

Element Order in *The Blickling Homilies*: Part VIII

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Abstract

This article investigates approximately six hundred clauses in Homily XVII and XVIII of *The Blickling Homilies* with special emphasis on the position of sentential elements and their weight.

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

0 Introduction

This paper offers an analysis of the element order patterns that appear in *The Blickling Homilies* (Homilies XVII and XVIII); 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 (DOE) Corpus. The homily numbers are those used in the DOE Corpus (Homily XVII corresponds to Morris's Homily XVIII, and Homily XVIII to Morris's Homily XIX). For details of classification, see Hiyama (2010).

1 Type A

There are seventy-three clauses which contain the subject (S) and the finite verb (V), of which fifty-five (75%) have the S-V order and eighteen (25%) have the V-S order. Examples of these orders are: (S1-V) 17.183 *He com to sumum tune* 'He came to a town', (S2-V) 18.72 *Drihten him to cwæð* 'The Lord said to him', and (S3-V) 18.63 *Se halga Andreas þa aras on morgen* 'Then the holy Andrew arose in the morning'; (V-S1) 17.98 *Wæs he swiðe gebungen on his ðeawum* 'he was very religious in his conduct', (V-S2) 17.51 *Wæs se winter eac þy geare toþæs grim* 'The winter was very severe that year', and (V-S3) 17.253 *Cumað arisende wulfas* 'Rapacious wolves will come'. It is interesting to note that, in both orders (S-V and V-S), the influence of weight ordering is at work only partially, e.g. (1) in the former (S-V), there are almost as many heavy subjects as light subjects; (2) most of the postverbal subjects are light (13 out of 18, or 72%); and (3) most of the V-S clauses belong to Homily XVII (17 out of 18, or 94%).

The V-O (finite verb-direct object) order is found twenty-two times (58%) and the O-V order sixteen times (42%), as in (V-O1) 17.62 *tosnað þa hine ontwa* 'and then (he) cut it in two' (all three examples with this order lack the subject), (V-O2) 18.26 *mycel leoht & freabeorht onlyhte þæt carcern* 'a great and very bright light illuminated the prison', and (V-O3) 18.43 *Se eadiga Matheus þa gefylde XX daga* 'the blessed Matthew had fulfilled twenty days'; (O1-V) 18.46 *Hie me swungon* 'They scourged me' and (O3-V) 17.150 *Ðas wundor & manig oþer ælmihtig God þurh þysne eadigan wer worhte* 'These wonders and many others Almighty God performed through this blessed man'.

There are only four Type A clauses which contain the indirect object. All indirect objects are light and precede finite verbs (I1-V), as in 18.129 *Drihten him æteowde his onsyne on fægeres cildes heowe* 'the Lord appeared unto him his face like that of a fair child'. This also serves as the only example with two kinds of objects, and it has the order I-O.

The V-C order is predominant in the corpus under investigation (13 out of 15, or 87%), as in (V-C2) 17.8

wæron his ylðran hwedre fæder & modor buta hæðne ‘but yet his parents, father and mother, were both heathens’ and (V-C3) 18.67 *Drihten Hælende Crist wæs on þæm scipe swa se steorreþra* ‘The Lord Jesus was in the boat as the steersman’. The remaining two examples share the pattern C3-V: 17.221 *Topæs mihtig he þonne wæs ælce untrumnesse to hælenne* ‘He was so mighty in healing every sickness’ and 18.42 *þry dagas nu to lafe syndon* ‘Three days yet remain’ (I read *to lafe* ‘remaining, left’ as a complement).

Single adverbials (A) occur in thirty-three Type A clauses: seventeen (52%) have A-V and sixteen have V-A (48%). Typical examples include: (A1-V) 18.59 *Drihten Hælend ðagit wæs sprecede* ‘the Lord Jesus continued to speak’, (A2-V) 18.76 *Drihten Hælende Crist him to cwæð* ‘The Lord Jesus said to him’, and (A3-V) 17.39 *eal he þæt for Godes lufan sealde* ‘all that he acquired in his occupation’; (V-A1) 17.61 *Geteah þeah his seax* ‘(He) nevertheless drew his knife’, (V-A2) 18.14 *Sendon on carcern* ‘(they) sent him to prison’, and (V-A3) 18.73 *Ealle men fleop of þære ceastre* ‘All men flee from that city’.

Two adverbials are found in eighteen clauses, of which eleven have V-A-A, four have A-A-V, and three have A-V-A. We find (V-A-A) 18.103 *we astigon mid him on scip* ‘we ascended with him on board ship’, (A-A-V) 17.265 *He þa forðon Drihtnes willan sohte* ‘He also even sought the Lord’s will’, and (A-V-A) 18.101 *Se halga Andreas þa cwæð to his discipulum* ‘The holy Andrew said to his disciples’.

There are six clauses which contain three or more adverbials: four have V-A-A-A (as in 17.6 *Wæs he hwedre in Italia afeded in Ticinan þære byrig* ‘He was, nevertheless, brought up in the city of Ticino in Italy’), one has A-V-A-A (18.86 *Se halga Andreas þa astag on þæt scip mid his discipulum* ‘The holy Andrew ascended into the boat with his disciples’), and the other has A-A-A-V (17.95 *& he þa þysne eadigan wer Sanctus Martinus fulfremedlice on Godes æ & on Godes þeowdom getyde & gelærde* ‘And he perfectly instructed and taught this blessed man, St Martin, in God’s law and God’s service’).

2 Type B

Subjects usually follow finite verbs (V-S; 61 out of 78, or 78%), as in (V-S1) 17.17 *ða fleah he to Godes ciricean* ‘then he fled to the church of God’, (V-S2) 17.90 *þa gefullode hine mon on ðære ciricean endebyrdnesse* ‘then he was baptized according to the ordinances of the church’, and (V-S3) 17.52 *þa sæt þær sum þearfa æt ðæm burggeate* ‘Then there sat at the gate of the town a certain beggar’. In the seventeen examples with the S-V order, more than half of the subjects are light (11 out of 17, or 65%). We find (S1-V) 18.33 *æfter þon ic sende to þe Andreas þinne broþor* ‘and after that I will send to you Andrew your brother’, (S2-V) 18.16 *Forðon þe his heorte næs tolysedu* ‘Therefore, his heart was not dissolved’, and (S3-V) 18.44 *þa Drihten Hælend Crist cwæð to ðæm halgan Andrea his apostole* ‘then spoke the Lord Jesus Christ to Andrew his apostle’.

The postverbal tendency is even stronger with direct objects. Of the total thirty-four instances, thirty (88%) have V-O and four have O-V (12%). Examples include: (V-O1) 17.185 *Ða wiðstodan him ða hæþenan men* ‘Then the heathen opposed him’, (V-O2) 18.79 *ne habbað we fersceat* ‘we have no passage money’, and (V-O3) 17.248 *ða heht he him ealle his discipulos to* ‘and he called all his disciples to him’; (O1-V) 17.78 *mid þys hrægle þu me gegyredest* ‘with this garment you did clothe me’ and (O3-V) 17.35 *hwedre he þæt geryne þære halgan fulwihite mid godum dædum heold & fullade* ‘nevertheless the sacrament of holy baptism he kept and fulfilled by good deeds’.

There are three clauses which contain indirect objects: two have I-V and one has V-I. I cite all three examples: (I1-V) 18.127 *Nu þonne Drihten ic þe bidde þæt ...* ‘Now therefore, Lord, I pray you that ...’, 18.135 *forþon ic þe swa æteowde* ‘Therefore I so appeared to you’, and (V-I1) 17.138 *þa sægde him mon þæt ...* ‘Then they told him that ...’. Of these, two kinds of objects are used in two (18.127 and 17.138), and both share the I-O order.

All complements are postverbal (V-C), as in (V-C1) 17.107 *þa wæs he þær dagas wel manige* ‘And he was there many days’ (I read *þær* as a complement), (V-C2) 18.96 *þonne beo we fremde from eallum þæm godum* ‘then be we cut off from all the good things’, and (V-C3) 17.282 *þonne wæs his seo æþeleste ræst on his earan oþþe elles on nacodre eorðan* ‘then his noblest bed was on his chest, or else on the naked earth’.

Every Type B clause, by definition, begins with an adverbial element (#A₁). In other words, all Type B clauses must have initial adverbials. When these clauses have no other adverbial element in non-initial position, the following initial adverbials are used: *ne* (twice), A1 (seventeen times), A2 (twice), and A3 (once). Examples include: (#*ne*) 17.53 *nis nænig man þæt ...* ‘there is no one that ...’, (#A1) 17.92 *þa forlet he þone woroldfolgād* ‘Then he forsook his occupation’, (#A2) 18.142 *To deaðe hie þe willaþ gelædan* ‘and they will lead you forth to death’, and (#A3) 17.78 *mid þys hrægle þu me gegyredest* ‘with this garment you did clothe me’.

When there is only one non-initial adverbial (A) in a clause, it usually follows the finite verb (V-A; 32 out of 37, or 86%); e.g. (V-A1) 17.64 *Da wæron þær manige men* ‘Then, there were many men’, (V-A2) 18.134 *Andreas ne gefyrenodest þu nan wuht* ‘Andrew, you did no whit sin’, and (V-A3) 17.147 *Da genam Sanctus Martinus hine be his handa* ‘Then St Martin took him by the hand’. The remaining five examples have the A-V order, as in (A1-V) 17.290 *þyder his modgeþanc a geseted wæs* ‘his mind’s thought was ever set there’ (light adverbials occur in three other clauses) and (A3-V) 17.35 *hweðre he þæt geryne þære halgan fulwihte mid godum dædum heold & fullade* ‘nevertheless the sacrament of holy baptism he kept and fulfilled by good deeds’.

There are twelve clauses with two non-initial adverbials: ten have V-A-A, one has A-V-A, and the other has A-A-V. Examples include: (V-A-A) 17.54 *þa ferdan hie ealle forð be him* ‘Then they all went past him’, (A-V-A) 17.145 *þa færinga weard se deada man cwic eft* ‘then, suddenly, the dead man came to life again’, and (A-A-V) 17.238 *Swa eac þes eadiga wer miccle ær beforan þone dæg wiste his forðfore* ‘So also, long before the day, the blessed man knew of his death’.

There are eight clauses which have three or more non-initial adverbials: seven have V-A-A-A (as in 17.174 *þa arn he sona up on þæt hus* ‘he at once ran up to the house’) and one has A-A-V-A (17.247 *þa he þa eft mynte mid his discipulum to his mynstre feras* ‘then he purposed with his disciples to go back to his monastery’). (Note that the latter, 17.247, may also be classified as A-V-A-A.)

3 Type C

The vast majority of Type C clauses have the S-V pattern (82 out of 85, or 96%), as in (S1-V) 17.34 *ah he wæs gecristnod* ‘but he was christened’, (S2-V) 18.16 *ne his mod næs onwended* ‘nor his mind changed’, and (S3-V) 17.197 *& þa hæþenan men tolocodan* ‘And the heathen men looked on’. The remaining three examples all have the finite verb followed by the light subject (V-S1): 17.141 *& þa eode he in þa cetan* ‘and then he went into the cell’, 17.267 *ac þonne hweþre ne widsace ic þon* ‘but, nevertheless, I do not refuse it’, and 17.291 *& þa cwæð he to him* ‘and then he said to them’.

Direct objects often precede finite verbs (O-V; 52 out of 72, or 72%), as in (O1-V) 18.123 *& he hine æteowde* ‘and he showed himself’, (O2-V) 17.121 *& he þære mildheortnesse unsorh abad* ‘and he, free from care, awaited the mercy [of God]’, and (O3-V) 17.229 *ah he a to æghwylcum soð & riht sprecende wæs (& donde)* ‘but always to everyone he spoke (and did) what was true and just’. Most noteworthy is the preponderance of light direct objects in preverbal position; indeed, half of the preverbal direct objects are light (O1-V), and this is in sharp contrast to the fact that there is only one postverbal light direct object (V-O1; this example, 17.267, is already cited in the preceding paragraph) in the present corpus. As for the remaining nineteen clauses with postverbal direct objects, seven have O2 and twelve have O3. Examples include:

(V-O2) 17.62 & *genam his sciccels* ‘and (he) took his cloak’, and (V-O3) 18.104 (& *he ...*) *ond dyde swiþe hreonesse ðære sæwe* ‘and (he) caused the sea to become rough’. There are three clauses which contain the accusative (Z) and infinitive (V) construction. They are (Z-v-V; ‘v’ stands for the finite verb) 18.15 & *hie hine heton þæt attor etan* ‘and they bade him to swallow the poison’, (v-Z-V) 17.117 & *heht ða oðre men ut gangan* ‘and (he) commanded the other men to go out’, and (v-Z-V) 17.143 (*he ...*) & *heht þa oþre men ealle ut gangan* ‘and (he) commanded all the other men to go out’.

The indirect object occurs in twelve clauses, of which ten have I-V and two have V-I. We find (I1-V) 17.249 (*he ...*) & *him sægde þæt ...* ‘and (he) told them that ...’, (I2-V) 17.240 & *he þæt þæm broðrum sægde* ‘and he told it to the brethren’, and (I3-V) 17.125 & *ælmihitigum Gode þære gife þanc sægde* ‘and (he) gave thanks to Almighty God for that grace’; and (V-I2) 17.63 & *healfne sealde þæm þearfan* ‘and (he) gave half (of it) to the poor man’. There are thirteen clauses which contain two kinds of objects: eight have I-O (see 17.249 and 17.125 above) and five have O-I (see 17.240 and 17.63 above).

I have found ten clauses which contain the complement, of which six have V-C and four have C-V. Examples include: (C2-V) 17.257 & *he hine ealle wepende geseah* ‘and he (Martin) saw him all weeping’ (this is a literal translation; Morris, at p. 224, has ‘and he (Martin) saw them all weeping’), (C3-V) 17.149 & *hie eft þæm mannum halne & gesundne ageaf* ‘and (he) afterwards restored him whole and sound to those men’; (V-C2) *Ac we beoþ mid þe* ‘but we will remain with you’ and (V-C3) 18.79 *Ah we syndon discipuli Drihtnes Hælendes Cristes* ‘but we are disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ’.

Of the fifty-one clauses with single adverbials, twenty-seven (53%) have V-A and twenty-four (47%) have A-V. Examples of these orders are: (V-A1) 17.95 & *his god wæs swiðe gecyðed* ‘and his goodness was very famous’, (V-A2) 18.61 & *he astag on heofenas* ‘and he ascended into heaven’, and (V-A3) 18.38 & *þa unrihtan men ineodan on þæt carcern* ‘And the wicked people came into the prison’; (A1-V) 17.147 & *upheah arerde* ‘and (he) raised (him) aloft’, (A2-V) 18.67 & *him to cwæþ* ‘and (he) said to them’, and (A3-V) 17.199 *Ah hie ealle to Drihtnes geleafan gecirdon* ‘but all of them turned to belief in the Lord’.

Two adverbials occur in twenty-eight clauses, of which eleven have A-A-V, ten have A-V-A, and seven have V-A-A; e.g. (A-A-V) 17.288 & *a þær he læg* ‘And he lay there forever’, (A-V-A) 17.175 & *ða gestod ongean þæm lege* ‘and stood in front of the flame’, and (V-A-A) 17.209 (*he ...*) & *leat forð to ðæm men* ‘and (he) stooped forth to the man’.

There are thirteen clauses which contain three or more adverbials: five have A-A-A-V, another five have A-A-V-A, two have A-V-A-A, and one has V-A-A-A. We find (A-A-A-V) 17.144 & *hie þa þær on gebed astreahte* ‘and he prostrated himself in prayer’, (A-A-V-A) 18.92 & *ðu þonne eft hwyrfest to him* ‘and you shall return again to them’, (A-V-A-A) 17.197 *ah hie hweþre wæron mid godcundum mægene toðæs swiðe gefyrhte* ‘but yet they were by divine might so greatly terrified’, and (V-A-A-A) 18.17 *Ah he wæs simle hine to Drihtne gebiddende mid myclum wope* ‘But he prayed continually to the Lord with much weeping’.

4 Type D

The S-V order is the norm in both non-conjoined (96%) and conjoined (100%) clauses. Examples with this order include: (non-conjoined) (S1-V) 17.35 *swa ic ær sægde* ‘as I said before’, (S2-V) 17.216 *hwær þæt seax com* ‘where the sword went’, and (S3-V) 17.42 *þæt se Godes man ne sceolde be þan morgendæge þencean* ‘that the man of God should not take thought of the morrow’; (conjoined) (S1-V) 18.56 (*forðon þe ...*) & *ic þinne siþfæt gestaðelode & getrymede* ‘and (because) I have fixed and determined your journey’, (S2-V) 17.205 (*þæt ...*) & *ealle swiðe erre wæron* ‘and (that) they were all much enraged’, and (S3-V) 17.246 (*Pa ...*) & *þær dagas wel manige wæs* ‘and (when) many days have passed there’. The V-S order occurs in only nine clauses: all are non-conjoined clauses, and more than half of the subjects are heavy (5 out of 9, or 56%). Thus,

we find (V-S1) 17.241 *Ɔa wiste he sumne hired on his bisceopscire* ‘When he learned of a certain household in his see’, (V-S2) 18.100 *Ɔætte sy geblissad heora heorte* ‘so that their hearts may be cheered’, and (V-S3) 17.105 *Ɔæt Ɔær com sum gecristnod man to him* ‘that there came to him a christened man’.

More than 70% of the direct objects are placed before the finite verbs (O-V) in both non-conjoined (74%) and conjoined (77%) Type D clauses. We find (non-conjoined) (O1-V) 17.18 *Ɔæt hine mon gecristnode* ‘that he would be christened’, (O2-V) 17.24 *Ɔæt he woroldwæpno wæg* ‘that he bore arms’, and (O3-V) 18.140 *forƆon Ɔe manega tintrega hie Ɔe on bringað* ‘for they shall bring many torments upon you’; (conjoined) (O1-V) 17.210 (*Ɔa he ...*) & *hine slean mynte* ‘and (when he) intended to slay him’, (O2-V) 18.54 (*forƆon Ɔe ...*) & *Ɔone weg ic ne con* ‘and (for) I know not the road’, and (O3-V) 17.161 (*swa he ...*) & *Ɔa foresetenesse his munuchades anforlet* ‘and (as if he) abandoned the purpose of his monastic life’. Examples of clauses containing the V-O order are: (non-conjoined) (V-O1) 17.281 & *Ɔonne he reste hine* ‘And when he rested himself’, (V-O2) 18.51 *Ɔæt Ɔu onsende Ɔinne engel* ‘that you should send your angel’, and (V-O3) 17.90 *Ɔa he Ɔa hæfde twæm læs Ɔe twentig wintra* ‘When he had completed his eighteenth year’; (conjoined) (V-O1) 18.19 (*forƆon we ...*) & *wæron Ɔe fylgende* ‘and (forasmuch as we) followed you’, (V-O2) 18.45 (*mid Ɔy Ɔe he ...*) & *Ɔær lærde his discipuli* ‘and (when he) taught his disciples there’, and (V-O3) 18.101 (*Ɔætte ...*) & *hie syn ofergytende Ɔisse sæwe ege* ‘and (so that) they may forget the terror of the sea’.

Indirect objects occur in nineteen clauses; all are non-conjoined, and the majority of instances have the I-V order (84%). Examples include: (I1-V) 17.56 *Ɔæt Drihten him Ɔone Ɔearfan geheold* ‘that the Lord had reserved the poor man for him’, (I2-V) 17.68 *Ɔæt hie æghwæƆer ge Ɔæm Ɔearfan hrægl syllan mihtan* ‘that they could give raiment to the poor’, and (I3-V) 17.81 *Ɔæt ge hwelcum earmum men to gode gedoð for minum naman* ‘what you do to any poor man for good, for my name’. The remaining three examples (all with V-I) are: (V-I1) 18.82 *Gif Ɔu Ɔonne wille mildheortnesse us don* ‘If you therefore will do us kindness’, 17.283 *Ɔa bædon hine his discipulos Ɔæt ...* ‘When his disciples asked that ...’, and (V-I3) 17.85 *Ɔæt he hine on Ɔæs Ɔearfan gegyrelan æteowde Ɔæm eadigan were Sancte Martine* ‘that he showed himself to the blessed man St Martin in the poor man’s garment’. There are twelve clauses - all are non-conjoined - which contain two kinds of objects: eight have I-O (as in 17.56 and 17.68 above) and four have O-I (as in 18.82 and 17.85 above).

There are only five conjoined clauses with complements, of which four have C-V and one has V-C; e.g. (C2-V) 17.218 (*Ɔær ...*) & *him Ɔa hæðnan men wiƆerwearde wæron* ‘and (where) the heathen were opposing him’ and (C3-V) 17.103 (*Ɔæt ...*) & *he on Ɔæm manigra Godes Ɔeowa gastlic fæder gewearð* ‘and (that) he therein became the spiritual father of many servants of God’; and (V-C3) 18.19 (*forƆon ...*) & *Ɔu eart ure ealra fultum* ‘and (because) you are the support of us all’. As for the non-conjoined counterparts, no general tendency seems to be discerned: of the total fifty clauses, twenty-seven (54%) have C-V and twenty-three (46%) have V-C. We find (C1-V) 17.138 *hwæt seo cleopung wære* ‘what the crying might be’, (C2-V) 18.139 *Ɔa ðe mid him syndon* ‘who are with him’, and (C3-V) 17.26 & *ðeah Ɔe he Ɔa gyt on læwedum hade beon sceolde* ‘And though as yet he was compelled to lead the life of a layman’; (V-C2) 17.93 *Ɔe on Pictauiæ Ɔære byrig wæs bisceop* ‘who was the bishop in the city of Poitier’ and (V-C3) 17.21 *Ɔa he wæs fiftene wintre* ‘When he was fifteen years old’.

There are eight conjoined clauses with single adverbials, and all have the A-V order; e.g. (A1-V) 17.123 (*Ɔæt se deada man ...*) & *his eagan up ahof* ‘and (that the dead man) lifted up his eyes’, (A2-V) 17.16 (*Ɔa ...*) & *hine hys ylðran to worulðfolgaðe tyhton ond lærðan* ‘and (when) his parents put him to, and taught him, a temporal occupation’, and (A3-V) 18.141 & *Ɔinne lichoman geond Ɔisse ceastre lanan hie tostenceað* ‘and (for they) shall scatter your body through the streets of the city’. This preverbal tendency is much less pronounced in non-conjoined clauses where A-V occurs sixty-six times (73%) and V-A twenty-five times (27%), as in (A1-V) 17.35 *swa ic ær sægde* ‘as I before said’, (A2-V) 17.192 *efne swa hie to campe feran woldon* ‘just as if they

would proceed to war’, and (A3-V) 17.190 *Ɔa he hit for manna teonan gebrecan ne moste* ‘When he was not able, on account of men’s anger, to break it’; (V-A1) 18.90 *hweþer hie woldon to eorþan astigan* ‘whether they will get out to land’, (V-A2) 18.95 *Gif we gewitaþ fram þe* ‘If we depart from you’, and (V-A3) 17.18 *þæt se æresta dæl his onginnes & lifes wære to geleafan & to fulwihte gecyrred* ‘so that the first part of his endeavours and of his life might be turned towards belief and baptism’.

Two adverbials are found in thirty-two non-conjoined clauses, of which twenty have A-A-V, seven have A-V-A, and five have V-A-A. Examples of these patterns are: (A-A-V) 17.40 *þe he nede big lifgean sceolde* ‘by which he must of necessity live’, (A-V-A) 18.132 *þæt ic to ðe sprecende wæs swa to men* ‘that I spoke to you as to a man’, and (V-A-A) 18.142 *swa þætte þin blod flewþ ofer eorðan swa swa wæter* ‘so that your blood shall flow upon the earth like water’. There are only two conjoined clauses involving two adverbials. They are: (V-A-A) 18.53 (*þæt ...*) & *ic hit ne mæg hrædlicor þider geferan* ‘and (that) I cannot perform this journey very quickly’ and (A-A-V) 17.155 (*ðeah he ...*) & *eac for worlde ricra beon sceolde* ‘and (though he) should also in the sight of the world be nobler’.

There are nine clauses which contain three or more adverbials, and all are non-conjoined clauses. They are distributed thus: A-A-A-V (four examples), A-A-V-A (three), A-V-A-A (one), and V-A-A-A (one). Examples of these patterns are: (A-A-A-V) 17.220 *þæt hie ætnehstan sylfe eac mid heora handum þa idlan gyld fyldon* ‘so that they at last with their own hands destroyed their vain idols’, (A-A-V-A) 17.30 *þæt he efne munuclife gyta swiþor lifde þonne þonne læweddes mannes* ‘that he even lived more the life of a monk than that of a layman’, (A-V-A-A) 18.32 & *ealle þa þe on me gelyfað eallum tidum on ecnesse* ‘and all those who believe on me in all times for ever’, and (V-A-A-A) 17.283 *þæt hie mostan huru sume uncyme streownesse him under gedon for his untrumnesse* ‘that they might put under him some paltry litter on account of his sickness’.

5 Summary

Most of the clauses in Type C and D have preverbal subjects (96% in both types), and this order (S-V) is also frequent in Type A (75%). In Type B, on the other hand, the inverted order (V-S) is much more frequent (78%) than the other.

The order O-V is frequent in Type C (72%) and D (75%) clauses, and it is less frequent in Type A (42%), and much less so in Type B (12%). The accusative (Z) and infinitive (V) construction occurs in only three clauses - all are Type C, and two have v-Z-V (‘v’ stands for the finite verb here) and one has Z-V-v.

The indirect object - in varying degrees - is predominantly found in preverbal position (I-V) in all four clause types: Type A (100%), Type B (67%), Type C (83%), and Type D (84%). Since there are only twenty-eight clauses which contain two kinds of objects in the same clause, it would suffice - without further comment - to mention that I-O is more frequently used than O-I.

Complements follow finite verbs (V-C) in Type A (87%) and B (100%), and this postverbal tendency is much weaker in Type C (60%). Type D clauses, on the other hand, have more examples of preverbal complements (C-V; 56%).

When there is only one adverbial element in a clause, the more frequent order in each clause type is as follows: Type A (A-V; 52%), B (V-A; 86%), C (V-A; 53%), and D (A-V; 75%). (The percentage for Type B refers to non-initial single adverbials - otherwise, the percentage would be 100% since all Type B clauses begin with an adverbial element). Two or more adverbials are placed in a variety of positions within a clause. The most frequent patterns in the four clause types are as follows: (two adverbials) Type A (V-A-A), B (V-A-A), C (A-A-V), and D (A-A-V); (three or more adverbials) Type A (V-A-A-A), B (V-A-A-A), C (A-A-A-V and A-A-V-A), and D (A-A-A-V).

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Appendix Syntactic Information of Each Element in *Blickling Homily XVII & XVIII*

Subjects

	A	B	C	D	Total
S-V	55	17	82	205	359
S1	25	11	61	152	249
S2	7	4	14	30	55
S3	23	2	7	23	55
V-S	18	61	3	9	91
S1	13	39	3	2	57
S2	2	6	0	2	10
S3	3	16	0	5	24
Total	73	78	85	214	450

Direct objects

	A	B	C	D	Total
O-V	16	4	52	85	157
O1	12	2	26	36	76
O2	0	0	16	29	45
O3	4	2	10	20	36
V-O	22	30	20	29	101
O1	3	4	1	3	11
O2	10	8	7	10	35
O3	9	18	12	16	55
Total	38	34	72	114	258

Indirect objects

	A	B	C	D	Total
I-V	4	2	10	16	32
I1	4	2	5	10	21
I2	0	0	2	4	6
I3	0	0	3	2	5
V-I	0	1	2	3	6
I1	0	1	0	2	3
I2	0	0	2	0	2
I3	0	0	0	1	1
Total	4	3	12	19	38

Direct objects and indirect objects

	A	B	C	D	Total
I-O	1	2	8	8	19
I1-O1	0	0	1	1	2
I1-O2	1	0	0	1	2
I1-O3	0	2	3	5	10
I2-O1	0	0	0	0	0
I2-O2	0	0	0	1	1
I2-O3	0	0	1	0	1
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	5	4	9
O1-I1	0	0	0	0	0
O1-I2	0	0	2	1	3
O1-I3	0	0	0	1	1
O2-I1	0	0	1	2	3
O2-I2	0	0	1	0	1
O2-I3	0	0	0	0	0
O3-I1	0	0	1	0	1
O3-I2	0	0	0	0	0
O3-I3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	13	12	28

Complements

	A	B	C	D	Total
C-V	2	0	4	31	37
C1	0	0	0	1	1
C2	0	0	1	17	18
C3	2	0	3	13	18
V-C	13	14	6	24	57
C1	0	1	0	0	1
C2	2	5	1	7	15
C3	11	8	5	17	41
Total	15	14	10	55	94

Single adverbials

	A	B	C	D	Total
A-V	17	5	24	74	120
A1	9	4	12	50	75
A2	6	0	9	16	31
A3	2	1	3	8	14
V-A	16	32	27	25	100
A1	7	11	3	4	25
A2	2	9	11	2	24
A3	7	12	13	19	51
Total	33	37	51	99	220

	A	B	C	D
A-V	52%	14%	47%	75%
V-A	48%	86%	53%	25%

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

Two adverbials

	A	B	C	D	Total
A-A-V	4	1	11	21	37
A-V-A	3	1	10	7	21
V-A-A	11	10	7	6	34
Total	18	12	28	34	92

	A	B	C	D
A-A-V	22%	8%	39%	62%
A-V-A	17%	8%	36%	21%
V-A-A	61%	83%	25%	18%

Three or more adverbials

	A	B	C	D	Total
A-A-A-V	1	0	5	4	10
A-A-V-A	0	1	5	3	9
A-V-A-A	1	0	2	1	4
V-A-A-A	4	7	1	1	13
Total	6	8	13	9	36

	A	B	C	D
A-A-A-V	17%	0%	38%	44%
A-A-V-A	0%	13%	38%	33%
A-V-A-A	17%	0%	15%	11%
V-A-A-A	67%	88%	8%	11%

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.