

Element Order in *The Blickling Homilies*: Part V

Susumu Hiyama

Abstract

As the fifth part of a series of studies on the element order patterns that appear in *The Blickling Homilies*, this article investigates approximately eight hundred clauses in Homily XII and XIII of this collection.

Keywords: *clause category, element order, Old English, The Blickling Homilies (Homilies XII-XIII), weight ordering*

0 Introduction

This paper offers an analysis of the element order patterns that appear in *The Blickling Homilies* (Homilies XII and XIII); 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

Of the fifty-three clauses with the subject, forty-seven (89%) have the order S-V and six (11%) have V-S. It is noteworthy that three quarters of the preverbal subjects are of light weight (S1-V), as in 12.62 *We leornedon ... þæt ...* ‘We learned ... that ...’. Other examples of the S-V pattern are: (S2-V) 12.47 *Se sweg gefylde þæt hus* ‘The sound filled the house’ and (S3-V) 12.26 *Se Halga Gast dihtode ealle þa þing* ‘The Holy Spirit dictated all those things’. Those with the inverted order (V-S) are in strong contrast with the S-V clauses – most of the subjects (five out of six) are of heavy weight, as in 13.371 *cwæþ Sancte Marie* ‘said Saint Mary’. The remaining example has a light subject after the finite verb (V-S1): 12.1 *Men þa leofestan, weorþodan we & bremdon nu unfyrn, for ten nihtum, þone myclan & þone mæron symbeldæg Drihtnes upstiges foran to þyssum ondweardan dæge* ‘Dearest men, we have, now not long ago, commemorated and celebrated the great and renowned festival of the Lord’s Ascension, ten days before this present day’. This element order, V-S1, is not uncommon; see, for example, the following three opening clauses (one from the *Blickling Homilies*, and two from the *Vercelli Homilies*; the Vercelli texts are quoted from Scragg (1992)) – *BlHom* 11.1 *Men þa leofestan, magon we nu hwylcum hwego wordum secgan be þære arwyrþnesse þisse halgan tide & þysse halgan dæges* ‘Dearest men, we may now, in some few words, tell you of the honour of this holy season, and of this holy day’, *VercHom* 16.1 *Men þa leofestan, sceolon we nu hwylcumhwegu wordum secgan be ðære arweordnesse þysse halgan tide & þysse halgan dæges* ‘Dearly beloved, we must now speak some words about the reverence of this holy time and of this holy day’, and *VercHom* 18.1 *Men þa leofestan, magon we nu hwylcumhwego wordum asecgan be þære arwyrðnesse þysse halgan tide, & be þære arwyrðan gebyrde & be þæs halgan bisceopes, þysse eadigan weres* ‘Dearly beloved, we may now speak some words about the reverence of this holy time and about the honourable birth and about the holy life and death of the holy bishop, of this blessed man’. (See further Ogawa’s illuminating discussion on this construction – ‘initial VS’ in his words – in Ogawa

(2000: item 13, at pp. 235-262).)

There are twenty-nine instances that contain the direct object, and twenty-three (79%) have the order V-O and six (21%) have O-V. It is clear that the position of direct objects is influenced by weight because: (1) light direct objects (O1) are always preverbal (O1-V), and (2) postverbal direct objects are either of medium weight or of heavy weight (i.e. there are no instances of V-O1). Some examples include: (V-O2) 12.47 (see above) and (V-O3) 12.47 *se Halga Gast gefylde þa halgan apostolas* ‘the Holy Ghost filled the holy apostles’; (O1-V) 13.107 *Ic þe bletsige, min Drihten* ‘I bless you, my Lord’, (O2-V) 13.159 *eal ic hit gesette* ‘I will perform it all’, and (O3-V) 12.21 *Se Halga Gast hie æghwylc god lærde* ‘The Holy Spirit taught them every good thing’.

Indirect objects are found in eight clauses - all are of light weight and placed before finite verbs (I1-V) as in the above-mentioned 12.21. When there are two kinds of objects in the same clause, the indirect object always precedes the direct object (I-O; see 12.21).

The complement is placed after the finite verb (V-C) in all but two instances. These two preverbal complements are both of medium weight (C2-V), and there are no instances of light complements (C1) irrespective of their position. We find: (V-C2) 13.226 *hie wurdon wyldran þonne þa ludeas* ‘they became fiercer than the Jews’ and (V-C3) 12.98 *Hie wæron todon frome & topon strange* ‘They were, moreover, so firm and strong’; (C2-V) 13.395 *Eadige beoþ þearfena gastas* ‘Blessed are the spirits of the poor’ and 13.42 *Hu good is & hu wynsum þæt ...* ‘How good and how pleasant a thing is (it) that ...’ (I interpret *Hu good* as a complement of medium weight and *& hu wynsum* as a split complement). In the last two examples (13.42 and 13.395), it seems likely that these complements are placed before the finite verb for emphasis.

When there is one adverbial element in a clause, it is almost always placed after the finite verb (V-A), as in (V-A1) 13.59 *þu eart soþlice ure ræst* ‘You are, indeed, our rest’, (V-A2) 12.56 *Se sweg wæs þæs Halgan Gastes be winde meten* ‘The sound of the Holy Ghost was compared to the wind’, and (V-A3) 13.97 *þu eart gebletsod betuh ealle wifcyn & betuh ealle halie gastas* ‘You are blessed among all womankind, and among all holy spirits’. The only exception is 13.250 *Ic eow nu bidde ealle þæt ...* ‘I now beseech you all that ...’ where the adverb *nu* comes before the finite verb *bidde* (A1-V).

Two adverbials occur in seven clauses, of which six have the pattern V-A-A and one has the pattern A-V-A; e.g. (V-A-A) 12.37 *Lucas se godspellere cwæþ on þæm bocum ... be þyses dæges weorþunga* ‘Luke the Evangelist spoke in the book ... concerning this day’s celebration’ and (A-V-A) 13.209 *Israhel wæs ut gangende of Ægyptum* ‘Israel went out of Egypt’.

Three or more adverbials are found in four clauses – we find V-A-A-A twice (including one instance with V-A-A-A-A), and A-V-A-A/A-A-V-A once. They include: (V-A-A-A) 13.218 *Maria is nu soþlice of lichoman gewiten* ‘Mary is now, indeed, gone from the body’, (A-V-A-A) 13.91 *Heo bið swiþor gestrangod be us tweonum þurh Drihtnes gehat* ‘She shall be much more strengthened among us by God’s promise’, and (A-A-V-A) 12.84 *He hie þa þæm gastlicum wordum frefrede for þære gelomlican sorge* ‘He then consoled them with spiritual words on account of the intense sorrow’.

2 Type B

In Type B clauses, where an adverbial element (including the negative adverb *ne*) always starts the clause, the subject comes after the finite verb (V-S) in seventy instances (80%). Some typical examples are: (V-S1) 13.242 *þa cleopode he mycelre stefne* ‘Then he cried with a loud voice’, (V-S2) 13.26 *þa wæs Maria cweþende* ‘Then Mary said’ and (V-S3) 12.24 *To eow cymeþ Halig frofre Gast*

‘To you shall come the Holy Paraclete’. I note here that as many as twenty-four postverbal subjects are of light weight (V-S1), and this clearly indicates that the influence of weight is weakened by the verb-second constraint (#A-V...). As for the eighteen instances with the S-V order, two-thirds of the subjects are of light weight; e.g. (S1-V) 13.319 *ær ic wæs sended fram minum Fæder* ‘I was first sent by my Father’, (S2-V) 12.93 *Æfter þeossam wordum se Hælend cwæþ to his leornerum* ‘After these words the Saviour said to his disciples’, and (S3-V) 12.57 *forþon þa halgan apostolas wæron gefylde þurh godspelles lare* ‘therefore the holy apostles were filled with “gospel-lore”’.

Most of the direct objects (25 out of 27, or 93%) are placed after finite verbs, as in (V-O1) 13.192 *þa nam Petrus & þa oþre apostolas hie* ‘Then Peter and the other apostles took her’, (V-O2) 13.27 *þonne onfoh þu minre sawle* ‘then you will receive my soul’, and (V-O3) 12.31 *Swylce þes dæg hæfþ ælcere wucan frympe & ende* ‘Also, this day has the beginning and end of every week’. There are only two examples with the O-V order, which are: (O1-V) 12.76 *swa ic eow lufige* ‘so love I you’ (this is immediately preceded by 12.75 *Swa me lufode min fæder* ‘As my Father has loved me’) and (O3-V) 12.104 *toðon hie ðam Halgan Gaste onfengon on heora sefan* ‘so they received the Holy Spirit in their minds’.

The following is the only Type B clause which contains an indirect object: (I1-V) 13.86 *Forþon ic eow manige ealle þæt* ‘Therefore I remind you all of it’. This clause also has a heavy direct object (*ealle þæt*) following a light indirect object *eow* (I1-O3).

Complements always follow finite verbs (V-C), as in (V-C2) 12.86 *Ne þurfe ge beon unrote* ‘You need not be sad’ and (V-C3) 13.215 *þa wæron hie swiþe erre on heora mode* ‘then were they exceedingly enraged in their minds’ (I read *swiþe erre* as a heavy complement rather than a combination of *swiþe* (an adverbial) + *erre* (a complement of medium weight)).

Most of the initial adverbials - which are compulsory in type B clauses - are of light weight (i.e. they are either one-word adverbials or the negative adverb *ne*) when there are no other adverbial elements in the same clause, as in (#*ne*_) 13.349 *Min Drihten, ne mæg ic ealle þa gife forþbringan* ‘My Lord, I am unable to produce all the gifts’ and (#A1_) 13.233 *Nu is gefylled þæt myccle hatheort & þæt myccle yrre þyses ealdermannes* ‘Now is completed the great wrath and anger of this ruler’. There remain two instances with ‘heavier’ adverbials – one has A2 and the other has A3, as in (#A2_) 12.24 *To eow cymeþ Halig frofre Gast* ‘To you shall come the Holy Paraclete’ and (#A3_) 12.54 *Be þæm bryne witgode Dauid* ‘Of that flame, prophesied David’.

When there is only one non-initial adverbial element in a clause, it occurs after the finite verb (V-A) in all but one example. Some examples of this pattern include: (V-A1) 13.270 *þonne wesap þine handa sona geedneowode* ‘then shall your hands become restored’, (V-A2) 12.41 *þa wæs geworden to him sweg* ‘Then (there) came to them a sound’, and (V-A3) 12.60 *Geond ealle eorþan gæþ heora sweg, æt þa ytmestan gemæro heora lar & heora word* ‘Their sound shall go throughout all the world, and their precepts and their words unto the uttermost confines’. The solitary example with the A-V pattern is 13.368 *Forþon heo þus cwæþ* ‘Therefore, she spoke thus’ (Morris, at p. 158, translates this as ‘because she thus spake’).

Of the sixteen clauses with two non-initial adverbials, eleven have the V-A-A pattern, four have A-V-A, and one has A-A-V. They are: (V-A-A) 12.64 *þonne wæs se Halga Gast ahafen ofer þa godes leorneras on anlicnesse fyrenra legea* ‘then the Holy Ghost came upon the disciples of God in the form of flames of fire’, (A-V-A) 13.290 *Nu soþlice we syndon gefyllede mid ealre eapmodnesse* ‘Now indeed we are filled with all humility’, and (A-A-V) 12.88 *Hrædlice him þa wæs þæt heofenlice gehat, & þære gastlican strenge toþon mycel hyht* ‘Soon they received the heavenly promise and the

exceeding great hope of spiritual strength’.

3 Type C

There are 189 Type C clauses with the subject in the present corpus, of which 136 (72%) have the S-V pattern and 53 (28%) have the V-S pattern. Most of the preverbal subjects are of light weight (S1-V), and this contrasts sharply with the postverbal ones which are mostly of medium or heavy weight (V-S2 or V-S3). Some examples include: (S1-V) 13.255 *Ac we witan þæt ...* ‘But we know that ...’, (S2-V) 13.228 & *heora heafdu slogan on þa wagas* ‘And their heads struck against the walls’, and (S3-V) 13.102 & *swa anra gehwylc þara apostola biþ geseted to his synderlicre stowe* ‘And so each of the apostles is appointed to his separate place’; (V-S1) 13.303 & *þa setton hie æt þære byrgenne dura* ‘and then they set themselves at the door of the tomb’, (V-S2) 13.206 & *þa arison þa apostolas* ‘And then the apostles arose’, and (V-S3) 13.142 & *æt hire heafdan sæt se eadiga Petrus* ‘and at her head sat the blessed Peter’.

Direct objects usually follow finite verbs (V-O; 83 of 107, or 78%), as in (V-O1) 13.104 & *þa apostolas tugon hie up* ‘And the apostles drew her up’, (V-O2) 13.22 (*heo ...*) & *blotsode god* ‘and (she) blessed God’, and (V-O3) 13.110 & *ic blotsige þinne þone halgan noman* ‘And I bless your holy name’. It is worth mentioning that as many as seventy percent of the preverbal direct objects are of light weight (O1-V). Some examples of the O-V pattern are: (O1-V) 13.76 *ac heo hie ontynde* ‘but it opened of itself’, (O2-V) 13.56 & *on þinne cyþþe we ræste habbaþ* ‘and in your friendship we shall have rest’, and (O3-V) 12.104 (*hie ...*) & *þone eordlican egsan forsawon* ‘and (they) disregarded the earthly fear’.

The I-V pattern outnumbers the V-I pattern by fifteen to six. Most of the preverbal indirect objects are of light weight, while all of the postverbal ones are of medium or heavy weight. I quote a few examples: (I1-V) 13.235 & *he us sealde orsorgh wuldor* ‘and he has given us secure glory’ and (I3-V) 13.58 & *þu eallum oferhydigum eapmodnesse forgifest* ‘And to all haughty ones you give humility’; (V-I2) 13.34 & *ic bidde eow ealle þæt ...* ‘and I pray you all that ...’ and (V-I3) 13.354 (*Drihten ...*) & *hie þa sealde Michahele þæm heahengle* ‘and (he) then gave her to the archangel Michael’. When there are two kinds of objects in the same clause, the order is almost always I-O (16 out of 18, or 89%). See above for examples – 13.235 has I-O, and 13.354 has O-I.

Most of the complements are placed after the finite verb (22 out of 27, or 81%), as in (V-C2) 13.59 & *þu Drihten eart ure Scyldend* ‘and you, Lord, are our protector’ and (V-C3) 13.13 & *hit wæs þa swa leoht swa se mergenlica steorra* ‘and it was then as bright as the morning-star’. The following are some examples of the C-V order: (C1-V) 13.145 & *þær wæs swiþe swete stenc* ‘and a very sweet smell was there’, (C2-V) 13.396 & *eadige beoð þa þe ...* ‘And blessed are those who ...’, and (C3-V) 12.20 (*his þa leofan & þa gestreonfullan bearn ...*) & *on myclum ymbhygdum wæron æfter him* ‘and (his beloved and treasured children) were in great anxiety about him’.

Single adverbials are found in ninety-nine clauses, of which sixty have the order V-A (61%) and thirty-nine have the order A-V (39%). Most of the postverbal single adverbials are of medium or heavy weight, whereas the preverbal ones are mostly of light weight. Typical examples include: (V-A1) 13.244 (*he ...*) & *wæs þus cwepende* ‘and (he) was saying thus’, (V-A2) 13.227 (*hie ...*) & *feollan to eorþan* ‘and (they) fell to the ground’, and (V-A3) 13.104 (*þa apostolas ...*) & *hie gesetton on þæm fægran neorxnawange* ‘and (the apostles) placed her in the beautiful paradise’; (A1-V) 12.86 & *he þus cwæp* ‘and he thus said’, (A2-V) 13.60 & *on þe we cegeap* ‘and we cry to you’, and (A3-V) 13.264 *Ond of eallum þæm he wæs cwepende þæt ...* ‘And he declared, from them all, that ...’.

There are fifty Type C clauses which contain two adverbials, and the A-V-A pattern is used most frequently (thirty-one times), followed by V-A-A (ten) and A-A-V (nine). They are (A-V-A) 12.55 (*Dauid ...*) & *þus cwæþ to him* ‘and (David) said to them thus’, (V-A-A) 13.243 (*he ...*) & *wæs wepende mid tearum on þara apostola gesyhþe* ‘and (he) was weeping with tears in the sight of the apostles’, and (A-A-V) 12.109 *ac eac þonne eallum manna cynne forgifnes wæs seald ealra synna* ‘but also, then, to all mankind was given forgiveness of all sins’.

Three or more adverbials occur in twenty-six clauses: thirteen have A-A-V-A (including ten clauses with A-A-A-V-A), ten have A-V-A-A (including one with A-V-A-A-A), two have A-A-A-V, and one has V-A-A-A. Examples include: (A-A-V-A) 13.236 *Ond þa sona se arleasa gerefa cleopode mid mycelre stefne* ‘And forthwith the impious ruler cried out with a loud voice’, (A-V-A-A) 13.272 & *þa cwæþ Petrus eft to him* ‘And again Peter spoke to them’, (A-A-A-V) 13.291 & *þa soplice him swa wependum, þa com þara sacerda ealdorman* ‘And then, indeed, to them, thus weeping, came the ruler of the priests’, and (V-A-A-A) 13.176 & *heo wæs a þeh gehealden fram hire synnum* ‘and she was nevertheless ever preserved from her sins’.

4 Type D

The S-V order is predominant in both non-conjoined (182 out of 190, or 96%) and conjoined (10 out of 12, or 83%) subordinate clauses, as in (non-conjoined) (S1-V) 12.8 *ærþon þe he on heofenas astige* ‘before he ascended into heaven’, (S2-V) 12.46 *þæt þæt hus wære Haliges Gastes gefylled* ‘that the house of the Holy Spirit would be filled’, and (S3-V) 12.7 *þæt Drihten sylfa to his gingrum cwæde* ‘that the Lord himself said to his disciples’; (cojoined) (S1-V) 13.33 (*forþon ...*) & *ic gange to minum Gode* ‘and (because) I go to my God’, (S2-V) 13.213 (*Pa ...*) & *þa Iudeas gesawon þa mycclan mengeo engla* ‘and (when) the Jews saw the great company of angels’, and (S3-V) 13.7 (*for þan ...*) & *ealle Drihtnes apostolas beoþ sende þe to bebyrgenne* ‘and (because) all the Lord’s apostles shall be sent to bury you’. The V-S order occurs eight times in non-conjoined clauses and twice in conjoined ones; e.g. (non-conjoined) (V-S2) 12.75 *Swa me lufode min fæder* ‘As my father has loved me’, and (V-S3) 13.149 *þa slepan þa ealle (þe ...)* ‘And when all of them (who ...) were asleep’; (conjoined) (V-S1) 13.390 (*þæt ...*) & *þa gesæt he on þæm munte* ‘and (that) he then sat upon a hill’ and (V-S3) 13.344 (*forþon þe ...*) & *næron nænige leahtras gefylde on þinre heortan* ‘and (because) no vices were committed in your heart’.

In both kinds of Type D clauses (i.e. non-conjoined and conjoined), direct objects are distributed almost evenly between preverbal and postverbal positions. Other features include (note that they only apply to non-conjoined clauses, since the sample of conjoined ones is small): (1) most of the preverbal direct objects are of light weight (O1-V) and (2) there are no examples of postverbal light direct objects – in this position, they are either of medium or heavy weight (V-O2/O3). I list some examples: (non-conjoined) (O1-V) 13.251 *þæt ge me ne forseon* ‘that you would not disregard me’, (O2-V) 12.17 (*þæt þa bearn ...*) & *langunga nabban æfter þæm freondum* ‘and (that the children) do not grieve for those friends’, (O3-V) 12.90 *þæt hie ealle þa eorþlican sorga forleton* ‘so that they abandoned all earthly sorrows’, (V-O2) 12.12 *swa he Drihten gehet his leornerum* ‘as the Lord promised his disciples’, and (V-O3) 13.259 *forþon heo bær Hælendne Crist* ‘because she bore Jesus Christ’; (conjoined) (O1-V) 12.82 (*forþon þe hie ...*) & *him æfter eorþlicre wisan eapmodlice hyrdon* ‘and (because) in earthly fashion (they) had humbly obeyed him’, (O2-V) 12.70 (*þæt hie ...*) & *þa hefian aberan mihton þære mycclan langunga heora þæs leofan Hlafordes* ‘(so that they) might bear the heavy burden of their beloved Lord’, (O3-V) 12.90 (*þæt hie ...*) & *þa ingehyd heora heortan ful*

fæstlice on þone heofonlican hyht gestapelodon ‘and (that they) fixed their hearts’ intent most firmly upon the heavenly hope’, (V-O2) 13.199 (*þæt ...*) & *we beran þis palmtwig* ‘and (that) we bear this palmtwig’, and (V-O3) 13.120 (*þæt ...*) & *we bærnan gastlico leohtfato* ‘and (that) we burn spiritual lamps’.

In the portions of the *Blickling Homilies* under investigation, there are only two clauses which contain the accusative (represented by the symbol ‘Z’) and infinitive construction. Both are non-conjoined Type D clauses and share the order Z1-V: 13.27 *Mid þy þe þu me hate of minum lichoman gewitan* ‘When that you shall bid me leave my body’ and 13.44 *þæt he us todæge wolde on ðisse tide gesomnian* ‘that for which he wished us to assemble today at this time’ (the accusative of light weight, Z1, is *me* and *us* respectively).

Indirect objects are found only in non-conjoined clauses, most of which are placed before finite verbs (I-V; 16 out of 18, or 89%); e.g. (I1-V) 13.99 *þæt ge me secgan hwylce ...* ‘that you tell me how ...’ and (I2-V) 12.14 *þæt he his leornerum frofre sende* ‘that he should send consolation to his disciples’. The order V-I occurs in the following two clauses: (V-I1) 13.101 *hwa sægde eow þæt ...* ‘who told you that ...’ and (V-I2) 13.57 *fordon þe þu sylest urum leomum ræste* ‘because you will give rest to our members’. When two kinds of objects are present in the same clause, the order I-O is used in all seven examples (see the above-mentioned 13.99 (I1-O3), 12.14 (I2-O2), 13.101 (I1-O3)), and 13.57 (I2-O2)).

In conjoined Type D clauses, there are only two instances which contain complements (both share the order V-C3): 12.36 (*þæt ...*) & *he biþ fruma þæs ecan æfterfylgendan* ‘and (that ...) it shall be the commencement of the everlasting light that shall succeed it’ and 13.344 (*forþon þe ...*) & *þu eart þæt heofenlice templ* ‘and (because) you are the heavenly temple’. In the non-conjoined counterparts, there are more instances of postverbal complements (V-C; 32 out of 50, or 64%), as in (V-C2) 12.39 *þe is nemned Pentecosten* ‘which is called Pentecost’ and (V-C3) 13.265 *þæt Maria wære þæs lifgendan Godes templ* ‘that Mary was the temple of the living God’. Those with the C-V order (eighteen examples) are characterized by having as many as nine clauses with light complements (C1-V; note that there are no examples of V-C1, light complements following finite verbs). Some examples of the C-V order are: (C1-V) 13.30 *þa þe þær neah wæron* ‘who were then near at hand’, (C2-V) 13.395 (*þurh*) *hwæt seo saul eadegust gewurde* ‘(through) what things the soul might become most blessed’, and (C3-V) 12.15 *se þe ealra soþfæstra Frefrend wæs* ‘he who was the Comforter of all just men’.

Single adverbials are more likely to follow finite verbs (V-A) in both non-conjoined (50 out of 85, or 59%) and conjoined (8 out of 10, or 80%) clauses, as in (non-conjoined) (V-A1) 13.190 *forþon þe þu eart soþlice Godes templ* ‘because you are verily the temple of God’, (V-A2) 12.4 *se wæs of heofenum onsended* ‘which was sent from heaven’, and (V-A3) 13.272 *þæt he gelyfde on his heortan* ‘that he believed in his heart’, and (conjoined) (V-A2) 13.254 (*þæt he ...*) & *arise fram deape* ‘and (that he) arose from the dead’ and (V-A3) 13.344 (*forþon þe ...*) *ond þu ne prowast nænige browunge on þinum lichoman* ‘and (because) you shall suffer no pain in your body’. While almost all (all but one, in fact) of the postverbal single adverbials are of medium or heavy weight, most of the preverbal ones are of light weight (A1-V) in non-conjoined (23 out of 35, or 66%) and conjoined (2 out of 2) clauses. They are: (non-conjoined) (A1-V) 12.81 *forþon þe hie hine lichomlice gesawon* ‘because they had seen him bodily’, (A2-V) 12.8 *ærþon þe he on heofenas astige* ‘before he ascended into heaven’, and (A3-V) 13.57 *fordon ðe hie on þinum noman wunnon* ‘because they have laboured in your name’, and (conjoined) (A1-V) 12.12 (*swa he ...*) & *þus cwæþ* ‘and (as he) thus said’.

In non-conjoined clauses, the most frequent pattern with two adverbials is A-V-A, followed by V-A-A and A-A-V; e.g. (A-V-A) 13.32 *forþon þys morgenlican dæge ic beo gangende of minum lichoman* ‘because tomorrow I am going from my body’, (V-A-A) 12.42 *se wæs of heofenum sendeð on windes onlicnesse* ‘which was sent from heaven in the likeness of a wind’, and (A-A-V) 12.11 *þeah þe he þrage mid us wunode* ‘though he dwelt with us for a season’. There are only five conjoined clauses with two adverbials, of which the A-V-A pattern is used three times and the A-A-V pattern twice, as in (A-V-A) 13.75 (*þæt se eadiga Michael ...*) & *þa slog on þæs huses duru* ‘and (that the blessed Michael) then knocked at the door of the house’ and (A-A-V) 12.82 (*forþon þe hie ...*) & *him æfter eorþlicre wisan eapmodlice hyrdon* ‘and (because) in earthly fashion (they) had humbly obeyed him’.

Three adverbials occur in eleven non-conjoined clauses and one conjoined clause (there are no instances with four or more adverbials in the present corpus). Since these examples do not exhibit any remarkable characteristics, I simply cite some examples: (non-conjoined) (A-A-A-V) 12.84 *þæt he leng mid him lichomlice wunian nolde* ‘that he would no longer abide bodily with them’, (A-A-V-A) 13.281 *Se þonne witodlice ne gelyfeþ on God* ‘Then, assuredly, he who does not believe in God’, (A-V-A-A) 12.33 *þæt we swiþe geornfullice & eapmodlice us geþydon on þysne andweardan dæg to urum reliquium & to urum halgum gebedum* ‘that we, at this present season, urge ourselves very diligently and meekly to our relics and to our holy prayers’, and (V-A-A-A) 13.100 *hwylce gemete ge coman ealle samod todæg to me* ‘in what manner you all came together today for me’; (conjoined) (A-A-V-A) 13.385 (*þa þe ...*) & *on oferfylle swiþor gehyhton þonne on God* ‘(who) trusted in overfulness more than in God’.

5 Summary

Subjects usually precede finite verbs (S-V) in Type A (89%), C (72%), and D (95%), and the reverse is true in Type B, where the corresponding figure is 20%.

Direct objects tend to follow finite verbs (V-O) in Type A (79%), B (93%), and C (78%); in Type D, however, this percentage is much lower (53%). The accusative (Z) and infinitive construction occurs only twice in the present corpus, and both are non-conjoined Type D clauses and share the order Z1-V.

Most of the indirect objects come before finite verbs in all types of clauses. When there are two kinds of objects (direct and indirect) in the same clause, the order is always I-O.

Complements are often postverbal in all clause types; the figures are 85% in Type A, 100% in B, 81% in C, and 65% in D.

When there is only one adverbial element in a clause, the prevailing order is V-A in the four clause types – Type A (94%), B (100%; note that #A₁ is compulsory in this clause type), C (61%), and D (61%). Two or more adverbials are placed in a variety of positions within a clause. The most frequent patterns in the four clause types are: (two adverbials) Type A (V-A-A), B (V-A-A), C (A-V-A), and D (A-V-A); (three or more adverbials) Type A (V-A-A-A), B (V-A-A-A), C (A-A-V-A), and D (A-V-A-A).

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Appendix Syntactic Information of Each Element in *Blickling Homily* XII and XIII

Subjects

	A	B	C	D	Total
S-V	47	18	136	192	393
S1	36	12	112	139	299
S2	6	5	17	37	65
S3	5	1	7	16	29
V-S	6	70	53	10	139
S1	1	24	5	1	31
S2	0	26	26	3	55
S3	5	20	22	6	53
Total	53	88	189	202	532

Direct objects

	A	B	C	D	Total
O-V	6	2	24	43	75
O1	4	1	17	32	54
O2	1	0	4	8	13
O3	1	1	3	3	8
V-O	23	25	83	49	180
O1	0	7	6	0	13
O2	8	6	33	13	60
O3	15	12	44	36	107
Total	29	27	107	92	255

Indirect objects

	A	B	C	D	Total
I-V	8	1	15	16	40
I1	8	1	12	15	36
I2	0	0	0	1	1
I3	0	0	3	0	3
V-I	0	0	4	2	6
I1	0	0	0	1	1
I2	0	0	3	1	4
I3	0	0	1	0	1
Total	8	1	19	18	46

Direct objects and indirect objects

	A	B	C	D	Total
I-O	8	1	16	7	32
I1-O1	0	0	0	1	1
I1-O2	1	0	4	1	6
I1-O3	7	1	6	3	17
I2-O1	0	0	0	0	0
I2-O2	0	0	0	2	2
I2-O3	0	0	3	0	3
I3-O1	0	0	0	0	0
I3-O2	0	0	1	0	1
I3-O3	0	0	2	0	2
O-I	0	0	2	0	2
O1-I1	0	0	0	0	0
O1-I2	0	0	0	0	0
O1-I3	0	0	2	0	2
O2-I1	0	0	0	0	0
O2-I2	0	0	0	0	0
O2-I3	0	0	0	0	0
O3-I1	0	0	0	0	0
O3-I2	0	0	0	0	0
O3-I3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	1	18	7	34

Complements

	A	B	C	D	Total
C-V	2	0	5	18	25
C1	0	0	1	9	10
C2	2	0	3	3	8
C3	0	0	1	6	7
V-C	11	5	22	34	72
C1	0	0	0	0	0
C2	6	2	9	6	23
C3	5	3	13	28	49
Total	13	5	27	52	97

Single adverbials

	A	B	C	D	Total
A-V	1	1	39	37	78
A1	1	1	32	25	59
A2	0	0	3	5	8
A3	0	0	4	7	11
V-A	16	46	60	58	180
A1	2	12	7	1	22
A2	3	13	13	18	47
A3	11	21	40	39	111
Total	17	47	99	95	258

	A	B	C	D
A-V	6%	2%	39%	39%
V-A	94%	98%	61%	61%

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

Two adverbials

	A	B	C	D	Total
A-A-V	0	1	9	7	17
A-V-A	1	4	31	22	58
V-A-A	6	11	10	12	39
Total	7	16	50	41	114

	A	B	C	D
A-A-V	0%	6%	18%	17%
A-V-A	14%	25%	62%	54%
V-A-A	86%	69%	20%	29%

Three or more adverbials

	A	B	C	D	Total
A-A-A-V	0	0	2	2	4
A-A-V-A	1	1	13	3	18
A-V-A-A	1	0	10	4	15
V-A-A-A	2	2	1	3	8
Total	4	3	26	12	45

	A	B	C	D
A-A-A-V	0%	0%	8%	17%
A-A-V-A	25%	33%	50%	25%
A-V-A-A	25%	0%	38%	33%
V-A-A-A	50%	67%	4%	25%

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.