

Old English verbs borrowed from Latin.

Strong:

scrīfan ‘decree, judge, sentence’ (Lat. scrībere; also OHG scrīban, etc.—
possibly borrowed on the continent)

Weak I:

āspendan ‘spend’ (Lat. expendere)

dihtan ‘direct’ (Lat. dictāre)

glēsan ‘gloss’ (Lat. glōssāre)

pyngan ‘prick’ (Lat. pungere)

tyrnan ‘turn’ (Lat. tornāre)

Weak I with suffix:

sallettan ‘sing psalms’ (Lat. psallere)

Weak II:

impian ‘graft’ (Lat. imputāre)

offrian ‘offer’ (Lat. offerre)

pinsian ‘consider’ (Lat. pēnsāre)

predician ‘preach’ (Lat. praedicāre)

sealtian ‘dance’ (Lat. saltāre)

trifolian ‘grind’ (Lat. tribulāre)

turnian ‘turn’ (Lat. tornāre)

—Campbell, p. 210, says “most verbs” from Latin wind up here, though he
doesn’t give an extensive list of examples

Weak II with suffix:

scrūtnian ‘consider’ (Lat. scrūtārī)

Class I weak verbs transferred into class II.

trymman ‘strengthen’ → trymian (occasionally already in *Cura pastoralis*)

gremman ‘infuriate’ → gremian (complete already in *CP*)

*lemman ‘lame’ → lemian (already in *CP*)

*temman ‘tame’ → temian (already in *CP*)

behellan ‘conceal’ → behelian (already in *CP*)

*syllan ‘defile’ → sylian (already in *CP*)

*wreþþan ‘prop’ → wreþian (already in *CP*)

þennan ‘stretch’ → þenian (already in *Orosius*)

*āsciellan → āscylian (late West Saxon)

beþþan ‘warm’ → beþian (LWS)

hrissan ‘shake’ → hrisian (LWS)

(etc.: other LWS examples can be cited)

The starred weak I presents are not attested as such, but the i-umlaut of the root-syllable shows that they must have existed.