

(it has in the 1st person *us*, but seems originally to have had the vowel *u*).

The *closed* order has two manners of inflection.

1st Cl. the one in which the change of vowel takes place in the Indicative and Conjunctive of the Imperfect; the Part. takes the same vowel of the main syllable as the present tense.

2nd Cl. contains the modification of the vowel of the Imperfect in the Part. with some exceptions.

Each of these two conjugations is subdivided in three classes according to the modification of the vowel of the Imperfect. There are therefore altogether 9 Conjugations in which every regular and irregular verb is included.

122. The following table will show the distinctive feature of each:

I. Open Order.

1st Form.

	Pres. Indic.	Imperfect.	Sup.
1 st Class	ek ætla	ætlaða	ætlat
2 nd -	- heyri	heyriða	heyrt
3 rd -	- spyr	spyrða	spurt.

II. Closed Order.

2nd Form.

1 st Class	ek drep	drep drap	drepi
2 nd -	- ræð	ráð ræð	raðit
3 rd -	- dreg	drag dró	dregit.

3rd Form.

1 st Class	ek renn	rann	Pl. runnum runnit
2 nd -	- lít	leit	- litum litið
3 rd -	- byð	bauð	- buðum boðit.

123. It must be borne in mind, that the Indicative and Conjunctive distinguish the Present and Imperfect, the Imperative is only used in the Present.

The *Infinitive* and *Participle* are only single forms, but they are both declined like nouns.

The *Supine* is the Participle in n. g.

The *Participles* end generally in *-st*, in the oldest language in *sk* (an abbreviation of *sik*).