Verb Endings and Constructions

Explain where the inflectional form of the italicized verbs came from. (The section on “Endings for Person and Number,” pp. 190-92 in *ODEL*, might come in handy! For the last four, you might also consult the *OED* entry on the verb of being.)

1. Thou hotly *lusts* to vse her in that kind, for which thou *whip’st* her. (*King Lear*, IV.vi)

2. Sometimes she *driveth* ore a Souldiers necke, & then *dreames* he of cutting Forraigne throats. (*Romeo and Juliet*, I.iv)

3. His teares *runs* downe his beard like winters drops From eaus of reeds: your charm so strongly works ‘em That if you now beheld them, your affections Would become tender. (*The Tempest*, V.i)

4. Where is thy Husband now? Where *be* thy Brothers? Where *be* thy two Sonnes? Wherin dost thou Ioy? (*Richard III*, IV.iv)

5. I suppose you *was* in a dream. (*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*)

6. For all the Welchman hearing thou *wert* dead, Are gone to Bullingbrooke, disperst, and fled. (*Richard II*, III.ii)
7. Thou was't borne of woman. (*Macbeth*, V.vii)

(Examples from *Problems in the Origins and Development of the English Language*, 7th ed. Wadsworth Cengage, 2014.)