

## Element Order in *The Blickling Homilies*: Part VII

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### Abstract

As the seventh part of a series of studies on the element order patterns that appear in *The Blickling Homilies*, this article investigates more than six hundred clauses in Homily XV of this collection.

**Keywords:** Blickling Homily XV, clause category, element order, Old English, weight ordering

### 0 Introduction

Homily XV, the longest of the homilies in the Blickling homiliary, is examined in terms of its element order patterns; references are to Morris (1874-1880), by homily and line, and I have adopted some of the modifications and changes in the Dictionary of Old English corpus. For details of classification, see Hiyama (2010).

### 1 Type A

Most of the subjects in Type A clauses (84 out of 92, or 91%) occur preverbally, as in (S1-V) 15.172 *Hwæt þu cwist þæt ...* ‘What! you say that ...’, (S2-V) 15.81 *An ceaster is on Iudea lande* ‘(There) is a city in the land of Judea’, and (S3-V) 15.270 *Ealle þa word sint soþe* ‘All these words are true’. The inverted order (V-S) is found in the remaining eight clauses, five of which contain verbs of saying (*cwæþan* or *andswarian*), e.g. (V-S1) 15.356 *Cwæþ he þæt ...* ‘He said that ...’, (V-S2) 15.184 *cwæþ Petrus to Nerone* ‘said Peter to Nero’, and (V-S3) 15.150 *On þam is godcundnesse wen* ‘The presumption of divinity is in him’.

Direct objects are often postverbal in Homily XV (30 out of 43, or 70%), as in (V-O1) 15.116 *beswang hine þa* ‘then (I) scourged him’, (V-O2) 15.118 *settan him hyrdas to* ‘(they) set guards over him’, and (V-O3) 15.83 *God manað ælcne man (& lufað)* ‘God instructs (and loves) every man’. It is worth noting that as many as twenty-two of the thirty postverbal direct objects are heavy (O3). More than half of the preverbal direct objects, on the other hand, are light (O1; seven out of thirteen, or 54%). Some examples of this pattern are: (O1-V) 15.117 *Hie þa hine on rode ahengan* ‘They then hanged him on the rood’, (O2-V) 15.164 *Me ætstondendum he þis eal dyde* ‘Before me, standing here, he did all this’ (this is Morris’s translation; his glossary (p. 269) has ‘ætstondendum, standing by’), and (O3-V) 15.7 *begen wuldres beag æt urum Drihtne gesæliglice onfengon* ‘both happily received a crown of glory from our Lord’. I have found no Type A clauses with an accusative (Z) and infinitive in this homily.

There are nine clauses which contain indirect objects, of which five have the I-V order and four have the V-I order. Examples of these orders are: (I1-V) 15.35 *he him rehte hu ...* ‘he (= Paul) related to him (= Peter) what ...’, (I2-V) 15.250 *Fæderas ic lærde þæt ...* ‘I taught the fathers that ...’, and (I3-V) 15.87 *Eallum oþrum mannum þu mihtest þin unriht befaestan* ‘You were able to teach your false crafts to all other persons’; (V-I1) 15.365 *bidde ic þe þæt ...* ‘I pray to you that ...’ and (V-I3) 15.245 *ic lærde wlance men & heahgeþungene þæt ...* ‘I taught rich and illustrious men that ...’. When there are two kinds of objects - direct and indirect - in the same clause, the order is almost always I-O, as in

15.366 *Ic befæste þe nu þæt eowde* ‘Now I commit to you the flock’ where *þe* (I) precedes *þæt eowde* (O). The only exception is 15.153 *Done ilcan geþang ic þe ær sæde* ‘The same thought I have told to you’ (O-I); here, the direct object *Done ilcan geþang* is placed at the beginning of the clause.

The majority of complements follow finite verbs (V-C) in Homily XV (18 out of 20, or 90%), as in (V-C1) 15.129 *Eal hit is swa* ‘It is all exactly so’, (V-C2) 15.22 *se biþ hal* ‘he shall be safe’, and (V-C3) 15.72 *ic eom Godes Sunu* ‘I am the Son of God’. In the remaining two examples, it seems likely that the complements are placed in clause-initial position for emphasis. They are: (C2-V) 15.150 *On þam is godcundnesse wen* ‘The presumption of divinity is in him’ and (C3-V) 15.329 *Erre mode git me gedydon* ‘You two made me angry at heart’.

When a Type A clause has only one adverbial element, the adverbial is placed after the finite verb (V-A; 18 out of 23, or 78%) more often than before the finite verb (A-V; 22%). Examples include: (V-A1) 15.325 *Ahsode þa Petrus* ‘(He) inquired of Peter’, (V-A2) 15.194 *Neron cwæþ to Simone* ‘Nero said to Simon’, and (V-A3) 15.344 *he wæs on rihte rode upahafen* ‘he was upraised on an upright cross’; (A1-V) 15.149 *Him þa andswarede se eadiga apostol Sanctus Petrus* ‘Then the blessed apostle St Peter answered’ and (A2-V) 15.335 *Ungerisnre bysene ðu hatest hie witnian* ‘You bid them to be punished in a shameful manner’.

There are six clauses which contain two adverbials, of which three have V-A-A, two have A-A-V, and one has A-V-A. We find (V-A-A) 15.242 *Ic lærde simle sibbe & Godes lufan ymb þa burh Hierusalem & manige þeoda* ‘I have always taught peace and God’s love throughout Jerusalem and many nations’, (A-A-V) 15.117 *Hie þa hine on rode ahengan* ‘They then hanged him on the rood’, and (A-V-A) 15.201 *hie me on heofenas berap to minum fæder* ‘they will carry me to heaven, to my father’.

Homily XV has only one Type A clause involving three adverbials, as in 15.310 *Locode þa up wiþ Simones* ‘(He) then looked up towards Simon’ (V-A-A-A).

## 2 Type B

Of the ninety-eight Type B clauses with expressed subjects in Homily XV, eighty (82%) have V-S and eighteen (18%) have S-V. It is clear that weight ordering is weakened by the more powerful tendency to place the finite verb in second position, immediately following the clause-initial adverbial (which is compulsory in this clause type). Typical examples include: (S1-V) 15.208 *Tomorgenne we beoþ gesemde* ‘We shall determine tomorrow’, (S2-V) 15.74 *nu Paulus þæt ilce læreþ* ‘now Paul teaches the same’, and (S3-V) 15.229 *þæs forwyrd & leasung & forleornung swiþe rape cymb to him* ‘whereby ruin, leasing, and deception very quickly come upon him’; (V-S1) 15.67 *þa wende he þæt ...* ‘then he thought that ...’, (V-S2) 15.82 *þa cwæþ Neron* ‘Then said Nero’, and (V-S3) 15.82 *of þære com se heora lareow* ‘from there came their teacher’.

The strong postverbal tendency mentioned in the preceding paragraph is even stronger with direct objects. Of the total thirty-seven clauses with direct objects, thirty-three have V-O (89%) and four have O-V (11%). Some examples of the former are: (V-O1) 15.191 *þa andswarode him Paulus* ‘Then Paul answered him’, (V-O2) 15.38 *þa gesamnodan hie heora weorod wiþ Simone þæm dry* ‘Then they gathered together their company against Simon the sorcerer’, and (V-O3) 15.68 *þonne sægde Petrus þæt ...* ‘Then Peter said that ...’. I quote all four examples with the O-V order: (O1-V) 15.102 *þonne witodlice þa hie heora hæfdan witgan on Godes gehatum & heora fæderas* ‘then, assuredly, according to God’s promises, they and their fathers had their prophets’ (this clause has a split direct object *heora ... witgan* - I parse the first part *heora* as O1, a light direct object), 15.166 *nu*

*he þæt mare dyde* ‘now he did the greater act’, 15.168 *Nu ic inc geseman ne mæg* ‘Now I cannot judge between you two’, and (O2-V) 15.74 *nu Paulus þæt ilce læreþ* ‘now Paul teaches the same’. There are three clauses which have an accusative and infinitive - the accusative (Z) is placed between the finite verb (v) and the non-finite verb (V) (v-Z-V) in all. These are: 15.63 *þa heht he Simon þone dry infeccan beforan hine* ‘then bade he Simon the sorcerer to be brought before him’, 15.165 *witodlice he heht englas him to cuman* ‘indeed he bade angels come to him’, and 15.321 *þa heht Petrus & Paulus on bendum healdon* ‘Then (Nero) commanded Peter and Paul (to be) kept in fetters’.

There are eight clauses with indirect objects, and five have V-I and three have I-V. Examples include: (V-I1) 15.115 *þa gelyfde ic him þæt ...* ‘Then I believed them that ...’, (V-I2) 15.17 *þonne læweþ broþer oþerne hæpnum on deap* ‘Then the brother shall betray the brother to the heathen unto death’, and (V-I3) 15.235 *þy þu scealt biddan þone Halgan Gast þæt ...* ‘Therefore you should pray the Holy Spirit that ...’; (I1-V) 15.307 *Soplice unc gecyþeþ ure Drihten Hælend Crist his mægen* ‘surely our Lord Jesus Christ will manifest to us his power’ (the remaining two clauses also have I1-V). When there are two kinds of objects in the same clause, the indirect object almost always precedes the direct object (I-O) as in the above-mentioned 15.115 and 15.307. The reverse order (O-I) is used only once (see 15.17 above).

There are five clauses which contain complements, and all have the pattern V-C. Examples of this pattern are: (V-C1) 15.93 *þonne nis hit swa* ‘yet it is not so’, (V-C2) 15.177 *þa weard Simon erre* ‘Then was Simon wroth’, and (V-C3) 15.347 *Ne eom ic þæs wyrþe* ‘I am not worthy of it’ (I parse *þæs wyrþe* as a heavy complement).

When there are no other adverbial elements in the clause, the distribution of the initial adverbial is as follows: *ne* (four examples), A1 (forty-one), A2 (four), and A3 (one). Thus, we are surprised by the predominance (82%) of light adverbials (A1) in clause-initial position. Examples involving these initial adverbials are: (#*ne*\_) 15.129 *ne leoge ic* ‘I lie not’, (#A1\_) 15.78 *þa cwæþ se dry* ‘Then said the sorcerer’, (#A2\_) 15.274 *Æfter þyssum wæron manegu geflitu* ‘After this (there) were many contentions’, and (#A3\_) 15.339 *On ða betstan wisan þu demest* ‘You decide in the best manner’.

When only one non-initial adverbial is present in a Type B clause, this element is almost always placed after the finite verb (V-A; 37 out of 38 instances, or 97%); e.g. (V-A1) 15.303 *þa ahof Paulus up his heafod* ‘Then Paul raised up his head’, (V-A2) 15.71 *þa eode Simon into Nerone* ‘Then went Simon to Nero’, and (V-A3) 15.87 *þa cwæþ Petrus to þam dry* ‘Then said Peter to the sorcerer’. The following is the sole example with a preverbal non-initial adverbial (A3-V): 15.353 *Nu for feawum dagum me bædon & lærdon Romane þæt ...* ‘Now, a few days ago, the Romans entreated and advised me that ...’.

Two non-initial adverbials are found in nine clauses, of which five have V-A-A and four have A-V-A. Typical examples are: (V-A-A) 15.47 *þa wearþ Simon se dry eallunga aweht wiþ ðam apostolum* ‘Then was Simon the sorcerer wholly stirred up against the apostles’ and (A-V-A) 15.75 *þonne forþon ne mæg þin rice leng stondan* ‘Therefore, then your kingdom may no longer stand’.

There are three clauses which contain three (or more) non-initial adverbials, of which two have V-A-A-A and one has A-A-V-A; e.g. (V-A-A-A) 15.22 *Men þa leofestan, þonne þurhwunodan hie fæstlice æfter Cristes bebodum on his lufon & geleafan oþ heora ende* ‘Dearest men, they continued then, according to Christ’s commands, firm in his love and belief unto their end’ and (A-A-V-A) 15.102 *þonne witodlice þa hie heora hæfdan witgan on Godes gehatum & heora fæderas* ‘then, assuredly, according to God’s promises, they and their fathers had their prophets’.

### 3 Type C

Subjects usually precede finite verbs (S-V; 64 out of 75, or 85%), and the weight of the subject is distributed as follows: light (thirty-nine examples), medium (sixteen), and heavy (nine). We find (S1-V) 15.24 & *hie stodaþ beforan Nerone þæm hæþnan casere & Agrippan his geongran* ‘and they stood before the heathen emperor Nero and Agrippa his vassal’, (S2-V) 15.19 & *þa gingran arisaþ wiþ þam ylþrum* ‘and the youngsters shall rise against the elders’, and (S3-V) 15.33 & *him þæt heafod wæs adune gewended* ‘and his head turned downwards’. When the subject follows the finite verb (V-S), the distribution of the weight of the subject is as follows: light (four), medium (four), and heavy (three). Examples include: (V-S1) 15.98 & *þa heht he don swa* ‘And he then commanded it to be done so’, (V-S2) 15.387 & *þær wæron gehealdene heora lic an gear & seofan monaþ* ‘and there their bodies were kept for a year and seven months’, and (V-S3) 15.49 & *him gelyfdon ealle þa men (þa þe ...)* ‘and all those (who ...) believed him’.

There are sixty-seven Type C clauses which contain direct objects, of which thirty-nine (58%) have V-O and twenty-eight (42%) have O-V. It seems probable that two opposing tendencies - weight ordering and verb-late tendency - contributed to this distribution. I quote some examples of these two patterns: (V-O1) 15.61 (*þa men ...*) & *cyþdon þæt mid leasre gecyþnesse mid þon dry* ‘and (the men) spread that abroad by means of sorcerer’, (V-O2) 15.200 (*ic ...*) & *gecege mine englas* ‘and (I will) summon my angels’, and (V-O3) 15.48 (*Simon ...*) & *gelæred þæt ...* ‘and (Simon) instructed that ...’; (O1-V) 15.19 (*þa gingran ...*) & *hie mid deaþe geswencaþ* ‘and (the youngsters) shall torture them (the elders) to death’, (O2-V) 15.74 (*Paulus ...*) & *þæt ilce spreceþ* ‘and (Paul) speaks the same’, and (O3-V) 15.56 & *he þa deadan sylfe fram deadum mannum awehte* ‘and he raised the dead’. I have found three examples containing accusative and infinitive constructions. The accusative (Z) is placed between finite and non-finite verbs (v-Z-V) in all three, as in 15.108 & *mon geseah hine blinde onlyhtende* ‘and people saw him giving light to the blind’, 15.305 & *he geseah Simon fleogendne* ‘and he saw Simon flying’, and 15.301 & *nu git geseoþ hine geond heofenas feras* ‘and yet you now see him going through the heavens’.

The indirect object is found in nineteen clauses, of which eleven have I-V and eight have V-I. The tension between two opposing tendencies - mentioned in the preceding paragraph - may be illustrated by the following examples: (I1-V) 15.36 & *Sanctus Petrus him rehte hwylce searwa & yfel sacunga Simon se dry arefnde* ‘and St Peter related to him what machination and reproaches Simon the sorcerer had contrived’, (I2-V) 15.55 (*Petrus ...*) & *deoflum bebead þæt ...* ‘and (Peter) commnaded the devils that ...’, and (I3-V) 15.253 & *landagende men ic lærde þæt ...* ‘And I taught landowners that ...’; (V-I1) 15.124 *ac hie sædon me þæt ...* ‘but they told me what ...’, (V-I2) 15.218 *ac he nolde þæt þam cininge secgan* ‘but he would not tell it to the king’, and (V-I3) 15.57 (*he ...*) & *sægde eallum folce þæt ...* ‘and (he) told all the people that ...’. When there are two kinds of objects in the same clause, the I-O order is used sixteen times (see 15.36, 15.57, and 15.55 above), and the O-I order is used only three times (see 15.218 above).

Of the eight Type C clauses which contain the complement, five have V-C and three have C-V. Some examples of these patterns are: (V-C2) 15.94 & *his weorc syndon deofollicu* ‘and his works are diabolical’ and (V-C3) 15.20 & *hie beoþ on feoung ealle for minum naman* ‘and they shall all be at enmity for my sake’; (C1-V) 15.106 & *þæs þa æghwylc heahgerefa wæs gewita on Iudeum* ‘And each ruler in Judea was a witness of this’, (C2-V) 15.59 & *hie hine scyldigne sægdon* ‘and they pronounced him guilty’, and (C3-V) 15.118 & *he ða soðlice minum ceapum hine halne & gesundne ðy ðriddan dæge æteowde* ‘and on the third day he truly showed himself whole and sound to my soldiers’.

There are fifty-six clauses which contain single adverbials, of which thirty-one have A-V (55%) and twenty-five have V-A (45%); e.g. (A1-V) 15.99 & *hit þus cwæþ* ‘and it read thus’, (A2-V) 15.75 (*Paulus ...*) & *mid him bodað* ‘and (Paul) preaches with him’, and (A3-V) 15.116 & *to heora sylfra dome ageaf* ‘and (I) delivered (him) unto their own jurisdiction’; (V-A1) 15.372 (*hie ...*) & *genaman deogollice his lic* ‘And (they) secretly took his body’, (V-A2) 15.22 (*se ...*) & *geneseþ on ecnesse* ‘and (he) shall be preserved for evermore’, and (V-A3) 15.181 (*hundas ...*) & *ræsdon on þone apostol* ‘and (hounds) rushed on the apostle’.

Two adverbials are found in twenty-five Type C clauses - twelve have A-V-A, seven have V-A-A, and six have A-A-V. Typical examples are: (A-V-A) 15.374 & *þa cwædon hie to eallum folce* ‘And then said they to all the people’, (V-A-A) 15.190 (*Neron ...*) & *cerde hine þa to Paule* ‘and (Nero) turned himself to Paul’, and (A-A-V) 15.224 (*ic ...*) & *nu on þyssum þridan dæge aras* ‘and now on this third day (I) arose’.

When a Type C clause has three or more adverbials, the distribution is as follows: A-A-V-A (four examples), A-A-A-V (two), A-V-A-A (two), and V-A-A-A (two). Examples include: (A-A-V-A) 15.295 (*Simon ...*) & *apenedum earmum, mid lawere gebeagod, ongan fleogan on þa lyfte* ‘and, with outspread arms, crowned with laurel, (Simon) began to fly in the air’, (A-A-A-V) 15.183 & *hie þa sona onweg gewitan* ‘and they forthwith vanished away’, (A-V-A-A) 15.318 (*men ...*) & *fewer syllice stanas on þære ilcan stowe alegdon, to gemynde & to cypnesse þæs apostolican siges oþ þysne andweardan dæg* ‘and (men) laid down four stupendous stones in the same place, for a memorial and a witness of the apostles’ victory, unto this present day’, and (V-A-A-A) 15.52 (*hie ...*) & *wurdon færinga up on þære lyfte gesawene* ‘and, suddenly, (they) were seen up in the sky’.

#### 4 Type D

The vast majority of the subjects in non-conjoined Type D clauses (206 out of 210, or 98%) have the S-V order, as in (S1-V) 15.64 & *þa þa hwile þe he þær stod* ‘and when he stood there’, (S2-V) 15.128 *swa swa þæt gewrit sæg* ‘as the letter declares’, and (S3-V) 15.375 *forþon þe micle mundboran gegearwod habbað* ‘because the protectors have prepared many things for you’ (Morris, at p. 190, has ‘because you have supplied [to you] great protectors’). In the remaining four instances with the V-S order, the subject is light in one and heavy in three. These are: (V-S1) 15.354 *þa gebæd ic me to him* ‘when I prayed to him’, (V-S3) 15.236 *þæt mote beon raþe open & onwripen hwæt he sy* ‘that what he is may be soon manifested and revealed’, 15.239 *þær biþ a wop & hrop & toþa gristbitung* ‘where shall be ever weeping and lamentation, and gnashing of teeth’, and 15.394 *þær beoþ gegearwode Godes mildheortnessa* ‘where the mercies of God are prepared’. Although weight ordering at least in part explains the clause-final (‘penultimate’ in the case of 15.394) position of these heavy subjects, this does not apply to 15.354 which has a light subject *ic*. This clause is part of the following sentence: 15.353 *Nu for feawum dagum me bædon & lærdon Romane þæt ic gewat heonon onweg, þa com me Crist ongean þa gebæd ic me to him* ‘Now, a few days ago, the Romans entreated and advised me to depart hence away, then came Christ unto me in the way, when I prayed to him’ (Morris, pp. 190-191). I support Morris’s reading since, if *þa gebæd ic ...* is to be read as ‘then I prayed ...’, it would have been more natural to have a coordinating conjunction before this *þa* (as in *þa com ... & þa gebæd ic ...*). As for the conjoined dependent clauses, Homily XV has the following three examples: (S1-V) 15.126 (*þe læs þe ...*) & *þu ne wene þæt ...* ‘and (lest) you should not think it needful that ...’ (my reading is different from Mitchell’s; see his *Old English Syntax*, §2928), (S2-V) 15.244 (*ic lærde þæt ...*) & *ælc on oþrum arwyrþnesse wiste* ‘and (I taught that) each should show respect to another’,

and 15.333 (*þæt ...*) & *mid irenum þislum & ordum hie man slea in anre stowe* ‘and (it is necessary that) they should be slain (literally, “they slay them”) with iron poles and swords in a certain place’.

The O-V (direct object-finite verb) pattern is preferred in both non-conjoined (71%) and conjoined (77%) dependent clauses; e.g. (non-conjoined) (O1-V) 15.160 *dæt Simon þis nyte* ‘that Simon does not know this’, (O2-V) 15.76 *buton þu heora forwyrde þe geornor þence* ‘except you do the more diligently take thought for their destruction’, and (O3-V) 15.49 *þa þe Simones wundordæda wafodan* ‘those who had witnessed Simon’s wonderful deeds’; (conjoined) (O1-V) 15.315 (*þæt ge ...*) *ac hine anforlætan* ‘but (that you) leave him’, (O2-V) 15.250 (*þæt hie ...*) & *Gode þancodon* ‘and (that they) would be thankful to God’, and (O3-V) 15.151 (*þe ...*) & *heora heortena deagol ealle smeap & rimeþ* ‘and (who) searches and lays bare all the secrets of their hearts’. Some examples of the V-O pattern are: (non-conjoined) (V-O1) 15.354 *þa gebæd ic me to him* ‘when I prayed to him’, (V-O2) 15.232 *Gif þu wilt his wordum hyran* ‘If you will hear his words’, and (V-O3) 15.58 *þæt þæt ealle æfæste men onscunodan Simon þone dry* ‘that all pious men shunned Simon the sorcerer’; (conjoined) (V-O3) 15.225 (*swa ic ær ...*) & *geheht þæt ic don wolde* ‘and (as I) promised before you that ...’ and 15.261 (*þæt hie ...*) & *þeowdon Godes ciricum* ‘and (that they) should minister to God’s churches’. The accusative and infinitive construction is found only once, in 15.291 *forþon þe ic geseo minne Crist cigendne me & Paulus* ‘for I see my Christ summoning me and Paul’ - the accusative *minne Crist* is placed between the finite and non-finite verbs (v-Z-V) in this non-conjoined clause.

There are only ten Type D clauses which contain indirect objects, of which eight have the I-V pattern; e.g. (non-conjoined) (I1-V) 15.367 *þæt þu me sealdest* ‘that you did give me’ and (I2-V) 15.251 *þæt hie heora bearnum þone þeodscipe lærdon Drihtnes egsan* ‘that they should teach their sons the law of the Lord’s fear’; (conjoined) (I3-V) 15.396 (*þe ...*) & *hie Gode & heora scriftum fullice geandettiap* ‘and (who) confess them (their sins) fully to God and to their confessors’. The two remaining clauses (both are non-conjoined dependent clauses) have indirect objects of medium weight following finite verbs (V-I2), as in 15.120 *þæt hie feoh sealdon þæm weardum* ‘that they gave money to the guards’ and 15.229 *þe his sylfes sawle hafap deape geteohhad* ‘who has assigned his own soul to death’. There are only six clauses (five non-conjoined and one conjoined) which have two kinds of objects, and their distribution is as follows (all are exemplified above, except 15.103): (I-O) 15.224, 15.251, and 15.103 *þæt him heora God wolde sendan of heofenum his þone halgan Sunu* ‘that God would send them from heaven his holy Son’; (O-I) 15.120, 15.229, and 15.396.

There are only two conjoined clauses with complements, and both have the order V-C, as in 15.36 (*hu ... he ...*) & *wæs þyder ræpling gelæded* ‘and (how he) was brought there as a captive’ and 15.300 (*þæt þes man ...*) *ac is dry* ‘but (you shall know that this man) is a sorcerer’. In non-conjoined clauses, twenty-four instances (59%) have V-C, and seventeen (41%) have C-V. Examples include: (C2-V) 15.48 & *þæt Petrus bigswica wære* ‘and that Peter was a deceiver’ and (C3-V) 15.67 *þæt hit Godes Sunu wære* ‘that it (Simon) was the Son of God’; (V-C2) 15.209 *þæt ic wæs dead* ‘that I was dead’ and (V-C3) 15.173 *þæt þu sy Godes Sunu* ‘that you are the Son of God’.

Single adverbials are found in sixty-two non-conjoined clauses, of which thirty-three (53%) have V-A and twenty-nine have A-V (47%). Examples of these patterns include: (V-A1) 15.107 *þæt Ebrea God come hider* ‘that the Hebrews’ God came thither’, (V-A2) 15.206 *þæt Simon is mid deofle gefylled* ‘that Simon is possessed of the devil’, and (V-A3) 15.62 *þa sona swa þæt word becom to Nerone þæm casere* ‘Then as soon as these tidings reached the Emperor Nero’; (A1-V) 15.64 & *þa þa hwile þe he þær stod* ‘and when he stood there’, (A2-V) 15.34 & *þa hie to samne incoman* ‘And when they entered (Rome) together’, and (A3-V) 15.57 *þæt hie fram his bigswice cyrdon* ‘that they flee

from his crafts'. Most of the conjoined clauses (nine out of ten, or 90%) have the A-V pattern, as in (A1-V) 15.124 (*þæt hie ...*) & *eac Iudea feoh onfengon* 'and (that they) had received money from the Jews (literally, "money of the Jews")', (A2-V) 15.372 (*þæt hie ...*) & *for him folgedan* 'and (that they) had followed on his (Peter's) account', and (A3-V) 15.397 (*þe ...*) & *be heora dome betap* 'and (who) by their decision make amends'. The only example with the V-A pattern is 15.36 (mentioned in the preceding paragraph).

There is only one conjoined dependent clause with two adverbials in Homily XV, and it has the order A-A-V: 15.210 (*þæt ic ...*) & *þy þriddan dæge fram deadum mannum aras* 'and (that I) on the third day arose from the dead'. Two adverbials are found in twenty-eight non-conjoined clauses, of which fourteen have A-A-V, nine have A-V-A, and five have V-A-A. We find (A-A-V) 15.314 *se þe on ðone þriddan dæg fram deape aras* 'who arose from the dead on the third day', (A-V-A) 15.95 *hwæt be Criste gedon wæs on Iudea lande* 'what was done concerning Christ in the land of Judea', and (V-A-A) 15.325 *þæt he sceolde eft arisan þy þriddan dæge* 'that he would rise again on the third day'.

There are only two conjoined clauses with three or more adverbials. They are: (A-A-A-V) 15.397 (*þe ...*) & *sipþan næfre to unrihtum ne gewendað* 'and (who) never afterwards turn to iniquity' and (A-V-A-A) 15.333 (*þæt ...*) & *mid irenum þislum & ordum hie man slea in anre stowe* 'and (that) they should be slain with iron poles and swords in a certain place'. Of the nine non-conjoined clauses with three or more adverbials, five have A-A-A-V, two have A-V-A-A, and one has A-A-V-A, and the other has V-A-A-A. Examples of these patterns are: (A-A-A-V) 15.342 *fordon þe min Drihten Hælend Crist of heofenum adune to eorþan astag* 'for my Lord and Saviour Christ came down from heaven to earth', (A-V-A-A) 15.356 *þæt ic þær sy eft opre sipe on rode ahangen* 'that I should subsequently at another time there be hanged on the cross', (A-A-V-A) 15.210 *Forþon þe Simon ær mid his drycraeftum cwæp to Nerone* 'for Simon had previously by his sorcery said to Nero', and (V-A-A-A) 15.399 *se leofað mid Fæder & mid Suna & mid þæm Halgan Gaste in ealra worlda world a buton ende on ecnesse* 'who lives in the eternal glory, with the Father and Son and Holy Ghost, eternally, world without end' (the more precise description is V-A-A-A-A, since this clause has four adverbials).

## 5 Summary

The S-V pattern is the norm in Type A (91%), C (85%), and D (98%). Type B contrasts sharply with these clauses - the S-V pattern is found in only 18% of the instances.

The preverbal tendency of direct objects (O-V) is the strongest in Type D (71%). In the other types of clauses, however, the corresponding percentages are only 42% in Type C, 30% in Type A, and 11% in Type B. All seven instances with accusative (Z) and infinitive (V) constructions share the pattern v-Z-V ('v' stands for a finite verb here).

The percentage of preverbal indirect objects (I-V) is the highest in Type D (80%), followed by C (58%), A (56%), and B (38%). When two kinds of objects are present in the same clause, the I-O pattern is found more frequently in Type A, B, and C; the instances in Type D are divided into equal halves.

All types of clauses, in varying degrees, show a preference for postverbal complements (V-C), as in Type A (90%), B (100%), C (62%), and D (60%).

Single adverbials occur postverbally (V-A) in Type A (78%) and B (97%), but this pattern occurs less frequently in Type C (45%) and D (47%). Two or more adverbials are placed in a variety of

positions within a clause. Given below are the most frequent patterns in the four clause types: (two adverbials) Type A (V-A-A), B (V-A-A), C (A-V-A), and D (A-A-V); (three or more adverbials) Type A (the sole example has V-A-A-A), B (two of the three examples have V-A-A-A), C (A-A-V-A), and D (A-A-A-V).

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**Appendix** Syntactic Information of Each Element in *Blickling Homily XV*

*Subjects*

	A	B	C	D	Total
<b>S-V</b>	84	18	64	209	375
S1	39	13	39	155	246
S2	39	3	16	44	102
S3	6	2	9	10	27
<b>V-S</b>	8	80	11	4	103
S1	3	25	4	1	33
S2	3	42	4	0	49
S3	2	13	3	3	21
<b>Total</b>	92	98	75	213	478

*Direct objects*

	A	B	C	D	Total
<b>O-V</b>	13	4	28	89	134
O1	7	3	18	36	64
O2	4	1	8	34	47
O3	2	0	2	19	23
<b>V-O</b>	30	33	39	36	138
O1	3	5	7	1	16
O2	5	11	12	7	35
O3	22	17	20	28	87
<b>Total</b>	43	37	67	125	272

*Indirect objects*

	A	B	C	D	Total
<b>I-V</b>	5	3	11	8	27
I1	3	3	4	6	16
I2	1	0	6	1	8
I3	1	0	1	1	3
<b>V-I</b>	4	5	8	2	19
I1	2	2	1	0	5
I2	0	2	5	2	9
I3	2	1	2	0	5
<b>Total</b>	9	8	19	10	46

*Direct objects and indirect objects*

	A	B	C	D	Total
<b>I-O</b>	8	6	16	3	33
I1-O1	0	0	0	0	0
I1-O2	1	2	2	0	5
I1-O3	3	3	2	2	9
I2-O1	0	0	1	0	1
I2-O2	0	0	1	1	2
I2-O3	1	0	7	0	8
I3-O1	0	0	0	0	0
I3-O2	1	0	0	0	1
I3-O3	2	1	3	0	6
<b>O-I</b>	1	1	3	3	8
O1-I1	0	0	1	0	1
O1-I2	0	0	2	0	2
O1-I3	0	0	0	1	1
O2-I1	0	0	0	0	0
O2-I2	0	1	0	1	2
O2-I3	0	0	0	0	0
O3-I1	1	0	0	0	1
O3-I2	0	0	0	1	1
O3-I3	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	9	7	19	6	41

*Complements*

	A	B	C	D	Total
<b>C-V</b>	2	0	3	17	22
C1	0	0	1	0	1
C2	1	0	1	12	14
C3	1	0	1	5	7
<b>V-C</b>	18	5	5	26	54
C1	1	1	0	0	2
C2	5	2	2	11	20
C3	12	2	3	15	32
<b>Total</b>	20	5	8	43	76

*Single adverbials*

	A	B	C	D	Total
A-V	5	1	31	38	75
A1	2	0	15	15	32
A2	3	0	8	15	26
A3	0	1	8	8	17
V-A	18	37	25	34	114
A1	11	8	5	11	35
A2	6	19	11	7	43
A3	1	10	9	16	36
Total	23	38	56	72	189

	A	B	C	D
A-V	22%	3%	55%	53%
V-A	78%	97%	45%	47%

Note: The figures for Type B deal with non-initial single adverbials.

*Two adverbials*

	A	B	C	D	Total
A-A-V	2	0	6	15	23
A-V-A	1	4	12	9	26
V-A-A	3	5	7	5	20
Total	6	9	25	29	69

	A	B	C	D
A-A-V	33%	0%	24%	52%
A-V-A	17%	44%	48%	31%
V-A-A	50%	56%	28%	17%

*Three or more adverbials*

	A	B	C	D	Total
A-A-A-V	0	0	2	6	8
A-A-V-A	0	1	4	1	6
A-V-A-A	0	0	2	3	5
V-A-A-A	1	2	2	1	6
Total	1	3	10	11	25

	A	B	C	D
A-A-A-V	0%	0%	20%	55%
A-A-V-A	0%	33%	40%	9%
A-V-A-A	0%	0%	20%	27%
V-A-A-A	100%	67%	20%	9%

Note: A-A-A-V, A-A-V-A, and V-A-A-A contain clauses with four or more adverbials like A-A-A-A-V, A-A-A-V-A, and V-A-A-A-A.