

Plural.

Die	kindlich	(en)	reine-en	reine-n
Der	"	(en)	" -en	" -n
Den	"	(en)	" -en	" -n
Die	"	(en)	" -en	" -n

Singular.

Das	furchtbare	Geschlecht.
Des	"	-en " -es
Dem	"	-en " -e
Das	"	-e " "

Plural.

Die	furchtbar-en	Geschlecht-er
Der	" -en	" -er
Den	" -en	" -ern
Die	" -en	" -er

(iv.)

Dünfen,	durfte,	gedurft.
Vollbringen,	vollbrachte,	vollbracht.
Fliehen	floh	geflohen.
Entspringen,	entsprang,	entsprungen.
Werfen,	warf,	geworfen.
Fallen,	fiel,	gefallen.
Liegen,	lag,	gelegen.
Verschwinden,	verschwand,	verschwunden.

(v.) It may be said that *da*=there, *dort*=yonder. *Da*, moreover, is frequently used as a conjunction of time and of cause.

Dasz, is that (conjunction), *das* is neuter of def. article, rel. pron., or demons. pron.

vi.) Überm=über dem.

Und jede Brust schwebet und bebet zweifelnd zwischen Trug und Wahrheit, und huldigt der furchtbarn macht die richtend im Verborgnen wacht, und unerforschlich, unergründet, des Schicksals dunkeln Knäuel flicht, sich dem tiefen Herzen verkundet, doch vor dem Sonnenlicht fliehet.

Da hört man auf einmal auf den höchsten Stufen eine Stimme rufen: "Sieh da, sieh da, Timotheus, die Kranche des Ibykus?" Und der Himmel wird plötzlich finster über dem Theater hin sieht man ein Kranichhee in schwärzlichtem Gewimmel vorüberziehen.

Then indeed I felt as if I had been carried back into the time when the heads of families sat by the road, and if a pilgrim passed by, often vying (in their kindness) with each other, they invited him beneath their roof, and entertained him by their hearth, without even asking whence he came, what was his business, and how long he purposed to tarry.

- (i.) { *Zu weilen*=supine of *weilen*, the verb to tarry, etc.
 { *Zuweilen*=adv., sometimes.
 { *Herd*, m (-es; -e)=hearth.
 { *Heerde*, f=herd.
 { *Denken*=to think.
 { *Gedenken*=to think of, to remember, etc.

(ii.) (a) I am sitting on the street.

(b) I would like to sit by (near) the street.

(iii.) *Vorüberzog*=vor—über—ziehen.

Einladen=ein (in)—laden.

Vorüberziehen, *vorüberzog*, *vorübergezogen*.

Einladen, *einlud*, *einladen*.

(iii.) *Entrückt*, *vorüberzog*, *wetterfernd*, *einluden*, *bewirhten*.

"Ah, I could have been happy, ye dear parents, had I fulfilled your new year's wishes and teachings." In the feverish recollection of the days of his youth, it seemed to him as if the mask with his features stood up in the charnel house, at last became, through the superstition which on new year's eve sees ghosts and the future, a living youth.

(i.) (a) *Neujahr*. Rule—When the first compound is an adjective, it is joined to the noun without any connecting link.

Neujahrswünche, *Jünglingszeit*, *Todtenhaus*. Rule—The first component, when both are nouns, takes a termination, *s*, *es*, or *n*, *en*, *ens*, according as it belongs to the strong or weak declension.

Aberglauben, *aber*, means originally, "again," thence, false. Hence *Aberglaube*, superstition, *Aberwitz*, false wit, craziness. (See Aue. p. 235.)

(b) Gender of last component determines gender of compound, except a few words compounded with *muth*.

1. Könnte sein; } Condi. { 1. Pres.
 2. Erfüllt hätte, } tional. { 2. Perfect.

(iii.) Subordinate sentence connected by *als* with principal, and consists of two parts—"wurde sie endlich durch den Aberglauben zu einem lebendigen güngling," and "der in der Neujahr-nacht Geister und Zukunft erblickt," the latter being adjectival phrase complement to *Aberglauben*.