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1895.780
(1896.464)

Schulgrammatik

der

Englischen Sprache

in Beispielen

für Anfänger

bearbeitet

von

Dr. Brennecke,

Direktor der städtischen Realschule in Posen.

Materialien für die Erlernung der englischen Sprache. Erstes Heft.

Posen,

Verlag der I. J. Seine'schen Buchhandlung.
(Rudolph Leysohn.)

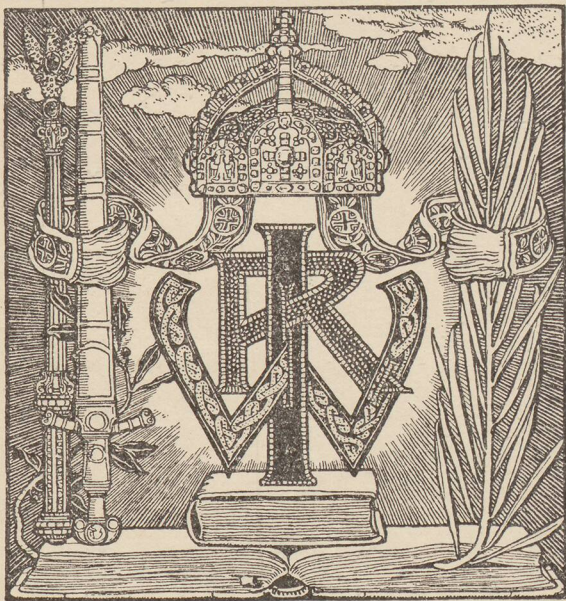
1856.

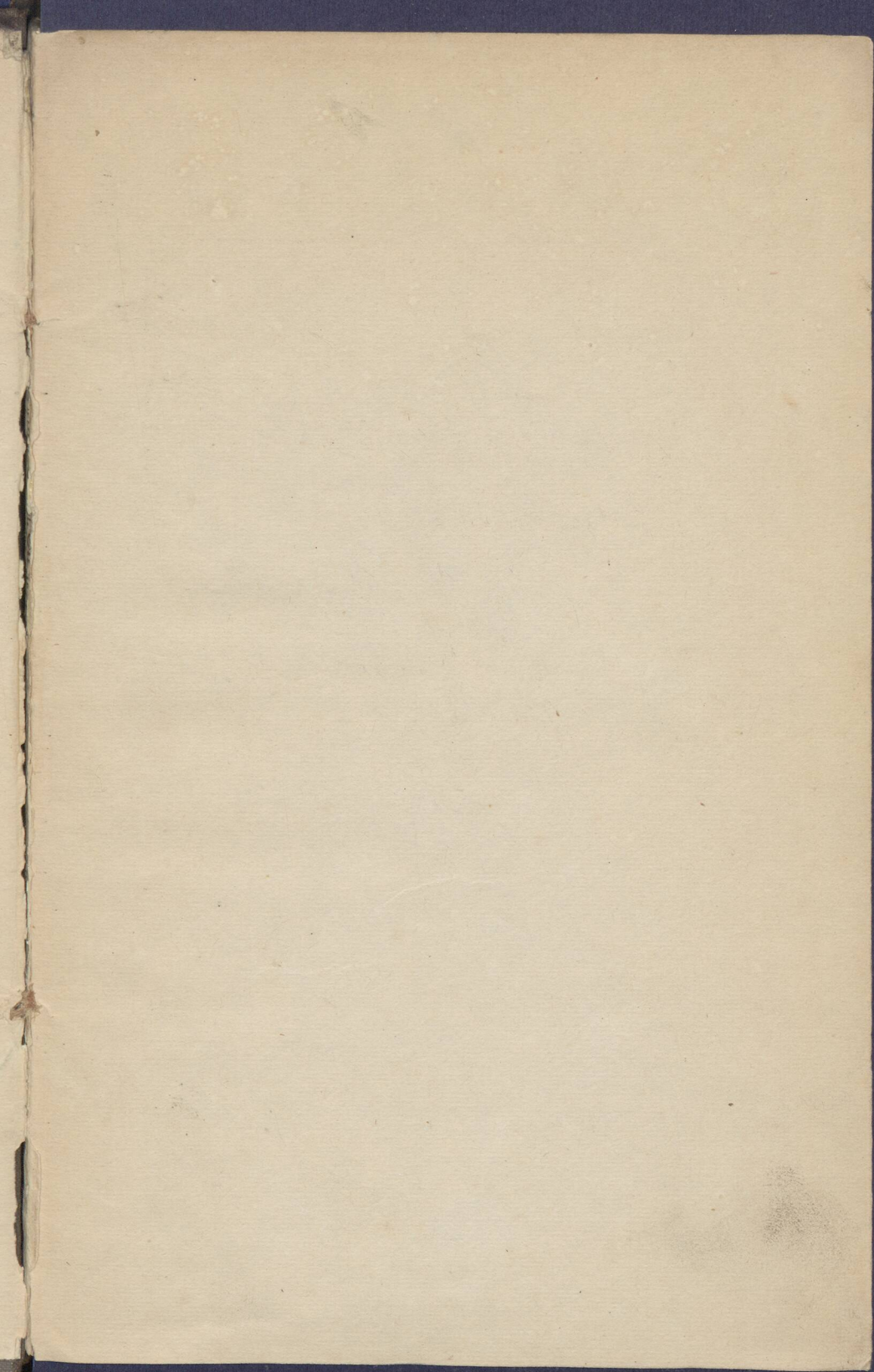
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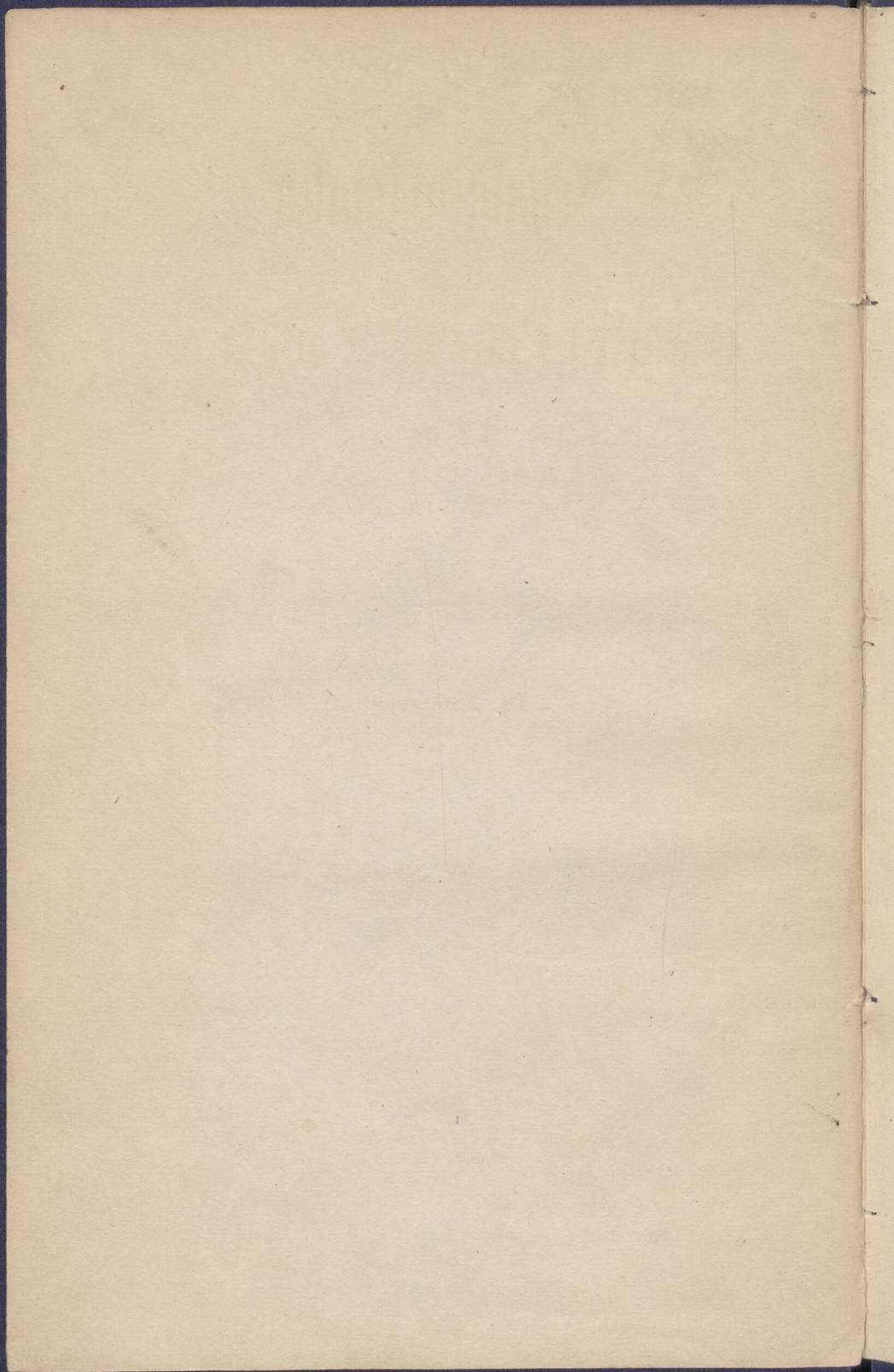
BRENNECKE
ENGLISCHE GRAMMATIK

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1856.

„Aus der Sprache, pflegte mein Vater zu sagen, lernt man eine Nation auf ein Haar kennen. Die feinste Weltkenntniß und Politik ist in ihr verborgen. Sie ist die Chiffre zu den Geheimnissen der Völker. Auch sieht man aus der Sprache, ob es im Lande kalt oder warm, nebelig oder klar sei.“

Gippel's Lebensläufe.



Posen, gedruckt bei M. Zörn.

V o r w o r t.

Die Erlernung einer jeden Sprache bietet eigenthümliche Schwierigkeiten. In der lateinischen Sprache hat der Anfänger mit der grammatischen Construction zu kämpfen; bei dem Studium der französischen Sprache ist die Erlernung der stereotypen Phraseologie äußerst schwierig, eben so gehört viel Uebung dazu, einen in stylistischer Beziehung erträglichen freien französischen Aufsatz zu schreiben: die Schwierigkeiten bei der Erlernung der englischen Sprache sind lexikalischer Natur. Eine lateinische, französische oder englische Grammatik für Anfänger verlangen daher eine völlig verschiedene Behandlung, hervorgehend aus dem eigenthümlichen Geiste der Sprache.

In dieser für die Anfänger bestimmten Schulgrammatik hat daher das lexikalische Element der englischen Sprache besondere Beachtung gefunden, und hat der Verfasser sich bemüht, den Anfänger sogleich in die angelsächsische Welt und in die lebensvolle Wirklichkeit einzuführen, ihm den Geist der Sprache und die Lebensanschauung des Volkes, welches diesseit und jenseits des atlantischen Oceans die germanische Gesittung aufrecht erhält, stärkt und kräftigt, zu erschließen. Bei der reichen Wahl der nach grammatischen Eintheilungsgründen geordneten Beispiele ist vorzugsweise auf die englische Redeweise, wie sie gegenwärtig in dem Munde und der Schrift der Gebildeten des Volkes in England und Amerika lebt, Rücksicht genommen worden. Dagegen streitet nicht, daß einzelne Beispiele aus der Bibel vorkommen, deren Ausdrücke und Wendungen Gemeingut aller Engländer und Amerikaner geworden sind.

Der praktische Gesichtspunkt für Anfänger hat dem Verfasser besonders vorgeschwebt, er hat Stoff für die Verarbeitung beim Unterricht geliefert und hofft, daß in dieser Beziehung kein Lehrer der englischen Sprache sein Buch unbefriedigt aus der Hand legen wird. Der Verfasser glaubt aber, seinen Stoff logisch geordnet zu haben, und dadurch wesentlich die formale Bildung der Schüler bei Anwendung dieser Grammatik zu fördern.

In dem ersten Abschnitt der Grammatik hat der Verfasser die Aussprache und Betonung (Seite 1—10) behandelt und dabei die in England und Amerika anerkannte und allgemein gültige Bezeichnungsweise von J. Walker, welche auch in die deutschen Wörterbücher, z. B. in das vortreffliche neue vollständige kritische Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache von W. Thieme (Verlag von G. Mayer in Leipzig) übergegangen ist, angenommen, indessen auch sehr häufig die deutsch-verdollmetschte Aussprache hingeschrieben, wo es für die Anfänger von Nutzen zu sein

schien. Seite 11 und 12 enthalten Beispiele über das Geschlecht, Seite 13 die Deklination, Seite 14 die abweichende Pluralbildung, Seite 15 die besitzanzeigenden Fürwörter, so weit sie namentlich die Stelle des Artikels vertreten, Seite 16 liefert Beispiele für den Gebrauch des Eigenschaftsworts, Seite 17 liefert die Eintheilung der Fürwörter, Seite 18 und 19 die der Zahlen, Seite 20 behandelt die Conjugation von *to have*, Seite 21 von *to be*, Seite 22 liefert ein Paradigma des regelmäßigen Zeitworts, Seite 23 das Zeitwort *to do*, Seite 24 die Eigenthümlichkeiten der Abwandlung, Seite 25 — 29 ein vollständiges alphabetisches Verzeichniß der unregelmäßigen Zeitwörter, Seite 30 die unvollständigen Hilfszeitwörter, Seite 31 die zurückbezüglichen Fürwörter und ihre Verbindungen mit dem Zeitwort, Seite 32 lehrt den Gebrauch der intransitiven Zeitwörter, Seite 33 enthält die Eintheilung der Umstandswörter, Seite 34 und 35 das Verzeichniß der Präpositionen, Seite 36 die Lehre von der Wortfolge, Seite 37 die Eintheilung der Bindewörter, Seite 38 — 40 behandeln den Gebrauch der Participia, Seite 41 den des Conjunctivs in der englischen Sprache. Auf Seite 42 beginnt der zweite Abschnitt des Buchs, der zu allen einzelnen vorhergenannten Capiteln eine Fülle von Beispielen und Übungen in englischer Sprache liefert und bis Seite 73 geht, wo als dritter Abschnitt eine Anzahl Lesestücke folgen, namentlich die ganze englische Geschichte, in *versus memoriales* eingeleidet, die Nationalhymnen und das Vaterunser in englischer Sprache.

Der Verfasser empfiehlt den Anfängern, die gegebenen Beispiele möglichst treu dem Gedächtniß einzuprägen, weil sie den wesentlichen Theil des englischen Sprachsazes, nach grammatischen Kategorien geordnet, enthalten. Eine Sammlung deutscher Übungsaufgaben, den Paragraphen der Grammatik entsprechend, für mündliche und namentlich schriftliche Übungen, um den Schülern angemessene Beschäftigung zu geben, ist in der Bearbeitung. In dieser Sammlung von deutschen Übungsaufgaben wird zugleich für alle englischen Beispiele in der Grammatik die Erklärung der darin enthaltenen englischen Vokabeln und schwierigen Redensarten zur Anwendung mitgetheilt. Eben so ist in Vorbereitung ein englisches Vokabularium, enthaltend die nothwendigen Ausdrücke und Wendungen für die Umgangssprache vertheilt nach gewissen Rubriken (Nahrung, Kleidung, Wohnung, Beschäftigung u. s. w.).

Daß diese Schulgrammatik zugleich dazu bestimmt ist, als erstes englisches Lesebuch zu dienen, ist aus der oben beschriebenen Einrichtung ersichtlich.

Diese Schulgrammatik ist eben so wohl für die männliche, wie für die weibliche Jugend berechnet; die grammatisch-technischen Ausdrücke werden dabei kein Hinderniß sein, sie sind nur der übersichtlichen Kürze wegen in Anwendung gekommen.

Für die äußere Ausstattung des Buchs, Correctheit des Satzes, Sauberkeit des Druckes und Qualität des Papiers ist nach Möglichkeit gesorgt worden, was für ein Schulbuch von ganz besonderer Bedeutung ist.

Posen, 1856 Juli 2.

Brennecke.

A. Grammatik.

§. 1. Aussprache. Pronunciation.

System nach Walker.

- a** { ¹a (das gedehnte a) in fate (Schicksal), paper (Papier), wie eh in geht, wie das französische é in fée, épée.
²a (das lange a) in far (fern), father (Vater), wie a in war, Vater; wie das französische a in fable.
³a (das breite a) in fall (fallen), wall (Mauer), Walker, chalk (Kreide); wie das a im österreichischen „halter,“ mit Anklang an o.
⁴a (das kurze a) in fat (fett), mat (Matte), wie a in Gatte, mit einem Anklang von ä.
- e** { ¹e (das lange e) in me (mich), médium (Mittel); wie i in „mir.“
²e (das kurze e) in get (erlangen), let (überlassen), wie e in Bett, fett.
e (das stumme e) in here (hier), am Ende der Wörter.
ee (das kurze ee) in been [²bin] gewesen (été) wie i in bin.
¹¹ee (das lange ee) in bee [¹¹bee] Biene wie ie oder ich.
- i** { ¹i (das lange diphthongartige i) in pine (Nichte), title (Titel), wine (Wein), wie ei in Pein, Wein.
²i (das kurze einfache i) in pin (Stecknadel), tit-tle (Tittel, d. h. Punkt oder Tüpfel) wie i in bin, Mittel.
- o** { ¹o (das lange offene o) in no (nein), note (Note), wie o in Note, Brot.
²o (das o wie langes u) in move (bewegen), prove (beweisen), wie u in Ruf, Ruf, wie das französische ou in mouvoir.
³o (das lange breite o) in nor (auch nicht), for (für), wie oo in Moor.
⁴o (das kurze breite o) in not (nicht), hot (heiß). Es ist dies ein Mittellaut zwischen o in Gott und a in satt.
²²oo (das kurze u) in book (Buch), tool (Werkzeug), wie das deutsche u in Buch.

pp 4 mit oo = ²²oo = uh

- u** { ¹ u (das lange diphthongartige u) in cube (Kubus), cupid (begierig), wie ju in Jude, Zübel.
² u (das kurze u) in but (aber), tub (Tubus), ein Mittellaut zwischen o in Kopf und ö in Köpfe, wie e in Bruder.
³ u (das mittlere oder stumpfe u) in bull (Bulle), full (voll), wie u in Bulle, Null.
- ae** { ae wie ie in Caesar [3ie'-sar], Athenaeum.
 ae wie kurzes e in Daedalus [De'-daluſ], deſgleichen in Michaelmas [mīk'-kel'-mūs, Mi'chelmöß] Michaelis.
- ai** { ai wie eh in pail [pāle, Pehl] Waſſereimer, rain [rane] Regen,
 oder day [dā, deh] Tag.
- ay** { ai wie kurz e in ſaid [3edd] geſagt, again [⁴a-²gen'] wiederum.
 ai wie kurz i in mountain [moun'-tēn, mauntinn] Gebirge.
- au** { au oder aw wie aa an o (anſingend) in Auguſt [³aw'-²guſt, Agöſt] Auguſt, awe [³aw, aw] Ehrerbietung, thaw Thau.
 au wie langes a in aunt [²ant, ahnt] Tante, laugh [²laf, lahf] lachen.
 au in den franzöſiſchen Wörtern wie das franzöſiſche au in haut-gout [¹ho'-²goot] hautgoût.
- ea** { ea wie ie in meat [¹mete, miet] Fleiſch, beat [¹bete, biet] ſchlagen, beaver [¹bee'-²vur] Bieber, ſea [se', ſie] See, heat [hete] Hitze.
 ea wie eh in great [grat, greht] groß, pear [pare] Birne.
 ea wie kurzes e in pearl [perl] Perle, weather [we²TH'-²ur' weſer] Wetter, head [hed hedd] Haupt, health [helth, helſ] Geſundheit.
 ea wie langes a in heart [hart] Herz, hearth [harth] Heerd.
 ea unbetont, wie ein verſchwindendes a mit Anlaut an u, in vengeance [ven'-janse, wendjans] Rache, ſergeant [sar'-jant, ſarredjant] Sergeant.
- ei** { ei wie eh in vein [vane] Ader, reign [rane] Regierung, weight [¹uate] Gewicht, heir [are, ehr] Erbe, grey [gra] grau,
 oder they [THa, feh] ſie (3. Perſon pl.)
- ey** { ei wie in ie ceiling [sel'-ing, ſieling] das innere Dach, either [e'-THur] entweder, key [ke', kie] Schlüssel.

ei wie der deutsche Doppellaut **ei** in height [^hi^e heit] Höhe.
ei unbetont, wie ein kurzes **i**, in surfeit [^sur'^{-f}i^t] Ueber-
ey druß, foreign [^for'⁻ⁱn] fremd, sovereign ^{suv'}-^{er}-ⁱⁿ.
ey, unbetont, wie ein langes **i**, in valley [^val'^{-le} wallie]

eo wie **ie** in people [^pee'^{-pl}, piepp'l] Volk.
eo wie **e** in leopard [^lep'^{-p}urd, leppörd] Leopard, feoff [^fef'⁻feff] belehnen, jeopardy Wagstück.
eo wie langes **o** in yeoman [^yo'^{-m}an, iomann] Freischulze.
eo unbetont, wie **u** oder kurz **ö** in surgeon [^sur'^{-j}un, Zurd-
 gön] Chirurgus, luncheon Handbrühstück.

eu wird getrennt in e-ou und ausgesprochen **ius** in hideous [^hid'^{-e}-
^{us}] häßlich, beauteous ^{bü'}-^{tshe}-^{us} schön.

eu oder **ew** **inh** in feud [^fude, fuhd] Streit, new [ⁿü', niuh] neu,
 wie **uh** in rheum Schnupfen, wie **ö** in grandeur GröÙe.

ew wie **oh** in shew [^{sh}o', foh] Schauspiel, strew [^{str}o', ftröh]
 bestreuen, sew [^soh] nähen, Shrewsbury.

eye das Auge, wie im Deutschen.

ie **ie** wie **ie** in chief [^{tsh}ee'^f, tshief] Chef, field [^fee'^{ld}] Feld.
ie wie **ei** die [^di', dei] sterben, lie [^li'] liegen, pie Pastete.
ie wie kurzes **e** in friend [^fre'nd] Freund.
ie wie **ü** in unbetonten Endsyllben in brasier [^{br}a'^{-zh}ur, brä-
 fchör] Kupferschmied, glazier Glaser.

ieu wie **inh** in adieu [^a-^{dü}', Adinh] Adieu, view [^{vü}] Ansicht.

iou unbetont wie kurzes **u**, in precious [^{pr}esh'^{-us}] werthvoll.

oa **oa** wie ein langes **o** in boat [^bote] Boot, coal [^kole] Kohle.
oa wie **ä** in broad [^{br}awd, brät] breit, throat Kehle.

oe **oe** wie **oh** in foe [^fo', foh] Feind, toe [^to', toh] Zehe.
oe wie **uh** in shoe [^{sh}oo²²] Schuh, canoe [^kan'-^{no}o'] Kahn.

oi oder **oy** wie **oi** in oil [^öil³ oil] Del, point Punkt, boy Knabe.

oo wie langes **u** in moon [^moon²², muhn] Mond.
oo wie kurzes **u** in good [^gud, gut] gut, foot [^fut³] Fuß.
oo wie **ü** in blood [^{bl}ud, blödd] Blut, flood [^flod²²] Fluth.
oo wie langes **o** in door [^dore, door] Thür, floor [^flore,
 flör] Flur.

- ou wie langes **u** in you [²²yoō, iuh] ihr, root [²²roōt, ruht]
 Wurzel, soup [²²soop, ſuhp] Suppe, wound Wunde.
- ³³ou wie das deutsche **au** in ground [³³ground, graund] Grund,
 mouth [³³mouTH, maus] sound [³³sound, ſaund] tönen, sow
 [³³sou] Sau, crown [³³kroun, fraun] Krone, vowel [³³vou²-il,
 wanit] Vokal, about, round, mount, pound, down.
- ou wie langes **o** in four [¹fore, ſohr] vier, court [¹kōrte, ſohrt],
 soul [¹sole, Sohl] Seele, mould [¹mōld] Form, know [¹no,
 noh] kennen, course, source, shoulder, poultry.
- OU**
 oder
OW } ou wie mittleres **u** in could [³kud, kudd] konnte, should ſollte,
 would wollte.
- ou wie kurzes **u** in honour [⁴on'-nur² Dnner] Ehre, gracious
 [⁴gra'-shus²] gnädig, Plymouth [⁴Phlymmōth], Portsmouth.
- ou wie **ö** mit leisem Anlaut an **u** in country [²kun'-trē¹, könntri]
 couple [²kup'-p'l] Kuppel (Paar) touch [²tutsh, töttſh] be-
 rühren, cousin, journey, trouble, young, scourge.
- ou wie kurzes **o** in cough [⁴kof, ſoff] Huſten, trough [⁴trof]
 Trog, lough, See, z. B. lough Lomond in Schottland.
- ou wie breites **a** in ought [³awt, at⁰] ſollte, fought [³fawt,
 fat⁰] ſocht, bought, brought, sought, thought, wrought.
- ua** { ua lautet das u oft wie das deutsche **w** — antiquary [⁴an'-tē-
 kwar'-rē] Antiquar, language [⁴lang'-widje, langwidſche]
 Sprache, persuade [⁴perſchwäde] überreden.
- ua iſt ſtumm in guarantee [⁴gar-rante¹] Bürgſchaft.
- ue** { ue wie iuh in blue [¹blu¹] blau, ague [¹a'-gue, ähjuh] kaltes
 Fieber.
- ue wie langes **u** nach r in true [²²troō] wahr.
- ue, wo u verſchluckt wird, in guest [²geſt] Gaſt, guess ratheſen.
- ue unbetont, am Ende verſchwindet ue in antique [⁴an'-tēk²²,
 antiek] alterthümlich, catalogue [⁴kat'-ā-lōg⁴] Katalog, tongue
 [²tung, tōngg] Zunge, pedagogue, synagogue.
- ui** { ui wie langes **u** in fruit [²²frōōt, fruht] Frucht, recruit [¹rē-
 kroōt, rikruht] Rekrut.
- ui wie iuh in sluice [¹sluſe, ſluſ] Schleuſe, juice [¹jūse, djjuſ]
 Saft (jus), pursuit Beſtrebung.

- ui wie langes ¹i in guide [¹gyide, geihd] Führer, guile [¹gyile, geil] Schuld, disguise Verstellung, beguile betrügen.
- ui wie kurzes ²i in guinea [²gin'-ne¹] Guinea, Guitar [²git-tar¹] Gitarre, build [²bild] bauen, biscuit [²bis'-kit²] Zwieback.
- ui wie deutsches w in anguish [⁴ang'-gwish] Angst, vanquish [⁴vāngk'-wish] besiegen, languid [⁴lāng'-gwid²] schwachend.
- uy wie ei in buy [¹bi, bei] kaufen, dry [¹dri¹, drei] trocken.
- uy wie ie in colloquy [⁴kol'-lo-kwe¹] colloquium.
- b ist am Ende oft stumm. — lamb [⁴lam] Lamm, dumb taub.
- c wie ³ vor e, ae, i und y. — cell [²sell] Zelle, city [²sit'-te, sitty] Stadt, Venice [Wemnu'-is], cement Kitt.
- c wie k vor a, o, Konsonanten und am Ende. — cat [⁴kat] comb [¹kōme] Kamm, music [¹mu'-zik, miisik] Musik.
- c wie sch vor e und i, wenn andere Vokale darauf folgen. — ocean [¹o'-shūn, ohschōn] Ocean, ancient [¹āne'-tshēnt, āntschient] alt, social [sch'-schall] gesellig.
- c ist stumm in victuals [²vit'-tlz, wittels] Lebensmittel, indict [²in-dite¹ imdeit] anklagen, czar.
- ch wie tsch in church [²tshurtsh, tschörtsch] Kirche, child [¹tshild, tscheild] Kind, chair [¹tshare, tschehr] Stuhl, rich [²ritsh, ritsh] reich, which [²hwitsh, 'witsch] was, archbishop [artschbischopp].
- ch wie sch in bench [²bēnsh, benisch] Bank, watch [⁴wōtsh, 'wotsch] Uhr, ebenso in den Wörtern aus der französischen Sprache, in chaise [¹shaze] Rutsche, machine [⁴masheen'¹¹] Maschine, filch [fisch] stehlen.
- ch wie k in den Wörtern aus den alten Sprachen chord [³kōrd, Koord] Sehne, school [²skoöl, schul] Schule, scheme [¹skeme] Plan, Christ [¹krist] Christus, monarch [⁴mon'-ark, Monark] Monarch, auch in ache [¹ake, eht] Schmerz, headache.
- g ist hart vor a, o, u, I und r und am Ende. — game [¹gāme, gehm] Spiel, glory [¹glō'-rē, glohrē] Preis, pig [²pig] Ferkel. Oft auch vor e und i. — gift [²gift] Gabe, finger, Finger.
- g ist weich und wie dsch gewöhnlich vor e, i und y. — college [⁴kol'-ledje] Collegium, gin [²jīn, dschin] Branntwein, elegy [²el'-ē-jē, ellidschi] Elegie.

g { g ist stumm in gnat [⁴nat, natt] Motte, sign [¹sine, sein] Zeichen, phlegm [²flem] Phlegma, paradigm [⁴par'-⁴a-²dim] Paradigma.

gh { gh wie hartes g in ghost [¹gost] Geist.
gh wie f in cough [⁴kof] Husten, enough [¹e'-²nuf', inöff] genug.
gh ist stumm in right [¹rite] recht, high [¹hi] hoch, caught [⁰kawt, fat] genommen, eight [eht] acht.

h { h am Anfange der Sylben wie im Deutschen.
h ausnahmsweise stumm in heir [¹are] Erbe, herb [²erb] Kraut, honour [⁴on'-²nur] Ehre, honest [⁴on'-²nest] aufrichtig, hospital [⁴os'-¹pe-⁴tal] Hospital, hostler [⁴os'-²lur] Stallknecht, hour [⁰our] Stunde, humble [²um'-²bl] demüthig, humour [¹yü'-²mür djiumörr] Laune.

j wie das weiche j. — jew [¹jü, dſchiu] Jude, jewel [¹jü'-²il] Juwel.

k ist immer stumm vor n. — knee [¹¹née] Knie, knight [¹nite] Ritter, knowledge [⁴nol'-²ledje, nolledſche] Kenntniß.

l ist oft stumm. — calf [²kaf] Kalb, walk [³wawk, 'waw⁰] Spaziergang, alms [²amz, ahms] Almosen, salmon [⁴sam'-²mun, hämmön] Lachs, could [³kud] konnte, palm [²pam] Palme.

n ist zuweilen stumm. — hymn [⁴him] Kirchenlied, solemn [⁴sol'-⁴em] feierlich.

p ist zuweilen stumm. — psalm [²sam] Psalm, pseudo [¹su'-¹dō, ſiudo] Pseudo-, tempt [²temt] versuchen, empty [²em'-¹te, emmti] leer, receipt [¹re'-¹sete', rieſiet] Empfang.

ph wie f. — philosophy [¹¹fe'-⁴los'-¹so-fe¹] Philosophie.

qu wie k. — Queen [¹¹kween, kwiehn] Königin, liquor [²lik'-²kür] Flüssigkeit, conquer [⁴kongk'-²ur] erobern, conquest [⁴kong'-²kwest] Eroberung, quack [⁴kwak] Quackſalber.

r wird zuweilen umgestellt. — acre [¹a'-²kür] Acker, meagre [¹me'-²gur, miegörr] mager, iron [¹i'-²urn, eiörn] Eisen.

s scharf und zischend wie ſ, am Anfange und zuweilen am Ende eines Wortes, wie französisches oder polnisches s. — sea [¹se, ſie], sister [²sis'-²tür, ſiſtörr] Schwester, some

- [²*sum*, sömm] einige, abusive [⁴*a-bu¹-siv²*, abinßiw] mißbräuchlich, yes [²*yis*, iß] ja, gas Gas.
- s } weich zwischen zwei Vokalen und nach weichen Consonanten, wie deutsches *s* oder *ß* oder französisches oder polnisches *z*. — ease [*eze*, ihse] Bequemlichkeit, reside [*re¹-zide²*] residiren, venison [*ven²-e¹-zn*, wennison] Wildpret; desgleichen als Endung des Plural.
- s } s wie *sch* in Asia [*ehschä*] Asien, sure [*shure¹*] sicher, sugar [*shug³-ur²*, schugger] Zucker, censure [*sen²-shure¹*] tadeln, dimension [*de¹-men²-shun²*] Dimension.
- s } ist stumm in isle [*ile¹*] oder island [*i¹-land⁴*] Eiland, aisle [*ile*] Chorgang; viscount [*vi¹-kount^{3,3}*] vicomte, corps Armee-corps lautet im Singular wie *tohr*, im Plural wie *tohrs*.
- sh } lautet immer wie das deutsche *sch*. — ship Schiff, fish Fisch.
- t } t zuweilen wie *sch*. — attention [*at⁴-ten²-shun²*, attenschönn].
- t } t wie *tsch*. — nature [*na¹-tshure¹*, nehtschinhr] Natur.
- t } t ist stumm. — often [*of⁴-fn*] oft, hasten [*ha¹-sn*] eilen, listen [*lis²-sn*] horchen, castle [*kas⁴-sl*, kassel] Schloß, thistle [*this²-sl*] Distel, christmas [*kris²-mas⁴*] Weihnachten.
- th } th scharf oder schneidend in thin [*thin²*] dünn, bath [*bath⁴*] Bad.
- th } th weich oder matt wie deutsches *s* in dem Artikel the [*THE¹* oder *THE²*, *ti* oder *se*], father [*fa²-THE²*] Vater.
- th } th wie *t* in Thames [*temms*] Rheinse, Thomas.
- v } wie ein deutsches *w*.
- w } w hat gewöhnlich einen spiritus asper, als ob ein *hu* davor stände. — water [*wa³-tur²*, 'water] Wasser, wine, ['wein] Wein.
- w } w ist stumm. — answer [*an⁴-sur²*, außer] antworten, sword [*sord*, sohrd] Schwert, write [*rite¹*] schreiben, who [*hoo^{2,2}*, hu] welcher, whole [*hole¹*, hohl] ganz, know [*no¹*] wissen.
- x } zuweilen wie *ksch* in anxious [*ank⁴-shus²*] ängstlich.
- y } y am Anfange der Sylbe wie *j*. — youth [*yooth^{2,2}*, iuhß] Jugend.
- y } y als Vokal wie *i*. — why [*hwi¹*, 'wei] warum, system [*sis²-tem*] System.
- z } z wie weiches *s* in freeze [*frießs*], lazy [*la¹-ze¹*, lehßi] faul.
- z } z wie *sch* in vizier [*viz²-yere*, wißhier] Bezier, azure [*a¹-zhure*, äschör] himmelblau.

§. 2. Betonung. Accentuation.

Zweisylbige Wörter. Words of two syllables.

1) Betont auf der vorletzten Sylbe (penultima):

accent (⁴ak'-sent) Accent, apple (⁴ap'-pl) Apfel, beggar (²beg'-gur) Bettler, breakfast (²brék'-fast) Frühstück, cabbage (⁴kab'-bidje) Kohl, claret (⁴klar'-et) Bordeaux-Wein, empire (²em'-pire) Kaiserreich, dollar (⁴dól'-lur) Thaler, grammar (⁴gram'-mar) Grammatik, hunger (²hung'-gur) Hunger, lion (¹li'-un) Löwe, artist (²art'-ist).

2) Betont auf der letzten Sylbe (ultima):

admire (⁴ad-míre') bewundern, endure (²en-dure') erdulden, conceal (⁴kón-sele') verbergen, applause (⁴ap-plawz' applas) Beifall, account (⁴ak-kóunt') Rechnung, correct (⁴kor-rekt') genau, disease (²diz-zeze') Krankheit, prefer (¹pre-fér') vorziehen, revenge (¹re-vénje') Rache, success (²suk-sés' sukseß') Erfolg, undress (⁴un-dres') entkleiden, because (¹be-kawz' bifaß) weil, transcribe (⁴trán-skríbe') abschreiben.

Auf beiden Sylben betont ist amen (¹a'-mén') Amen.

Dreisylbige Wörter.

1) Betont auf der drittletzten Sylbe (antepenultima):

arduous (²ar'-ju-us, ardjúß) steil, animal (⁴án-e-mál) Thier, compliment (⁴kóm'-plé-mént) Compliment, educate (²ed'-ju-cate) erziehen, elegance (²el'-e-gánsé) Eleganz, garrison (⁴gar'-re-sn) Garnison, magistrate (⁴mad'-jis-trate) eine obrigkeitliche Person, protestant (⁴prot'-te-stánt) Protestant, victory (²vik'-tur-e) Sieg, orator.

2) Betont auf der vorletzten Sylbe (penultima):

abundant (⁴a'-bun'-dant) reichlich, angelick (⁴án-jél'-lick) engelhaft, cathedral (⁴ka-the-dral) Hauptkirche, inhabit (²in-hab'-it) bewohnen, spectator (⁴spek'-ta-tur) Zuschauer, endeavour (²en-dev'-ur) sich bemühen, remembrance (¹re-mém'-bránsé) Erinnerung, disciple (²dís-si'-pl) Schüler, attachment (⁴at-tatsh'-ment) Anhänglichkeit.

3) Betont auf der letzten Sylbe:

disobey (²dís-o-ba') ungehorsam sein, magazine (⁴mag-gá-zeen')

Magazin, lemonade (²*lēm-mān-ade'*) Limonade, recommend (²*rek-kom-mend'*) empfehlen, understand (²*un-dūr-stand'*) verstehen.

Viersyllbige Wörter.

1) Betont auf der viertelsten Sylbe:

accuracy (⁴*ak'-ku-ra-se'*) Genauigkeit, caterpillar (⁴*kat'-tur-pil-lur'*) Raupe, february (²*feb'-ru-a-re'*) Februar, navigator (⁴*nav'-ve-ga-tur'*) Schiffer, testimony (²*tes'-te-mūn-e'*) Zeugniß, amicably.

2) Betont auf der drittletzen Sylbe:

ability (⁴*ā-bil'-e-te'*) Befähigung, astronomer (⁴*ās-tron'-no-mur'*) Astronom, benevolence (¹*bē-nēv'-vo-lēnse'*) Wohlwollen, congratulate (⁴*kōn-gratsh'-u-late'*) gratulieren, conspiracy (⁴*kōn-spir'-a-se'*) Verschwörung, degenerate (¹*dē-jen'-er-ate'*) entartet, disunion (¹*dis-w'-nē-un'*) Uneinigkeit, experiment (²*eks-per'-e-mēnt'*) Experiment, inconstancy (²*in-kon'-stan-se'*) Unbeständigkeit, intelligence (²*in-tel'-lē-jense'*) Einsicht, omnipotent (⁴*om-nip'-pō-tent'*) allmächtig, proximity (⁴*prōks-im'-e-te'*) Nähe, supremacy (¹*su-prem'-a-se'*) höchste Stellung, thermometer (⁴*ther-mōm'-e-tur'*) Thermometer, enthusiast.

3) Betont auf der vorletzen Sylbe:

circumjacent (²*ser-kum-jā'-sent'*) umherliegend, computation (⁴*kōm-pu-tā'-shun'*) Berechnung, European (¹*yū-rō-pe'-an'*) europäisch, opposition (⁴*op-pō-zish'-un'*) Widerspruch, incoherent.

Fünfsyllbige Wörter.

1) Betont auf der fünftelsten Sylbe:

formidableness Erschrecklichkeit, ordinarily gewöhnlich, spiritually geistig, justifiable (²*djōstifeiabel'*) gerechtfertigt.

2) Betont auf der viertelsten Sylbe:

communicative (⁴*kōm-mū'-nē-ka-tiw'*) mittheilsam, explanatory erklärend, vocabulary Wokabelbuch, observatory Sternwarte.

3) Betont auf der drittletzen Sylbe:

anniversary Jahrestag, confraternity Verbrüderung, trigonometry Trigonometrie, testimonial Ehrenzeugniß, homogeneous gleichartig.

4) Betont auf der vorletzen Sylbe:

association (⁴*ās-sō'-shē'-ā'-shun'*) Verbindung, mathematician Mathematiker, characteristick (⁴*kar-ak-te-ris'-tik.*)

Sechssylbige Wörter.

1) Betont auf der fünftehsten Sylbe:

conciliatory (⁴*kön-sil'-e-a-tur-e*) versöhnlich, purificatory (¹*pü-rif'-fe-kä-tur-e*) reinigend, unjustifiable ungerechtfertigt.

2) Betont auf der vierlehten Sylbe:

indefatigable unermüdlich, supernumerary Supernumerarius.

3) Betont auf der drittlehten Sylbe:

encyklopaedia (²*en-si-klo-pe'-de-a*) Encyclopädie, mediterranean mittelländisch, familiarity Vertraulichkeit, historiographer.

Siebensylbige Wörter.

Betont auf der drittlehten Sylbe:

impenetrability Undurchdringlichkeit, valetudinarian Siechling.

Es giebt zwei- und mehrsylbige Wörter, welche zugleich ein Hauptwort und ein Zeitwort darstellen; das Hauptwort hat dann gewöhnlich den Ton eine Sylbe früher als das Zeitwort.

Hauptwort.	Aussprache.	Zeitwort.
accent Accent.	ackzent.	accent' accentuiren.
cónduct Betragen.	konndökt.	conduct' führen.
désert Wüste.	desert.	desert' verlassen.
éxile Verbannung.	exil.	exile' verbannen.
ínsult Beleidigung.	innhölt.	insult' beleidigen.
pérfume Wohlgeruch.	perfum.	perfume' parfümiren.
présent Geschenk.	present.	present' darreichen.
rébel Rebelle.	rebbel.	rebel' rebelliren.
tórmént Qual.	tormént.	tormént' quälen.
átttribute Attribut.	attribuht	attribute zuschreiben.

Es giebt einige Wörter, welche zugleich ein Hauptwort und zugleich ein Eigenschaftswort darstellen; das Hauptwort hat dann gewöhnlich den Ton eine Sylbe früher als das Eigenschaftswort.

Hauptwort.	Aussprache.	Eigenschaftswort.
Aúgust August.	agöst	august' herrlich.
cómpact Vertrag.	kompakt.	compact' zusammengedrängt
súpine Supinum.	suphein.	supine' nachlässig.

§. 3. Geschlecht. Gender.

Masculinum.	Femininum.	Neutrum.
man ⁴ man, Mann.	woman ³ wum' - ² un,	child ² tshild, tsheld
	Frau.	Kind.
husband ² huz' - ² bund,	wife ¹ wife, weif Ehe-	marriage ⁴ mar' - ² ridje
Chemann.	frau.	Märridsche Heirath.
father ² fa' - ² THer, Va-	mother ² muTH' - ² ur,	relation ¹ re - ¹ la' - ² shun,
ter.	Mutter.	Verwandtschaft.
son Sohn.	daughter ⁰ dater.	progeny Nachkommen
brother ² bruTH' - ² ur,	sister ² sis' - ² tur, Schwe-	family ⁴ fam' - ¹ ele, Fam-
Bruder.	ster.	milie Familie.
uncle ² ung' - ² kl, Onkel.	aunt ² ant, Aunt Tante.	kindred ² kin' - ² dred,
		Verwandtschaft.
nephew netwju.	niece nieß.	consanguinity.
King ² king, König.	queen ¹¹ kween, Köni-	kingdom ² king' - ² dum,
	gin.	Königreich.
Emperor ² em' - ² perur	Empress ² em' - ² peres	Empire ² em' - ¹ pire,
Kaiser.	Kaiserin.	Kaiserreich.
prince Prinz, Prinz.	princess Prinzess.	principality ² prinse-
		¹ pal' - ¹ ete, Fürsten-
		thum.
duke ¹ duke, Herzog.	duchess Döttschess, Her-	dukedom ¹ duke' - ² dum,
	zogin.	Herzogthum.
count ³ kount ³ Kaunt,	countess ³ koun' - ³ tess,	county ³ koun' - ¹ te,
Graf.	Gräfin.	Grafschaft.
gentleman ² jen' - ² tle-	lady ¹ la' - ¹ de ¹ Lehdi, gnä-	estate ¹ e - ¹ staté, Land-
⁴ man, Herr	dige Frau.	besiß.
master ² ma' - ² stur,	mistress, ² mis' - ² tris,	house ² house, Haus
Herr.	Herrin.	Haus.
boy ³ boe Boy, Knabe.	girl ² gerl, Mädchen.	infancy ² in' - ¹ fänsé,
		Kindheit.
bachelor ⁴ batsk' - ¹ elur	maid ¹ made Mäd,	youth ² yooth, Jugh
bättchilör, Junggesell.	Mädchen.	Jugend.
lad Bube.	lass Dirne.	maidenhood.

Masculinum.	Femininum.	Neutrum.
bridegroom <i>bride'</i> - <i>groom</i> , Bräutigam.	bride <i>bride</i> , Braut.	dower <i>dou'</i> - ³³ ² <i>ur</i> , Dauer Mitgift.
friar <i>frī'</i> - ² <i>ur</i> freiörr, Mönch.	nun <i>nūn</i> , Nonne.	monastery <i>mon'</i> - ⁴ <i>na</i> - <i>stre</i> , Kloster.
actor <i>ak'</i> - ² <i>tur</i> , Schau- spieler.	actress <i>ak'</i> - ⁴ <i>tress</i> , Schauspielerin.	theatre <i>thé-a'</i> - ¹ ⁴ ² <i>tur</i> piätör, Theater.
heir <i>äre</i> , Erbe.	heiress <i>äre'</i> - ² <i>is</i> , ehriß, Erbin.	heritage <i>her'</i> - ² <i>e'</i> - ¹ <i>täje</i> , Erbſchaft.
host <i>host</i> , Wirth.	hostess, Wirthin.	inn <i>ſer</i> berge.
Jew <i>ju</i> djiu, Jude.	Jewess, Jüdin.	faith <i>fath</i> fäſſ, Glaube.
tutor <i>tu'</i> - ² <i>tur</i> tiuter, Er- zieher.	governess <i>gūv'</i> - ² <i>urnes</i> Erzieherin.	education <i>edjuka'</i> - <i>shūn</i> ² edjutäſchönn.
dog <i>hund</i> .	bitch <i>hündinn</i> .	kennel <i>hund</i> estall.
bull <i>būl</i> , Stier.	cow <i>kou</i> ³³ kau, Kuh.	ox <i>oks</i> , Ochſe.
cock <i>kok</i> , Hahn.	hen <i>hēn</i> , Henne.	bird <i>burd</i> böörd, Vogel.
peacock, männlicher Pfau.	peahen, weiblicher Pfau.	peachick, junger Pfau
he-goat, männliche Ziege.	she - goat, weibliche Ziege.	goat, Ziege.
sun <i>sun</i> sönn, Sonne.	moon <i>mōon</i> ²² muhu, Mond.	star <i>star</i> , Stern.
sailor <i>sa'</i> - ² <i>lur</i> ſälörr, Matroſe.	ship <i>ship</i> , Schiff.	sea <i>se</i> ¹ ſie, See.

In der englischen Sprache wird das Geſchlecht unterſchieden:

- 1) durch beſondere Wörter, z. B. boar Eber, ſow Sau;
- 2) durch eine verſchiedene Endung, z. B. lion Löwe, lioness Löwin;
- 3) durch Vorſetzung eines Hauptworts, Fürworts, oder Eigenschaftswortes, z. B. man-servant Diener, maid-servant Dienerin he-wolf Wolf, she-wolf Wölfin, male-child Knabe, female-child Mädchen.

Es giebt Perſoneennamen, welche nach Umſtänden männlich oder weiblich gebraucht werden:

parent, child, cousin, friend, neighbour näbörr Nachbar, servant, companion, orphan, witness.

§. 4. Declination. Declension.

The father (spr. $f\alpha^2$ - $TH\epsilon^2$, Vater) der Vater.

Singular.

Plural.

N. the father, der Vater.

N. the fathers, die Väter.

G. of the father, des Vaters.

G. of the fathers, der Väter.

D. to the father, dem Vater.

D. to the fathers, den Vätern.

A. the father, den Vater.

A. the fathers, die Väter.

The dear mother ($der^1 muTH^2$ - ur , die Mutter) die theure Mutter.

Singular.

Plural.

N. the dear mother.

N. the dear mothers.

G. of the dear mother.

G. of the dear mothers.

D. to the dear mother.

D. to the dear mothers.

A. the dear mother.

A. the dear mothers.

The fine old picture ($fin^1 old^1 pik^2$ - $tshure$ fein old Pittschörr) das schöne alte Bild.

Singular.

Plural.

N. the fine old picture.

N. the fine old pictures.

G. of the fine old picture.

G. of the fine old pictures.

D. to the fine old picture.

D. to the fine old pictures.

A. the fine old picture.

A. the fine old pictures.

A friend ($a^2 friend$ ä Freund) ein Freund, an apple (ap^1 - $p^1 l$ än App'l).

Singular.

Plural.

Singular.

N. a friend.

N. friends.

N. an apple.

G. of a friend.

G. of friends.

G. of an apple.

D. to a friend.

D. to friends.

D. to an apple.

A. a friend.

A. friends.

A. an apple.

Meat (met^1 , Mieth) Fleisch — good bread (gud^3 $bred^2$ guth Bredd) —

John (jon^4 , Djon) Johann.

N. meat.

N. good bread.

N. John.

G. of meat.

G. of good bread.

G. of John.

D. to meat.

D. to good bread.

D. to John.

A. meat.

A. good bread.

A. John.

Sächsischer Genitiv.

The father's son anstatt the son of the father, des Vaters Sohn.

Two days' journey anstatt a journey of two days, eine Reise von zwei Tagen.

The king, queen and prince's jewels anstatt the jewels of the king, queen and prince, die Juwelen des Königs, der Königin und des Prinzen.

Abweichende Pluralbildung.

Zischlaute: x, ch, (weich) sh, s, ss. — es angehängt.

Fox Fuchs foxes.	Box Schachtel boxes.
Watch Uhr watches.	Church Kirche churches.
Wish Wunsch wishes.	Dish Schüssel dishes.
Omnibus Omnibus omnibuses.	Rebus Rebus rebuses.
Kiss Kuß kisses.	Glass Glas glasses.

Hartes ch und th wie gewöhnlich:

monarch ¹mon'-²nark Monarch monarchs, month Monat months.

Einige Wörter auf o, namentlich mit vorhergehendem Consonant, bilden den Plural auf oes:

cargo Schiffsladung cargoes, echo, hero, negro, manifesto, potato Kartoffel potatoes, volcano volcanoes.

Andere auf o wie gewöhnlich:

folio, Blatt folios, fresco, nuncio, portico, tyro.

Die Hauptwörter auf lf machen lves:

calf Kalb calves, half Hälfte halves, wolf Wolf wolves.

Die Hauptwörter auf fe machen ves:

wife Ehefrau wives, knife Messer knives, life Leben lives.

Noch andere Wörter auf f machen ves:

thief Dieb thieves, leaf Blatt, sheaf Garbe, loaf Laib Brod, staff Stab staves, beef Ochse beeves.

Die übrigen auf f bilden regelmäßig:

chief Anführer chiefs, reproof Vorwurf reproofs, cliff Klippe cliffs.

Hauptwörter auf y machen ies:

fly Fliege flies, army Armee armies, beauty Schönheit.

Bei Doppelvokalen regelmäßig:

day Tag days, boy Knabe boys, key Schlüssel keys.

Anomalien:

man Mann men, woman Frau women, child Kind children, ox Ochse oxen, brother geistiger Bruder brethren, die Würfel dice, louse Laus lice, mouse Maus mice, penny Pfennig pence*), goose Gans geese, tooth Zahn teeth, foot Fuß feet.

Wörter ohne Plural:

business *biz'-nes* Geschäft, news Neuigkeit, progress Fortschritt, asparagus Spargel, hair Haar, hairs einzelne Haare.

Wörter gleich im Singular und Plural:

deer Rothwild, sheep Schaaf, swine Schwein, people Volk.

Plurali tantum: bellows Blasebalg, spectacles Brille, mathematics Mathematik, regimentals Uniform.

Man merke: erratum errata, thesis theses, phaenomenon -na.

*) Six pennies 6 einzelne Pfennigstücke, sixpence Geldstückwerth 6 englische Pfennige (5 Sgr).

§. 5. Die besitzanzeigenden Fürwörter. Possessive Pronouns.

My book *mi*¹ *book*,²² mei Buß mein Buch.

Singular.

N. my book, mein Buch.
G. of my book, meines Buches.
D. to my book, meinem Buche.
A. my book, mein Buch.

Plural.

N. my books, meine Bücher.
G. of my books, meiner Bücher.
D. to my books, meinen Büchern.
A. my books, meine Bücher.

Mine *min*² mein, das meinige (substantivisch).

my son mein Sohn, mine der meinige.
my sons meine Söhne, mine die meinigen.
my daughter meine Tochter, mine die meinige.
my daughters meine Töchter, mine die meinigen.
my house mein Haus, mine das meinige.
my houses meine Häuser, mine die meinigen.
thy book dein Buch, thine das deinige.
thy books deine Bücher, thine die deinigen.
our *our*³³, auer house unser Haus, ours das unsrige.
our houses unsere Häuser, ours die unsrigen.
your *your*³³, your house euer Haus, yours das eurige.
your houses eure Häuser, yours die eurigen.
the garden of the father der Garten des Vaters, his garden
sein Garten, his der seinige; his gardens seine Gärten, his
die seinigen.
the garden of the mother der Garten der Mutter, her gar-
den ihr Garten, hers der ihrige oder die ihrigen, her gar-
dens ihre Gärten, hers die ihrigen.
the eye of the fly *flei* das Auge der Fliege, its eye ihr Auge,
its eyes ihre Augen.
their garden, their *fehr* gardens ihre (der Väter, der Mütter
u. j. w.) Gärten; their eyes ihre (der Väter, Mütter, Flie-
gen) Augen; theirs die ihrigen.

my	mine	our	ours
thy	thine	your	yours
his	his	their	theirs
her	hers	"	"
its	—	"	—

§. 6. Eigenschaftswort. Adjective.

- A long day ä lönt Dä, ein langer Tag.
 a short night schort Neith, eine kurze Nacht.
 the bright morning sie breith Mörnint, der helle Morgen.
 the warm afternoon ⁴af'-²turn²²oon wuarm Äfternuhn, der warme
 Nachmittag.
 the cool evening ²²koöl ¹ē-²v'ning kuhl Zw'nint, der kühle Abend.
 an old man ⁴mān Mām, ein alter Mann.
 an old woman ³wūm'-²ūn Wuommen, eine alte Frau.
 an old house ³³hous Haus, ein altes Haus.
 the old men, die alten Männer.
 the old women ³wīm'-²mīn Wuimmin die alten Frauen.
 the old houses, die alten Häuser.
 large streets ²lārdj ¹strets lardje Striets, breite Straßen.
 a cold winter ¹kold ²wīn'-²tur kold Winter, ein kalter Winter.
 colder kälter, the coldest winter der kälteste Winter.
 a hot summer ²sum'-²mūr, ein heißer Sommer.
 hotter heißer, the hottest summer, der heißeste Sommer.
 dry bread ¹dri ²bred drei Bredd, trocknes Brot.
 drier trockener, the driest bread das trockenste Brot.
 an able scholar ¹ā-bl ⁴skol'-²lūr āv'l 'Skoller, ein fähiger Schüler.
 abler fähigerer, the ablest scholar der fähigste Schüler.
 a beautiful sight ¹bū-¹tefūl ³sīt bioutifull Seith, ein schöner An-
 blick, a more beautiful sight ein schönerer Anblick, the
 most beautiful sight der schönste Anblick.
 good ³gud gut, better besser, the best der beste.
 bad ⁴bad bād schlecht, wörse schlechter, the worst der schlechteste.
 little little klein, less kleiner, the least kleinst der kleinste.
 much ²mūtsh mötsh viel, more mehr, the most die meisten.
 the last ⁴last der letzte. The last but not the least, der
 Letzte, aber nicht der Geringste.
 the former der frühere, the latter der spätere.

§. 7. Die Fürwörter. Pronouns.

1. Pronomina personalia Substantiva.

Erste Person.

I ich, me ¹¹*mée*, mie mich, of me meiner, to me mir.
We wir, us uns (Acc.), of us unser, to us uns (Dativ).

Zweite Person.

Thou ³³*THou*, sau du, thee ¹¹*THee*, sie dich, of thee deiner, to thee dir.

You ihr, you euch, of you euer, to you euch (Dat.).

Dritte Person (Einheit).

Masc. He er, him ihn, of him seiner, to him ihm.

Fem. She sie (Nom.), her sie (Acc.), of her ihrer, to her ihr.

Neutr. It es (Nom.), it es (Acc.), of it seiner, to it ihm.

Dritte Person (Mehrheit).

They sie (Nom.), them sie (Acc.), of them ihrer, to them ihnen.

2. Pronomina possessiva, Adjectiva und Substantiva (cf. §. 5).

3. Pronomina demonstrativa.

a) Adjectiva: *Sing.* This ²*THis*, siß dieser, that ⁴*THat*, saet jener.

Plur. These ¹*THes*, siehe diese, those ¹*THoz*, soße jene.

b) Substantiva: entweder he derjenige, she diejenige und die Formen davon, oder: that der- oder die- oder dasjenige, in der Mehrheit they diejenigen.

4. Pronomina relativa. (Adjectiva).

a) Für Personen: who ²²*hoo*, hu welcher, whom ²²*hoom*, hußm welchen, of whom oder whose welches, to whom welchem. Eben so im Englischen im Plural. Uebereinstimmend im Masc. und Fem.

b) Für Sachen: which ²*hwitsh*, 'wißsch welches (Nom.), which welches (Acc.), of which, to which welchem. Uebereinstimmend im Singular und Plural.

5. Pronomina interrogativa.

Who wer? which welcher? what was für ein oder was?

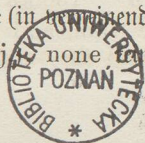
Beispiele. They asked me, sie fragten mich.

This man is very tall, dieser Mann ist sehr groß.

Tell me with whom thou goest, and I will tell thee who thou art. Sage mir, mit wem du gehst, und ich werde dir sagen, wer du bist.

6. Pronomina indefinita (unbestimmte Fürwörter).

All ³*all*, ⁰alle, some ²*sum*, sömm einige (in bejahenden Sätzen),
any ²*en'-ne*, ¹änni einige (in bejahenden, fragenden, bedingenden Sätzen),
no ¹*nó*, noch keine (Adj.) none ¹none einer (Subst.).



§. 8. Zahlen. Numbers.

ROMAN.	ARABIC.	CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
I	1	One	1 st First
II	2	Two	2 nd Second
III	3	Three	3 rd Third
IV	4	Four	4 th Fourth
V	5	Five	5 th Fifth
VI	6	Six	6 th Sixth
VII	7	Seven	7 th Seventh
VIII	8	Eight	8 th Eighth
IX	9	Nine	9 th Ninth
X	10	Ten	10 th Tenth
XI	11	Eleven	11 th Eleventh
XII	12	Twelve	12 th Twelfth
XIII	13	Thirteen	13 th Thirteenth
XIV	14	Fourteen	14 th Fourteenth
XV	15	Fifteen	15 th Fifteenth
XVI	16	Sixteen	16 th Sixteenth
XVII	17	Seventeen	17 th Seventeenth
XVIII	18	Eighteen	18 th Eighteenth
XIX	19	Nineteen	19 th Nineteenth
XX	20	Twenty	20 th Twentieth
XXI	21	Twenty-one	21 st Twenty-first
XXII	22	Twenty-two	22 nd Twenty-second
XXIII	23	Twenty-three	23 rd Twenty-third
XXIV	24	Twenty-four	24 th Twenty-fourth
XXV	25	Twenty-five	25 th Twenty-fifth
XXVI	26	Twenty-six	26 th Twenty-sixth
XXVII	27	Twenty-seven	27 th Twenty-seventh
XXVIII	28	Twenty-eight	28 th Twenty-eighth
XXIX	29	Twenty-nine	29 th Twenty-ninth
XXX	30	Thirty	30 th Thirtieth
XL	40	Forty	40 th Fortieth
L	50	Fifty	50 th Fiftieth
LX	60	Sixty	60 th Sixtieth
LXX	70	Seventy	70 th Seventieth
LXXX	80	Eighty	80 th Eightieth
XC	90	Ninety	90 th Ninetieth
C	100	One hundred	100 th One hundredth
CC	200	Two hundred	200 th Two hundredth
CCC	300	Three hundred	300 th Three hundredth
CCCC	400	Four hundred	400 th Four hundredth
D	500	Five hundred	500 th Five hundredth
DCCCC	900	Nine hundred	900 th Nine hundredth
M	1000	One thousand	1000 th One thousandth

MDCCCLVI. 1856. One thousand eight hundred and fifty six or eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

I. Grundzahlen: 1 one 'wönn, 2 two tuh, 3 three prie, 4 four sohr, 5 five feiw, 6 six pids, 7 seven þeww'n, 8 eight ehth, 9 nine nein, 10 ten tenn, 11 eleven ileww'n, 12 twelve twelwe, 13 thirteen þörthien, 14 fourteen, 15 fifteen, 16 sixteen, 17 seventeen, 18 eighteen, 19 nineteen, 20 twenty twennthie, 21 twenty one u. f. w.; 30 thirty þörthie, 40 forty, 50 fifty, 60 sixty, 70 seventy, 80 eighty, 90 ninety, 100 a oder one hundred, 200 two hundred u. f. w.; 1000 a oder one thousand þausend, 1000000 a oder one million milliönn.

1 ²wun, 2 ²²too, 3 ¹¹three, 4 ¹fore, 5 ¹five, 6 ²siks, 7 ²sev'-vn, 8 ¹ayt, 9 ¹nine, 10 ^{ten}, 11 ¹e-lev'-vn, 12 ^{twelw}, 13 ¹¹thur'-teen, 20 ¹twen'-te, 30 ¹thur'-te, 40 ¹for'-te, 100 ²hun'-dred, 1000 ³³thou'-zand, 1000000 ²mil'-yun.

II. Ordnungszahlen: 1ste first förrst, 2te second þestönn, 3te third förrd, 4te fourth sohrß, 5te fifth fiff, 6te sixth, 7te seventh, 8te eighth, 9te ninth neiß, 10te tenth, 11te eleventh, 12te twelfth, 13te thirteenth, 20te twentieth twennthieß, 21te twenty first, u. f. w. 30te thirtieth, 100te hundredth, 1000te thousandth, 1000000te millionth.

1ste ²furst, 2te ²sek'-kund, 3te ²thurd, 4te ¹forth, 5te ²fifth, 13te ¹¹thur'-teenth, 20te ²twen'-te-eth, 100te ²hun'-dredth, 1000te ³³thou'-zandth, 1000000te ²mil'-yunth.

III. Bruchzahlen: $\frac{1}{2}$ a half, $\frac{1}{3}$ a third, $\frac{1}{4}$ a quarter (fourth), $\frac{1}{5}$ a fifth, $\frac{1}{6}$ a sixth, $\frac{1}{10}$ a tenth, $\frac{1}{60}$ a sixtieth, $\frac{3}{2}$ three halves, $\frac{2}{3}$ two thirds, $\frac{3}{4}$ three quarters, $\frac{4}{5}$ four fifths, $\frac{7}{10}$ seven tenths, $\frac{37}{100}$ thirty seven hundredths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ one and a half, $2\frac{1}{2}$ two and a half, $9\frac{1}{4}$ Ellen nine yards and a quarter, $1\frac{1}{8}$ Pfund one pound and seven eighths, $70\frac{1}{2}$ Meile seventy miles and a half.

IV. Wiederholungszahlen: 1mal once 'wönnße, 2mal twice tweiß, 3mal thrice, oder three times, 4mal four times, u. f. w.

V. Vervielfältigungszahlen: einfach single, doppelt double oder twofold, 3fach treble, triple oder threefold, 4fach quadruple oder fourfold, 5fach quintuple oder fivefold, 6fach sextuple oder sixfold, u. f. w. immer mit fold, außerdem aber noch ausnahmsweise zuweilen 8fach octuple, 10fach decuple, 100fach centuple.

VI. Zahlnebenwörter: first 1tens, secondly 2tens, thirdly 3tens, u. f. w. oder in the first, second, third u. f. w. place.

VII. Zahlfürwörter: all ⁰all alle, any änni irgend einer, both boßß beide, each ietß jeder, every ewweri jeder, either iether einer von beiden, neither nießer keiner von beiden, few fuh wenige, a few einige wenige, little wenig, much mötß viel, many männi viele, a great deal dießl viele, a great many viele, more mehr, most die meisten, many a mancher, no keiner (Adj.), none keiner (Subst.), other ander (Adj.), others Andere, something, ought ⁰at etwas, nought nichts.

§. 9. Das Hilfszeitwort to have ^{2 2} ⁴ too hav tu haemw
haben. The verb auxiliar „to have.“

Pronomina personalia Substantiva.

I ei ich, thou ^{3 3} THou, hau du, he hie er, she schie sie, it es, one
‘woan man, we ‘wie wir, you ihr, they THa¹, seh sie.

Praesens.

I have ich habe.
Thou hast haest du hast.
He has haef er hat.
We have wir haben.
You have ihr habet.
They have sie haben.

Imperfectum.

I had haedd ich hatte.
Thou hadst du hattefst.
He had er hatte.
We had wir hatten.
You had ihr hattet.
They had sie hatten.

Futurum.

I shall schall have ich werde haben.
Thou wilt have du wirst haben.

Conditionale.

I should schudd have ich würde haben
Thou wouldst ‘wuddst have du
würdest haben.

He will have er wird haben.
We shall have wir werden haben.

He would have er würde haben.
We should have wir würden
haben.

You will have ihr werdet haben.
They will have sie werden haben.

You would have ihr würdet haben.
They would have sie würden haben.

Perfectum.

I have had ich habe gehabt.
J’ai eu.

Plusquamperfectum.

I had had ich hatte gehabt.
J’avais eu.

Futurum exactum.

I shall have had ich werde ge-
habt haben.
J’aurai eu.

Conditionale exactum.

I should have had ich würde
gehabt haben.
J’aurais eu.

Imperativus.

Have habe.
He may mā¹ mā have er möge
haben.

Infinitivus.

To have haben.
To have had gehabt haben.
Avoir eu.

Let us have laßt uns haben.
Have habet.

Participium.

Having hāmwing habend.
Ayant.
Having had gehabt habend.
Ayant eu.

They may have sie mögen haben.

Fragesatz.

Has he had? hat er gehabt? a-t-il eu?

Verneinender Satz.

He has not had er hat nicht gehabt, il n’a pas eu.

Verneinender Fragesatz.

Has he not had? hat er nicht gehabt? n’a-t-il pas eu?

§. 10. Das Hülfzeitwort to be ¹be, bie sein.
The verb auxiliar „to be.“

Praesens.

I am am ich bin.
Thou art ahrt du bist.
He is er ist.
We are ahr wir sind.
You are ihr seid.
They are sie sind.

Futurum.

I shall be ich werde sein.
Thou wilt be du wirst sein.
He will be er wird sein.
We shall be wir werden sein.
You will be ihr werdet sein.
They will be sie werden sein.

Perfectum.

I have been bin ich bin gewesen.
J'ai été.

Futurum exactum.

I shall have been ich werde gewesen sein. J'aurai été.

Imperativus.

Be sei.
He may be er mag sein.
Let us be laßt uns sein.
Be seid.
They may be sie mögen sein.

Imperfectum.

I was 'was ich war.
Thou wast 'wost du warst.
He was er war.
We were 'were wir waren.
You were ihr waret.
They were sie waren.

Conditionale.

I should be ich würde sein.
Thou wouldst be du würdest sein.
He would be er würde sein.
We should be wir würden sein.
You would be ihr würdet sein.
They would be sie würden sein.

Plusquamperfectum.

I had been ich war gewesen.
J'avais été.

Conditionale exactum.

I should have been ich würde gewesen sein. J'aurais été.

Infinitivus.

To be sein.
To have been gewesen sein.
Avoir été.

Participium.

Being ¹be-²ing bie-ing seiend étant.
Having been gewesen seiend.
Ayant été.

Fragesatz.

Has he been? ist er gewesen? a-t-il été?

Verneinender Satz.

He has not been er ist nicht gewesen, il n'a pas été.

Verneinender Fragesatz.

Has he not been? ist er nicht gewesen? n'a-t-il pas été?

Conjunctivus Praesentis.

If I be wenn ich bin.
If thou be wenn du bist.
If he be wenn er ist.
If we be wenn wir sind u. f. w.

Conjunctivus Imperfecti.

If I were wenn ich wäre.
If thou wert wenn du wärest.
If he were wenn er wäre.
If we were wenn wir wären.

§. 11. Das regelmäßige Zeitwort. Regular Verb.

Praesens.

I ask ⁴ask, ask ich frage.
 Thou askest du fragst.
 He asks er fragt.
 We ask wir fragen.
 You ask ihr fraget.
 They ask sie fragen.

Imperfectum.

I asked ich fragte.
 Thou askedst du fragtest.
 He asked er fragte.
 We asked wir fragten.
 You asked ihr fragtet.
 They asked sie fragten.

Die dritte Person Imperf. des Singular ist immer wie die erste.

Futurum.

I shall ask ich werde fragen.
 Thou wilt ask du wirst fragen.
 He will ask er wird fragen.
 We shall ask wir werden fragen.
 You will ask ihr werdet fragen.
 They will ask sie werden fragen.

Conditionale.

I should ask ich würde fragen.
 Thou wouldst ask du würdest fr.
 He would ask er würde fragen.
 We should ask wir würden fr.
 You would ask ihr würdet fragen.
 They would ask sie würden fr.

Perfectum.

I have asked ich habe gefragt.

Plusquamperfectum.

I had asked ich hatte gefragt.

Futurum exactum.

I shall have asked ich werde ge-
 fragt haben.

Conditionale exactum.

I should have asked ich würde
 gefragt haben.

Imperativus.

Ask frage.
 He may ask er möge fragen.
 Let us ask laßt uns fragen.
 Ask fraget.
 They may ask sie mögen fragen.

Infinitivus.

To ask fragen.
 To have asked gefragt haben.

Participium.

Asking fragend.
 Having asked gefragt habend.

Fragesatz.

Has he asked? hat er gefragt?

Verneinender Satz.

He has not asked er hat nicht gefragt.

Verneinender Fragesatz.

Has he not asked? hat er nicht gefragt?

Passivum.

I am asked ich werde gefragt.
 I was asked ich wurde gefragt.
 I shall be asked ich werde gefragt werden.
 I should be asked ich würde gefragt werden.
 I have been asked ich bin gefragt worden.
 I had been asked ich war gefragt worden.
 I shall have been asked ich werde gefragt worden sein.
 I should have been asked ich würde gefragt worden sein.

§. 12. Das Zeitwort to do ^{do²} duh thun.

Praesens.

I do ich thue.
 Thou doest dōst du thust.
 He does dōß er thut.
 We do wir thun.
 You do ihr thuet.
 They do sie thun.

Imperfectum.

I did didd ich that.
 Thou didst du thatst.
 He did er that.
 We did wir thaten.
 You did ihr thatet.
 They did sie thaten.

Futurum.

I shall do ich werde thun.

Conditionale.

I should do ich würde thun.

Perfectum.

I have done ich habe gethan.

Plusquamperfectum.

I had done ich hatte gethan.

Conditionale exactum.

I shall have done ich werde gethan haben.

Futurum exactum.

I should have done ich würde gethan haben.

Imperativus.

Do thue.
 He may do er mag thun.
 Let us do laßt uns thun.
 Do thuet.
 They may do sie mögen thun.

Infinitivus.

To do thun.
 To have done gethan habend.

Participium.

Doing thuend.
 Having done gethan habend.

Beispiele.

I do not speak spieß English ich spreche nicht englisch.
 Do you speak English? Sprechen Sie englisch?
 Do you not speak English? Sprechen Sie nicht englisch?
 I did not see it ich sah es nicht.
 Did you see it? Sahen Sie es?
 Did you not see it? Sahen Sie es nicht?

In verneinenden, fragenden und bedingenden Sätzen muß im Englischen gewöhnlich ein Hülfszeitwort stehen; ist kein anderes vorhanden, so wird to do genommen.

Das Zeitwort I go ich gehe wird im Praesens ähnlich conjugirt: thou goest, he goes.

§. 13. Eigenthümlichkeiten der Abwandlung.

<i>Infinitivus.</i>	2. Person. <i>Praesens.</i>	3. Person. <i>Praesens.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Gerundium.</i>
1. <i>e</i> love	lovest	loves	loved	loving.
2. <i>ee</i> agree	agreest	agrees	agreed	agreeing.
3. <i>y</i> cry	criest	cries	cried	crying.
4. <i>y</i> deny	deniest	denies	denied	denying.
5. <i>y</i> reply	repli ^{est}	replies	replied	replying.
6. <i>y</i> pity	piti ^{est}	pities	pitied	pit ^y ing.
7. <i>ie</i> die	diest	dies	died	dy ^{ing} .
8. <i>ay</i> play	playest	plays	played	playing.
9. <i>ey</i> obey	obeyest	obeys	obeyed	obeying.
10. <i>sh</i> wash	washest	washes	washed	washing.
11. <i>ch</i> march	marchest	marches	marched	marching.
12. <i>ch</i> reproach	-chest	-ches	-ched	-ching.
13. <i>ch</i> crouch	crouchest	crouches	crouched	crouching.
14. <i>ss</i> pass	pass ^{est}	passes	passed	passing.
15. <i>ss</i> kiss	kis ^{sest}	kisses	kissed	kiss ^{ing} .
16. <i>ss</i> caress	-ress ^{est}	-resses	-ressed	-ressing.
17. <i>x</i> wax	wax ^{est}	waxes	waxed	wax ^{ing} .
18. rob	rob ^{best}	robs	robbed	rob ^{bing} .
19. stop	stop ^{pest}	stops	stopped	stop ^{ping} .
20. sum	sum ^{mest}	sums	summed	sum ^{ming} .
21. sup	sup ^{pest}	sups	supped	sup ^{ping} .
22. beg	beg ^{gest}	begs	begged	beg ^{ging} .
23. thin	thin ^{nest}	thins	thinned	thin ^{ning} .
24. hit	hit ^{t^{est}}	hits	hit ^{ted}	hit ^{ting} .
25. prefer'	-fer ^{rest}	-fers	-ferred	-fer ^{ring} .
26. permit'	-mitt ^{est}	-mits	-mitted	-mitt ^{ing} .
27. con'quer	-quer ^{est}	-quers	-quered	-quer ^{ing} .
28. profit	-fit ^{est}	-fits	-fited	-fit ^{ing} .
29. propel'	-pell ^{est}	-pels	-pelled	-pell ^{ing} .
30. travel	-vell ^{est}	-vels	-velled	-vell ^{ing} .

1. ²luv lieben; 2. ⁴a-¹¹gree' übereinstimmen; 3. ¹kri' schreien; 4. ¹deni'
 5. ¹re-¹pli' erwiedern; 6. ²pi'-'¹te' bemiitleiden; 7. ¹di' sterben; 8. ¹pla' spielen;
 9. ¹o-¹ba' gehorchen; 10. ²wosh waschen; 11. ²martsch marschieren; 12. ¹re-¹protsh' vorwerfen; 13. ³³krou³tsh' sich ducken; 14. ⁴pas' passiren; 15. ²kiss' küssen;
 16. ⁴ka-²res' karessiren; 17. ⁴waks' wachsen; 18. ⁴rob' rauben; 19. ⁴stop' anhalten;
 20. ²sum' summiren; 21. ²sup' Abendbrot essen; 22. ²beg' bitten;
 23. ²thin' verdünnen; 24. ²hit' treffen; 25. ¹pre-²fer' vorziehen; 26. ²per-²mit' erlauben;
 27. ⁴kongk'-²ur' erobern; 28. ⁴prof'-²fit' benutzen; 29. ²pro-¹pel' vorwärts treiben;
 30. ⁴trav'-²el' reifen. (4. leugnen).

§. 14. Alphabetisches Verzeichniß der unregelmäßigen Zeitwörter. List of the irregular Verbs.

<i>Infinitive mood.</i>	<i>Imperf. tense.</i>	<i>Part. perf.</i>
1. abide verweilen abeid	abode	abode.
2. arise aufstehen areis	arose	arisen.
3. awake erwecken	awoke, R.	awaked.
4. bear gebären bähr	bare, bore	born.
5. bear tragen bähr	bore	borne.
6. beat schlagen biet	beat biet	beat, beaten ie
7. become werden	became	become.
8. begin beginnen biginn	began	begun.
9. behold erblicken	beheld	beheld.
10. bend beugen bend	bent	bent.
11. bereave berauben	bereft, R.	bereft, R.
12. beseech ansehn	besought bisat	besought.
13. beset umringen biesett	beset	beset.
14. bid heißen (jubere)	bade, bid	bid, hidden.
15. bind binden beind	bound baund	bound.
16. bite beißen beit	bit bitt	bitten.
17. bleed bluten blichd	bled bledd	bled.
18. blow blasen bloh	blew bliuh	blown.
19. break brechen brecht	broke	broken.
20. breed aufziehen	bred bredd	bred.
21. bring bringen bring	brought brat	brought.
22. build bauen bild	built bilt	built.
23. burn brennen börrn	burnt, R. börrnt	burnt.
24. burst bersten börrst	burst	burst.
25. buy kaufen bei	bought bat	bought.
26. cast werfen kast	cast	cast.
27. catch nehmen katsch	caught tat	caught.
28. chide schelten tscheid	chid tschidd	chidden.
29. choose wählen	chose tschohse	chosen.
30. cleave spalten kiew	cleft kleft	cleft.
31. cling sich anhängen	clung klöng	clung.
32. clothe bekleiden kloss	clad, R. kladd	clad.
33. come kommen kömm	came	come.
34. cost kosten kost	cost	cost.
35. creep kriechen kriech	crept	crept.
36. crow krähen froh	crew, R. fruh	crowed.
37. cut schneiden kött	cut	cut.
38. dare wagen dähr	durst dörrst	dared.
39. deal Handel treiben	dealt dellt	dealt.
40. dig graben digg	dug, R. dögg	dug, R.
41. do thun duh	did	done dönn.

Infinitive mood.

42. draw ziehen dra^o
43. dream träumen driehm
44. drink trinken drint
45. drive treiben dreiv
46. dwell wohnen dwell
47. eat essen iet
48. fall fallen fal
49. feed ernähren fied
50. feel fühlen fiel
51. fight fechten feith
52. find finden feind
53. flee fliehen flieh
54. fling schleudern fling
55. fly fliegen flei
56. forbear unterlassen
57. forbid verbieten
58. forget vergessen forgett
59. forgive vergeben
60. forsake verlassen
61. freeze frieren fries
62. get erlangen gett
63. gild vergolden gild
64. gird umgürten girt
65. give geben giwv
66. go gehen goh
67. grave eingraben
68. grind zermahlen
69. grow wachsen groh
70. hang hängen hangg
71. hear hören hier
72. heave heben hiew
73. hew hauen juh
74. hide verbergen heid
75. hit treffen hitt
76. hold halten hohld
77. hurt verwunden hört
78. keep halten (garder)
79. kneel knien niel
80. knit stricken nitt
81. know kennen noh
82. lay legen leh
83. lead leiten liehd
84. lean anlehnen liehn
85. leap springen liehp
86. learn lernen lern
87. leave lassen liew

Imperf. tense.

- drew driuh
- dreamt, R.
- drank
- drove drohw
- dwelt, R.
- ate, eat äth
- fell
- fed
- felt
- fought fat
- found
- fled
- flung flöung
- flew fluh
- forbore
- forbade
- forgot
- forgave
- forsook
- froze
- got
- gilt, R.
- girt, R.
- gave gäwv
- went
- graved
- ground graund
- grew gruh
- hung, R.
- heard herrd
- hove, R.
- hewed
- hid
- hit
- held
- hurt
- kept
- knelt, R.
- knit
- knew niuh
- laid
- led
- leant, R.
- leapt, R. leppt
- learnt, R.
- left

Part. perf.

- drawn.
- dreamt.
- drunk.
- driven.
- dwelt, R.
- eaten ieten.
- fallen.
- fed.
- felt.
- fought fat.
- found faund.
- fled.
- flung.
- flown flohn.
- forborn (e).
- forbidden.
- forgotten.
- forgiven.
- forsaken.
- frozen.
- got (ten).
- gilt, R.
- girt, R.
- given giwv'n.
- gone gönn.
- graven, R.
- ground.
- grown grohn.
- hung, R.
- heard herrd.
- hoven, R.
- hewn, R.
- hid, hidden.
- hit.
- held.
- hurt.
- kept.
- knelt.
- knit.
- known.
- laid.
- led.
- leant. lennt
- leapt.
- learnt.
- left.

<i>Infinitive mood.</i>	<i>Imperf. tense.</i>	<i>Part. perf.</i>
88. lend leihen lend	lent	lent.
89. let lassen lett	let	let.
90. lie liegen lei	lay	lain.
91. light anzünden leith	lit, R.	lit.
92. load, lade beladen	loaded	laden.
93. lose verlieren luhje	lost	lost.
94. make machen mehjt	made	made.
95. mean meinen miehn	meant mennt	meant.
96. meet begegnen mieth	met	met.
97. mow mähen moh	moved	mown, R.
98. pay bezahlen peh	paid	paid.
99. put stellen putt	put	put.
100. quit verlassen quitt	quit, R.	quit, R.
101. read lesen riehd	read redd	read redd.
102. rend zerreißen rend	rent	rent.
103. rid befreien ridd	rid	rid.
104. ride reiten reid	rode, rid	rid, ridden.
105. ring läuten ring	rang	ring.
106. rise aufstehen reis	rose	risen.
107. rive spalten reiw	rived	riven riwv'n.
108. run laufen ronn	ran	run.
109. saw sägen sa	sawed	sawn, R.
110. say sagen sa	said	said.
111. see sehen sieh	saw sa	seen (ie)
112. seek suchen sieet	sought sat	sought sat.
113. seeth siedn siees	sod, R.	sodden, R.
114. sell verkaufen sell	sold	sold.
115. send senden send	sent	sent.
116. set setzen sett	set	set.
117. sew, sow säen soh	sewed, sowed	sown.
118. shake schütteln sheht	shook shud	shaken.
119. shape gestalten shehp	shaped	shapen, R.
120. shave schaben shehw	shaved	shaven, R.
121. shear scheeren schier	shore, R.	shorn.
122. shed vergießen shedd	shed	shed.
123. shew, show zeigen	shewed, showed	shown.
124. shine leuchten shein	shone	shone.
125. shoe beschuhē shuh	shod	shod.
126. shoot schießen shuhjt	shot	shot.
127. shred zerschneiden	shred	shred.
128. shrink einschrumpfen	shrunk shrönnjt	shrunk.
129. shut schließen schött	shut	shut.
130. sing singen hing	sang	sung.
131. sink sinken hint	sunk	sunk.
132. sit sitzen sit	sat	sat.
133. slay erschlagen fleh	slew flinh	slain flehn.

<i>Infinitive mood.</i>	<i>Imperf. tense.</i>	<i>Part. perf.</i>
134. sleep schlafen fliep	slept	slept.
135. slide gleiten fleid	slid	slid (den).
136. sling schleudern fling	slung	slung.
137. slink wegschleichen	slunk	slunk.
138. smite schlagen fmeit	smote	smitten fmitten.
139. speak fprechen fpiecht	spoke	spoken.
140. speed befchleunigen	sped	sped.
141. spell buchftabiren fpell	spelt, R.	spelt.
142. spend ausgeben fpend	spent	spent.
143. spill verfchütten fpill	spilt, R.	spilt.
144. spin fpinnen fpinn	spun	spun.
145. spit fpeien fpitt	spit	spit.
146. split zerfpittern fpiltt	split	split.
147. spread ausbreiten	spread	spread.
148. spring fpringen fpring	sprang, sprung	sprung.
149. stand ftehen ftänd	stood	stood.
150. steal ftehlen ftiehl	stole	stolen, stole.
151. stick ftecken ftick	stuck	stuck.
152. sting ftechen ftung	stung	stung.
153. stink ftinken ftink	stank, stunk	stunk.
154. strew, strow ftreuen	strewed, strowed	strown, R.
155. stride fchreiten ftreid	strode, strid	strid, stridden.
156. strike fchlagen ftreif	struck	struck, stricken
157. string anftrengen	strung (a)	strung.
158. strive fich beftreben	strove	striven.
159. swear fchwören fwär	swore	sworn.
160. sweat fchwitzen fwett	sweat	sweat.
161. swell fchwellen fwell	swelled	swollen, R.
162. sweep fegen fwiep	swept	swept.
163. swim fchwimmen	swam	swum.
164. swing fchwingen	swung	swung.
165. take nehmen teht	took tuht	taken.
166. teach lehren tietfch	taught	taught tat.
167. tear zerreißen tähr	tore	torn.
168. tell erzählen tell	told	told.
169. think denken fink	thought fat	thought fat.
170. thrive gedeihen freim	throve frohwe	thriven friwm'n.
171. throw werfen froh	threw froh	thrown frohn.
172. thrust ftoßen fröht	thrust	thrust.
173. tread treten tredd	trod	trodden.
174. understand verftehen	understood	understood.
175. wax wachfen 'wackf	waxed	waxen, R.
176. wear tragen 'wehr	wore	worn.
177. weave weben 'wiew	wove	woven.
178. weep weinen 'wiehp	wept 'weppt	wept.
179. wet befuchten 'wett	wet	wet.
180. win gewinnen 'winn	won	won.

*Infinitive mood.**Imperf. tense.**Part. perf.*

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 181. wind ¹ winden 'weind | wound ¹ 'waund | wound. |
| 182. work ¹ arbeiten 'wōrt | wrought ⁰ rat R. | wrought ⁰ rat. R. |
| 183. wring ¹ auswīnden | wrung ¹ rōning R. | wrung, R. |
| 184. write ¹ schreiben reith | wrote ¹ roth | written, writ. |
1. a-bide', 2. a-rise', 3. a-wake', 4., 5. bare, 6. bete, 7. be-kum', 8. be-gin', 9. be-hold', 10. bend, 11. be-reve', 12. be-seetsh', 13. be-set', 14. bid, 15. bind, 16. bite, 17. bleed, 18. blo, blu, 19. brake, 20. breed, 21. bring, 22. bild, 23. burn, 24. burst, 25. bi, 26. kast, 27. katsh, 28. tshide, 29. tshooze, 30. klève, 31. kling, 32. klōTHē, 33. kum, 34. kost, 35. krep, 36. krō, 37. kut, 38. dare, 39. dele, 40. dig, 41. dōo, 42. draw, dru, 43. dreme, 44. drink, 45. drive, 46. dwel, 47. ete, 48. fall, 49. feed, 50. feel, 51. fite, 52. find, 53. flee, 54. fling, 55. fli, 56. for-bare', 57. for-bid', 58. for-get', 59. for-giv', 60. for-sake', 61. freeze, 62. get, 63. gild, 64. girt, 64. giv, 66. go, 67. grave, 68. grind, 69. gro, 70. hang, 71. here, 72. heve, 73. hu, 74. hide, 75. hit, 76. hold, 77. hurt, 78. keep, 79. neel, 80. nit, 81. no, 82. la, 83. lede, 84. lene, 85. lepe, 86. lern, 87. leve, 88. lend, 89. let, 90. li, 91. lite, 92. lode, 93. looze, 94. make, 95. mene, 96. meet, 97. mo, 98. pa, 99. put, 100. kwit, 101. reed, impf. und part. red; 102. rend, 103. rid, 104. ride, 105. ring, 106. rise, 107. rive, riv'-vn, 108. run, 109. saw, 110. sa, 111. see, 112. seek, sawt, 113. seeTH, 114. sell, 115. send, 116. set, 117. so, 118. shake, 119. shape, 120. shave, 121. shere, 122. shed, 123. sho, 124. shine, 125. shoo, 126. shoot, 127. shred, 128. shrink, 129. shut, 130. sing, 131. singk, 132. sit, 133. sla, slu, slane, 134. sleep, 135. slide, 136. sling, 137. slingk, 138. smite, smit'-tn, 139. speke, 140. speed, 141. spell, 142. spend, 143. spill, 144. spin, 145. spit, 146. split, 147. spred, 148. spring, 149. stand, 150. stele, 151. stick, 152. sting, 153. stink, 154. stro, 155. stride, 156. strike, 157. string, 158. strive, 159. sware, 160. swet, 161. swell, 162. sweep, 163. swing, 165. take, took, 166. tetsh, tawt, 167. tare, 168. tell, 169. think, thawt, 170. thrive, throve, thriv'-v'n, 171. thro, throo, 172. thrust, 173. tred, 174. un-dur-stand', un-dur-stud', 175. waks, 176. ware, 177. weve, 178. weep, 179. wet, 180. win, 181. wind, 182. wurk, rawt, 183. ring, rung, 184. rite, rote, rit'-tn.

§. 15. Die unvollständigen Hilfszeitwörter. Defective auxiliary Verbs.

1. I can ⁴*kan*, ich kann.

Present.

I can ich kann.
Thou canst.
He can.
He cannot er kann nicht.
We can u. f. w.

Imperfect.

I could ³*kud* ich konnte.
Thou couldst.
He could.
We could
u. f. w.

2. I may ¹*ma*, ich mag.

Present.

I may ich mag.
Thou mayst.
He may
We may u. f. w.

Imperfect.

I might ³*mite* ich mochte.
Thou mightst.
He might.
We might u. f. w.

3. I shall ⁴*shal*, ich soll.

Present.

I shall ich soll.
Thou shalt.
He shall.
We shall u. f. w.

Imperfect.

I should ³*shud* ich sollte.
Thou shouldst.
He should.
We should u. f. w.

4. I will ²*will*, ich will.

Present.

I will ich will.
Thou wilt.
He will u. f. w.

Imperfect.

I would ³*wud* ich wollte.
Thou wouldst.
He would u. f. w.

5. I must ²*must*, ich muß, auch
ich mußte.

Thou, he, we, you, they
must.

6. I ought ³*awt*, ⁰*at* ich sollte, auch
ich soll.

Thou oughtest.
He, we, you, they ought.

Beispiele.

1. He can speak English. 2. You may take a walk. 3. Thou shalt do thy duty. 4. He will go to church. 5. All people must die. 6. We ought not to judge badly of those we do not know.

§. 16. Zurückbezügliche Fürwörter. Reflexive Pronouns.

Praesens.

I bathe *báThe*, *bähß* myself ich *bade* mich.

Thou bathest thyself *dú* *badest* dich.

He bathes himself *er* *badet* sich,

she bathes herself *sie* *badet* sich,

it bathes itself *es* *badet* sich,

one bathes one's self *man* *badet* sich.

We bathe ourselves *wir* *baden* uns.

You bathe yourselves *ihr* *badet* euch.

They bathe themselves *sie* *baden* sich.

Imperfectum.

I bathed myself ich *badete* mich.

Futurum.

I shall bathe myself ich *werde* mich *baden*.

Conditionale.

I should bathe myself ich *würde* mich *baden*.

Perfectum.

I have bathed myself ich *habe* mich *gebadet*.

Plusquamperfectum.

I had bathed myself ich *hatte* mich *gebadet*.

Futurum exactum.

I shall have bathed myself ich *werde* mich *gebadet* haben.

Imperativus.

Bathe thyself *bade* dich!

Infinitivus.

To bathe one's self *sich* *baden*.

Participium.

Bathing myself *indem* ich *mich* *badete*.

Having bathed myself *nachdem* ich *mich* *gebadet* hatte.

Beispiele.

The boy dresses himself *der Knabe zieht sich* an. We keep the book for ourselves *wir behalten das Buch für* uns. One must not speak always of one's self *man muß nicht immer von sich* sprechen.

N. I myself ich *selbst*, *G.* of myself, *D.* to myself, *A.* myself; eben so: thou thyself, he himself, it itself, one one's self, we ourselves, you yourselves, they themselves. The boy himself *der Knabe selbst*, of the boy himself u. s. w.; eben so: the girl herself *das Mädchen selbst*, the child itself *das Kind selbst*, the boys themselves *die Knaben selbst*, u. s. w.

§. 17. Intransitive Zeitwörter. Intransitive Verbs.

Die intransitiven Zeitwörter werden in der englischen Sprache in der Regel mit dem Hülfszeitwort „to have“ verbunden.

Er ist gestorben. — He has died.

Sie ist verschwunden. — She has disappeared.

Wir sind umgekommen. — We have perished.

Sie sind geblieben. — They have remained.

Ihr seid gereiset. — You have travelled.

Was ist Ihnen begegnet? — What has happened to you?

Er ist zu Fuß gegangen. — He has walked.

Wir sind überein gekommen. — We have agreed.

Ich bin um vier Uhr aufgestanden. — I have risen at four o'clock.

Die Sonne ist unter-, der Mond ist aufgegangen. — The sun has set, the moon has risen.

Er ist in einer Kutsche gefahren. — He has driven in a carriage.

Wir sind den ganzen Tag geritten. — We have rid the whole day.

Der Vogel ist weggeflogen. — The bird has flown away.

Er ist in die Stube eingedrungen. — He has penetrated into the room.

Das Schiff ist gesunken. — The ship has sunk.

Wir sind in S. gelandet. — We have landed at Scarborough.

Zwei Jahrhunderte sind verflossen. — Two ages have elapsed.

Der Stein ist den Abhang heruntergerollt. — The stone has rolled down the precipice.

Mein Fuß ist ausgeglitten, obgleich ich vorsichtig gegangen bin. — My foot has slipped, though I have walked carefully.

Wir sind den Hügel auf- und abgestiegen, um ihn zu sehen, aber er ist nicht gekommen. — We have ascended and descended the hill to see him, but he has not come.

In dem Maße, als der Boden angebaut worden ist, ist die Luft gesunder geworden. — In proportion as the soil has been more cultivated, the air has become healthier.

Nur ausnahmsweise werden einige intransitive Zeitwörter auch mit „to be“ verbunden, und zwar dann mit veränderter Bedeutung, um einen Zustand, nicht eine Handlung oder Veränderung auszudrücken.

I have gone ich bin gegangen. — I am gone ich bin fort.

I had come ich war gekommen. — I was come ich war da.

I have returned ich bin zurückgekehrt. — I was returned ich war zurück.

I have fallen ich bin gefallen. — I was fallen ich lag darnieder.

A man has fallen from his horse. — Ein Mann ist von seinem Pferde gefallen.

When the tree is fallen every man goes to it with his hatchet.
Wenn der Baum darnieder liegt, geht jedermann zu ihm mit seinem Beile.

Palmyra is no more, her high palaces are fallen.

§. 18. Umstandswörter. Adverbs.

<i>Adjectivum.</i>	<i>Adverbium.</i>	<i>Adjectivum.</i>	<i>Adverbium.</i>
bold Kühn	boldly	shocking auffallend	shockingly
quiet ruhig	quietly	affected geziert	affectedly
solemn feierlich	solemnly	heavy schwer	heavily
cautious vorsichtig	cautiously	merry lustig	merrily
noble edel	nobly	pretty ziemlich gut	prettily
wise weise	wisely	dry trocken	dryly
true wahr	truly	whole ganz	wholly
sudden plötzlich	suddenly	good gut	well
complete vollständig	completely	bad schlecht	badly od. ill
equal gleich	equally	little wenig	little
full voll	fully	much viel	much

1. **Adverbia des Ortes:** Here hier, there dort, where wo, above oben, below oder beneath unten, before vor, behind hinten, over vorüber, back zurück, near nahe, far weit, about umher, without draußen, within drinnen, elsewhere anderswo, somewhere oder anywhere irgendwo, nowhere nirgends, everywhere überall, inside innerhalb, outside außerhalb, abroad draußen, aboard am Bord des Schiffes, ashore am Ufer, around umher. — Hence von hier, thence von dort, whence woher. — Hither hierher, thither dahin, whither wohin, forth oder away fort, to and fro hin und her.

2. **Adverbia der Zeit:** Now nun, then dann, to-day heute, yesterday gestern, before yesterday vorgestern, to-morrow morgen, the day after to-morrow übermorgen, always immer, ever je, never niemals, again wiederum, already schon, soon bald, betimes zeitig, since seitdem, yet noch, still immer noch, hitherto bis hierher, no more nicht mehr, no longer nicht länger, oft oft.

3. **Adverbia des Grundes:** why warum, wherefore weßwegen, therefore deswegen.

4. **Adverbia der Art und Weise:** yes, ay ja, no, nay nein, not nicht, so so, as als (beim Positivus), than als (beim Comparativus), thus so, very sehr, very much sehr viel, even selbst, sogar, too zu sehr, nearly, almost fast, rather eher oder lieber, all right.

Comparison der Adverbia.

<i>Positivus.</i>	<i>Comparativus.</i>	<i>Superlativus.</i>
politely	more politely	the most politely
frequently	„ frequently	„ „ frequently
often	oftener	„ oftenest
soon	sooner	„ soonest
much	more	„ most
little	less	„ least
well	better	„ best
ill oder badly	worse	„ worst

§. 19. Präpositionen. Prepositions.

1. About our town, um unsere Stadt.
2. Above my head, über meinem Kopfe.
3. Across the body, quer durch den Leib.
4. After twelve years, nach zwölf Jahren.
5. Against the enemy, gegen den Feind.
6. Along the coast, längs der Küste.
7. Amid (st) the crowd, mitten unter dem Haufen.
8. Among (st) the number, unter der Zahl.
9. Around oder round the world, um die Welt.
10. At Oxford, zu Oxford, at home zu Hause.
11. Athwarth the foaming brine, quer über das schäumende Salzmeer.
12. Before the fire, vor dem Feuer.
13. Behind the curtain, hinter dem Vorhange.
14. Below oder beneath, underneath the moon, unter dem Monde.
15. Beside the Tyne, neben der Tyne.
Besides those, I have spoken of außer denen, wovon ich gesprochen habe.
16. Between oder betwixt breakfast and dinner, zwischen Frühstück und Mittagbrod.
17. Beyond the river, jenseits des Flusses.
18. By whom has Rome been built? Von wem ist Rom gebaut worden.
19. Despite my earnest entreaties, ungeachtet meiner ernsthaften Bitten.
20. Down stairs, die Treppe hinunter.
21. During the war, während des Krieges.
22. For my part, für meinen Theil, for my sake meinetwegen.
23. From Berlin to Posen, von Berlin nach Posen.
24. In the city, in der Stadt.
25. He put the pipe into his mouth, er steckte die Pfeife in den Mund.
26. Near (alt nigh) the shore, nahe dem Ufer; next her, ihr an nächsten.
27. Notwithstanding our prayers, ungeachtet unserer Bitten.
28. The roads of Portsmouth, die Rhede von P.

Das deutsche von wird in der englischen Sprache durch of, from und by übersetzt. Of bezeichnet eine Abhängigkeit, giebt eine nähere Bestimmung an, drückt die Beziehung aus zwischen zwei Hauptwörtern; from zeigt eine Entfernung, einen Ursprung an; by giebt den Grund, den Urheber an, steht beim Passivum. Beispiel: „Market-day,“ painted by O'Neil, from the exhibition of the Royal Academy.

29. He was not off the bed the whole day, er war nicht aus dem Bette den ganzen Tag.
30. On the table, auf dem Tische. Stratford on Avon.

31. The smoke rises over the city, der Rauch erhebt sich über die Stadt.
 32. Out of sight, out of mind; aus den Augen, aus dem Sinn.
 33. I have no other friend save thee alone, ich habe keinen andern Freund außer dir allein.
 34. Since the creation of the world, seit der Erschaffung der Welt.
 35. Through your recommendation, durch Ihre Empfehlung.
 36. Throughout the neighbourhood, durch die Nachbarschaft.
 37. He works from morning till night, er arbeitet vom Morgen bis zur Nacht; until this year, bis zu diesem Jahre.
 38. To my benefit, zu meinem Vortheile; auch unto, z. B. Lord be merciful unto me, Gott sei mir gnädig.
 He goes to Cambridge, he comes from C., he lives at...
 Er geht nach C., er kommt von C., er wohnt in C.
 39. Toward (s) the North, gegen Norden.
 40. Under the reign of Charles the Fifth, unter der Regierung Karls des Fünften.
 41. Up the river, stromaufwärts.
 42. Upon my word, auf mein Wort. Newcastle upon Tyne.
 43. With my friends, mit meinen Freunden.
 44. Within sight, innerhalb Sicht.
 45. Without our reach, außerhalb unserer Erreichung.
 1. ⁴a-³³bout', 2. ⁴a-²buw', 3. ⁴a-⁴kross', 4. ⁴af'-²tur, 5. ⁴a-²genst', 6. ⁴a-⁴long',
 7. ⁴a-²midst', 8. ⁴a-⁴mun'g', 9. ⁴a-³³round', 10. ⁴at, 11. ⁴a-³thwart', 12. ¹be-¹fore',
 13. ¹be-¹hind', 14. ¹be-¹lo', ¹be-¹neTHE', 15. ¹be-¹side' (s), 16. ¹be-¹¹tween',
¹be-²twixst', 17. ¹be-⁴yond', 18. ¹bi, 19. ¹de-¹spite', 20. ³³doun,
 21. ¹du'-ring, 22. ³for, 23. ⁴from, 24. ⁴in, 25. ²in'-to, 26. ¹nere, ¹ni,
²next, 27. ⁴not-with-stand'-ing, 28. ⁴ov, 29. ⁴of, 30. ⁴on, 31. ¹o'-vur,
³³32. ⁴out'-ov, 33. ¹save, 34. ²sinse, 35. ²²throo, 36. ²²throo-out', 37. ³³till,
²²38. ²²too, 39. ¹to'-urd (z), 40. ²un'-dur, 41. ²up, 42. ⁴up-pon'
 43. ²wiTH, 44. ²wiTH-in', 45. ³³wiTH-out'.

Präpositionsartige Ausdrücke:

according to law dem Gesetze gemäß, concerning oder respecting my affairs meine Angelegenheiten betreffend, because of wegen, by dint of application durch vielen Fleiß, by means of vermittelst, except (ing, ed) ausgenommen, but außer.

Man merke like und unlike (gleich, ungleich) wie eine Präposition gebraucht: like him gleich ihm, d. i. wie er.

Mehrere Präpositionen, namentlich at, in, of, on, to werden in der Sprache des gemeinen Lebens in a verkürzt, z. B. a foot zu Fuß, a board am Bord, we rode a hunting.

In der englischen Sprache werden oft zwei Präpositionen verbunden; z. B. from mit above, below, before u. s. w.; eben so: to within a mile of the town, within about twenty paces, for above half the money.

§. 20. Wortfolge. Order of speech.

Das regierende Wort steht vor dem regierten, das Subject vor dem Verbum, das Verbum vor dem Objecte.

To carry coals to Newcastle, Kohlen nach Newcastle bringen.

God has created the world, Gott hat die Welt geschaffen.

All things have been made by God, alle Dinge sind von Gott gemacht worden.

Life has been given to animals by God, das Leben ist den Thieren von Gott gegeben worden.

He who will thrive must rise at five, he who has thriven may sleep till seven, wer sein Glück machen will, muß um fünf Uhr aufstehen; wer sein Glück gemacht hat, kann bis sieben schlafen.

In direkten Fragen ist die deutsche Wortfolge:

Shall I come in an hour? Soll ich in einer Stunde kommen?

Will a European go to America? Wird ein Europäer nach Amerika gehen?

Is it healthsome for a boy to smoke a cigar? Ist es für einen Knaben gesund, eine Cigarre zu rauchen?

Bei direkten Auführungen die deutsche Wortfolge:

„Help yourself,“ advised he all his guests. Laugen Sie zu, rieth er allen seinen Gästen.

„I was writing letters,“ replied my brother. Ich schrieb Briefe, erwiderte mein Bruder.

„If you do not understand what I am saying,“ continued the teacher, „I will explain it to you.“ Wenn ihr nicht versteht, was ich sage, fuhr der Lehrer fort, so werde ich es euch erklären.

Wortfolge bei vorausgehender adverbialer Bestimmung:

After many debates it was at length agreed. Nach vielen Verhandlungen wurde es auf die Länge vereinbart.

Wortfolge im Nachsatze:

When it rains potage you must hold up your dish. Wenn es Suppe regnet, so müßt ihr die Schüssel hinhalten.

When the pear is ripe it must of course fall. Wenn die Birne reif ist, so muß sie nothwendiger Weise fallen.

Since you know how to make gold, you want nothing but a purse to put it in. Da Sie verstehen, Gold zu machen, so brauchen Sie nichts als eine Börse, um es hinein zu stecken.

If you cannot bite you must not show your teeth. Wenn du nicht beißen kannst, so mußt du nicht deine Zähne zeigen.

Wortfolge bei bezüglichlichen Eigenschaftswörtern:

The tenderness peculiar to his character. Die seinem Charakter eigene Zärtlichkeit.

He is incapable of forgery. Er ist der Verfälschung unfähig.

Penetrated with gratitude. Von Dankbarkeit durchdrungen.

§. 21. Bindewörter. Conjunctions.

- I. Ein Bindewort kann zwei gleichgestellte (coordinirte) Sätze oder zwei von einander abhängige Sätze verbinden.
- II. Die Abhängigkeit kann so beschaffen sein, daß der eine Satz der Vordersatz, der andere der Nachsatz (Folge-) ist; oder so daß der eine Satz der Hauptsatz, der andere der Nebensatz ist: dies ist das untergeordnete oder subordinirte Satzverhältniß.

Bindewörter zu I. And und, or oder; either, or — entweder, oder; neither, nor — weder, noch; both, and — sowohl als auch.

II. Das abhängige und untergeordnete Satzverhältniß kann vielgestaltet sein, wir begnügen uns einige Beispiele anzugeben für die Anknüpfung von Nebensätzen durch Conjunctionen:

1. Nebensätze der Zeit (temporale): when als, whenever jedesmal — wenn, while während (pendant que), as als oder indem, as soon as sobald als, no sooner — than kaum — als, after nachdem, before bevor oder ehe, since seitdem, till oder until bis.

2. Nebensätze des Grundes: (causale): as da (lat. quum, franz. comme), since da (lat. quoniam, franz. puisque), because weil (lat. quia, franz. parceque), for denn.

3. Nebensätze der Bedingung (conditionale): if wenn, unless wenn nicht etwa (franz. à moins que), on condition that oder provided that, auch so oder so that wofern nur, except ausgenommen, save außer daß.

4. Nebensätze des Zugeständnisses (concessive): though soß oder although obgleich, notwithstanding ungeachtet, however wie auch immer. Im Hauptsatz steht dann oft yet jedoch.

5. Nebensätze der Absicht (intentionale): that auf daß oder damit, in order to um zu, lest aus Furcht daß nicht.

6. Nebensätze der Entgegenstellung oder Beschränkung (adversative): but aber, (indessen, allein); z. B. My paradoxes were false indeed, but they were new — meine Behauptungen waren in der That falsch, aber sie waren neu, — still doch, either — or entweder — oder, neither — nor weder — noch, whether — or ob — oder, nevertheless nichts desto weniger.

Das bloße so des Nachsatzes wird im Englischen nicht übersetzt.

Man kann die Nebensätze ihrem Wesen nach eintheilen in: 1) Substantivsätze, (a. Subjekt-, b. Komplementsätze); 2) Adjektivsätze angeknüpft durch a. ein relatives, b. ein interrogatives Pronomen, c. eine Conjunction; 3) Adverbialsätze (Ort, Zeit, Grund, Art und Weise).

In der englischen Sprache kann dasselbe Wort eine Conjunction, ein Adverbium, oder eine Praeposition sein, z. B.: Since we must part, let us do it peaceably. Da wir uns trennen müssen, so laßt es uns friedlich thun. Our friendship commenced long since. Unsere Freundschaft begann lange vorher. I have not seen him since that time. Ich habe ihn nicht gesehen seit jener Zeit.

§. 22. Gebrauch der Participia. Use of participles.

1. Gerundium als Nominativ:

1. The supreme *Being*. Das höchste Wesen.
2. *Seeing* is believing. Sehen ist Glauben.
3. *Building* is a sweet *improving*. Bauen ist ein süßes Verarmen.
4. No *smoking* allowed. Kein Rauchen gestattet.
5. No *Flying* without wings. Kein Fliegen ohne Flügel.
6. *Walking* out shortened the rest of the day. Ausgehen verkürzte den Rest des Tages. — *Travelling* is useful.
7. It is good *fishing* in troubled waters. Es ist gutes Fischen.....
8. *Yawning* is catching. Gähnen steckt an.
9. *Feasting* is the physicians' harvest (Ernte).
10. *Saying* and *doing* are two things. Sagen und thun ist zweierlei.
11. *Going* a *Maying*. In die Mäulust gehn.
12. *Indulging ourselves* in imaginary often deprives us of real enjoyments. Daß wir uns eingebildeten Vergnügungen überlassen, beraubt uns oft der wirklichen.

2. Gerundium als Accusativ:

1. A good beginning makes a good *ending*. Ein guter Anfang macht ein gutes Ende.
2. The British rural sports comprise *shooting, hunting, coursing, fishing, hawking, racing, boating*. Die englischen ländlichen Vergnügungen begreifen: das Schießen, das Jagen, das Sehen, das Fischen, die Falkenjagd, das Wettrennen, das Rudern.
3. He denied *having* seen the young gentleman. Er leugnete den jungen Herrn gesehen zu haben.
4. I could not help (forbear) *smiling*. Ich konnte das Lachen nicht unterlassen.
5. At dinner he would scorn *being helped* before his neighbour. Bei Tische würde er es verschmähen, bedient zu werden vor seinem Nachbar.
6. I shall have done *reading*. Ich werde das Lesen beendet haben.
7. I could not avoid *expressing* my concern to the Stranger. Ich konnte nicht vermeiden, dem Fremden meine Besorgniß auszudrücken.

3. Gerundium mit einer Präposition davor:

1. Of *saving* comes having. Vom Sparen kommt Haben.
2. Labour may become injurious by *being continued* too long. Arbeit kann nachtheilig werden, wenn sie zu lange fortgesetzt wird.
3. She could read any English book without much *spelling*. Sie konnte irgend ein englisches Buch lesen, ohne viel zu buchstabieren. — 4. By *doing* nothing we learn to do ill.
5. A woman destroyed her child from fear of its *being starved*. Eine Frau tödtete ihr Kind aus Furcht vor seinem Verhungern.

6. He was ignorant of our being so near. Er wußte nicht, daß wir so nahe waren.
7. The company began to think of returning. Die Gesellschaft fing an, daran zu denken zurückzukehren.

4. Gerundium regierend ein Objekt als Accusativ oder mit einer Praep.:

1. *Marking* linen made easy. Wäsche zeichnen leicht gemacht.
2. *Changing* times and seasons (oder the... of times u. j. w.) removing and setting up kings (oder the r. and s. up of kings) belong to Providence alone. Zeiten und Jahreszeiten zu ändern, Könige zu entfernen und abzusetzen, kommt allein....
3. Nothing must be done hastily but *killing* of fleas.
4. *Giving* to the poor increases the store. Den Armen zu geben, vermehrt den Vorrath.
5. I saw a Puritane *killing* his cat on Monday for killing a mouse on Sunday.

5. Verbindung von 3 und 4:

1. There is some Good in *being* in the Secret. Es ist einiger Vortheil, im Geheimniß zu sein.
2. I am weary with *hearing* him. Ich bin müde, ihn zu hören.
3. The right way of *learning, pronouncing, speaking, translating and writing* French; *pointing* out the difficulties which puzzle the beginner. Der rechte Weg französisch zu lernen, auszusprechen, zu sprechen, zu übersetzen und zu schreiben, indem er bezeichnet die Schwierigkeiten, welche den Anfänger in Verlegenheit setzen.

6. Das Participium Praesentis als Adjectivum:

1. *Interesting* new works. Interessante neue Werke.
2. *Dressing* cases. Kasten für den Anzug (Toiletten).
3. Smart's *writing* institution. S. Schreibschule.
4. The practice of chanting last *dying* speeches in the vicinity of the scaffold is of great antiquity. Der Gebrauch letzte Sterbelieder zu singen in der Nähe des Schaffots ist sehr alt.
5. All lay load on the *willing* horse. auf das willige Pferd.
6. *Spelling* book. Buchstabier-Buch, *reading* book, Lese-Buch.

7. Das Participium Praesentis mit einer Praeposition verbunden:

1. Among the duties *appertaining* to the hangman's occupation there were his *whipping* culprits (Vgl. No. 4) through the public streets or at the *whipping* posts (Vgl. No. 6), his *branding* with a hot iron, *shearing* off ears and *slitting* noses. Unter den Pflichten, die zu des Henkers Beschäftigung gehörten, war sein Auspeitschen der Deliquenten durch die öffentlichen Straßen oder an den Stäupfäulen, sein Brandmarken mit einem heißen Eisen, sein Abschneiden der Ohren und sein Aufschlitzen der Nasen.

8. Anwendung des Participium Praesentis, um das Begriffensein in einer Handlung auszudrücken, zuweilen auch ohne diese Nebenbedeutung als bloße Umschreibung:

1. What are you *doing*? Was sind Sie im Begriff zu thun?
2. I am *going* to England, he is *coming* here.
3. I am *writing* an English grammar. Ich bin dabei, eine englische Grammatik zu schreiben.
4. Wild weeds are *gathering* on the wall. Unkraut sammelt sich auf der Mauer.
5. I was *going* to return your master's visit. Ich war im Begriff, eures Herrn Besuch zu erwidern.
6. When good cheer is *lacking* our friends will be backing. Wenn gute Kost mangelt, werden unsere Freunde sich zurückziehen.

9. Participium Perfecti Passivi als Eigenschaftswort:

1. *Unadulterated* Wines. Unverfälschte Weine.
2. The Sultan's *perfumed* vapour bath. Des Sultans parfümirtes Dampfbad.
3. *Stained* windows, *painted* transparencies. Bunte Gläser, gemalte Transparente.
4. The *United* three kingdoms. Die vereinigten drei Königreiche.
5. The *United* States. Die vereinigten Staaten.
6. The pen *superseded*. Die Feder überflüssig gemacht.
7. French *printed* Muslins. Bedruckte französische Musline.
8. The *Allyed* armies battered down the *armed* town, (Sebastopol) but *built* to make oppression strong. Die verbündeten Armeen bombardirten nieder die besetzte Stadt, welche nur gebaut war, um Unterdrückung stark zu machen.
9. *Threatened* folks live long. Bedrohte Leute leben lange.

10. Ablativi absoluti:

a. in Übereinstimmung mit dem lateinischen Sprachgebrauch:

1. Carthage *being destroyed* the Romans were the masters of the sea. Nachdem Carthago zerstört worden war, waren die Römer die Herren des Meeres.
2. The punch *being drunk*, he went to bed. Als der Punsch getrunken war, ging er zu Bett.
3. The proclamation *having been made*, the heralds withdrew. Nachdem die Bekanntmachung geschehen war, zogen sich die H....

b. abweichend vom lateinischen Sprachgebrauch:

1. *Being arrived* at the village, he proceeded to the inn. Als er in Dorfe angekommen war, begab er sich ins Wirthshaus.
2. *Esteeming themselves* wise they became fools. Indem sie sich für weise hielten, wurden sie Narren.
3. *Seventy Senators* died, Cicero *being* one. 70 Senatoren starben, von denen Cicero einer war.

§. 23. Gebrauch des Conjunctivs. Subjunctive mood.

If I have wenn ich habe.

„ thou have wenn du hast.

„ he have wenn er hat.

„ we, you, they have.

If I be wenn ich bin.

„ thou be wenn du bist.

„ he be wenn er ist.

„ we, you, they be.

Im Imperfectum übereinstimmend mit dem Indicativ.

If I were wenn ich wäre.

„ thou wert wenn du wärest.

„ he were wenn er wäre.

„ we, you, they were.

If I ask wenn ich frage.

„ thou ask wenn du fragst.

„ he ask wenn er fragt.

„ we, you, they ask.

If I asked wenn ich fragte.

„ thou asked wenn du fragtest.

„ he asked wenn er fragte.

„ we, you, they asked.

Natürlich auch If I have asked, if thou have asked, if he have asked u. s. w.

Sonst immer übereinstimmend mit dem Indicativ. Man kann aber immer auch nach den Conjunctionen *if, though* u. s. w. obgleich, unless, provided, lest aus Furcht daß, — und ähnlichen, welche den Conjunctiv regieren, die indicative Form des Zeitworts setzen.

If a man *have* a hundred sheep and one of them *should* go astray, will he not leave the ninety-nine etc. Wenn ein Mensch hundert Schaafe hat und eins von ihnen sich verirren sollte, wird er nicht die 99 verlassen?

Though I *were* perfect, yet I would not presume. Wenn ich auch vollkommen wäre, würde ich es mir doch nicht dünken.

Though good *be* good, yet better carries it. Obgleich gut gut ist, so trägt das Bessere den Preis davon.

He is *as it were* my brother. Er ist gleichsam mein Bruder.

If one anchor *break*, the other may hold.

Unless he *learn* faster he will be no scholar (Gelehrter).

Though at times the ascent to the temple of virtue *appear* steep, be not discouraged. Persevere until thou *gain* the summit: there all is order, beauty and pleasure.

If a man once *fall*, all will tread on him. If he *acquire* riches, they will corrupt his mind. If thou *censure* uncharitably, thou wilt be entitled to no favour.

We tell the truth, though it *shame* us. Wir erzählen die Wahrheit, obgleich sie uns beschämt.

Though he *urge* me yet more earnestly, I shall not comply, unless he *advance* more forcible reasons. — If God *grant* us peace we shall take the advantage of it. — I shall walk in the fields to-day, unless it *rain*. — If a man *say*, I love God, and *hate* his brother, he his a liar. — Despise not any condition, lest it *happen* to be thy own.

B. Beispiele.

§. 1. Aussprache. Pronunciation.

Ähnlich lauten, aber verschieden geschrieben werden:

1. ale ehl Bier, to ail krank sein. — 3. aught a etwas, ought sollte.
2. all all alle, awl Pfriem. — 4. cede sied abtreten, seed Saue.
5. bate beht ablassen (vom Preise), bait Anlockung.
6. bays behß Buchten, baize Voi (wollen Zeug).
7. berth berß Schiffsbett, birth Geburt. — 8. bow bau beugen, bough Zweig. — 9. bale behl Ballen, bail Bürgschaft.
10. brake breht Jarntraub, break brechen.
11. by bei von, good bye lebe wohl, buy kaufen.
12. cite sied citiren, site Lage, sight Anblick. — 13. clime kleim Klima, climb klettern. — 14. close kloß schließen, clothes Kleidung.
15. cole tohl Kohl (Gemüse), coal Kohle (Brennstoff).
16. coarse tohrß rauh, course Lauf. — 17. Dane dehn Däne, deign belieben. — 18. day dä Tag, dey Dey (v. Algier). — 19. done dönn gethan, dun dunkelbraun. — 20. eight ehth acht, ate aß.
21. fain fehn gern, feign sich verstellen. — 22. faint feht schwach, feint Vorwand. — 23. foul faul schmutzig, fowl Geflügel.
24. frays frehß Schlägereien, fraize Speckpfannfuchen, phrase Redensart.
25. gate geht Thür, gait Gang. — 26. hale hehl heil, hail Hagel.
27. grate greht Roß (Feuerung), great groß.
28. groan grohn stöhnen, grown gewachsen.
29. I ei ich, eye Auge, ay ja, aye immer.
30. meet mieth begegnen, meat Fleisch, mete messen.
31. mean mien niedrig, mien Miene. 32. nay näh nein, neigh wiehern.
33. nave nehn Schiff (Kirche), knave Schurke.
34. need nied Noth, knead kneten (Teig).
35. nun nönn Nonne, none keiner. — 37. peace pieß Friede, piece Stück.
36. pale pehl bleich, pail Eimer. — 38. pray präß bitten, prey Beute.
39. pane pähn Scheibe, pain Schmerz. — 40. plum plömm Pflaume, plumb Bleiloth. — 41. rain rehn Regen, rein Zaun, reign regieren.
42. rite reith Gebrauch, write schreiben, right recht, wright Zimmermann.
43. ruff röff Halskrause, rough rauh. — 44. size sieß Umfang, sighs Seufzer. — 45. so seh so, sow säen, sew nähen. — 46. sore sohr schmerzlich, soar schweben. — 47. stake steht Pfahl, steak Fleischschnitt (beefsteaks). — 48. strait streht Enge, straight geradeaus.
49. throe froh Todeskampf, throw werfen.
50. week wief Woche, weak schwach. — 51. yoke yohst Joch, yokl Dotter im Ei. — Unterscheide had, hat, head, heat, hate.

Befestigt in einflussigen Worten.

THE PLUM CAKE.

John and James went to see their aunt at her farm. They had a nice walk through the fields and lanes, and when they got to their aunt's house, she came to meet them at the gate of the yard. She made them come in, and brought two stools for them to sit on in the porch. So they sat down to rest, for they had been a long time on the way. Then she came to them with two cups of milk, and two large pieces of plum cake. What you do not eat, said she, you can take home with you. John said he was sure he could eat all his piece of cake; and his aunt said, Do as you please, my dear boys; when you have done, I will take you in the field to see the men make hay. While they sat in the porch, a poor man came to the gate. He was quite blind, and had a dog, with a string round its neck, to lead him on his way. The dog barked when he came to the gate, for he saw the two boys, and thought they would give the poor man a bit of cake or bread. The man then said. Please to give a bit of bread to a poor old man that is quite blind. James got up from his stool, and went to the gate, and said, Here, poor man, is half my cake for you. Thank you, said he, I do not get plum cake to eat, as you do; I am glad to have a dry crust of bread. The man sat down on the bank and ate his piece of cake, and the dog sat up on his hind legs to beg for a bit too. James ran to his aunt, and she gave him a bone for the dog; and James was quite glad to see them both with a good meal. Now, John sat still in the porch all this time, and as he ate very fast, his cake was soon gone; but when he got up to go to the gate, he felt sick; and when his aunt came to take them to the hay field, he was so ill, that she took him up stairs and put him to bed; and she told him that half of the cake was as much as he should have eaten. She then left him, and lent James a rake, and they went to the hay field, and the men let him help them rake the hay; and then his aunt gave him a new ball. For, said she, I saw how kind you were to that poor old man, and so I shall give you this ball which I meant to give to John, but you shall have it, for I do not like boys who eat till they are sick, and do not care for the old and poor.

Schwierige Wörter für die Aussprache:

accompt ⁴ak-kount³³ Berechnung, burial ²ber'-re-¹al⁴ Begräbniß, cockswain ⁴kok'-sn Bootmatrose, demesne ¹de-mene¹ Grundeigenthum, fatigue ¹fä-¹¹teeg¹ Ermüdung, gaol ¹jale¹ dſchehl Gefängniß, lieutenant ²lev-²ten'-⁴nant¹, Quai ¹ke¹, subtle ²sut'-tl¹ ſchlau, yacht ⁴yot¹ Yacht.

§. 2 Betonung. Accentuation.

1. Dil'-igence con'-quers all dif'-ficulties.
2. Ed'-inburg Eddinb'urro is a glo'-rious ci'-ty.
3. Cha'-rity begins' at home.
4. Char'-itable benev'-olent institu'-tions are ver'-y use'-ful.
5. Presumpt'-ion and selfconceit' will overshad'-ow the bright'-est attain'-ments.
6. Apoth'-ecaries would not give pills in sug'-ar unless' they were bit'-ter.
7. Noth'-ing is more intol'-erable than proud ig'-norance.
8. One unkind' expres'-sion infal'-libly gen'-erates oth'-ers.
9. The Uni'-ted Sta'-tes of Amer'-ica are some'-times call'-ed the U'-nion.
10. Unsatisfac'-tory results' are ev'-er the con'-sequences of imper'-fect plans.
11. Emula'-tion is one of the great'-est inci'-tements to applica'-tion.
12. Ev'-ery thing that conveys' use'-ful informa'-tion is a fit sub'-ject for lib'-eral curios'-ity.
13. The Leg'-islature of Great Brit'-ain consists' of the House of Lords and the House of Com'-mons, with the king, whose sanc'-tion is ne'-cessary to ev'-ery Bill before' it becom'-es a Law.
14. The Leg'-islature adopt'-ed concil'-iatory mea'-sures.
15. A sinis'-ter as'-pect is unluck'-y and inauspic'-ious, the sin'-ister cheek is op'-posite to the right one.
16. A des'-ert isle is uninhab'-ited, unoc'-cupied, uncul'-tivated; a des'-ert is a wil'-derness, a sol'-itude. To desert' a friend is to aban'-don him; partic'-ularly a sol'-dier deserts' who quits the ser'-vice with'-out permis'-sion in viola'-tion of his enga'-gement. In fu'-ture life ev'-ery man will receive' his desert'.
17. Aristocrat is ac'-centuated in three dif'-ferent ways: ar'-istocrat, aris'-tocrat and aristocrat'; but all agree' to pronoun'-ce: the Aristo'-cracy desi'-res an aristocrat'-ical constitu'-tion.
18. A ty'-rant ex'-ercises an unlaw'-ful author'-ity, he assu'-mes a tyran'-nic pow'-er, he tyr'-annizes o'-ver his fel'-low cit'-izens.
19. A con'-vict is a per'-son found guil'-ty of a crime by the ver'-dict of a ju'-ry, the ju'-ry convict'-ed the pris'-oner of fel'-ony.
20. To premise' is to lay down prem'-ises. The term prem'-ises is us'-ually appli'-ed to a build'-ing with its ad'-juncts.
21. Oath of loy'-alty, suprem'-acy and alle'-giance. Per'-jury.

§. 3. Geschlecht. Gender.

1. Anrede: Sir Herr! Lady Frau! gentlemen Herren! Ladies Frauen!
2. Lady is a woman of distinction correlative to Lord.
3. The consort of an Earl or Count is called Countess.
4. The Lord Mayor of London and his Lady Mayoress will give a grand ball, they will invite the French ambassador and his lady the ambassadress, the viscount and viscountess Palmerston, many Peers and Peeresses, some distinguished poets and poetesses, even some renowned actors and actresses.
5. A man, to whom a woman is united by marriage, is called a husband (Ehemann), the woman is called his wife.
6. A widower (Wittwer) has lost his wife by death, a widow (Wittve) has lost her husband by death.
7. Sloven is a man habitually negligent of neatness and order, a slut is a woman who suffers her person to be dirty.
8. Experience is the mistress of fools. Erfahrung ist....
9. A wizard (Hexenmeister) is an enchanter (sorcerer), a witch (Hexe) is a woman given to unlawful arts (sorceress).
10. A young male of the ox kind is called steer (Stier), a young cow is called heifer heffer.
11. The female of the horse is called a mare (Stute); a female colt is called a filly.
12. Doe doh is a she-deer, the female of the fallow-deer; the male is called a buck.
13. Hind (Hirschfuß) is the female of the red deer or stag (Hirsch); roe roh Reh is the female of the roebuck or hart.
14. Ram (Wock) is the male of the sheep, ewe yuh (Mutter-schaaß) is the she-sheep.
15. Drake (Entich) is the male of the duck (Ente); gander (Gänserich) is the male of the goose.
16. Every bird must hatch her own egg. Jeder Vogel muß sein eignes Ei ausbrüten.
17. The crow thinks her own bird fairest. Die Krähe hält ihre eigene Eier für die schönsten.
18. Roe roh (Rogen) is the seed or spawn (Laich) of fishes. The roe of the male is called soft roe or milt (Milch), that of the female hard roe or spawn. Milt is the male fish and spawner is the female fish.
19. We say of the Sun, He is setting; of the Moon, She is eclipsed (verfinstert).
20. Nothing in the early existence of Britain indicated the greatness which she was destined to attain. She was subjugated by the Roman arms, but she received only a faint tincture of Roman arts and letters.

§. 4. Declination. Declension.

1. The Illustrated London News. Die illustrierte L. Zeitung.
2. The American question. Die amerikanische Frage.
3. The fancy dress ball (bal-paré) of the Royal Academy of Music at the Hannover Square Rooms.
4. Foreign and Colonial News. Fremde und C. Nachrichten.
5. Epitome of News foreign and domestic.
6. Naval and military Intelligence.
7. M. P. — Member of Parliament. Parlamentsmitglied.
8. F. R. S. — Fellow (Mitglied) of the Royal Society.
9. Testimonial to Mr. George Godwin F. R. S.
10. Obituary (Todesanzeige) of eminent persons.
11. The universal cattle show and agricultural exhibition in P.
12. The sailor's home. Des Seemanns Heimath.
13. A boy's drum. Eines Knaben Trommel.
14. Her Majesty's theatre. Das Theater Ihrer Majestät.
15. Men know a man's wisdom when he is an head,... payment,... trusted,... patience..., in need,... humility... great,... riches... dead. Die Leute lernen kennen....
16. It is good to learn at other men's cost. — Gift blind men's eyes. — We will live in honour or die like men.
17. A white wall is a fool's paper. Fool's haste is no speed.
18. Royal Princess' theatre. On Monday next will be presented Shakespeare's play of the Winter's tale.
19. My brother's garden is larger than my sister's.
20. The Sun's distance from the Earth is greater than the Moon's. Die Entfernung der Sonne von der Erde ist größer...
21. He is going to his uncle's (d. h. house).
22. She is at Saint Paul's (d. h. church).
23. We have come from the shoemaker's (d. h. shop).
24. Völkernamen im Plural: The English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, Prussians, Germans, Poles, Austrians, Russians, French, Dutch, Portuguese, Spaniards, Chinese, Swiss, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Turks, Greeks, Jews.
25. One of the witnesses (Zeugen). A pair of compasses (Zirkel).
26. Fat paunches (Bäuche) make lean pates (Köpfe).
27. A thousand Shakesperian mottoes.
28. The Merry Wives of Windsor by William Shakespeare.
29. Thieves and rogues have the best luck if they but escape hanging.
30. Cities have their destinies as men have.
31. Fresh fish and Strangers Stink in three days.
32. The British people desire no war with America. We hope that the American people entertain the same sentiments.
33. Four hundred pound. Twelve pence. Few mice. Twenty sheep. Bad teeth. Labour stands on golden feet.

§. 5. Die besitzanzeigenden Fürwörter.

1. I am *my own* (mein eigener) master Herr, mine der meinige.
2. Thou art *thy own* master, thine der deinige.
3. He is *his own* master, his der seinige.
4. She is *her own* mistress, hers die ihrige.
5. It has found *its end*, es hat sein Ende gefunden.
6. We are *our own* masters, ours die unsrigen.
7. You are *your own* masters, yours die eurigen.
8. They are *their own* masters, theirs die ihrigen.
9. A friend of, *mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs*
einer von meinen, deinen, seinen, ihren, (Einheit) unseren, eueren,
ihren (Mehrheit) Freunden.
10. Take away *my* good name and take away *my* life.
11. If you will not assist him for *his* sake do it for *mine*.
12. For *my, thy, his, her, one's, our, your, their* sake, meinestwegen...
13. But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord *thy* God
in it thou shalt not do any work, nor *thy* son, nor *thy*
daughter, nor *thy* manservant nor *thy* maidservant.
14. O! God, *thy* will be done! *Thine* is the power and the glory.
15. Every man must mind *his own* business.
16. A man thinks *his own* geese swans.
17. Better fill a glutton's body than *his* eye.
18. Every man has *his* feeble.
19. Every man is the founder of *his own* fortune.
20. Every fox must pay *his own* skin to the flayer.
21. Blessed is the man, who fears the Lord and keeps *his*
commandments (Gebote).
22. Who has glass windows of *his own*, must take heed how
he throws stones at *his* neighbour's house.
23. Is this *your* book? No it is *his*, but I wish it were *mine*.
24. *His* and *mine* are natures to rule the world.
25. R. let down *her* pitcher (Krug) from *her* shoulder.
26. Our child has lost *its* cold (seinen Schnupfen).
27. The Rhone has completely returned to *its* bed.
28. Bitter is patience, but *its* fruit is sweet.
29. It is not meet (angemessen) that every slight offence should
have *its* comment (Auslegung).
30. We wash *our* dirty linen at home unsere schmutzige Wäsche ...
31. Survey *our* empire and behold *our* home, far as the breeze
can go, the billows foam.
32. No prudence of *ours* could have prevented *our* late misfortune.
33. Perform *your* task in silence. — Despise not *your* inferiors.
34. Let not *your* purse be *your* master.
35. Meddle with *your* old shoes.
36. Defile not *your* mouth with impure words.
37. Depend more on *your own* exertions than fortune.

§. 6. Eigenschaftswort. Adjective.

1. *Great* cry and *little* wool, *much* bran (Kleie) and *little* meal.
2. *Old* people, *young* men and *little* children must die.
3. *Ill* examples are like *contagious* diseases (Krankheiten).
4. Pursue (verfolge) *useful* and *profitable* studies.
5. Rebuke (schelte) with *soft* words and *hard* arguments.
6. *Sweet* and *short*. *Long* and *tiresome*.
7. *Short* reckonings (Rechnungen) make *long* friends.
8. *Many* drops make a shower.
9. *Many* hands make *light* work.
10. Ignorance is the parent of *many* injuries.
11. *Many* have suffered by talking, but *few* by silence.
12. Party is the madness of *many* for the gain of a *few*.
13. *Old* reckonings breed *new* disputes.
14. *Mean* men admire wealth, *great* men seek *true* glory.
15. The *absent* party is still *faulty* (immer schuldig).
16. *Dutch* butter, *Spanish* wines, *French* claret, *German* hock, *English* sherry, *Italian* figs, *Russian* linseed.
17. *Reckless* (sorglos) youth makes *rueful* (reuevoll) age.
18. *Like* sire, *like* son. *Such* a father *such* a son; *such* as the tree is, is the fruit.
19. The *quarrelsome* are the bane (Fluch) of society.
20. The *younger* son of a Peer is but a gentleman.
21. *Better* alone, than in *ill* company.
22. The *finer* the *dearer*, the *earlier* the *better*.
23. The *greater* the tree, the *harder* the fall.
24. The *higher* the mountain, the *lower* the vale.
25. Silence is sometimes *more significant* than the *most expressive* eloquence.
26. The rose is not *less beautiful* than the tulip, though the tulip is *more gaudy* (heißfarbig).
27. To-day the *richest*, to-morrow the *poorest*.
28. The *longest* days and the *shortest* nights are *more agreeable* than the *longest* nights and the *shortest* days.
29. They suffered the *greatest* hardships in the *roughest* climate.
30. *Good* reasons must perforce give place to *better*...
31. A *good* name is *better* than wealth.
32. The very *best* man is not without faults.
33. Welcome is the *best* cheer. Temperance is the *best* physic.
34. Of two evils choose the *least*.
35. *Dearest* brother, it is my *most heartfelt* wish to see you.
36. The lion is the *strongest* and *most courageous* of all animals.
37. I am your *most obedient* servant.
38. *Most* haste *worst* speed. *Empty* vessels make *most* sound.
39. Far, farther, further — farthest, furthest; next, nearest.
40. The *elder*, *eldest* brother; the *oldest* of the town.

§. 7. Fürwörter. Pronouns.

1. *I* am the Lord thy God *who* brought *thee* out from the house of bondage (Diensthaus).
2. *Thou* shalt have no other Gods before *me*.
3. *He* says that his heart beats with joy when *he* thinks of *me* and *thee*. — 4. Fly pleasure and it will follow *thee*.
5. *She* does not love *them* and *they* will not love *her*.
6. *It* is a sad heart *that* never rejoices.
7. Wisdom or folly govern *us*.
8. Confide not in *him* *who* has once deceived *you*.
9. Beware *him* *whom* God has marked. — 10. *He* *who* (*that*) will deceive the fox must rise betimes. — 11. *He* *who* was with *you*, related to *me* *all that* passed. — 12. *We*, *who* have had so much experience, are not so easily deceived as *you*, *who* have no knowledge of the world.
13. *This* is a hen and *that* is a cock. — 14. By *this* means he preserved his health; by *these* means many escaped death.
15. The cloaks of *these* boys and *those* girls are torn.
 Zu den hinzeigenden adj. Fürwörtern (pron. dem. adj.) kann auch the same der, die, dasselbe gerechnet werden.
16. The horse of one country is the *same* as the horse of another country. — 17. The *same* plants and fruits are produced in the *same* latitudes. — 18. We see in men in all countries the *same* passions and the *same* vices.
19. One ship will not run the *same* distance as another in the *same* time and with the *same* wind. — 20. Two balls of the *same* size have not always the *same* weight. —
21. Two instruments will not always make the *same* sound.
22. *Whose* ideas *are* these? — 23. *Whom* do you admire most? — 24. *Which* finger was longest?
25. *Which* hero was killed first, Hector or Achilles?
26. *Of* *whom* did he speak? — 27. *To* *whom* do you wish to write? — 28. *We* lay *those* things *which* lie, but *we* place *those* things *which* stand. — 29. *Those* *whom* *we* saw yesterday are the owners of the house which was formerly *mine*.
30. *What* (was für) statues are *those*? — 31. *What* have you seen in England? — 32. *What* kind of wine do you like best? — 33. *Whoever* (wer auch immer) they be I shall be glad to see *them* again. — 34. *Whatever* (was auch immer) has he done with the pens? *Whomsoever* you have seen.
35. *Each* of *us* in his sphere has a duty to his country to discharge. — It is our duty to assist *each* *other*.
36. *Each* of *those* two authors has his merit.
37. When men are accustomed to encounter the hardships of life, *they* are reminded of their mutual dependence of *each* *other* (einander).

§. 8. Zahlwörter. Numerals.

1. *Three* may keep counsel if *two* be away. — *Cipher* = 0.
2. *One* eye-witness is worth *ten* ear-witnesses.
 3. A *brace*, a *couple* or a *pair*
 Are other words expressing *two*;
 But for a *dozen* we declare
 That *twelve* and only *twelve* will do;
 Just *twenty* for a *score* we take,
 A *gross twelve dozen* always make.
4. *Three score* = 60, *four dozen* = 4 *Dugend*, two hundred persons, ten thousand foot *Mann* *Infanterie*, five thousand horse *Mann* *Kavallerie*, a two hundred pound note.
5. *Thirty* days have *September*,
April, *June* and *November*,
 All the rest have *thirty-one*
 But *February* *twenty-eight* alone
 Excepting leap year (*Schaltjahr*) once in four,
 Which gives to *February* *one day more*.
6. There are *four* seasons in a year: *Spring*, *Summer*, *Autumn* and *Winter* — *each* of *three* months in length.
7. What o'clock is it? Wie viel Uhr ist es?
8. It is a quarter past two. Es ist $\frac{1}{4}$ auf 3 Uhr.
9. It is half past seven. Es ist halb 8.
10. It is a quarter to three. Es ist $\frac{3}{4}$ auf 3.
11. The whole time of a day has *first* the morning; *then* the forenoon; *then* noon, afternoon, evening, night.
12. Every *hundred* years from the beginning of this era is called a *century*. *Eighteen centuries* have already been completed and we live now in the *nineteenth* century A. D. (ANNO DOMINI) 1856.
13. On the *eleventh* of *July* we had the hottest day.
14. The *first* day of *January* is the *first* day of the year, and it is called *New Year's Day*.
15. Beware of the *first*. Hüte dich vor dem ersten (*Schnaps*).
16. Wine *first* salutes *then* betrays; no *fewer* than 50,000 English drunkards die yearly.
17. Custom is a *second* nature. — *Once* is no custom.
18. The *half* of a *fourth* is an *eighth*. — 19. A pound consists of 16 parts called ounces, and an ounce is divided into *halves* and *quarters*. — 20. A *few* fine evenings.
21. He gives *twice* that gives in a *thrice* (*Augenblick*).
22. 2 farthings = 1 halfpenny, 2 halfpence = 1 penny, 4 pence = 1 groat, 12 pence = 1 shilling, 2 shillings and 6 pence = 1 half-crown, 2 half-crowns = 1 crown, 20 shillings = one sovereign or one pound. (6 *Schl.* 20 *Sgr.*).
 £. 1. 17 s. 6 d. means 1 pound 17 shillings and 6 pence.

§. 9. Das Hülfzeitwort to have.

1. I *have* an apple. Thou *hast* money. He *has* flowers. We *have* a holiday. *Have* you a bird? *Have* they pears?
2. A hungry belly *has* no ears. — Every bean *has* its black. — Truth *has* always a fast bottom. — No sunshine but *has* some shadow. — Every country *has* its customs. — No way so smooth but it *has* some rub. — God heals and the physician *has* the thanks.
3. What *have* you to do with this man?
4. Fields *have* eyes and woods *have* ears. — Kings *have* long hands. — Still waters *have* deep bottoms. — Hasty climbers *have* sudden falls. — Little pitchers *have* long ears. — Laws in war have no authority.
5. I had yesterday a holiday. — Hadst thou a horse? He had a donkey. — Had we the knives, the forks and the spoons? — How many loaves had they?
6. Thou wilt have a garden. — He will have books. — We shall have pleasure. — You will have nothing. — They will have grapes. — I shall have much time.
7. Pride will have a fall. — Death when it comes will have no denial. — You will have as you bring.
8. If they had patience, they would have success. — We should have company, if we had time.
9. Much would have more.
10. She had had time. — Thou hadst had nothing.
11. He will have had trouble. — Shall we have had the pleasure? — They will not have had money enough.
12. Will the boy have bread and milk? — He has had both.
13. Had we had sugar in our tea? — We had had sugar, but no milk. — I had rather be.... ich wäre lieber.
14. We should have had it. — I should have had the book, if I had had the money. — If he had had money, he would have had a situation. — Had she had money, she would have had friends.
15. Have patience, gentle friends! — Let him have patience. Let them have liberty.
16. Self do, self have. — Let us have courage.
17. Our physician had to visit twenty patients every day. — I had this cloth very cheap. — He has a guinea a month, he has high wages for his services.
18. We have to strive against temptation.
19. We shall have to encounter strong prejudices.
20. He would have if he desires or he requires to have; he should have if he ought to have.
21. He had not on a wedding garment (hochzeitliches Kleid).
22. To have pleasure, pain, sorrow, a care.

§. 10. Das Hülfszeitwort to be.

1. *I am* happy and *they are* unhappy. — *Thou art* not industrious. — *He is* young but *she is* old. — *Are we* contented? — *Are you* poor?
 2. You are right, he is wrong. Sie haben Recht, er hat Unrecht.
 3. Art is long and life is short. — Delays are dangerous.
 4. Honour and ease are seldom bedfellows.
 5. Where the will is ready the feet are light.
 6. Better are small fish than none. — Here you are.
 7. I was the friend of the boy. — Wast thou kind? — He was the son of a merchant. — We were busy. — You were not so kind as he was. — They were dissatisfied.
 8. God is where he was and so he will be.
 9. There is oder there are es giebt, there was oder there were es gab, there will be es wird geben u. s. w.
 10. There is a perspective in time as well as in space.
 11. He will soon be in London. — It will be early enough. You will be very tall. We shall be sincere.
 12. It early pricks that will be a thorn.
 13. He would be satisfied, if he had been there.
 14. Have they been idle? I have been at the Universal Exhibition in London A. D. 1851.
 15. They had been very grateful to their parents.
 16. We shall have been very angry against this fellow.
 17. I should have been a fool, if I had been so careless. — Should I have been his enemy?
 18. Be so kind my friend. — Let it be so. — Let us always be faithful.
 19. Be slow to promise but quick to perform.
 20. Be not a baker, if your head be of butter.
 21. Ask my fellow, whether I be a thief.
 22. If I were you, I should be diligent.
 23. She would be amiable, if she were not so talkative.
 24. O that thou wert as kind to me as my brother!
- Passive periphrastische Conjugation mit to be.
25. What is to be done now? Was muß jetzt gethan werden?
 26. No faith is to be expected (muß von ihm erwartet werden), from him who takes a bribe.
 27. Elegant simplicity is to be preferred (muß vorgezogen werden) to costly sumptuousness.
 28. Wisdom is better than rubies, all the things that may be desired are not to be compared with it.
- Zuweilen steht die active Form mit passiver Bedeutung.
29. Who is to blame (anstatt to be blamed)? Wer ist zu tadeln?
 30. Common fame is seldom to blame. — Man merke: I was to be there at ten o'clock. Ich sollte um 10 Uhr dort sein.

§. 11. Das regelmäßige Zeitwort. Regular Verb.

1. If thou lovest them, that hate thee, thou followest the precepts of thy God.
2. The evening crowns the day. — Poverty parts friends.
3. Drink hardens the feelings, engenders strife, severs the best affections, starves (läßt verhungern) often the children, wastes fortunes, deteriorates health.
4. Evil communication corrupts good manners.
5. A good word costs nothing.
6. When friends meet, hearts warm (werden warm).
7. Poor folk's friends soon forget them. — 8. If thou killedst thy brother thou wouldst be cursed as Cain.
9. The Allied powers will defend Sweden against Russia.
10. Take heed will surely speed (Erfolg haben).
11. Sorrow will pay no debts (Schulden).
12. Remove an old tree and it will wither (verwelken).
13. Many words will not fill the bushel.
14. I have often advised him to be industrious but he will not listen to my advice.
15. It has snowed the whole night, and it freezes now very hard. — 16. Set a beggar on horseback and he will ride a gallop. — 17. Shun dram shops (Schnapsläden).
18. Marry in haste, repent at leisure (in Ruhe).
19. Love me little, love me long.
20. Love your neighbour, but pull not down your hedge.
21. Rule the appetite and temper the tongue. — 22. Waste not, want not; spare well, spend well. — 23. Venture not all in one bottom. — 24. Praise the sea but keep on land. — 25. Use the means and God will give the blessing. — 26. Sleep without supper and wake without owing. — 27. Let them laugh, that win.
28. The bellow is not filled with fair words.
29. Weak minds are easily amused.
30. He is most loved that has most bags.
31. The Prince and Princess of Prussia will leave Berlin for London in the beginning of July. It is expected that the betrothal (Verlobung) of Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal of England will take place during their stay. This news has been received with enthusiasm.
32. He that is destined to be hanged shall never be drowned. — 33. His example was followed by others.
34. Goldsmiths, drapers and grocers have been returned to Parliament by the commercial towns.
35. Long waited or looked for comes at last.

Die dritte Person Sing. Praes. endete in der alten Sprache oft auf *th* anstatt auf *s*, z. B. he hath, he loveth. — Endung der zweiten *est*.

§. 12. Das Zeitwort to do.

1. How do you do, Sir? Wie geht es Ihnen, mein Herr?
2. At what time did she go out? — At ten o'clock.
3. How do you like England? Do you find the English language difficult?
4. Do you know the rules of the grammar?
5. Do you like roast pork? Essen Sie gern Schweinebraten?
6. Do you not eat mustard with your roast beef?
7. O thou monster ignorance; how deformed dost thou look?
8. To whom do you owe the money?.... Sind Sie schuldig....
9. What kind of wine do you like best? Welche Sorte Wein trinken Sie am liebsten?
10. Did he become a merchant or a soldier? Ist er Kaufmann oder Soldat geworden?
11. How did you sleep last night? I thank you, very well.
12. Do you think that this can be done?
13. At what time did the Sun rise this morning?
14. At what time do you go generally to bed?
15. Do you believe him to be honest and upright?
16. We do not always attain our object.
17. He did not do it yesterday but the day before yesterday.
18. Your brother did not give me the money.
19. I do not know whither he has gone.
20. It does not seem to me that he will succeed in this work. Es scheint mir nicht, daß es ihm glücken wird bei dieser Arbeit.
31. Why did you not resist the temptation? Warum widerstanden...
22. Do you know the duke? I do know him.
23. Did you hear the music? I did hear it.
24. Does he admire this lady? He did admire her.
25. Do as you would be done by. — 26. Do to others as you would wish them do to you. — 27. Do not judge between friends. — 28. Do not be angry. — Do not spur a free horse. — 29. Do not speak to him! Sprechen Sie nicht mit ihm! — 30. Do not prefer money to virtue! — 31. Do not go out without me. — 32. Do as you like, but do not ask me any more. — 33. He that does lend, does lose his friend. — 34. He knows her better than I do (know her).
35. You ate more meat than I did (eat). — 36. Will this plan do (gelingen)? It will not do. — 37. Do, oblige me!

To do work, business, a task, a favour, good, well, ill, right, wrong, honour, credit, damage, injury, justice, something, a kindness, a good action, a foolish thing, as one pleases.

Die zweite Person Sing. Praes. wird auch geschrieben thou dost. N. Webster sagt darüber: To do, when transitive, is formed in the indicative present tense thus: I do, thou doest, he does or doth; when auxiliary, the second person is thou dost.

§. 13. Eigenthümlichkeiten der Abwandlung.

1. Thy mind is improved by studying good books.
2. Thou agreedst with me for a shilling a day.
3. I cried but no one did help me.
4. It is a fact not to be denied that no man is perfect.
5. O man, who art thou that repliest against God. — A prince relies on the affections of his subjects for support.
6. She who studies her glass neglects her heart. — Better be envied than pitied.
7. The deceased died of poison. — A dying man is generally tormented by alarming thoughts. — Delights like physicians leave us when dying. — They died by the sword.
8. Pharaoh arrayed (beleidete) Joseph with fine linen.
9. The fortress has been taken and destroyed.
10. The Allied Army was annoyed by a continued cannonade.
11. She washes herself three times a day.
12. The foremost dog catches the hare.
13. Beware the geese if the fox preaches. — Example teaches better than precept.
14. He vouches signifies the same as he warrants.
15. Favour is deceitful and beauty passes away.
16. An arrow hisses in its rapid flight.
17. He possesses many farms which he cultivates.
18. The moon waxes, the moon wanes.
19. In Italy the passengers are robbed on the road.
20. He stopped his ears to hear nothing. — Abraham worshipped the Lord his God.
21. Animals are running on their feet, carriages on wheels.
22. He summed up a long column of figures with facility.
23. After having supped they went to bed.
24. Thou thinnest thy blood by drinking plenty of water.
25. If thou hittest me I shall strike thee.

Im Texte ist ein Irrthum, im Imperf. muß es heißen hit (Vgl. §. 14. Nr. 75.)

26. He that comes after me is preferred before me.
27. Nature has allotted here a small share of comfort to men.
28. Only those tradesmen who supply the Imperial couple shall be permitted to place the Imperial coat of arms (Wappen) over their doors.
29. He suffered pain of body and grief of mind. — Many have suffered by talking, but few by silence.
30. She has profited by your counsel.
31. Mill-wheels are propelled by wind, water or steam.
32. I have travelled during the last vacation. — Aquileja was levelled by Attila to the ground.

Dye (färben) bildet dyed (gefärbt), aber dyeing (färbend); hoe hob (aushacken) bildet hoeing; shoe (§. 14. No. 125.) bildet shoeing schuhing; singe seugen singeing.

§. 14. Die unregelmäßigen Zeitwörter.

1. He *abode* in my house. — Abide with me in this land.
2. Many bodies of saints *arose* (stiegen empor). — No contentions have *arisen* amongst them since their reconciliation.
3. I. C. *awoke* Lazarus who had been four days buried.
4. Man is *born* to trouble. — None is *born* a master.
5. There were new men who *bore* the highest titles. — The land *bore* E. N. E. from the ship. — The burden which is well *borne* is light. — His pious brother is sure the best who ever *bore* that name. — They who have *borne* a part in the labour, shall share the rewards.
6. The Romans *beat* (schlugen) the Carthaginians at sea.
7. The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man *became* a living soul. What has *become* of him?
8. Well *begun* is half done. — From Nimrod first the savage chase *began*. — Tears *began* to flow.
9. My home beyond my hopes *beheld* again. — We are *beholden* to your love. Wir sind eurer Liebe dankbarlich verpflichtet. *Behold* the lamb of God which takes away the sin.
10. A bow long *bent* at last grows weak. — *Bend* his mind.
11. *Bereft* of life. — You have *bereaved* me of my children.
12. Pardon in time *besought*. — I *besought* him in vain to spare me. — I *beseech* your patience.
13. The city is *beset* with troops. We are *beset* with enemies.
14. He *bade* me tell all my adventures. *Bid* me come to thee.
15. A ship *ice-bound* or *wind-bound*. — The king of England is *bound* to conduct the administration according to law. — The ship *bound* to Liverpool or Elsinore.
16. The enemy's dog *bit* me. — The frost *bites*.
17. He *bled* from the nose. — My heart *bleeds*.
18. The house of Darnley was *blown* up by gunpowder. — Large elm-tree *blown down* in Hydepark, May 7th, 1856. — The South-East wind *blew* a gale and knocked down the tent.
19. Oft goes the pitcher to the well but at last comes home *broken*. — He has *broken* his faith. — Know where the English tongue is spoken, the chains of Slavery must be *broken*. — Immense sums have been expended on works which, if a rebellion *broke* out, might perish in a few hours. — The light *breaks* through the clouds.
20. *Bred* up in grief can pleasure be our theme? — That which is *bred* in the bone will never out of the flesh.
21. There is but One God but the folly of mankind *brought* in the images of Gods. — The check of physical force *brought* the fiercest man to reason. He has been *brought* up.
22. The actual king of Prussia has *built* many churches. — Rome was not *built* in one day. — To *build* a ship.

23. A *burnt* child dreads the fire. — The man was sentenced to be hanged and the woman to be *burnt* alive.
24. She *burst* into tears. — Better belly *burst* than good drink lost. — A spring *bursts* from the earth.
25. He *bought* a fine estate. — Sleep cannot be *bought*. — *Bought* wit is best. — He *bought* a minute's mirth to wail a week. — To *buy* is the same as to purchase.
26. The dice are *cast*. — The ship *cast* anchor in the Roads.
27. He has *caught* a cold. — Do not sell the Bear's skin before you have *caught* the Bear. — A mouse that has but one hole is soon *caught*. — Old birds are not *caught* with chaff.
28. I *chid* his folly. — If you have forgotten to repeat the irregular verbs you will be *chidden*. The people did *chide*.
29. Many are called but few *chosen*. — They have *chosen* the part of honour and virtue. — *Chosen* by the ballot.
30. He has *cleft* wood. — To *cleave* a rock, the flood.
31. They united and *clung* together. — The children *clung* to their father. The tendril of a vine *clings* to its support.
32. The fields are *clad* in cheerful green.
33. Caesar *came*, saw and conquered. — The ship *came* with a fine breeze. — The largest portion of the knowledge of every existing man has *come* to him from his predecessors. I am *overcome* by fatigue. The end of all flesh is *come*.
34. The army and navy *cost* (foßteten) four millions a year.
35. An error has *crept* into this book. The serpent *creeps*.
36. The cock *crew* or *crowed* three times.
37. The timber has been *cut* in the forest.
38. None of his disciples *durst* ask him. Dare herausfordern R.
39. He *dealt* in all sorts of things. — Formerly few assizes were wont to terminate without leaving some unfortunates to be *dealt* with at the gallows.
40. A ditch was *dug*. To dig gold, ore, coals, fossils. The diggings.
41. Do a thing rather than wish it *done*. — He has *done* his best. — Every Englishman *did* his duty nobly and died like a hero. — If a man will have his business well *done*, he must do it himself. — You may go out when you have *done* writing (wenn Sie mit dem Schreiben fertig sind).
42. A line has been *drawn*. — One day last week, as the Earl of E. was leaving the National Bank, his pocket was picked of £. 100 which he had just *drawn*.
43. I *dreamt* of an absent friend. To dream away one's time.
44. He was greatly heated and *drank* with avidity. — He *drank* and she made the camels drink also. — Ever *drunk*, ever dry. — I *drink* to your Grace.
45. The cab *drove* off as rapidly as possible.
46. The word was made flesh and *dwelt* amongst us.

47. They *ate* and drank the whole day, when they had *eaten* they fell asleep. — Goats *eat* vegetables.
48. I *fell* at his feet to worship him. His son *fell* at Sebastopol.
49. In winter the horses are *fed* with hay and oats. — He that gapes (*Mund aufsperrt*) until he be *fed*, well may gape until he be dead. — Springs feed lakes and rivers.
50. An irregularity is often *felt* to be a grievance (*Belästigung*).
51. The Prussian soldiers *fought* well. — The apostle Paul says: I have *fought* a good fight. — He *fought* against.
52. Palmer has been *found* guilty and condemned to an ignominious death. — Safe bind, safe *find*.
53. He *fled* into Egypt. — The enemy *fled* at the first fire.
54. Jove *flung* his lightning. Of the western provinces, which obeyed the Caesars, Britain was the last that was conquered and the first that was *flung* away. — Fate *flings* the dice.
55. The bird has *flown* away. — The swallows have *flown* to warmer countries to pass the winter.
56. Few ever repented of having *forborne* to speak.
57. The *forbidden* fruit is sweet. — *Forbidden* fruit tempts the most. — I have *forbid* him my house.
58. Eaten bread is soon *forgotten*. — Seldom seen soon *forgotten*. — The danger past, God *forgotten*; once on shore we pray no more. — To *forget* benefits.
59. God has *forgiven* my trespasses. — If an English Sovereign for ends generally acknowledged to be good exerted a vigour beyond the law, the people not only *forgave* but applauded him. — Savages never *forgive* injuries.
60. The righteous man is never *forsaken*.
61. The *frozen* climates of the North. — Mercury freezes...
62. If I learn a new language, I feel as if I had *got* a new soul. — Mr. Palmer *got* into pecuniary difficulties. — So *got*, so gone. — Evil *gotten*, evil spent. — I have *got* permission. — She has *got* a fair complexion.
63. A *gilt* cup is overlaid with a thin coating of gold.
64. The son appeared *girt* with omnipotence.
65. The woman whom thou *gavest* to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree and I did eat. — The health of the Queen and the Royal Family were given. — The war-whoop of the Indian has *given* place to the shriek of locomotive.
66. Lightly *got* lightly *gone*. — Mazzini has *gone* to Switzerland. — The sentiments of people as to capital punishment have *undergone* a great and salutary change. — The House *went* into Committee of Supply.
67. Thou shalt not make to thee any *graven* image.
68. The miller has not yet *ground* the corn I sent him on Tuesday. — To *grind* an ax or scythe on a stone.
69. The poor man had nothing, save one little lamb which

- he had bought and reared up; and it *grew* up together with him and his children. — A *grown* woman.
70. 1788. June 25. Three men *hung* and one woman burnt for coining. — The thieves have been *hanged*.
71. I love the Lord because he has *heard* my voice. — The young cock crows as he had *heard* the old one.
72. She *hove* a sigh (Seufzer). — To *heave* up the anchor.
73. The timber (Bauholz) has been *hewn*. — To *hew* a stone.
74. He *hid* himself three days. — Love and cough cannot be *hid*. — I have not *hid* my iniquity nor my sins.
75. The archers *hit* him. — The cannon ball *hit* the mast.
76. He must needs swim that is *held* up by the chin. — The Most High *held* still the flood till the Israelites had passed. — It is now universally held..... Es ist jetzt allgemein anerkannt, daß..... — A meeting of literary gentlemen was *held* last week. — *Hold* your laughter,.... tongue.
77. He has *hurt* himself. — A man is not as soon healed as *hurt*. — We *hurt* a man by destroying his property.
78. He has *kept* his faith. — Fortune is easily found but hard to be *kept*. — To *keep* any thing in the memory.
79. He has *knelt* before the tyrant. — He *kneeled* down.
80. She has *knit* stockings. — To *knit* the brows.
81. When Alexander *knew* that he had killed his friend Clitus he grieved much. — Socrates said that he himself knew nothing. — A man is *known* by the company he keeps. — A friend is never *known*, but in time of need. — A tree is *known* by its fruit. — *Unknown* unmissed.
82. Newly *laid* eggs. — No English King has ever *laid* claim to the general legislative power. — Penny and penny *laid* up will be many. — A duty has been *laid* on salt.
83. He *led* the horses into the stable. — To *lead* armies.
84. She *leant* on my arm. — It *leans* to the right or left.
85. He *leapt* over the fence. — Look before you *leap*.
86. He has *learnt* the irregular Verbs by heart.
87. He has *left* his country. — Wanted *left* off clothes for exportation. — We have *left* all and followed thee.
88. *Lent* money is soon spent. A little good.....
89. Furnished (möblirte) and unfurnished rooms (Zimmer) to be *let*.
90. It was a cave and a stone *lay* upon it. — He *lay* down again and closed his weary eyes. — *Lie* lügen ist R.
91. He *lit* a candle. — People *lit* up for the Queen.
92. A *laden* carriage. — An obstinate heart shall be *laden* with sorrows. — The guns have been *loaded*.
93. Five English Kings *lost* their lives in a hundred and sixty years. — He *lost* his right hand with a shot. — Where nothing is the king has *lost* his right. — All is

- not *lost* that is delayed. — Credit *lost* is like a broken glass. — It is not *lost* that a friend gets.
94. Ready (*fertig*) *made* clothes. — God not only *made* but created; not only *made* the works, but the materials.
95. You thought evil against me, but God *meant* it into good to save much people alive. — What mean these *signals*?
96. We *met* with many things worthy of observation. — Friends meet to part, true foes once *met* are joined till death.
97. He has *mown* the meadow with a scythe (*Sichel*).
98. He *paid* his debts and changed his life. — He has *paid* me a visit. — He *paid* for kindness with neglect.
99. God planted a garden and there he *put* Adam. — He made a proclamation and *put* it into writing. — Mr. Palmer was *put* to death. — The male inhabitants of the conquered town were *put* to the sword, the women and children led into slavery. — He *put* fire to the fuel.
100. He has *quit* his native country on a voyage.
101. His Majesty *read* his reply in a firm loud voice, and the *reading* was more than once interrupted by the cheers of the assemblage. — The Fire Insurance Bill was *read* a third time and passed. — Many papers were *read*.
102. He *rent* a lion as he would have *rent* a kid and he had nothing in his hand. Powder *rends* the rock in blasting.
103. To be *rid* of trouble. — It is not easy to *rid* the sea of...
104. He *rode*, he fenced, he moved with graceful ease. — They *rode* upon the camels. — A ship *rides* at anchor.
105. The bell has been *rung*. — The whole town *rings* with....
106. He *rose* at six o'clock a. m. — The funds *rose*. — When the sun *rose* the fog disappeared. — He *rose* from bed.
107. The lightning has *riven* the oak. — To *rive* with wedges.
108. The fire *ran* along upon the ground. — The Russian Emperor overran the Northern Provinces of Turkey.
109. The timber has been *sawn* into boards or planks.
110. When General Wolfe was dying, an officer standing by him exclaimed, „See how they run!“ „Who run? *said* the dying hero. The enemy, *said* the officer. „Then I die happy,“ *said* the general. — God *said*: There be light. — He who *said* nothing gained his point. — Youth is *said* to be generous. — I have *said* my lesson.
111. The moon is not *seen* where the sun shines. — Pride is easily *seen* in others, but we can rarely see it in ourselves. — Seven other kine came up lean fleshed such as I never *saw* for badness. — Caesar came, *saw* and conquered. — *See*, whether the estimate is correct.
112. He found no place for repentance, though he *sought* it carefully with tears. — The lovely toy so fiercely *sought* has lost its charm by being caught. — God *seeks* men.

113. The flesh has been *sodden* i. e. decocted for food.
114. The troops fought like lions and *sold* their lives dearly. — My friend has *sold* his horse but he will buy a better one.
115. I *sent* for a physician. — Sorrow comes *unsent* for.
116. The sun has *set*. — There was *set* meat before him to eat.
117. We have *sown* oats, clover, barley, wheat, rye, seeds.
118. We *shook* hands. — The wind *shakes* a tree.
119. Falstaff was an ill *shapen* drunkard.
120. His chin and cheeks were well *shaven*. — A bald head is soon *shaven*. — The Scythe *shaves* the waving green.
121. God tempers the wind to a *shorn* lamb. — Many go out for wool and come home *shorn*. — To *shear* cloth.
122. She *shed* tears in repentance of her sins.
123. He has *shown* himself unequal to the task.
124. The moon *shone* full upon them. Auch R., ipf. u. pp. *shined*.
125. The cobbler's wife is the worst *shod*. — The common horse is the worst *shod*. — To *shoe* a sled or sleigh.
126. A fool's bolt is soon *shot*. — Near or far off, well won is still well *shot*. — An elephant 120 years old is to be *shot* in consequence of extreme age and physical weakness.
127. The leather has been *shred* into small narrow pieces.
128. O mighty Caesar! dost thou lie so low? Are all thy conquests *shrunk* to this little measure?
129. The doors of the fortress are *shut* at eleven o'clock. — When the steed is stolen, the stable door shall be *shut*.
130. Hymns have been *sung* for the praise of God. — Mrs. J.... Lind never *sang* with greater splendour.
131. A well has been *sunk* in our court-yard. — The ship *sunk*. — Capital *sunk* in suitable farm buildings. — Hearts that were never known to blench, that fearless into battle went, *sank* when they changed the deadly trench for scant raw meals and fireless tent.
132. The Attorney-General (Oberstaatsanwalt) *sat* (alt *sate*) down having addressed the court upwards of four hours.
133. Neglect has slaughtered more than War has *slain*. — Macbeth *slew* Duncan though he was his kinsman.
134. Duncan *slept* in the house of Macbeth. — I *slept* very well for I was tired when I went to bed.
135. We *slid* on the ice frequently last winter. A sled *slides*.
136. David *slung* a stone upon Goliath i. e. threw with a *sling*.
137. He pinched the children in the dark and then *slunk* into a corner. — *Slink* i. e. to sneak, to steal away.
138. David *smote* Goliath with a sling and a stone.
139. English is read, understood and *spoken* everywhere. — Lord Palmerston *spoke* to the purpose. — Speak when you are *spoken* to, come when you are called.
140. Those that profaned and abused the temple *sped* no better.

141. The word satire ought to be *spelt* with i, and not with y.
142. He *spent* all his money for clothing. — Redeem *misspent* time by assiduity. — The ball had *spent* its force.
143. She *spilt* the water from the pail. — Blood so justly *spilt*.
144. All the yarn which Penelope *spun* in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca with moths. A spider spins a web.
145. He *spit* on the carpet. *Spit* i. e. to eject from the mouth.
146. The ship stranded and *split*. — A people *split* into parties.
147. When the shepherds had departed they *spread* abroad the fame of Christ in all the country. The elms *spread*...
148. A sudden light *sprung* through the vaulted roof. — The semi-inanimate corpse *sprang* up with a galvanic convulsion and struck the astounded executioner a blow on the face.
149. Commonwealths (Republics) only by virtue *stood*.
150. Let him that *stole* steal no more. — *Stolen* waters are sweetest. — One night she *stole* away.
151. The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield.
152. The bee *stung* the man. The conscience is *stung* with...
153. It *stank* in this dirty place. *Stink* i. e. to emit a bad...
154. Flowers have been *strown* on her grave.
155. The general *strode* along the battlefield i. e. walked with...
156. Tullus Hostilius was *struck* with lightning. — The architect was so enraged at the apprentice for working better than himself that he *struck* him a blow on the forehead which killed him. — The sultan has ordered medals in gold and silver to be *struck* off in honour of the fall of Sebastopol.
157. Toil *strung* my nerves and purified my blood.
158. The ambition of Napoleon *strove* to equal Caesar.
159. A *sworn* interpreter. — He who has *sworn* a false oath is called a per-jurer. — The judges are *sworn* into office.
160. When he was brought to the bar to hear his judgment he was stirred with such an agony, he *sweat* extremely.
161. The bladder was *swollen* by inflation. — He has hurt himself, his leg is *swollen*. — *Swelling* like a turkey-cock.
162. A heavy wave broke over the ship and *swept* away one of our boats. — The wind *swept* the snow from off the tops of those high mountains and cast it down into the plain in such abundance that the Turks lay as men buried alive. — *Sweep* before your own door.
163. I *swam* with the tide. — Boys are taught to *swim*.
164. If the coach *swung* but the least to one side she used to shriek so loud, that all concluded she was overturned.
165. The king being in rage *took* it grievously that he was mocked. — Mr. Palmer took away that man's life by poison. — If I am not *mistaken*, I have seen him already.
166. Moses wrote this song and *taught* it. — We have been

- taught* by long experience.... — Wit once bought is worth twice *taught*. — John *taught* his disciples to pray.
167. He roared, he beat his breast, he *tore* his hair. — During the reign of Henry the Sixth England was *torn* by factions. — The hand of fate has *torn* thee from me.
168. I will not eat till I have *told* my errand. — All truth may not be *told* at all times. — He *foretold* me all that has happened. — *Tell* me now what thou hast done.
169. The religion is no matter to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon. — *Methought* she trod the ground with greater grace. — When Peter *thought* thereon he wept.
170. They have *thriven* and prospered. Trees *thrive* in good...
171. On Saturday last a young man *threw* himself from the top of the column of Iuly at Paris und was killed on the spot. — A poor widow *threw* in two mites which makes a farthing. — A vessel *thrown* upon a rock.
172. The sons of Belial shall be as thorns thrust away.
173. The worm will turn when *trod* upon. A welltrodden path.
174. It was not so to be *understood*. — The pawn-broking trade (Pfandleihgeschäft) is generally to be *understood* to have been practised by the Romans and to have been followed in the middle ages by the Lombards.
175. The moon has *waxen* and afterwards waned.
176. Our grandfathers taught their children to hate the French because they were a nation of slaves and *wore* wooden shoes. — The drop gradually *wore* the stone.
177. Her robes were so *woven* that it seemed as if snow and gold had been wrought together. — The cloth had no seam but was *woven* throughout. — To *weave* twigs.
178. There were groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and balms. — Phocion has never *wept* nor laughed.
179. The rain has *wet* my clothes. — The sponge has been *wet*.
180. Sebastopol was not so strong but it might be *won*. — Faint heart never *won* fair lady. — The advocate *won* the jury.
181. I have *wound* up my watch. — He *wound* the shrill horn.
182. This so *wrought* on the child that afterwards he desired to be taught. — The mill or machine *worked* well.
183. We *wrung* the water out of our wet garments.
184. He have nothing to retract or alter in what we *wrote* on the 24th ult. — I have *written* two letters but have received no answer. — The ten commandments were *written* with the finger of God on tables of stone. — He *wrote* figures *Zahlen*.

Es kommt auch vor: 16. bit gebissen, 27. die regelmäßigen Formen *catched*, 28. chid gescholten, 30. cleave fleben geht regelmäßig; bei cleave spalten sind die Formen *impf. clove* und *pp. cloven* veraltet, 38. dare herausfordern ist regelmäßig, 39. R. veraltet, 57. auch *pp. forbid*, 58. forgot *pp. vergessen* kommt auch vor, 80. auch R., 105. I rung ich läutete ist ebenfalls gebräuchlich, eben so 130. I sung ich sang, 131. I sank ich sank veraltet, dgl. 132. I sate ich saß, 160. auch R.

§. 15. Die unvollständigen Hülfszeitwörter.

1. No man can be called happy before his death.
2. A man cannot spin and reel (*haspeln*) at the same time.
3. Contentment cannot be too dearly purchased.
4. We cannot get as many soldiers as we require.
5. You cannot eat the cake and have the cake.
6. Love cannot be obtained by compulsion (*Zwang*).
7. A blind man may perchance hit the mark.
8. Knavery may serve for a turn, but honesty is best at long run. — 9. God grant, the peace may last.
10. If it were not for the belly, the back might wear gold.
11. Difficulties should be encountered not always feared.
12. Thou shalt not kill neither shalt thou steal.
13. Every man will shoot the enemy but few will go to fetch the shaft (*Pfeil*).
14. He that will learn to pray let him but go to sea.
15. Too too will in two. *Su viel reißt.*
16. The longest day must have an end.
17. Craft (*Sünterlist*) must be veiled but truth goes naked.
18. Desperate cuts must have desperate cures.
19. We *ought* to appear at church as decently as possible.
20. We *ought* not to live for ourselves only but also for others.
21. What God will no frost can kill.
22. A fool may ask more questions in an hour than a wise man can answer in seven years.
23. „Marry your son when you will, but your daughter when you can“ *quoth I oder he (sagte ich, er).*
24. What I cannot do by might I will do by sleight (*Sünstgriff*).
25. He that would please all and himself too, undertakes what he cannot do.
26. Who spends more that he should, shall not have to spend when he would.
We must not do any work on Sabbath day, but we may work all the other days of the week.
28. They must hunger in frost that will not work in heat.
29. He that would live in peace and rest, must hear and see and say the best.
30. If we cannot as we would, we must do, as we can.
31. They who cannot as they will, must will as they can.
32. A man may lead a horse to the water, but he cannot make him drink unless he will.
33. Contrition, though it may melt, ought not to sink or overpower the heart of a Christian.
34. If thou wouldst improve in knowledge, be diligent.
35. Though thou mightst have foreseen the danger, thou couldst not have avoided it.

§. 16. Zurückbezügliche Fürwörter.

I. Im Nominativ:

1. For what thou canst do thyself rely not on another.
2. He that deceives another is often deceived himself.
3. Few envy others' merit that possess merit themselves.

II. Im Accusativ:

4. I shall help myself ich werde mich bedienen, u. s. w.
5. We do not know ourselves if we consider ourselves as perfect beings. Wir kennen uns nicht, wenn wir....
6. We seat ourselves when we wish to sit.
7. He that makes himself a sheep, the wolf will eat him.
8. It is no small conquest to overcome yourselves. Es ist keine kleine Eroberung, sich zu besiegen.
9. Do not trouble yourself. Bemühen Sie sich nicht.
10. A crow is never the whiter for washing herself often.
11. The Aristocracy of England have proved themselves the friend of the people.... hat sich erwiesen als....
12. Malice hurts itself the most.... verwundet sich....
13. God keep me from my friends, I shall keep myself (ich werde mich hüten) from my enemies.
14. For the worst provide, the best will save itself.
15. Pardon often others, thyself (dir) seldom.
16. Do thy own work and know thyself.... lerne dich kennen.
17. If every one would mend himself, all would be mended.
18. Ingratitude calls itself (nennt sich) no man's debtor.
19. Command yourself and you will command all things.
20. He that is much flattered soon learns to flatter himself.

III. Mit Präpositionen:

21. Speak not highly of yourself lest it lead to vain glory.
22. A soldier, fire and water soon make room for themselves.

Ein *Verbum medium* nennt man ein solches englisches Zeitwort, welches zugleich transitiv oder intransitiv und reflexiv oder zurückbezüglich ist, ohne dabei ein besonderes Fürwort anzuwenden; z. B. I submit my opinion to your judgment ich unterwerfe meine Ansicht Ihrem Urtheile, und The slaves submitted to their master die Sklaven unterwarfen sich ihrem Herrn.

Ebenso giebt es viele Zeitwörter, welche in der deutschen Sprache mit dem zurückbezüglichen Fürwort verbunden werden, in der englischen Sprache dagegen nicht; z. B. What had happened elsewhere would have assuredly happened here, wo happen zu übersetzen ist mit „sich ereignen.“

1. Twice during the middle ages the mind of Europe had risen (hatte sich erhoben) against the domination of Rome.
2. The second reformation had its origin in England and spread (verbreitete sich) to Bohemia. — Dress before you leave.
3. Mercy contemned turns (verwandelt sich) to fury.
4. Rejoice not (freue dich nicht) when your enemy stumbleth.
5. Meddle not (belaßt Euch nicht) with which concerns you not.

§§. 17, 18. Intransitive Zeitwörter. Umstandswörter.

1. We have arrived at Shrewsbury Schrophsböri.
2. We have met in a foreign country. Wir sind zusammengetroffen.
3. We have alighted from on horseback. Vom Pferde gestiegen.
4. He has behaved well and not ill. Er hat sich aufgeführt...
5. Wisely and slow! They have stumbled (sie sind gestolpert) that have run (gelaufen sind) too fast.
6. Where did you come from? Whither are you going?
7. When wine is in, wit is out.
8. The housemaids hurry backwards and forwards.
9. He has come back, to call his friends together.
10. Covetousness brings nothing home.
11. We have broils at home and enemies abroad.
12. Löse auf hereof, thereof, whereof; — from; — by; — on; — upon; — at; — in; — with.
13. Fame is often a common liar. Positive men are often in error.
14. Who will not keep a penny, shall never have many.
15. We should always prefer our duty to pleasure.
16. Better late than never. It is never too late to learn.
17. Seldom seen, soon forgotten.
18. Silence doth seldom any harm.
19. Barking dogs seldom bite.
20. Counsels in wine have seldom prospered sind geglückt....
21. Hasty resolutions seldom have sped sind geglückt....
22. Better to-day than to-morrow.
23. Do not to-day what you will repent of to-morrow.
24. Soon ripe, soon rotten.
25. The fairest rose is soonest stained.
26. Wherefore do you droop your head? Why look you sad?
27. Men are said to have lived longer of old (vormals).
28. Consider well, dispatch quickly.
29. Fools make fain fair words.
30. We may live happily, though our possessions are small.
31. It is quite in vain to talk to this man, for he will never listen to you.
32. How are you? I thank you, very (quite) well.
33. Sorrow is soon enough, when it comes.
34. Give a rogue rope enough and he will hang himself.
35. He liveth long, that lives well. — Soon well, long ill.
36. William acted nobly, though he was unsuccessful.
37. As hot as a toast. As full as an egg of meat. As dead as a herring.
38. Sooner said than done.
39. How many cups have you given the child? As many as three.
40. Smooth waters run deep.

§. 19. Präpositionen. Prepositions.

1. ABOUT my neck, — the tabernacle, two yards *about* the stem, *about* the third hour. — I must be *about* my father's business. There fell that day *about* three thousand men. They were *about* to flee out of the ship.
2. ABOVE my head. The fowls that fly *above* the earth. Health is *above* wealth. The price of a virtuous woman is *above* rubies. The Lord is *above* all nations and his glory *above* the heavens. He was seen by *above* five hundred brethren at once. The serpent is cursed *above* all cattle. God will not suffer you to be tempted *above* what you are able.
3. ACROSS the river a bridge is laid. A line passing *across* another.
4. AFTER the house. *After* supper, a model. Good *after* ill and delight *after* pain. To walk (live) *after* the flesh.
5. Constant employment guards AGAINST temptation.
6. The troops marched ALONG the bank of the river. — Along shore.
7. A shepherd AMIDST his flock.
8. There is not one AMONG a thousand, possessing the like qualities.
9. The country AROUND us is beautiful.
10. AT the ninth hour; *at* this news, *at* peace, *at* war, *at* first, last, least, best, worst. Dinners to be ready *at* five minutes' notice.
11. ATHWART the path, a fleet standig *athwart* our course.
12. Both parties shall come BEFORE the judge. — The eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.
13. To ride BEHIND a horseman. — One student is *behind* another in mathematics.
14. BELOW the knee. — High life *above* and *below* stairs.
15. Sit down BESIDE me. — My neighbour has two sons *besides* a niece.
16. Many a slip BETWEEN the cup and the lip. — Do not judge *between* friends.
17. BEYOND our reach, comprehension, power.
18. My brother is loved BY every one. I am *by* birth a German. To go *by* the stage-coach. The way *by* sea is dangerous. Ratify promises *by* performances. I am taller than you *by* two inches. I conjure you *by* the living God. Avoid idleness *by* any means. A good book is *by* no means to be despised.
19. Ungebräuchlich, zuweilen mit in — of, 3. B. *in* despite of his enemies.
20. To run DOWN a hill, to fall *down* a precipice.

21. DURING life, our earthly pilgrimage.
22. An eye FOR an eye and a tooth *for* a tooth. — Friends ought not to quarrel *for* a trifle.
23. FROM the cradle to the grave. Separate the coarse wool *from* the fine. Men often go *from* good to bad and from bad to worse. Men judge of facts *from* personal knowledge.
24. Sugar *in* tea, *in* deed, *in* fact, *in* quality. In thee all nations shall be blessed.
25. Come INTO the house. One stream falls or runs *into* another. Ice is convertible *into* water and water into vapour. — We are all liable to be seduced *into* error and folly.
26. A friend sits NEAR me. — The man fell and was *near* destruction.
27. Christ enjoined on his followers not to publish the cures he wrought; but NOTWITHSTANDING his injunctions they proclaimed them.
28. The white cliffs OF Albion. — No particle *of* matter can move *of* itself. — He lost all hope *of* relief.
29. Two miles OFF this town. Betwixt.
30. He has not a friend ON whom he can rely.
31. A boat sails OVER a lake — Watch *over* your children.
32. Dignity without wealth is like a good servant OUT OF place. — Did you come *out of* design or by chance. — *Out of* office.
33. All were defeated SAVE a few. Selten.
34. I have not seen my friend SINCE January.
35. To bore THROUGH a piece of timber, a board. A ball passes *through* the side of a ship.
36. A general opinion prevails THROUGHOUT England.
37. I will wait TILL next week.
38. He is going TO church. He is rising *to* wealth and honour. Three is *to* nine, as nine *to* twenty seven.
39. He set his face TOWARDS the wilderness.
40. The carriage is UNDER cover. — We have a cellar *under* the whole house. Colonies *under* the British government.
41. Go UP the hill. — Up and down (Adv.) trains.
42. He has his coat UPON his back, his hat is *upon* his head.
43. WITH study men become learned and respectable. — The champions fought *with* each other an hour. —
44. WITHIN the knowledge of the present generation.
45. Experience WITHOUT reason is a ship *without* a rudder.
46. According to experience drunkards seldom grow old.
47. The Lord has spoken good *concerning* Israel.
48. *Respecting* us his conduct is commendable.
49. To win *by dint* of arms,.... of war,.... of importunity.
50. All were involved in this affair *except* one.

§§. 20, 21. Wortfolge, Bindewörter, Nebensätze.

Anknüpfung von Nebensätzen durch Conjunktionen:

- I. Temporale. After you were gone, he began to write. — When he had done speaking, he fell asleep. — As (so lange als) the governess was present, the children behaved well.
- II. Causale. I love you, because you behave well. — You must stay at home, since you are not well. — I shall go out, for I have promised to call upon him.
- III. Conditionale. If you do it, you will be punished. — You will never be respected, unless you abandon your bad company.
- IV. Concessive. Many people are not happy, although they are rich. — Many persons endeavour to become rich, yet they do not succeed because they spend too much money.
- V. Intentionale. Some are so wicked, that they would take things away from others by violence. — Providence never intended, that any state here should be either completely happy or miserable.
- VI. Adversative. Measure twice, cut but *aber* once. — It is proper to be long in deliberating, but we should execute speedily. — Neither despise nor oppose, what thou dost not understand.
- VII. Comparative. As far, as we can see. — They know how to write, as well as he does, but he is a much better grammarian, than they are.

Eintheilung der Nebensätze nach ihrem Wesen:

- I. Substantivsätze. a) Subjektsatz: To speak with propriety a foreign language, requires much practice; b) Complement-sätze: I hope, to see you as soon as possible — These rules are intended, to teach young persons, to write with propriety, perspicuity and elegance.
- II. Adjectivsätze, angeknüpft durch: a) ein relatives Pronomen: These are the rules of the master, who must be obeyed. The man, who flatters, is a most dangerous being. — b) ein interrogatives Pronomen: Whoever the boy may be, who has broken the window, he shall pay for it. c) eine Conjunction: The estate, where you have lived last summer, has been sold. — Recreations, though they may be of an innocent kind, require steady government.
- III. Adverbialsätze. Ort: Remain, where you are. — Zeit: Trials, in this state of being, are the lot of man. Await, till you are called upon. — Grund: By doing nothing, you learn to do ill. — Art und Weise: Hearts may agree, though heads differ.

§. 22. Gebrauch des Infinitivus und des Gerundiums.

I. Infinitivus und Gerundium als Subject oder Nominativus.

1. *To kill* is the necessity of war.
2. *To make* two bits of a cherry, nineteen of a bilberry.
3. *To be known* everywhere is a nuisance for a king.
4. It is honourable *to be* a friend of the unfortunate.
5. The greatest misery is *to be condemned* by your own hearts.
6. Charles' highest enjoyment was *to relieve* the distressed.
7. *To do* good to them that hate us and on no occasion *seek* revenge are the duties of a Christian.
8. It is the paramount destiny of our country *to conquer* all her enemies and *be* the supreme power in Europe.
9. It is good *to sleep* in a whole skin.
10. It is not good *to wake* a sleeping lion.
11. It is not for asses *to lick* honey.
12. It is as good *to be* in the dark as without light.
13. Better *to bow* than *break*.
14. Giving is dead now - a - days and *Restoring* very sick.
15. Feeling has no fellow. — 16. *Talking* pays no toll.
17. No *striving* against the stream.
18. No safe *wading* in an unknown water.
19. *Feeding* the hungry, *clothing* the naked, *comforting* the afflicted, yield much pleasure.
20. The *reading* of the proclamation of peace.
21. *Opening* of the first railway in Switzerland.
22. There is good *cutting* large thongs of another man's leather.
23. The *striking* of twelve told them, that the old year had gone.
24. *To be* moderate in our views and *proceeding* temperately in the pursuit of them will ensure success.

II. Infinitivus und Gerundium als Object oder Accusativus.

1. He promised never *to abandon* his friends.
2. The people of England wish *to keep* the sunday with decency and piety.
3. England can afford *to lose* men and money.
4. We must not only cease *to play* a merely secondary part in military affairs, but we must prove ourselves *to be* the first and greatest naval power in the world.
5. He proved *to be* a very good fellow speaking English with facility. — 6. He abhorred *being* in debt.
7. When once fortune begins *to frown* friends will be packing.
8. Last sunday a mob hooted and groaned at the carriages in Hydepark and told their occupants *to go* to church.
9. Thieves and rogues have the best luck, if they escape *hanging*.

III. Infinitivus nach *to have*.

1. For those, who have *to live* by daily toil, illness is equivalent to the stoppage of wages.

2. He that spends more than he should shall not have to *spend* when he would.

IV. Infinitivus *nach* to be.

1. We are to *pay* our debts. Wir müssen unsere Schulden bezahlen.
2. Government is to *be supported*, muß
3. If things were to *be done* twice, all would be wise.
4. The Sultan's firman has been read to his Notables. Equality of rights is given to the Christians, the requirements of their different churches are (sollen) to *be* accorded, the public service is (soll) to *be* open for all who are qualified for it, taxation is (soll) to *be* equal, all the subjects are to *be* liable (sollen unterworfen sein) to conscription, taxes are to *be* no longer farmed, roads are to *be* made by the state.
5. We are about (wir sind dabei) to sail again for the North.

V. Accusativus cum Infinitivo. *

1. He made *the child dance*, *the horse gallop*. Er machte, daß...
2. A tempting morsel makes *the mouth water* and *the fingers itch*.
3. Need makes *the naked man run* and *the old wife trot*.
4. She suffers *herself to be persuaded*. Sie gestattet, daß....
5. The admiral caused *the crew to disembark*, *the murderers to be arrested*.
6. The captain ordered *the sailors to weigh anchor*.
7. The king ordered *him to be executed*.
8. The clergyman got *him to confess* his crime, veranlaßte daß...
9. Manchester has returned two members to Parliament who think (welche denken, daß....) *Russia to be right* and *her own country to be wrong*.
10. Young men think old men fools and old men know (wissen... daß) *young men to be so*.
11. The ancient laws of Rome were so far from suffering (zu gestatten, daß) *a Roman citizen to be put* to death, that they would not allow (gestatten, daß) *him to be whipped* or even *to be bound*.

VI. Nominativus cum Infinitivo.

1. *The business* was found to *be* impracticable.
2. Though *the war* is known to *be just*, it is felt at the same time to *be* highly inconvenient. — 3. *Every man* is presumed to *be* acquainted with the law of the land. — 4. *The women* were bid to *go home* and *wash* their dishes.
5. *It used to be* the eulogium of England that the humblest born man in the land could rise by merit to the highest station.

VII. Infinitivus oder Gerundium als Ergänzung.

a. Für ein Substantivum:

1. Before you marry, be sure of *a house wherein to tarry*.
2. I wish you health to *wear* it and strength to *tear* it.

3. When people want to quarrel, there is no cause too contemptible *to quarrel* about.
4. To fright a bird is not the way *to catch* it.
5. To cast oil in the fire is not the way *to quench* it.
6. When justice is done, it will be time enough *to talk* of mercy.
7. I hope this is the last time *of my acting* so imprudently.
8. He exposed himself so very much that he was once or twice in danger *of having* his head broken.

b. Für ein Adjectivum:

1. He was willing *to spend* one or two hundred pounds.
2. He that feeds like an emperor is apt *to die* like a beggar.
3. He has ill neighbours, who is fain *to praise* himself.
4. He that is resolved *to beat* a dog never wants a long stick.
5. The cat would fain eat fish, but she is loth *to wet* her feet.
6. To yield *to a force* which it is hopeless *to resist* is no disgrace.
7. He that fights with silver arms is sure *to overcome*.
8. The English are very fond *of living* in the country.

c. Für einen ganzen Satz:

1. We all live *to learn*, nations as well as individuals.
2. Sisypheus rolled up the huge stone to the top of the hill, only *to see* it roll down again.
3. Who uses brandy as a friend puts an enemy into his mouth *to steal* away his brain.
4. In Manchester on Wednesday week the Operatives of the largest mills left their work *rather than submit* to a reduction in the rate of their wages.
5. Mr. Foster forsook the enjoyments of society *to lessen* the wretchedness of the poor Emigrant and has contributed more than any man of the age *to speed* forward in comfort his almost despairing countrymen to happier homes.

d. Gerundium als substantivischer Infinitivus mit einer Praeposition davor:

1. There is nothing *to be had* *without taking* pains.
2. Every thing is the worse *for wearing*.
3. *By* often *doing* the same thing it becomes habitual.
4. *For his avoiding* of that precipice he is indebted to his friend's care.
5. *From misunderstanding* the directions we lost our way.
6. The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated *for the gaining* of wisdom. Poverty turns our thoughts too much *upon the supplying* of our wants, and riches *upon enjoying* our superfluities.
7. *By reading* books written by the best authors his mind became highly improved. — A pudding is known in the *eating*.
8. The way to heaven is *by weeping* cross indem man Ungemach...

§. Participium Activi und Passivi.

I. Participium Praesentis Activi.

1. A *seafaring* life appeals to the taste of the English.
2. Let *sleeping* dogs lie.
3. Men use to worship the *rising* sun.

Beispiele von unschreibender Conjugation.

5. The winter *is setting* in with more severity than usual.
6. The devil *is never nearer* than when we *are talking* of him.

II. Participium Perfecti Passivi.

1. *Proffered* ware stinks. — Unknown, unmissed.
2. There is no pride to the *enriched* beggar's.
3. He was greatly affected with the remembrance of his *misspent* time. — Unseen, unmoved.

III. Participial-Verbindungen.

a. In Uebereinstimmung mit dem lateinischen Sprachgebrauch:

I never believe travellers' stories, *present company* of course always *excepted*.

b. Abweichend vom lateinischen Sprachgebrauch:

Charles having been deprived of the help of tutors, his studies became totally neglected.

C. Lesestücke.

Millburn, September 5, 1848.

My Dear Mother,

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that I arrived safely by the Coach at Millburn, and am now quite well. My master was glad to see me on my return to school and he has been so well satisfied with my progress in reading and writing, that he says he will put me into a higher class, to learn some of the useful Sciences. I know that this will delight you, but it will delight my uncle William much more, for he told me that every boy should get a knowledge of science at school, and he hoped that I would pay attention to what my teacher said on the subject. I beg to offer my kind love to my dear sister Mary, and remain, dear Mother,

Your affectionate Son,

Robert Harley.

THE NEW CHAPTER OF KINGS
OR THE
HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN MINIATURE.

The BRITONS, of old, were the lords of the land, (55 a. C.).
 But bow'd, for five ages, to ROMAN command.
 Then conquering SAXONS the people enthral'd (449)
 And form'd seven kingdoms — the *Heptarchy* call'd (585).
 But these seven kingdoms were soon overthrown
 By EGBERT, who first reign'd o'er England alone (827)
 Then DANISH invaders came over the main, (Canute 1016)
 And the kings were, in turn, ANGLO-SAXON and Dane. Alfred the Great 871-901.
 Till WILLIAM the Conqueror, Normandy's Prince,
 Won the Crown — that his race has possess'd ever since. Born 1027. —
 Began to reign 1066. — Died 1087. — Reigned 21 Years.
 His son, WILLIAM *Rufus*, so call'd from his hue,
 Wat Tyrrel, in hunting, by accident slew. Born 1057. — Began to reign
 1087. — Died 1100. — Reigned 13 Years.
 Good HENRY, surnamed from his learning Beaulerc,
 His son lost at sea, — left Matilda his heir. Born 1068. — Began to reign
 1100. — Died 1135. — Reigned 35 Years.
 But STEPHEN deposed her, and then there ensued
 Civil war, and long years of confusion and blood. Born 1104. — Began to
 reign 1135. — Died 1154. — Reigned 19 Years.
 Till HENRY the *Second*, Matilda's great son,
 The name of *Plantagenet* brought to the throne. Born 1132. — Began to
 reign 1154. — Died 1189. — Reigned 34½ Years.
 Stout RICHARD the *First*, Coeur de Lion surnamed.
 For his glorious crusade in the Holy Land famed. Born 1157. — Began to
 reign 1189. — Died 1199. — Reigned 10 Years.
 From JOHN, bloody tyrant, the Barons by force
 Obtain'd Magna Charta, our liberty's source. Born 1165. — Began to reign
 1199. — Died 1216. — Reigned 16½ Years.
 Weak HENRY the *Third* was by rebels brought low.
 His very long reign was a tissue of woe. Born 1207. — Began to reign
 1216. — Died 1272. — Reigned 56 Years.
 Tall EDWARD the *First* o'er the rebels prevails
 Makes war on the Scots, and makes conquest of Wales. Born 1236. — Began
 to reign 1273. — Died 1307. — Reigned 34 Years.
 Poor EDWARD the *Second*, too feeble to reign,
 By minions was ruin'd, by murderers slain. Born 1284. — Began to reign
 1307. — Died 1327 — Reigned 20 Years.
 With EDWARD the *Third*, in your memory bear
 The Garter and Windsor, — Crespi and Poitiers. Born 1312. — Began to
 reign 1327. — Died 1377. — Reigned 50 Years.
 Sad RICHARD the *Second*, — degenerate son
 Of the glorious Black Prince — by his faults was undone. Born 1367. —
 Began to reign 1378. — Died 1400. — Reigned 22 Years.
 Wise HENRY the *Fourth*, of the *Lancaster* line.
 Forced Richard his crown and his life. Born 1367. — Began to reign 1400. —
 Died 1413. — Reigned 13 Years.
 Brave HENRY the *Fifth*, though a madcap in youth,
 As king was a model of courage and truth. Born 1388. — Began to reign
 1413. — Died 1422. — Reigned 9 Years.
 Meek HENRY the *Sixth* saw the wars of the *Rose*,
 And his was the *Red* — bloody symbol of woes. Born 1422. — Began to
 reign 1432. — Died 1471. — Reigned 39 Years.
 By EDWARD the *Fourth*, though to pleasure too prone,
 The *White* rose of York was restored to the throne. Born 1441. — Began to
 reign 1460. — Died 1482. — Reigned 22 Years.

Young EDWARD the *Fifth* and his brother, 'tis said,
 By their crooked-back uncle were smother'd in bed. Born 1470. — Began to
 reign 1483. — Died 1483. — Reigned 3 Months.
 And he, the *third* RICHARD, was routed and kill'd
 By Henry, call'd *Tudor*, in Bosworth great field. Born 1450. — Began to
 reign 1483. — Died 1485. — Reigned 2 Years.
 In this *seventh* HENRY the Roses unite;
 His own was the *red*, and his wife's was the *white*. Born 1455. — Began to
 reign 1485. — Died 1509. — Reigned 24 Years.
 Bluff HENRY the *Eighth* to six spouses was wedded,
 One died, one survived — two divorced, two beheaded. Born 1491. — Began
 to reign 1509. — Died 1547. — Reigned 37½ Years.
 Sweet EDWARD the *Sixth* was a Protestant youth,
 Upholding the doctrines of scriptural truth. Born 1537. — Began to reign
 1547. — Died 1553. — Reigned 6½ Years.
 By bloody Queen MARY, for popery's sake,
 The Protestant martyrs were burnt at the stake. Born 1516. — Began to
 reign 1553. — Died 1558. — Reigned 5 Years.
 ELIZABETH raised true religion again;
 And routed the popish *Armada* of Spain. Born 1533. — Began to reign
 1558. — Died 1603. — Reigned 44 Years.
 JAMES *Stuart*, of Scotland, both monarchies claim'd;
 And the Island henceforth GREAT BRITAIN was named. Born 1566. —
 Began to reign 1603. — Died 1625. — Reigned 22 Years.
 CHARLES *Stuart* the *First* had a terrible reign,
 By rebels imprison'd, tried, sentenced, and slain. Born 1600. — Began to
 reign 1625. — Died 1649. — Reigned 24 Years.
 Bold OLIVER CROMWELL, by the soldiery back'd,
 Protector was called, but was Monarch in fact. Born 1599. — Protector
 1653. — Died 1658. — Ruled 5 Years.
 CHARLES *Stuart* the *Second*, a wanderer long,
 Became a gay king, and loved feasting and song. Born 1630. — Restored
 1660. — Died 1685. — Reigned 24 Years.
 JAMES *Stuart* the *Second*, on popery bent,
 By a just *Revolution* to exile was sent. Born 1633. — Abdicated the Throne
 1688. — Reigned 2½ Years.
 Then WILLIAM and MARY were call'd to the throne.
 And when MARY died, it was WILLIAM alone. Born 1650. — Began to reign
 1690. — Died 1702. — Reigned 12 Years.
 ANNE's reign was made famous by eminent men,
 And the double renown of the sword and the pen. Born 1664. — Began to
 reign 1702. — Died 1714. — Reigned 12 Years.
 GEORGE of *Brunswick*, the first of his race and his name,
 To exclude the *Pretender*, from Hanover came. Born 1660. — Began to
 reign 1714. — Died 1727. — Reigned 13 Years.
 GEORGE the *Second* put down by the sword and the rope
 The Scottish rebellion, the *Stuarts'* last hope. Born 1683. — Began to reign
 1727. — Died 1760. — Reigned 33 Years.
 GEORGE the *Third*, though at last with diseases oppress'd,
 Through the longest of reigns, was of monarchs the best. Born 1738. —
 Began to reign 1760. — Died 1820. — Reigned 59 Years.
 GEORGE the *Fourth* rescued Europe from Bonaparte's chain,
 Gas, steam-ships and railroads, all date from his reign. Born 1762. —
 Regent 1810. — Died 1830. — Reigned 10 Years.
 In WILLIAM the *Fourth* this great maritime realm
 First witness'd a *sailor-bred* king at the helm. Born 1765. — Began to reign
 1830. — Died 1837. — Reigned 7 Years.
 VICTORIA now reigns, and — by Providence bless'd
 May her fame and her virtues surpass all the rest —
 As great as the greatest — as good as the best. Born 1819. — Began to
 reign 1837. LONG LIVE THE QUEEN!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

God save our gracious Queen
 Long live our noble Queen!
 God save the Queen!
 Send her victorious,
 Happy and glorious,
 Long to reign over us:
 God save the Queen!

RULE BRITANNIA.

When Britain first at Heav'n's command
 Arose from out the azure main,
 This was the charter of the land,
 And guardian Angels sung this strain:
 Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves!
 Britons never shall be slaves.

The nations not so blest as thee
 Must, in their turns, to tyrants fall!
 While thou shalt flourish, great and free,
 The dread and envy of them all. — Rule....

Still more majestic shalt thou rise,
 More dreadful from each foreign stroke;
 As the loud blast, that tears the skies,
 Serves but to root thy native oak. — Rule....

Thee haughty tyrants ne'er shall tame:
 All their attempts to bend thee down,
 Will but arouse thy gen'rous flame,
 But work their woe and thy renown. — Rule....

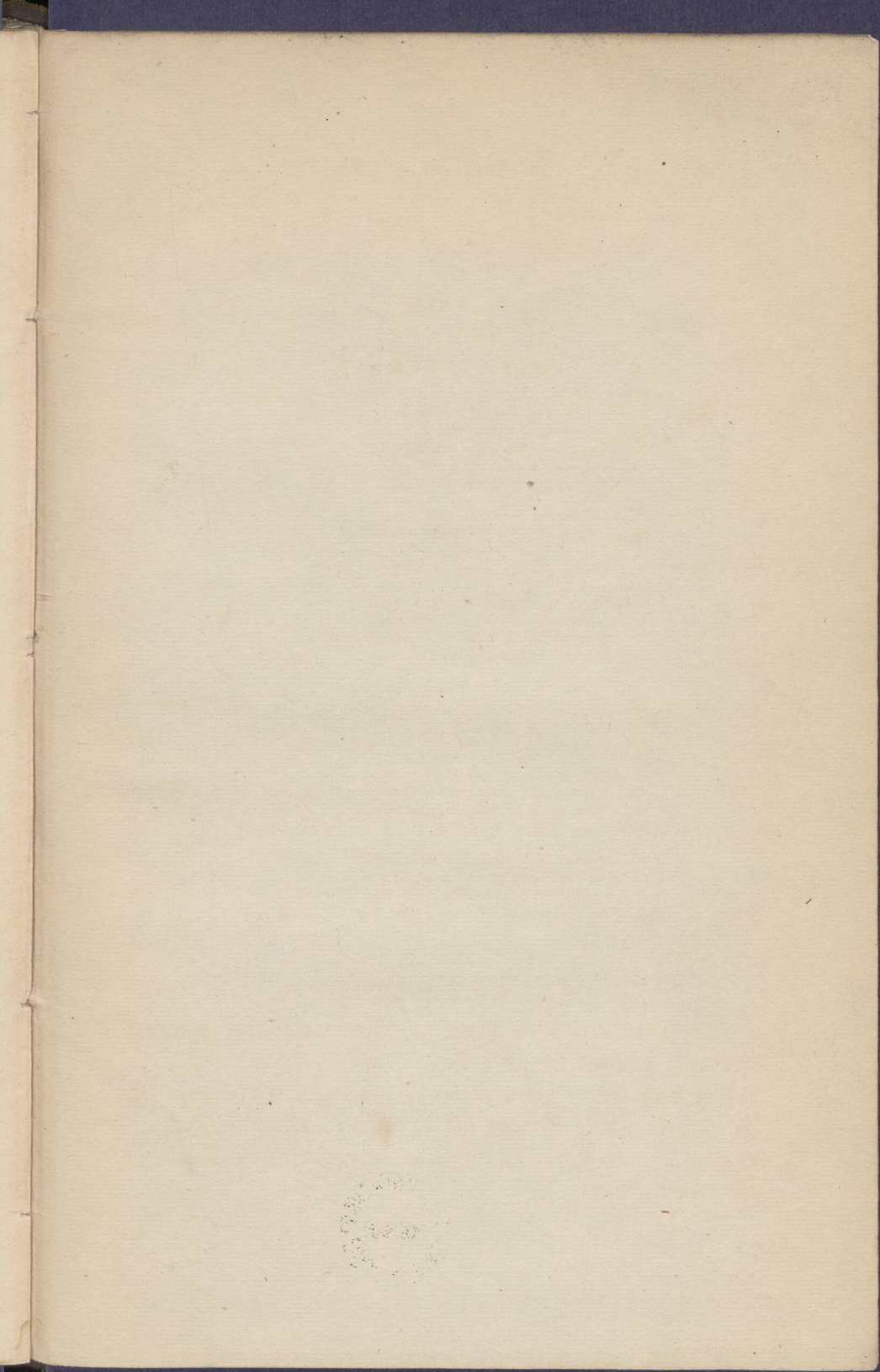
To thee belongs the rural reign;
 Thy cities shall with commerce shine:
 All thine shall be the subject main,
 And every shore it circles, thine. — Rule....

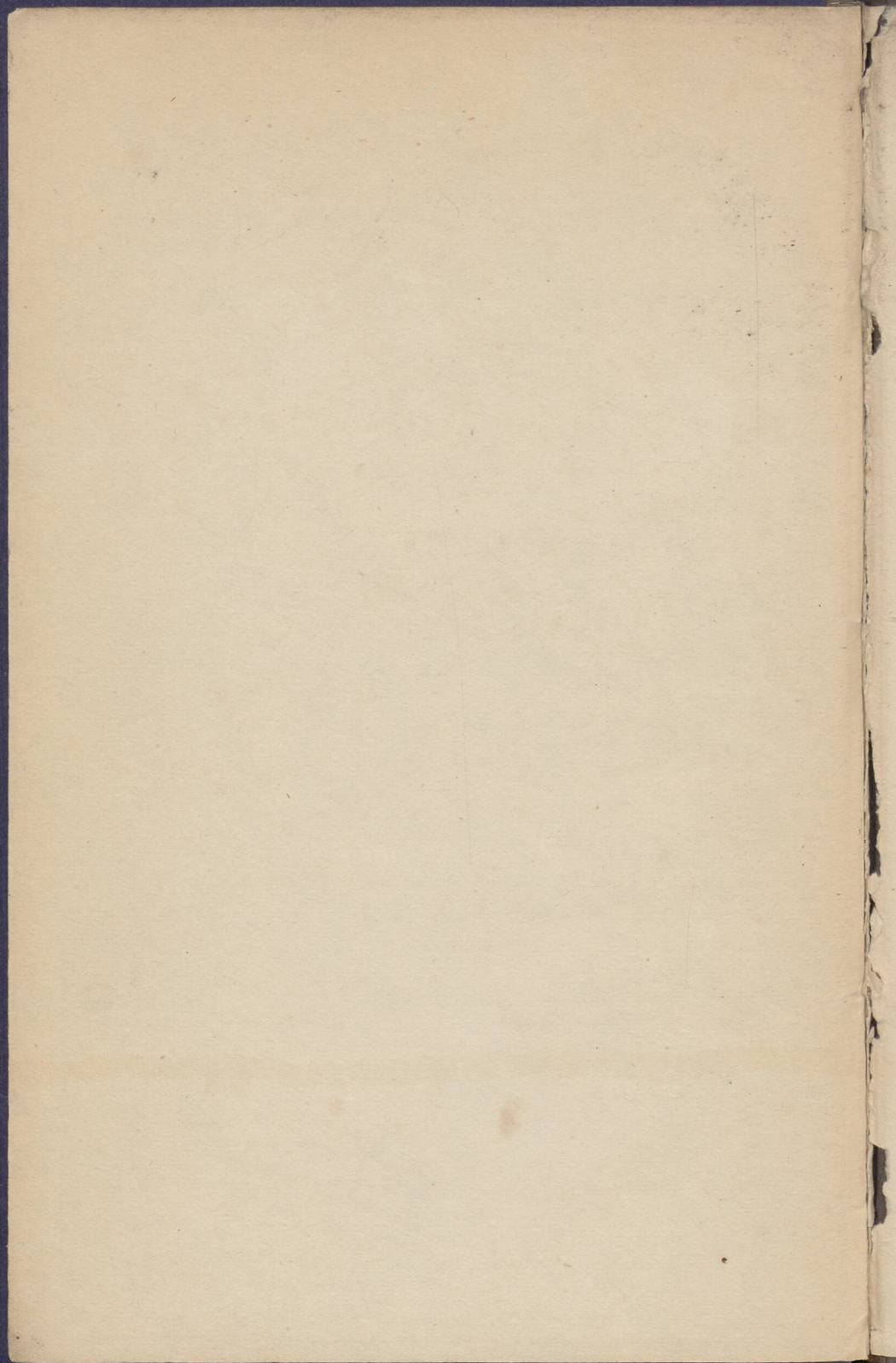
The muses, still with freedom found,
 Shall to thy happy coasts repair,
 Blest Isle! with matchless beauties crown'd,
 And manly hearts to guard the fair. — Rule....

The Lord's Prayer.

Our Father which art in Heaven. Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil; For thine is the Kingdom, the power, and the glory, For ever and ever. Amen.







In 8018



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