird, a balloon etc.) are regular verbs.

²⁰ To breed sheep, fowl Schafe, Geflügel ziehen, to rear cattle (Rind-) Vieh aufziehen; the hen broods or hatches die Henne brütet (sitzt).

²¹ To pen = to write is regular.

²² Learned, blessed, cursed, loved (in beloved) etc. are monosyllables as verbal participles, dissyllables as adjective participles: a learned man, the learned etc.

	Infinitive.		Preterit.		Participle
To bend	biegen		bent,	bended	bent, bended
" blend	mischen		(blent),	blended	(blent), blended
" wend ²³	wenden, gehen		went,	wended	(went), wended
" gird	gürten		girt,	girded	girt, girded
" dip	tauchen, eintauchen		dipt,	dipped	dipt, dipped
wie zuweilen, namentlich in der Poesie, auch:		as sometimes, especially in poetry, also:			
To rap	pochen, klopfen, to step	schreiten, treten, to whip	peitschen, to strip	abstreifen, berauben,	to drop
	fallen lassen, to stop ein ^s ,	anhalten etc.:	rapt, stept, whipt, stript,	dropt, stopt etc. =	rapped, stepped, whipped etc.
To pass	durch ^s , vorüberkommen, übertreffen,	verbringen, hinreichen etc.	(past),	passed	past ²⁴ , passed
wie gelegentlich auch:		as occasionally also:			
To bless	segnen, to dress	fleiden, to press	drücken, bedrängen, to express	ausdrücken, to possess	besitzen, to toss
	werfen, schütteln etc.:	blest, drest, prest, exprest, possess, tost etc. =	blessed, dressed etc.		
To mix	mischen		mixt,	mixed	mixt, mixed
" curse	fluchen		curst,	cursed	curst, cursed
und sogar:		and even:			
To fix	befestigen, to vex	ärgern, to nurse	ernähren, pflegen: fixt, vext, nurst =	fixed, vexed, nursed ²⁵ .	
Der Vocal wird kurz.		The vowel becomes short.			
To feel	fühlen		felt		felt
" kneel	knien		knelt,	kneeled	knelt, kneeled
" deal	austheilen (Karten, Schläge), Handel treiben, behandeln		dealt,	dealed	dealt, dealed
" dream	träumen		dreamt,	dreamed	dreamt, dreamed
" mean	meinen, beabsichtigen, bedeuten		meant		meant
" lean	lehnen		leant,	leaned	leant, leaned
" keep	behalten		kept		kept
" weep	weinen		wept		wept
" creep	(„kraufen“) kriechen		crept		crept
" sleep	schlafen		slept		slept
" sweep	(schweifen =) fegen		swept		swept
" leap	(laufen =) hüpfen, springen		leapt, lept, leaped		leapt, lept, leaped

²³ To wend is poetical: Now back they wend their watery way. If, maiden, thou wouldst wend with me to leave both tower and town (W. Scott); Childe Harold wends through many a pleasant place (Byron); except in the preterit went, which serves to complete the verb to go.

²⁴ Past is used as an adjective participle: past times (tenses) vergangene Zeiten; it may take the meaning of a substantive: the past die Vergangenheit, or even of a preposition: a quarter past three ein Viertel nach drei; an hour past vor einer Stunde.

²⁵ A contraction of the terminations *ck* and *ch* with *ed* is still rarer: to crack (zer)knacken, to check (ein)halten thun, hemmen, to knock klopfen, schlagen, to snatch entreißen, to fetch holen, to pitch ein-, aufschlagen (ein Zelt a tent ein Lager camp) etc.: *crackt, checkt, knockt, snatcht, fetcht, pitcht* etc. = cracked, checked, knocked, snatched etc.

	Infinitive.	Preterit.	Participle.
To leave	ver-, überlassen	left	left
" cleave	flieben, (in Klöben) spalten ²⁶	cleft	cleft
" (be) reave ²⁷ (be) rauben		clove	cloven *
" lose	verlieren	(be) reft	(be) reft, bereaved
		lost	lost ²⁸

Ursprüngliches c wird gh und der vorhergehende Vocal wird verändert.

Original c becomes gh and the preceding vowel is changed.

To catch	fangen	caught,	catches	caught,	catches
" teach	lehren	taught		taught	
" reach	reichen	(raught),	reached	(raught),	reached ²⁹
" seek	suchen	sought		sought	
" beseech	ersuchen, ansehen	besought,	beseeched	besought,	beseeched
" buy	kaufen	bought		bought	
" work	arbeiten	(wrought),	worked	wrought ³⁰ ,	worked
" bring	bringen	brought		brought	
" think	denken	thought		thought ³¹	

Starke Verben

bilden ihr Präteritum Imperfecti und Participium Perfecti durch Veränderung des Vocals ohne die Endung *ed* und ihre Abkürzungen.

Sie können in regelmäßige und unregelmäßige starke Verben eingetheilt werden.

Regelmäßige starke Verben

bilden ihr Particyp auf *en* oder — nach Vocal-lauten (und der Liquida *l* in *swoln* = *swollen*) — auf *n*. Sie können wieder in drei Klassen getheilt werden.

1. Das Participium hat den Vocal des Infinitivs.

Der Vocal des Infinitivs bleibt im Particyp lang oder kurz. Das Präteritum zeigt die Vocal-laute:

Strong verbs

form their preterit imperfect and participle perfect by a change of the vowel without the termination *ed* or its abbreviations.

They may be divided into regular and irregular strong verbs.

Regular strong verbs

form their participle in *en* or — after vowel sounds (and the liquid *l* in *swoln* = *swollen*) — in *n*. They may be subdivided into three classes.

1. The participle has the vowel of the infinitive.

The vowel of the infinitive remains long or short in the participle. The preterit shows the vowel sounds:

²⁶ To cleave (an)leben is now regular, its strong preterit *clave* having become obsolete.

²⁷ To reave is obsolete and poetical in the sense of *rauben*, but still used instead of *to wrest* from *entreißen*: territories *reft* from a country.

²⁸ To lose has a strong participle in adjective compounds: *forlorn* (*verloren-*) *verlassen*, *love-* (*lass-*) *lorn* in dem Geliebten, der Geliebten *verloren*, von ihm (ihr) *verlassen* sein.

²⁹ The verb to *distract* *zerreißen* with the absolute preterit and participle *distraught* = *distracted* may be added.

³⁰ The preterit *wrought* is obsolete and poetical, but the participle is still used as an adjective: *wrought-iron* *Schmiebeeisen* (opposite: *cast-iron* *Gusseisen*), on *over-wrought brain* ein *überarbeitetes* (zu sehr angestrengtes) Gehirn; or, as a passive participle, of technical workmanship: the ornament was *beautifully wrought*; and in a figurative sense: to be *wrought upon* by terror, shame etc., to be *wrought up* to a violent passion.

³¹ A reflective compound of *to think* is *methinks* *miß dünkt*, *methought*.

	Infinitive.	Preterit.	Participle.
¹ a	To give geben	gave	given
² a	" see sehen	saw	seen
⁴ a	" bid bieten, gebieten, heißen	bade bid	bidden bid
¹ e	" beat (wiederholt) schlagen	beat	beaten beat
² e	" eat essen, fressen	eat, ate	eaten eat
¹⁰	" fall fallen	fell	fallen
² o	" slay erschlagen	slew	slain
	" draw ziehen	drew	drawn
	" blow blasen	blew	blown
	" grow wachsen	grew	grown
	" know wissen	knew	known
	" throw (weg) werfen	threw	thrown
	" crow frähen	crew, crowed	(crown) crowed
³ u	" take nehmen	took	taken took
	" shake schütteln	shook, shaken	shaken, shaken shook
	" forsake (verjuchen ==) verlassen	forsook	forsaken forsook

Das Präteritum ist schwach:

To	{ show zeigen
	{ shew
"	{ strow streuen
	{ strew ³²
"	mow mähen
"	sow ³³ säen
"	saw sägen
"	gnaw nagen
"	hew häuen
"	{ load beladen
	{ lade ³⁴
"	shave schaben, rasieren

The preterit is weak:

(shew)	showed	shown,	showed
	shewed	shewn,	shewed
	strowed	strown,	strowed
	strewed	strewn,	strewed
	mowed	mown,	mowed
	sowed	sown,	sowed
	sawed	sawn,	sawed
	gnawed	gnawn,	gnawed
	hewed	hewn,	hewed
	loaded	loaden,	loaded
	laded	laden,	laded
	shaved	shaven ³⁵ ,	shaved

³² To shew is pronounced as to show, to strew either as to strow, or stro.

³³ To sew nähen, pronounced as to sow säen, is regular.

³⁴ To lade has the particular meaning of Baaren laden (to lade a camel, a ship etc.), but is seldom employed in the general sense of to load, except in the participle laden, which is especially preferred in a figurative sense: a vessel laden (loaded) with goods.

³⁵ Shaven is still in use: proven is a Scotch law-term.

	Infinitive.	Preterit.	Participle.
To prove	beweisen	proved	proven, proved
" (en) grave	eingraben, grabiren	(en)graved	(en)graven, (en)graved
" shape	(schaffen ==) bilden	shaped	shapen* ³⁶ ; shaped
" rot	faulen, verwesen	rotted	rotten*, rotted

und einige andere Verben, deren starke Participien jetzt veraltet sind, als: and some other verbs, whose strong participles are now obsolete, as:

To fold falten, to baste (einen Braten) begießen, durchprügeln, to bake backen, to wax wachsen, werden, to wash waschen, to wreath winden, befrängen: folden, baste, baken, waxen, wachen, wreathen = folded, baked etc.

Der lange Vocal des Infinitivs wird kurz. Das Präteritum hat die Vocale: The long vowel of the infinitive becomes short. The preterit has the vowels:

¹ To write	(aufreißen ==) schreiben	(writ)	writ
		wrote	written
			(wrote)
" smite ³⁷	(schmeißen ==) schlagen	(smit)	smit
		smote	smitten
			smote
" stride	(streiten ==) schreiten	strid	strid
		strode	stridden
" strive	streben	strove	striven
			(strove)
" thrive	(treiben ==) gedeihen	throve, thrived	thriven, thrived
(" shrive ³⁸	(schreiben ==) beichten	shrove, shrived	shriven, shrived)

Das Präteritum ist schwach:

To rive	spalten	rived	riven, rived
" writhe	sich winden, krümmen	writhed	writhen, writhed

2. Das Participium hat den Vocal des Präteritums, der lang oder kurz bleibt; er ist:

¹ a To lie ³⁹	liegen	lay	lain
² 1 " bite	beißen	bit	bit
			bitten

³⁶ The strong participles marked with an asterisk are obsolete except as adjectives: a shotten herring, ein Schuß-, Hohlhäring (der gelacht hat), blood-shotten (usually blood-shot) eyes, mit Blut unterlaufene Augen; cloven feet gespaltene Füße, Hufe; an ill-shapen, misshapen figure eine mißgestaltete Form; a rotten apple, egg etc. ein fauler Apfel u.; a swollen (swoln) cheek eine geschwollene Wange; the "molten calf" das gegossene (goldene) Kalb; ill-gotten goods schlecht erworbene Güter; "a bounden duty" eine schuldige Pflicht; a drunken man, sunken eyes, shrunken legs etc.

Of two forms of the participle perfect that in en is generally preferred as an adjective or passive participle, as, for instance, beaten, bitten, hidden, ridden, stricken, forbidden, begotten, beholden etc.: the beaten road der gebahnte Weg, a frostbitten apple ein verfrorener Apfel, a hidden motive ein verborgener Beweggrund, to be bedridden, terror-stricken (= struck), stricken in years, bettlägerig, vom Schrecken ergriffen, bejahrt sein, the "forbidden fruit" die verbotene Frucht, God's only begotten son Gottes einziger Sohn, I am much beholden (= obliged) to you.

³⁷ To smite is nearly obsolete: I will smite Egypt with all my wonders; to be smitten with love heftig verliebt sein.

³⁸ Instead of to shrive the modern language uses to confess; but shrove-tide, shrove-tuesday Fastenzeit, Fastenbientag still retain the original idea in the antiquated substantive shrove = confession.

³⁹ To lie lügen (gewöhnlich to tell a lie) is regular.

	Infinitive.		Preterit.	Participle.
To chide	schelten		chid, (chode)	chid, chidden
„ hide	(hüten-) verbergen		hid	hid hidden
„ slide	gleiten		slid	slid slidden
¹ o „ steal	stehlen		stole	stolen (stole)
„ speak	sprechen	(spake)	spoke	spoken (spoke)
„ break	brechen	(brake)	broke	broken broke
„ freeze	frieren		froze	frozen (froze)
„ choose	mählen		chose	chosen (chose)
„ weave	weben		wove, weaved	woven, (wove)
„ heave	heben		(hove) heaved	(hoven) heaved hove ⁴⁰
„ tread	treten		trod, trode	trodden trod
„ seethe	sieden		(sod) seethed	sodden, (sod) seethed
„ help	helfen		(holp, holpe) helped	(holpen), helped (holp) ⁴¹

Der lange Vocal des Präteritums wird im Participium kurz; er ist:

¹ o To shear	scheren,	(share)	shore, sheared	shorn (shore)
„ bear	(Lasten) tragen, gebären	bare gebar,	bore trug	born geboren; borne ⁴² (bore) getragen, geboren
„ wear	(Kleider u.) tragen	(ware)	wore	worn
„ swear	schwören	(sware)	swore	sworn (swore)
„ tear	(zerren ==) zerreißen	(tare)	tore	torn

Das Präteritum ist schwach:

To swell	schwellen	swelled	swollen*, swoln*, swelled
„ melt	schmelzen	melted	(molten*) melted

The preterit is weak:

⁴⁰ The participle hove is still used by seamen: the ship is hove to mit dem Vordertheile nach der Windseite gebracht.

⁴¹ Here may be inserted the preterit quoth (used in burlesque language in the 1. and 3. persons singular (quoth I, he, she) of the obsolete verb quethen sprechen; the compound to bequeath (erblich) vermachten is regular.

⁴² Borne is the active, born the passive participle of to bear gebären, geboren werden: His wife had borne him (had given birth to) three children, the eldest of whom was born in 1800.

Infinitive.
3. Infinitiv, Präteritum und Particyp haben verschiedene Vocale:

To fly⁴³ fliegen

Unregelmäßige starke Verben

bilden ihr Particypium Perfecti ohne irgend welche charakteristische Endung. Sie können wie die regelmäßigen starken Verben eingetheilt werden.

1. Das Particyp enthält den Vocal des Infinitivs. Der Vocal des Präteritums ist:

¹a To come kommen

⁴a „ run rennen, laufen

2. Das Particyp hat den Vocal des Präteritums, welcher ist:

³a To fight fechten, kämpfen

⁴a „ sit sitzen

²c „ hold halten

¹o „ climb klimmen, (er)klettern

„ ride reiten (fahren)

„ (a) bide⁴⁵ verweilen, erwarten, ertragen

„ (a) wake (er)wachen, wecken

„ reeve (ein Lauende) durchstechen

„ stave (in Dauben, staves) zerschlagen

⁴o „ get bekommen, gelangen, werden

„ shine scheinen (vom Lichte etc.)

²u „ win gewinnen

„ spin spinnen (span),

„ slink schleichen (slank),

Preterit. Participle.
3. The infinitive, preterit and participle have different vowels:

flew

flown

Irregular strong verbs

form their participle perfect without any characteristic termination. They may be subdivided as the regular strong verbs.

1. The participle contains the vowel of the infinitive. The vowel of the preterit is:

came come

ran run

2. The participle has the vowel of the preterit, being:

fought fought

sat, sate sat, sate
(sitten)

held held
holden⁴⁴

(clomb), climbed (clomb), climbed

(rid) rid

rode ridden

rode

(a) bode (a) bode

(a) woke, (a) waked (a) waked
erwachte, weckte

rove rove

stove, staved stove, staved

got got

gotten*

shone, shined shone, shined

won won

spun spun

slunk slunk

⁴³ To fly and to flee (fliehen) are often confounded: Fly (= flee) pleasures, and they will follow you: to fly (= flee) the country; the participle flown is not only used instead of fled, but also of flowed (from to flow fließen; compare to strow, show etc.).

⁴⁴ Holden is a law-term: land holden (= held) of a landlord.

⁴⁵ To bide is obsolete, and to abide seldom used: to abide the consequences die Folgen tragen; to abide by a promise bei einem Versprechen bleiben.

	Infinitive.		Preterit.	Participle.
To	stink ⁴⁶ stinken	(stank),	stunk	stunk
"	sling schlingen, schleudern	(slang),	slung	slung
"	sting stechen (von Insecten)	(stang),	stung	stung
"	swing schwingen	(swang),	swung	swung
"	cling sich anklammern, eng anschließen		clung	clung
"	fling schmeißen		flung	flung
"	string besaiten, spannen		strung, stringed	strung, stringed ⁴⁷
"	wring ringen, drehen		wrung, wringed	wrung, wringed
"	ding heftig anschlagen, flingen	(dung),	dinged	(dung), dinged
"	hang hangen, hängen		hung hing, hanged hängte	hung, hanged
"	strike (streichen =) schlagen		struck	stricken (strucken)
"	stick stecken (intrans.), stechen		stuck	stuck
"	dig graben		dug, digged (digt)	dug, digged (digt)
³ ou	stand stehen		stood	stood
"	bind binden		bound	bound (bounden*)
"	find finden		found	found
"	grind mahlen		ground	ground
"	wind ⁴⁸ winden, drehen		wound, winded	wound, winded

3. Infinitiv, Präteritum und Participle haben verschiedene Vocale.

To	swim schwimmen	swam,	swum	swum
"	begin beginnen, anfangen	began,	(begun)	begun
"	drink trinken	drank,	drunk	drunk drunken*
"	sink sinken, senken	sank,	sunk	sunk sunken*
"	shrink schrumpfen, i. zurückziehen	shrank,	shrank	shrank shrunken*
"	sing singen	sang,	sung	sung
"	ring tönen, läuten	rang,	rung	rung
"	spring springen	sprang,	sprung	sprung.

3. The infinitive, preterit and participle have different vowels.

Zusammengesetzte Verben

bilden ihr Präteritum und Participle wie die einfachen, aus denen sie zusammengesetzt sind, wie:

To repay wieder bezahlen, to rebuild wieder bauen, to recast wieder umgießen; to beset besetzen, to beget (Pret. beget, begot, Partic. begot, begotten*) erzeugen, to bespeak (besprechen =) bestellen,

Compound Verbs

form their preterit and participles like the simple ones of which they are composed, as:

⁴⁶ To stink is vulgar, to smell badly, to have a bad smell, there is a bad smell (odour) are used instead of it.

⁴⁷ Stringed is employed in the sense of furnished with strings besaitet.

⁴⁸ To wind winden, flürmen is a regular weak verb.

to become werden, geziemen, to behold (Partic. beheld, beholden*) (behalten =) an-, befehen, to bestride (Pret. bestrode, Part. bestrid, bestriden) (bestreiten, ein Pferd etc.) mit den Beinen umflammern; to forget (Pret. forgot, Partic. forgot, forgotten) vergessen, to forbid (Pret. forbade, forbid, Partic. forbidden, forbid) verbieten, to forgive vergeben, to forbear (Pret. forbore, Partic. forborne) sich enthalten; to withdraw entziehen, to withhold (Pret., Partic. withheld) zurückhalten, verenthalten, to withstand widerstehen; to gainsay widersprechen; to unbind aufbinden, to unwind abwinden, to unload, unlade abladen; to mislay verlegen, to mislead irre führen, to misspend übel verwenden, vergeuden, to misshape (Pret. misshaped, Partic. misshapen*, misshaped) verunstalten, to mistake irriger Weise nehmen, halten für (to be mistaken sich irren); to overcome überwinden, to overhang (Pret., Partic. overhung) über-, behangen, to overthrow umwerfen; to upset umstürzen, to uphold aufrecht halten; to undertake unternehmen, to understand verstehen; to foreknow vorher wissen, to foresee vorhersehen, to foreshow, foreshew vorher zeigen; to prepay vorher bezahlen; to outshine überstrahlen; to inlay einlegen; to partake (of) theilnehmen (an).

Einige Verben, welche weder stark noch schwach sind, mögen

A few verbs which are neither strong nor weak may be styled

Neutrale Verben

Verbs neuter.

genannt werden. Sie sind:

They are:

welche ihren Mangel an gewissen finitiven Formen durch andere Verben ersetzen.

1. To be sein, to go gehen, which supply their deficiency in certain finitive forms by means of other verbs.

Infinitive Forms.

Finitive Forms.

Infinitive	Singular	1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1—3
Infinitive to be	Present. indic.	am	art	is	are
Partic. I be-ing	Preterit indic.	was	wast	was	were
" II bee-n	" subjunct.	were	wert	were	were ⁴⁹
Infinitive to go	Present indic.	go	go-est	go-es	go
Partic. I go-ing	Preterit indic.	went	went-st	went	went ⁵⁰
" II go-ne			(went-est)		

2. To do thun, to dare wagen, to wit, weest wissen,

welche ihr Präteritum theils wie starke, theils wie schwache Verben bilden.

which form their preterit partly like strong, partly like weak verbs.

Infinitive	Singular	1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1—3
Infinitive to do	Present indic.	do	do-est, do-st ⁵¹	do-es	do
Partic. I do-ing	Preterit indic.	did	did-st	did	did
" II do-ne					

⁴⁹ To be has many secondary forms, the principal of which are in the pres. indic. I be, thou beest, he (she, it) be, bin; we, you, they be, bin; beest is also used instead of wert, and wert instead of wast. In the poetical phrase "woe worth" the language still preserves an obsolete remnant of the old (Anglo-Saxon) verb weorthan werten in the sense of the subjunctive of to be: Woe worth the day = woe be to the day.

⁵⁰ Compounds of to go are to undergo sich unterziehen, erleiden, to forego vorhergehen, (vorbeigehen =) verzichten. In the former sense we use the participles foregoing, foregone, in the latter the preterit did forego instead of forewent.

⁵¹ Doest is said to be preferable as a principal, dost as an auxiliary verb. Compounds of to do are to undo unternehmen, to overdo überreiben, to outdo übertreffen.

Infinitive Forms.			Finitive Forms.			
Infinitive	to dare	Singular	1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1—3
Partic. I	dar-ing	Present indic.	dare	dar-est	dare-s, dare	dare
" II	dar-ed	Preterit indic.	durst	durst	durst	durst ⁵²
Infinitive	to wit, weest ⁵³	Singular	1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1—3
Partic. I	— —	Present indic.	wot	— —	wot	wot
" II	— —	Preterit indic.	wist	— —	wist	wist

3. Can fann, may mag (fann); shall soll, will will; must muß, ought sollte,

welche ihr Präteritum auch theils stark, theils schwach bilden, aber zugleich defectiv sind. which form their preterit also partly strong, partly weak, but are at the same time defective.

Infinitive	(to con ⁵⁴)	Singular	1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1—3
Partic. I	(cunn-ing)	Present indic.	can	can-st	can	can
" II	(uncouth)	Preterit indic.	could	could-st	could	could
Infinitive	— —	Singular	1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1—3
Partic. I	— —	Present indic.	may	may-st	may	may
" II	— —	Preterit indic.	might	might-st ⁵⁵	might	might
Infinitive	— —	Singular	1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1—3
Partic. I	— —	Present indic.	shall	shal-t	shall	shall
" II	— —	Preterit indic.	should	should-st	should	should
Infinitive	— —	Singular	1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1—3
Partic. I	— —	Present indic.	will	wil-t	will	will
" II	— —	Preterit indic.	would	would-st	would	would ⁵⁶

⁵² To dare is now generally used as a regular weak verb: I dared, have dared; and always so in the sense of herausfordern, trotzen: He dared (has dared) the lion in his den. In the sense of (zu thun) wagen the third person singular of the indicative was formerly also used without an s: The duke dare no more stretch this finger of mine than he dare rack his own. Who dare tell her so? The verbs to need nötig haben, employed as an intransitive, and to list Lust haben sometimes also drop the s of the third person singular indic.: What need a man care for a stock (Shakesp.)? One need only read (Pope). He need not go (Webster). Go to bed when she list, and rise when she list (Shakesp.; compare: The wind bloweth where it listeth, Bible).

⁵³ The infinitive to wit is sometimes still used in the sense of viz. (videlicet) — namely. The finite forms are occasionally found in poetry: God wot Gott weiß. They laid them in the place of graves, yes wist not whose (bones) they were (Bryant). Two other obsolete verbs, to wiss weisen, leiten, lehren, and to wis (created by lexicographers from I wis = ywis gewiß) gewiß sein (wissen) are sometimes confounded with to wit (weest).

⁵⁴ To con is still used in the sense of to study, to commit to memory; cunning listig and uncouth (unfundiĝ, unbefannt) = seltsam, auffällig have become adjectives.

⁵⁵ Mayest, mightest instead of mayst, mightst are rare.

⁵⁶ To will verlangen, begehren, festsetzen is regular and complete; its participles willing willig, ill-willed, self-willed übelwollend, eigenwillig are used as adjectives. The old language sometimes contracted the negation ne with will to nill (nolle): Will he nill he; will you nill you (nolens volens) Shakesp.

Infinitive Forms.			Finitive Forms.			
Infinitive	— —	Singular	1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1—3
Partic. I	— —					
" II	— —	Pret.-Pres. ind.	must	must	must	must ⁵⁷
Infinitive	— —	Singular	1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1—3
Partic. I	— —					
" II	— —	Pret.-Pres. ind.	ought	ought-st	ought	ought ⁵⁸

2. Die zusammengesetzten Formen
der Conjugation sind aus dem *Activum*

A. die folgenden infinitiven:
Der *Infinitiv Perfecti*, zusammengesetzt aus den
Infinitiven Imperfecti der Hilfsverben *to have* und
to be und dem Participle Perfecti:

To have loved geliebt haben.

Im Englischen conjugirt man intransitive Verben
sowohl als transitive mit *to have* um eine vollendete
Handlung auszudrücken:

To have gone, come, fallen, died etc. gegangen, gekommen, gefallen, gestorben sein etc.;

aber einige Intransitiva werden zugleich mit *to be*
gebraucht und drücken dann einen Zustand aus, der
aus der Handlung hervorgeht, als:

To go gehen, to pass vorüber gehen, to elapse verfließen, to come kommen, to arrive ankommen,
to assemble zusammenkommen, to return zurückkommen, to become (grow) werden, to de-
generate entarten, to fall, decay fallen, verfallen, to rise aufkommen, aufstehen, aufgehen etc.:
He has gone er ist gegangen, he is gone er ist weg; the time has passed, elapsed die Zeit
ist vergangen, verfließen, the time is passed (past), elapsed die Zeit ist vorüber etc.

2. The compound forms
of conjugation are of the *active voice*

A. the following infinitive ones:
The *Infinitive perfect*, composed of the infinitives
imperfect of the auxiliaries *to have* and *to be*
and the participle perfect:

In English intransitive verbs as well as transi-
tives are conjugated with *to have* to denote
an accomplished action:

but some intransitives are at the same time
used with *to be*, and then express a state
resulting from the action, as:

⁵⁷ A remnant of the present indicative of *must* (which is now generally used as a present, and in the sense of a preterit is mostly supplied by *to be obliged, forced* etc.) is *mote*, which however seems rather to be taken in the sense of *might* ("mought"): *Nor mote my shell (Veier) awake the weary Nine (neun Mufen). Whate'er his grief mote be which he could not control* (Byron).

⁵⁸ *Ought* is the preterit of *to owe* (a secondary form of *to own eignen, besitzen*) *besitzen, schuldig sein, verbanfen*. In this sense the word is a regular weak verb. *Oughtest* = *oughtst* is rare.

The auxiliary verbs are often abbreviated and contracted with the personal pronouns and negations, as

to have: I've = I have; I'd, he'd, she'd = I had etc.;

to be: I'm, he's, she's, it's, 'tis, 'twas = I am, he etc. is, it was; an't = am not, are not; is n't = is not it;

will: I'll, he'll, she'll = I will etc.; won't = will not; I'd, he'd, she'd = I would etc.; wouldn't = would not;

shall: shan't = shall not; should'nt = should not;

can: can't = cannot; couldn't = could not;

do: what d'ye call it = do ye etc.; don't = do not; didn't = did not.

Und das *Gerundium Perfecti*, zusammengesetzt aus dem *Gerundium Imperfecti* (das in der Form dem *Particip Imperfecti* gleich ist) der *Hülfsverben to have* und *to be* und dem *Participium Perfecti*:

Having loved geliebt habend; having (being) gone gegangen seiend.

B. die folgenden finitiven Formen:

Das *Präsens Perfecti*, zusammengesetzt aus dem *Präsens Imperfecti* der *Hülfsverben to have* und *to be* und dem *Participium Perfecti*:

Indicativ.

I have, thou hast, he has, we etc. have: loved ich habe, du hast etc. geliebt; I have (am): gone ich bin gegangen etc.

Conjunctiv.

I, thou, he etc. have: loved ich habe, du habest, er habe etc. geliebt; I have (be): gone ich sei gegangen etc.

Das *Präteritum Perfecti*, zusammengesetzt aus dem *Präteritum Imperfecti* der *Hülfsverben to have* und *to be* und dem *Participium Perfecti*:

Indicativ.

I had, thou hadst, he had, we etc. had: loved ich hatte, du hattest, er hatte etc. geliebt; I had (was): gone ich war gegangen etc.

Conjunctiv.

I, thou, he etc. had: loved ich hätte, du hättest etc. geliebt; I had (were): gone ich wäre gegangen etc.

Die *Futura Imperfecti und Perfecti Präsens*, zusammengesetzt aus dem *Präsens Imperfecti* der *Hülfsverben shall* und *will* und den *Infinitiven Imperfecti und Perfecti* (ohne die Präposition *to*).

In *Erzählungen* wird gewöhnlich *shall* in der ersten, *will* in der zweiten und dritten Person gebraucht; in *Fragefragen* wird *shall* in der ersten und zweiten Person, *will* in der dritten angewandt:

I shall,	thou wilt,	he will	} 1. love ich werde etc. lieben.
we shall,	you will,	they will	
Shall I,	shalt thou,	will he	} 1. love werde ich etc. lieben?
shall we,	shall you,	will they	

Die *Futura Imperfecti und Perfecti Präteriti* (*Conditionale Imperfecti und Perfecti*), zusammengesetzt wie die *Futura Präsens* aus dem *Präteritum Imperfecti* der *Hülfsverben shall* und *will* und den *Infinitiven Imperfecti und Perfecti*:

I should,	thou wouldst,	he would	} 1. love ich würde etc. lieben.
we should,	you would,	they would	
Should I,	shouldst thou,	would he	} 1. love würde ich etc. lieben?
should we,	should you,	would they	

And the *gerund perfect*, composed of the *gerund imperfect* (which, in form, is like the *participle imperfect*) of the auxiliaries *to have* and *to be* and the *participle perfect*:

B. The following finitive forms:

The *Present perfect*, composed of the present imperfect of the auxiliaries *to have* and *to be* and the *participle perfect*:

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

The *Preterit perfect*, composed of the present imperfect of the auxiliaries *to have* and *to be* and the *participle perfect*:

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

The *futures imperfect and perfect of the present*, composed of the present imperfect of the auxiliaries *shall* and *will* and the *infinitives imperfect and perfect* (without the preposition *to*).

In narrative sentences *shall* is generally used in the first, *will* in the second and third persons; in interrogative sentences *shall* is employed in the first and second persons, *will* in the third:

The *futures imperfect and perfect of the preterit* (conditionals imperfect and perfect), composed as the *futures present* of the preterit imperfect of the auxiliaries *shall* and *will* and the *infinitives imperfect and perfect*:

Zu den zusammengesetzten Conjugationsformen gehört auch das ganze *Passivum*, zusammengesetzt aus den verschiedenen Formen des Hilfsverbs *to be* und dem *Participium Perfecti*.

A. Infinitive Formen.

Infinitiv Imperfecti:To be: loved *geliebt werden*.**Infinitiv Perfecti:**To have been: loved *geliebt worden sein*.**Gerundium Imperfecti:**Being: loved *geliebt werdend*.**Gerundium Perfecti:**Having been: loved *geliebt worden seiend*.

B. Finitive Formen.

Präsens Imperfecti:

Indicativ.

I am, thou art, he (she, it) is; we, you, they are: loved *ich werde, du wirst etc. geliebt*.

Conjunctiv.

I, thou, he (she, it); we, you, they be: loved *ich werde, du werdest, er werde etc. geliebt*.

Imperativ.

Be: loved *werde, werdet geliebt*.**Präteritum Imperfecti:**

Indicativ.

I was, thou wast, he (she, it) was; we, you, they were: loved *ich wurde, du wurdest etc. geliebt*.

Conjunctiv.

I were, thou wert, he (she, it) were; we, you, they were: loved *ich würde, du würdest etc. geliebt*.**Präsens Perfecti:**

Indicativ.

I have been, thou hast been, he (she, it) has been; we, you, they have been: loved *ich bin etc. geliebt worden*.

Conjunctiv.

I have been, thou have been, he (she, it) have been; we, you, they have been: loved *ich sei etc. geliebt worden*.**Präteritum Perfecti:**

Indicativ.

I had been, thou hadst been, he (she, it) had been; we, you, they had been: loved *ich war etc. geliebt worden*.

Conjunctiv.

I had been, thou hadst been, he (she, it) had been; we, you, they had been: loved *ich wäre etc. geliebt worden*.

To the compound forms of conjugation belongs also all the *passive voice*, composed of the different forms of the auxiliary *to be* and the *participle perfect*.

A. Infinitive forms.

Infinitive imperfect:**Infinitive perfect:****Gerund imperfect:****Gerund perfect:**

B. Finitive forms.

Present imperfect:

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Imperative.

Preterit imperfect:

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present perfect:

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Preterit perfect:

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Futurum Imperfecti Präsens:

Indicativ, erzählend.

I shall be, thou wilt be, he (she, it) will be; we shall be, you will be, they will be: loved ich werde etc. geliebt werden.

Fragend.

Shall I be, shalt thou be, will he (she, it) be; shall we be, shall you be, will they be: loved werde ich etc. geliebt werden?

Future imperfect of the present:

Indicative, narrative.

Interrogative.

Futurum Imperfecti Präteriti:

Indicativ, erzählend.

I should be, thou wouldst be, he (she, it) would be; we should be, you would be, they would be: loved ich würde etc. geliebt werden.

Fragend.

Should I be, shouldst thou be, would he (she, it) be; should we be, should you be, would they be: loved würde ich etc. geliebt werden?

Future imperfect of the preterit:

Indicative, narrative.

Interrogative.

Futurum Perfecti Präsens:

Indicativ, erzählend.

I should have been, thou wouldst have been, he (she, it) would have been; we should have been; you would have been, they would have been: loved ich würde etc. geliebt worden sein.

Fragend.

Should I have been, shouldst thou have been, would he (she, it) have been; should we have been, should you have been, would they have been: loved würde ich etc. geliebt worden sein?

Future perfect of the present:

Indicative, narrative.

Interrogative.

Futurum Perfecti Präteriti:

Indicativ, erzählend.

I shall have been, thou wilt have been, he (she, it) will have been; we shall have been, you will have been, they will have been: loved ich werde etc. geliebt worden sein.

Fragend.

Shall I have been, shalt thou have been, will he (she, it) have been; shall we have been, shall you have been, will they have been: loved werde ich etc. geliebt worden sein?

Future perfect of the preterit:

Indicative, narrative.

Interrogative.