

The five following have in the Present:

segi	at segja	sagða	segði	sagt, to say
þegi	- þegja	þagða	þegði	þagat, to be silent
þykki	- þykkja	þótta	þætti	þott, to think
yrki	- yrkja	{ orta	yrti	ort to write verse
		{ yrkta	yrkti	yrkt to work
sœki	- sœkja	sótta	sætti	sótt, to seek.

142. Some are also irregular in the Present, where they become monosyll.; and like the Imperfect of the closed order, they are:

ann	at unna	unna	ynni	unt, to grant
man	- muna	munda	myndi	munat, to remember
kann	- kunna	kunna	kynni	kunnat, to be able
man	- mundu	} munda	{ myndi	wanting will, would
mun	- munu			
skal	{ - skyldu	} skylda	skyldi	wanting shall, ought
	{ - skulu			
þarf	- þurfa	þurfta	þyrfti	þurft, to be needful
á	- eiga	átta	ætti	átt, to own
iná	- mega	mátta	mætti	mátt, to be able
kná	- knega	knátta	knætti	(knátt), to know.
veit	- vita	vissa	vissi	vitað, to know.

A regular word unni, unta, ynti, unt must be distinguished from ann. For kná is also found knai, knáða, knáð.

143. The irregularities in the Present consist in these verbs, that the 1st and 3rd person are alike, the 2nd receives the termination *-t* or *-st* in words in which the principal letter is *t*, chiefly in the word *veit*; the 2nd pers. Plur. receives in some words *-ut* or *-it*, the 3rd pers. Plur. often receives *-u* (*o*) by the ancient, and *-a* by the modern writers, as:

<i>Sing.</i>	1.	3.	kann	skal	á	veit
			kant	skalt	átt	veizt
<i>Plur.</i>	1.	kunnum	skulum	eigum	vitum	
	2.	kunnit	skulut	eigut (i)	vitit (að)	
	3.	kunna.	skulu.	eigu (a).	vita (u).	