

# Preterit-present verbs

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- The so-called preterite-present verbs are a small group of anomalous verbs in the Germanic languages in which the present tense shows the form of the strong preterite.

# Explanation

- Some Germanic verbs underwent a shift whereby their strong preterite-tense forms became reinterpreted as their present-tense forms. New "weak" endings were then used to form the new preterite tense. The present tenses of these verbs therefore resemble the preterite tense forms of strong verbs, below.

# Source

- The perfect of Indo-European originally signified a current state of being rather than any particular tense; in the sense that the preterite-present verbs are **non-past** and still largely signify **current states (temporalized as present tense)**, they constitute a partial retention of the originally non-past perfect of Indo-European.

# For example

- Proto-Indo-European **\*woida**, "I have seen", which is attested in Latin **vīdī** (same meaning) became Gothic **wait** meaning "I know". The present tense thus has the form of a vocalic (strong) preterite, with vowel-alternation between singular and plural. A new weak preterite is formed with a dental suffix.

# The known verbs in Proto-Germanic (PGmc):

Infinitive	Meaning	Class	Present	Preterite
witana	witana	I	wait	wissa
lisana	"know"	I	lais	lissa
aigana	"have", "own"	I	aig	aihta
dugana	"be useful"	II	daug	duhta
unnana	"grant"	III	ann	unþa
kunnana	"know (how to)", later "can"	III	kann	kann
þurbana	"need"	III	þarb	þurfta
munana	"think"	IV	man	munda
gamunana	"remember"	IV	gaman	gamunda
ganugana	"be enough"	V	ganag	ganuhta
ōgana	"fear"	VI	ōg	ōhta

# Ablaut

- The present tense has the form of a vocalic (strong) preterite, with vowel-alternation between singular and plural. A new weak preterite is formed with a dental suffix. The root shape of the preterite (in zero-grade) serves as the basis for the infinitive and past passive participle.

	Gothic	Old English	German	Old Norse	Danish	Swedish
infinitive	witan	witan	wissen	vita	vide	veta
present 1st & 3rd sg	wait	wāt	weiß	veit	ved	vet
present 3rd pl	witun	witon	wissen	vitu	ved	(veta)*
preterite 1st & 3rd sg	wissa	wisse	wußte	vissa/viss	vidste	visste
present participle	witands	witende	wissend	vitandi	vidende	vetande
past participle	witans	gewiten	gewußt	vitat**	vidst	vetat**

\*(Plural forms have generally been lost in modern central Swedish, but are retained in many dialects.)

\*\* (Actually, not the past participle but the supine.)



# Personal endings

- For the most part, the personal endings of the strong preterite are used for the present tense. In West Germanic the endings of the present tense of preterite-present verbs represent the original IE perfect endings better than that subgroup's strong preterite verbs do. The endings of the preterite (except for \*kunnana) are the same as the endings of the first weak class.

# Subsequent developments

- In modern English, preterite-present verbs are identifiable by the absence of an -s suffix on the 3rd person singular present tense form, for instance, he can with he sings (pret. he sang); the present paradigm of can is thus parallel with the past tense of a strong verb.

# Subsequent developments

- In modern German there is also an ablaut shift between singular *ich kann* (I can) and plural *wir können* (we can). In the older stages of the Germanic languages (Old English, Middle High German) the past tense of strong verbs also showed different ablaut grades in singular and plural.

# Subsequent developments

- Many of the preterite-present verbs function as modal verbs (auxiliaries which are followed by a bare infinitive, without "to") and indeed most of the traditional modal verbs are preterite-presents. Examples are English *must* and *shall/should*, German *dürfen* (may), *sollen* (ought), *mögen* (like), and *müssen* (must).

Thank you for your  
attention!