Some verbs frequently encountered in Old English prose.

This list too is based to some extent on Jember and Kemmler 1981. The prefix *ge-* is ignored when it is optional and does not change the meaning of the basic verb.

**Strong class I**

- belifan ‘remain, be left over’
- bīdan ‘stay, wait (for)’
  - ābidan, ēgīdan ‘await, experience’
- bitan ‘bite’
- drīfan ‘drive’
  - ādrīfan, fordrīfan ‘drive off’
  - bedrīfan ‘pursue’
  - oferdrīfan ‘overcome’
- ārīgan ‘go, go out, depart’
- glīdan ‘glide, slide’
- grīpan ‘grasp, seize’
- ridan ‘ride’
  - berīdan ‘overtake, surround’
  - forrīdan ‘intercept’

**Strong class II**

- bēodan, ābēodan ‘offer, command, announce’
- bebēodan ‘command, entrust’
- forbēodan ‘forbid’
- misbēodan ‘treat badly, wrong’
- brūcan ‘use, enjoy’
- būgan ‘bend, bow down’
- forbūgan ‘refrain from, avoid’
- čēosan ‘choose, decide’ (VL)
- crēōpan ‘crawl, creep’
- drēōgan ‘experience, take part in, perform’
  - ādrēōgan ‘act, endure, pass time’
- flēōgan ‘fly’
- flēon, āflēon, forflēon ‘flee (from), escape’
- forlēōsan ‘lose, abandon’ (VL)

- rīsan, ārīsan ‘rise, arise’
- slītan, tōslītan ‘tear, slit’
- snīpan ‘cut, cut down’ (VL)
- stīgan, āstīgan ‘go, mount, ascend’
- swīcan ‘cease, fail’
- beswīcan ‘deceive, betray’
- ḫīon ‘thrive, prosper’
- wrītan, āwrītan ‘write’
- wrīhan ‘twist, wrap, tie up’

- frēosan ‘freeze’ (VL)
- ēgōtan ‘pour’
- hrēosan ‘fall’ (VL)
- hrēowan ‘regret, repent’
- ofhrēowan ‘pity’
- lēogan ‘tell a lie’
- ālēogan ‘deny, deceive’
- forlēogan ‘perjure oneself’
- lūcan, belūcan ‘close, lock’
- scēotan ‘shoot’
- onscēotan ‘unbar, open’
- ỳurhscēotan ‘pierce’
- scūfan ‘push, shove’
- tēon ‘pull, draw, attract, educate’
- ātēon ‘pull out/up, deal with’
Strong class III

beginnan, onginnan ‘undertake’
belgan ‘get angry’
beorgan ‘save, protect, spare’
berstan ‘break, burst’
ætberstan ‘break out, escape from’
töberstan ‘burst apart, shatter’
bindan ‘tie’
birnan ‘burn [intr.], be on fire’
forbirnan ‘burn up, be consumed’
breðdan ‘move (something) quickly; change appearance; braid’
čeorfan ‘cut, cut down, carve’
äčeorfan ‘cut away, cut down’
töčeorfan ‘cut to pieces’
deorfan ‘exert oneself, work hard’
drincan ‘drink’
áadrincan ‘be drowned’
feohtan ‘fight’
findan ‘find’
onfindan ‘find out, discover’
frígnan, befrígnan ‘ask’
ĝieldan, āĝieldan ‘pay’
forĝieldan ‘pay for’
helpan ‘help’
irnan ‘run, flow’
limpan ‘happen, pertain to’
belimpan ‘belong to, concern’
murman ‘be anxious about, mourn’
singan ‘sing’
āsingan ‘sing, compose’
steorfan ‘die’
stíncan ‘smell’
swellan, tóswellan ‘swell’
sweltan ‘die’
swimman ‘swim’
swíncan ‘work hard, struggle’
swingan, beswingan ‘beat, flog’
weorpan, beweorpan ‘throw’
äweorpan ‘throw away/out’
töweorpan ‘throw down’
weorþan ‘become, happen, come to pass, be done’ (VL)
forweorþan ‘perish’
winnan ‘struggle, fight’
ĝewinnan ‘conquer, gain’
oferwinnan ‘overcome’

Strong class IV

beran ‘carry, bring, bear, produce’
forberan ‘abstain from, tolerate’
brecan ‘break’
äbreccan ‘break, conquer’
töbreccan ‘shatter, destroy’
cuman ‘come’
äcuman ‘bear, endure’
becuman ‘approach, happen’
cwelan, äcwelan ‘die’
helan ‘hide, conceal’
niman ‘take’
beniman ‘deprive (of)’
forniman ‘take away, destroy’
scleran ‘cut (off), separate, shear’
stelán ‘steal’
bestelán ‘move stealthily’
**Strong class V**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strong Class V</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>begiatan ‘get, beget’</td>
<td>metan ‘measure’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forgietan ‘forget’</td>
<td>sēon ‘see, observe, experience’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ongiatan ‘grasp, understand, perceive’</td>
<td>besēon ‘look, go see’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undergiatan ‘understand’</td>
<td>forsēon ‘look, go see’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biddan, ābiddan ‘ask for, pray’</td>
<td>sittan ‘sit, stay, occupy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cweþan ‘say, speak’ (VL)</td>
<td>āsittan ‘settle; run aground’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>becweþan ‘exhort, bequeath’</td>
<td>besittan ‘surround, besiege’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etan ‘eat, eat up’</td>
<td>sprecan ‘talk, speak’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fretan ‘consume, devour’</td>
<td>besprenan ‘discuss’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḡefēon ‘be glad, rejoice’</td>
<td>tredan ‘step on, tread’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ġiefan ‘give’</td>
<td>ātredan ‘oppress, extort’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āgiefan ‘yield, give back’</td>
<td>jīcgan ‘receive, accept, partake of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forgiefan ‘grant, forgive’</td>
<td>wrecan ‘pursue, accomplish, banish, persecute, avenge’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>licgan ‘lie’</td>
<td>fahran ‘go, travel, act, fare, die’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scieppan ‘create’</td>
<td>scieppan ‘create’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forscieppan ‘transform’</td>
<td>standan ‘stand’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Förpfaran ‘perish, destroy, obstruct’</td>
<td>āstandan ‘stand up’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offaran ‘intercept’</td>
<td>ætstandan ‘remain’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oferfaran ‘cross, pass through, meet with, overtake’</td>
<td>forstandan ‘defend, be of use, understand’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōfaran ‘be scattered, disperse’</td>
<td>opstandan ‘stand still’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hebban, āhebban, onhebban</td>
<td>tōstandan ‘not occur’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘lift, raise, exalt’</td>
<td>understandan ‘understand’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sacan ‘dispute’</td>
<td>wiþstandan ‘withstand’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forsacan ‘reject, renounce’</td>
<td>stæppan ‘walk, go’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slēan ‘strike, kill’</td>
<td>forstæppan ‘precede’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forsleán ‘strike through, destroy’</td>
<td>swerian ‘swear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geslēan ‘win, conquer’</td>
<td>forswarian ‘swear falsely’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofslēan ‘kill, destroy’</td>
<td>ḷwēan, āṽwēan ‘wash’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofasleán ‘strike off’</td>
<td>wascan ‘wash’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>þurhslēan ‘strike through’</td>
<td>wæcnan, āwacan ‘awake, arise’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strong class VI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strong Class VI</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>faran ‘go, travel, act, fare, die’</td>
<td>metan ‘measure’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āfaran ‘depart’</td>
<td>sēon ‘see, observe, experience’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forfaran ‘perish, destroy, obstruct’</td>
<td>besēon ‘look, go see’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forþfaran ‘depart, die’</td>
<td>forsēon ‘look, go see’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offaran ‘intercept’</td>
<td>sittan ‘sit, stay, occupy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oferfaran ‘cross, pass through, meet with, overtake’</td>
<td>āsittan ‘settle; run aground’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōfaran ‘be scattered, disperse’</td>
<td>besittan ‘surround, besiege’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hebban, āhebban, onhebban</td>
<td>sprecan ‘talk, speak’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘lift, raise, exalt’</td>
<td>besprenan ‘discuss’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sacan ‘dispute’</td>
<td>tredan ‘step on, tread’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forsacan ‘reject, renounce’</td>
<td>ātredan ‘oppress, extort’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slēan ‘strike, kill’</td>
<td>jīcgan ‘receive, accept, partake of’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forsleán ‘strike through, destroy’</td>
<td>wrecan ‘pursue, accomplish, banish, persecute, avenge’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geslēan ‘win, conquer’</td>
<td>fahran ‘go, travel, act, fare, die’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofslēan ‘kill, destroy’</td>
<td>scieppan ‘create’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofasleán ‘strike off’</td>
<td>forscieppan ‘transform’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>þurhslēan ‘strike through’</td>
<td>standan ‘stand’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘lift, raise, exalt’</td>
<td>āstandan ‘stand up’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘cross, pass through, meet with, overtake’</td>
<td>ætstandan ‘remain’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōfaran ‘be scattered, disperse’</td>
<td>forstandan ‘defend, be of use, understand’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hebban, āhebban, onhebban</td>
<td>opstandan ‘stand still’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘lift, raise, exalt’</td>
<td>tōstandan ‘not occur’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sacan ‘dispute’</td>
<td>understandan ‘understand’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forsacan ‘reject, renounce’</td>
<td>wiþstandan ‘withstand’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slēan ‘strike, kill’</td>
<td>stæppan ‘walk, go’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forsleán ‘strike through, destroy’</td>
<td>forstæppan ‘precede’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geslēan ‘win, conquer’</td>
<td>swerian ‘swear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofslēan ‘kill, destroy’</td>
<td>forswarian ‘swear falsely’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofasleán ‘strike off’</td>
<td>þwēan, āṽwēan ‘wash’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>þurhslēan ‘strike through’</td>
<td>wascan ‘wash’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘lift, raise, exalt’</td>
<td>wæcnan, āwacan ‘awake, arise’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Strong class VII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strong verb (Old English)</th>
<th>Weak verb (Old English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blæwan ‘blow, breathe’</td>
<td>hôn, ähôn ‘hang, suspend’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blögwan ‘bloom, flourish’</td>
<td>lêtan ‘let, allow, leave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cnäwan ‘know, recognize, acknowledge’</td>
<td>älêtan ‘let go, give up’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oncñäwan ‘perceive, understand’</td>
<td>(än)forlätan ‘relinquish, abandon’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feallan ‘fall, decay, die’</td>
<td>röwan ‘row’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>äfeallan ‘fall (in battle), decay’</td>
<td>berövan ‘row around’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>befeallan ‘fall, fall to (someone)’</td>
<td>oprövan ‘escape by rowing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opfeallan ‘decline, decay, fail’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flöwan ‘flow’</td>
<td>släpan ‘sleep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fön ‘seize, take’</td>
<td>onsläpan ‘go to sleep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>befön ‘surround, include, contain’</td>
<td>spöwan ‘succeed, thrive’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onfön, underfön ‘receive, accept’</td>
<td>wealdan ‘rule, control’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hätan ‘call, command’</td>
<td>weallan ‘seethe, boil up’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behätan ‘promise’</td>
<td>weaxon ‘grow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>healdan ‘hold, keep, guard, rule’</td>
<td>beweaxon ‘overgrow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behealdan ‘possess, guard, observe’</td>
<td>wëpan ‘cry, weep’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forhealdan ‘forsake, withhold’</td>
<td>bewëpan ‘weep for’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hlëapan ‘leap, run’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Weak class I

Underived verbs (including fully fossilized denominatives):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weak verb (Old English)</th>
<th>Strong verb (Old English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ætëwan ‘show’</td>
<td>gieman ‘take care of, heed’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andettan ‘confess, acknowledge’</td>
<td>grëtan ‘greet’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berëpan, ğerëpan ‘rob, plunder’</td>
<td>herian ‘praise’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bycgan (bohte) ‘buy’</td>
<td>hieran ‘hear, listen to, obey’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bebycgan ‘sell’</td>
<td>hierwan ‘abuse, deride, blaspheme’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cennan ‘beget, conceive, give birth to, create’</td>
<td>hreddan, ähreddan ‘rescue, save’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ăcennan ‘bear, produce’</td>
<td>læcëcan (lēhte / lähte) ‘seize, catch’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>čëgan ‘call’</td>
<td>-lëcëcan: nēalæcëcan ‘approach’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dreçëcan (dreahte / drehte) ‘trouble, afflict’</td>
<td>rēcëcan (rāhte / rāhte) ‘reach, offer’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwääscan, âdwäscan ‘extinguish’</td>
<td>ārëcëcan ‘reach’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erian ‘plow’</td>
<td>ġerëcëcan ‘attain, obtain, take’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fæstăn ‘fast, abstain’</td>
<td>sëcëcan (söhte) ‘look for, seek, visit, attack’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fylgan, æfterfylgan ‘follow, pursue’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sellan (sealde) ‘give, sell, pay’
foregēsellan ‘advance (money)’
stellan (stealde) ‘put, place’
āstellan ‘display, establish’
onstellan ‘institute, establish’
streccan (streehte / strehte) ‘stretch’
āstreccan ‘extend, prostrate oneself’
styrian ‘move, stir up’
āstyrian ‘agitator, rouse’

tēcan (tēhte / tāhte) ‘show, teach’
betēcan ‘entrust, point out’
wēgan ‘trouble, afflict’
āwēgan ‘deceive, destroy’
wrēgan ‘accuse’
wyrēcan (worhte) ‘do, make, work’
forwyrēcan ‘sin, obstruct’
fullwyrēcan ‘complete, fulfill’

Note also the following pair of related verbs, neither clearly derived from the other:

ļenēcan (ļōhte) ‘think, consider, intend’
āļenēcan ‘invent, devise’
beļenēcan ‘consider’; (reflexive) ‘reflect’
ļynēcan (ļūhte) ‘seem, appear’
miļynēcan (impersonal) ‘be mistaken’
ofļynēcan ‘displease, insult, grieve’

Causatives of strong verbs and preterite-presents (the meanings of some of which have evolved in various directions):

ācwēnēcan ‘extinguish, quench’ (≡ ācwincan ‘be extinguished’)
ærnan ‘ride, gallop’ (≡ irnan)
bārnan ‘burn [trans.], cause to burn’ (≡ birnan)
forbārnan ‘burn up, consume by fire’
onbārnan ‘kindle, light’
bīegan ‘bend, subject, convert’ (≡ bīgan)
cwellan (cwealde), ācwellan ‘kill’ (≡ cwelann)
drēfan ‘drive, drive out’ (≡ drifan)
ādērēfan ‘drive away, expel’
ettan ‘pasture, graze’ (≡ etan)
fēran ‘go, march, travel’ (≡ faran)
forpēran ‘depart, die’
oferfēran ‘traverse, cross, pass’
fiellan, āfiellan ‘cause to fall, fell, defeat, demolish’ (≡ feallan)
ģecwēman ‘please, satisfy’ (≡ cuman)
hwierfan ‘turn, change, move’ (≡ hweorfan ‘turn, change, move’)
lǣdan ‘lead, bring, carry’ (≡ līṭan ‘go, travel’)
ālādēdan ‘lead away, carry off’
inlædan ‘bring in’
læfan ‘leave’ (← (be)ljifan)
lecgan (legde) ‘lay, put, place’ (← licgan)
ālecgan ‘lay down, suppress, conquer’
mētan ‘meet, find’ (← mōtan)
nerian ‘save, rescue’ (← ġenesan ‘escape, survive’)
rēran, ārēran ‘raise, rear’ (← risan)
settan ‘set, put, place, ordain, settle’ (← sittan)
āsettan ‘set, establish’
swencan ‘afflict, torment’ (← swincan)
weċcan (weahte / wehte), āweċcan ‘awaken, rouse, incite’ (← wæcnan, āwacan)
wendan ‘turn, go, change, convert, translate’ (← windan ‘wind, twist, turn’)
āwendan ‘turn aside, overturn, change, pervert, translate’
bewendan ‘turn around’
onwendan ‘overturn, change, transgress’

Fossilized causatives:

fortendan ‘burn away’ (cf. Gothic tandjan ‘kindle’, tundnan ‘burn [intr.]’; basic verb perhaps in OE tinnep ‘desires, longs for’ (?; Riming Poem 54) and Middle High German ich zinne ‘I burn’, both hapax legomenon)
lāran ‘teach, advise, preach’ (basic verb only in Gothic lais ‘I know’ (hapax); in OE perhaps best analyzed as a denominative of lār ‘teaching’?)
sendan ‘send’ (cf. Gothic sandjan; basic verb would be PGmc. *sinþaną ‘go’, but it did not survive that long; cf. Goth. sinþs ‘going, time’ = OE sīþ ‘journey’, etc.)
āsendan ‘send forth, send away’
geon sendan ‘spread throughout’
onsendan ‘send out, send forth’

Factitives:

bedǐeglan ‘conceal’ (← dēagol ‘hidden’)
cyñan ‘make known, proclaim, inform’ (← cūþ ‘known’)
drēfan ‘disturb, trouble’ (← drōf ‘muddy, turbid, troubled’)
fæstan ‘fasten, make fast’ (← fæst ‘fixed, fast, secure’)
befæstan ‘establish, apply, entrust’
oþfæstan ‘set to (a task), entrust’
fyllan, āfyllan ‘fill, fulfill’ (← full ‘full’)
fyrhtan, āfyrtan ‘frighten’ (← fyrt ‘afraid’)

ĝierwan ‘prepare’ (← ĝearu ‘ready’)
gremman ‘anger, provoke’ (← gram ‘angry’)
hālan ‘heal, save’ (← hāl ‘whole, healthy’)
hīenan ‘prostrate, humiliate’ + hēan ‘lowly, despised’
līesan ‘loosen, release, liberate’ (← lēas ‘free from, lax, faithless’; orig. *‘loose’)
ālīesan ‘release, redeem’
stillan ‘quiet, calm’ (← stille ‘still, at rest’)
trymman ‘strengthen, confirm’ (← trum ‘strong, firm’)
wēston, āwēston ‘lay waste’ (← wēste ‘barren, desolate’)

Other denominatives:

andwyrdan ‘answer’ (← andwyrde ‘answer’)
beclýsan ‘close, shut up, confine’ (← clūse ‘bar (of a door), bolt’)
bētan ‘amend, atone for, compensate’ (← bōt ‘compensation, atonement’)
   dāēdbētan ‘atone for, repent’ (← dāēdbōt ‘atonement, repentance’)
byrōgan, bebyrōgan ‘bury, raise a mound over’ (← burg ‘citadel, walled town’, orig.
   *‘mound’, cf. Old Irish brí, brig- ‘hill’)
byrōian ‘happen, pertain to, belong to’ (← byre ‘time, opportunity’ [?]"
čiepan ‘buy, sell, trade’ (← čēap ‘purchase, bargain, merchandise’)
čierran ‘turn, change, return, convert, translate’ (← čierr ‘turn, change, time’)
cwielman ‘torment, kill’ (← cwealm ‘violent death, torture’)
dāēlan, tōdēlan ‘divide, distribute’ (← dēl ‘part’)
   bedēlan ‘deprive of’
dēman ‘judge, decide’ (← dōm ‘judgment’)
   fordēman ‘condemn’
derian ‘hurt, harm’ (← daru ‘injury, damage’)
dihtan ‘arrange, compose’ (← diht ‘arrangement, composition’)
efstan ‘hurry, hasten’ (← ofost ‘haste’)
ēhtan ‘attack, persecute, pursue’ (← ōht ‘persecution’)
endebyrdan ‘arrange’ (← endebyrd ‘order’)
fēdan, āfēdan ‘feed, nourish, bring up’ (← fōda ‘food, nourishment’)
ferian ‘carry, convey’ (← faru, fær ‘way, journey’)
frēfran ‘comfort, console’ (← frōfr ‘consolation’)
fremman ‘make, do, accomplish’ (← fram ‘forth, forward’)
   fullfremman ‘complete, fulfill, perfect’
ĝeliefan ‘believe (in)’ (← ĝelēafa ‘belief, faith’)
ĝerýman ‘extend, enlarge’ (← rūm ‘ample, spacious’)


giernan ‘yearn for’ (← ġeorn ‘eager’)
glęgan ‘adorn, trim (a lamp)’ (← glęg ‘ornament’)
iernfan ‘inherit’ (← ierfe ‘inheritance, property’)
lēstan ‘follow, carry out, perform, fulfill’ (← lāst ‘footprint, track’)
      fylstan, fullēstan ‘help, support’
liefan ‘allow’ (← lēaf ‘leave, permission’)
mengan ‘mix, combine, disturb’ (← ġemang ‘mixture, assembly’)
nemnan ‘name, call’ (← nama ‘name’)
rāsan ‘rush’ (← rās ‘rush’)
reccan (reahte / rehte) ‘explain, tell, narrate’ (← racu ‘exposition, account’)
      āreccan ‘declare, explain, translate’
restan ‘rest’ (← rest ‘rest’)
rīman ‘count’ (← rīm ‘number’)
scendan ‘confound, blame, insult’ (← scand ‘ignominy, disgrace’)
scrīdan ‘clothe, dress’ (← scrūd ‘garment, clothing’)
      unscrīdan ‘undress’
sierwan ‘devise, plot, entrap’ (← searu ‘cunning, device, trick’)
      besierwan ‘ensnare, deceive’
smierwan ‘smear, anoint’ (← smeoru ‘grease’)
stēnan ‘stone, execute by stoning’ (← stān ‘stone’)
stērnan ‘steer, direct, rule, correct’ (← stēor ‘guidance, correction’)
strēnan ‘acquire, gain’ (← strēon ‘acquisition, property’)
tāelan ‘blame, reproach’ (← tāl ‘blame, reproach’)
tellan (tealde) ‘tell, count, consider’ (← talu ‘calculation, statement’)
      betellan ‘defend oneself’
timbran ‘build’ (← timber ‘timber, building’)
trēewan, trēowan ‘believe, trust, rely on’ (← trēow ‘faith, trust’)
tŷnan ‘enclose’ (← tūn ‘enclosure, farmstead, (stockaded) town’)
      betŷnan ‘enclose, limit, end’
þēodan ‘join, associate with, follow’ (← þēod ‘nation, retainers’)
      underþēodan ‘subdue, subjugate’
wēnan ‘think, believe, expect, hope’ (← wēn ‘hope, expectation, probability’)
werian ‘guard, defend’ (← waru ‘protection, defense’)
wiernan ‘withhold, refuse, reject, forbid’ (← wearn ‘reluctance, refusal’)
      forwiernan ‘hinder, prevent’
Special cases:
ādrædan, ondrædan ‘dread, fear’ (orig. strong verb)
myntan ‘intend’ (← myne ‘purpose’ [?]; but the form of the suffix is puzzling)
rǣdan ‘advise, consult, plan, rule, read’ (conflation of two verbs: an orig. strong
verb ‘advise’ and a denom. of ġerād ‘reckoning, account’)
ārǣdan ‘arrange, read’
forrǣdan ‘plot against, betray’
oferrǣdan ‘read through, consider’
āspendan ‘spend, expend’ (← Lat. expendere ‘weigh out, disburse’)
forspendan ‘squander, consume’

**Weak class II**
Underived verbs (including fully fossilized denominatives and deverbatives):
āscian ‘ask’
ġēāscian ‘find out by inquiry’
brosnian ‘crumble, decay’
ćeorian ‘murmur, complain’
clipian ‘call, cry out’
earnian ‘earn’
folgian ‘follow’ (cf. fylgan)
fulwian ‘baptize’ (orig. *‘consecrate completely’, cf. full ‘full’, wēoh ‘idol’ ←
*‘holy thing’)
leornian ‘learn’ (orig. fientive to lēran ‘teach’)
lōcian ‘look’
sċēawian ‘look at, observe, examine’
beschäftigian ‘survey, contemplate’
swīgian ‘be silent’
forswīgian ‘suppress, cover up’
tēorian, ātēorian ‘fail, cease, be exhausted’
þolian ‘suffer, forfeit’
þrōwian ‘suffer’
wealwian ‘roll’
wunian ‘dwell, inhabit, be accustomed to’
āwunian, þurhwunian ‘continue, remain’
Denominatives in *-ū-:

ägnian ‘own, possess, take possession of’ (← ägen ‘(one’s) own, property’)
andswarian ‘answer’ (← andswaru ‘answer’)
ärweorþian ‘honor’ (← ärweorp ‘venerable’)
bisenian ‘given an example’ (← bisen ‘example, model’)
bisgian, ābisgian ‘occupy, employ’ (← bisgu ‘occupation’)
blissian ‘be glad, gladden’ (← bliss ‘happiness’)
bodian ‘proclaim, announce, preach’ (← ðebod ‘message’)
brocian ‘afflict’ (← broc ‘affliction’)
campian ‘fight’ (← camp ‘battle’)
ealdian ‘grow old’ (← eald ‘old’)
eardian ‘dwell, inhabit’ (← eard ‘native country’)
oneardian ‘inhabit’
endian ‘end, die’ (← ende ‘end’)
forhtian, äforhtian ‘be afraid (of)’ (← forht ‘afraid’)
fultumian ‘help’ (← fultum ‘help’)
fylcian ‘marshall troops’ (← fylce ‘army’)
gadrian ‘gather, collect, assemble’ (← geador, ætgædere ‘together’)
þgearwian ‘prepare’ (← ðgearu ‘ready’, cf. gierwan)
þedafenian ‘beseeem, befit’ (← ðedafen ‘fitting’)
þþæfnian ‘be glad, rejoice’ (← ðægen ‘glad’)

onþæfnian ‘fawn on’
þþetmian ‘happen’ (← þima ‘time’)
þgislian ‘give hostages’ (← ðisel ‘hostage’)
þgodian ‘improve’ (← ðød ‘good’)
hergian, forhergian ‘ravage, plunder’ (← here ‘army’)
oferhergian ‘overrun’
onhergian ‘harrass’
þþærsumian ‘obey’ (← ðærsum ‘obedient’)
laþian ‘invite, summon’ (← *laþu in nœodlaþu ‘wish’, wordlaþu ‘conversation’)
lícian ‘please, be pleasing to’ (← liciç ‘like, equal, suitable’)
lufian ‘love’ (← lufu ‘love’)
miltsian ‘have pity on, show mercy to’ (← milts ‘mercy, pity’)
openian ‘open’ (← open ‘open’)
rēafian ‘rob, plunder, ravage’ (← rēaf ‘plunder’)
berēafian ‘rob, despoil, deprive of’
samnian ‘collect, gather’ (← ætsamne ‘together’)
sacamian ‘be ashamed’ (← scamu ‘shame’)
silpian ‘travel’ (← sïp ‘journey’)
smēagan ‘think, consider’ (← smēah ‘sagacious’)
asmēagan ‘consider, examine, investigate’
stalian ‘steal’ (← stalu ‘theft’)
datacian ‘stick, stab, pierce’ (← stîce ‘puncture, sting’)
ofstician ‘stab to death’
sweotolian ‘reveal, make / become manifest’ (← sweotol ‘clear’)
syngian ‘sin’ (← synniğ ‘guilty, sinful’)
forsyngian ‘sin greatly’
tâcnian ‘indicate, signify, represent’ (← tâcen ‘sign’)
þancian ‘thank’ (← þanc ‘thought, favor, thanks’)
þeñgian ‘serve’ (← þegn ‘servant, retainer’)
þingian ‘intercede, plead for’ (← þing ‘thing, cause, lawsuit, assembly’)
þbōwian ‘serve, enslave’ (← þbōw ‘servant, slave’)
wanian ‘lessen, diminish, dwindle, wane’ (← wan ‘lacking, deficient’)
weorþian ‘honor’ (← weorþ ‘honored’)
wîcian ‘camp’ (← wîc ‘dwelling-place’, pl. ‘camp’)
wîsian ‘direct, instruct, guide’ (← wîs ‘wise’)
wißsian ‘direct, instruct, guide’ (← wiss ‘certain’; made on the model of the
preceding verb, which is older)
wiþtegian, forewiþtegian ‘prophesy, predict’ (← wiþega ‘prophet’)
wûldrian ‘glorify’ (← wûldor ‘glory’)
wûndrian, forwûndian ‘wound’ (← wund ‘wound’)
wûndrian ‘wonder, be amazed at’ (← wundor ‘wonder’)
yfelian ‘get worse, injure’ (← yfel ‘bad, evil’)

Denominatives and deverbatives in *-nô-:

drohtnian ‘conduct oneself, lead a life, live’ (← droht ‘way of life’)
faestnian ‘fasten, secure, confirm’ (← faest ‘fixed, firm’)
twēonian ‘doubt, hesitate’ (← twēogan ‘doubt, hesitate’, twēo ‘doubt, ambiguity’)
wilnian ‘desire, wish’ (← willan ‘want’)

Denominatives in *-sô-:

cláensian ‘cleanse, clean’ (← clêne ‘clean’)
hrēowsian, behrēowsian ‘repent’ (← hrēow ‘repentance’)
ricsian ‘rule, reign’ (← rîce ‘kingdom’)

Note that blissian, miltsian could be listed here too, if they were originally derived from bliþe ‘happy’, mildē ‘gentle’ (and the nouns bliss, milts then derived from the verbs), as is possible.

Special cases:
- fandian, āfandian ‘try, test’ (apparently ← findan ‘find’, but formation??)
- offrian ‘offer, sacrifice’ (← Lat. offerre)
- plegian ‘move quickly, exercise, play’ (orig. strong verb (plegan, occ. attested)? or denom. ← plega ‘exercise, game’?)
- tilian ‘strive after, provide, work, till, plow’ (← til ‘apt, useful, profitable’?)

**Weak class III**
- habban (hæfde) ‘have’
- hycgan (hogde, hogod; also hogian, hogode) ‘think, consider’
- libban (lifde), ālibban ‘live’
- secgan (sægde) ‘say, speak, tell, mean’
  - foresecgan ‘mention previously, foretell’

Note also one verb that has been shifted into class I but retains irregular stem formation:
- feċčan (fette) ‘fetch, bring’

**Strong present, weak preterite:**
- bringan (bröhte) ‘bring, lead’
  - forbringan ‘bring forth, produce’
- būan (búde, bün) ‘dwell, settle’

**Preterite-presents:**
I order these by strong ablaut class. Infinitives are given as citation forms whether or not they actually occur; those that do not are starred.

(I) witan (wāt, witon, wisse / wiste, witen) ‘know, understand, be aware of, perceive’
  - bewitan ‘be in charge of, administer, care for’
  - forewitan ‘know in advance’

(II) *dugan (dēag, dugon, dohte) ‘be of use, be worth’

(III) cunnan (cann, cunnon, cūþe) ‘recognize, be acquainted with, know how to’
  - *durran (dearr, durron, dorste) ‘dare’
  - þurfan (þearf, þurfon, þorfte) ‘need (to)’
  
  Note also pres. ptc. þearfende ‘needy’.

unnan (ann, unnon, ūþe, (ģe)unnen) ‘grant’
(IV)  *benugan (beneah, benugon, benohte), *genugan ‘be enough, suffice’
    gemunan (geman, gemunon, gemunde, gemunen) ‘remember, think about’
    onmunan ‘think worthy (of)’, (reflexive) ‘care for’
    *sculan (sceal, sculon, scolde) ‘shall, ought to, must’
(VI)  *mōtan (mōt, mōton, mōste) ‘must’
(VII)  āgan (āh, āgon, āhte) ‘have, possess, obtain’
There is also a non-ablauting verb that does not fit into class VII:
    *magan (mæg, magon, meahte) ‘can, be able, may’

Anomalous verbs:
    bion (is, sind(on); sīe; bið, bið; wæs, wæron) ‘be’
    dōn (dyde, (ū)dōn) ‘do, make, perform, put, bestow, cause’
    fordōn ‘destroy’
    gān (ēode, (ū)gān) ‘go’
    āgān ‘go by, pass, occur’
    begān ‘traverse, occupy, surround, practice, perform, cultivate, honor’
    ġegān ‘get, conquer’
    ofergān ‘traverse, overrun, overtake’
    willan (wile, willaþ; wolde) ‘want (to)’