Element Order in *The Blickling Homilies*: Part IV

Susumu Hiyama

Abstract

As the fourth part of a series of studies on the element order patterns that appear in *The Blickling Homilies*, this article investigates more than five hundred clauses in Homily X and XI of this collection.

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

0　Introduction

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

There are thirty-four clauses which contain the subject (S) and the finite verb (V), of which twenty-one have S-V (62%) and thirteen have V-S (38%).　Most of the preverbal subjects are of light weight (S1-V; 17 out of 21, or 81%).　Examples of the S-V pattern are: 11.31 *We leorniaþ þæt ...* 'We learn that ...' (S1-V; seventeen examples), 11.145 *se ilca us þonne wile nu hwonne eft on þa nehstan tid þisse worlde on domes dæg mid eallum egesan gesecean* 'the same (Lord) will, hereafter, at the final term of this world, on Doomsday, visit us with all terrors' (S2-V; one), and 11.14 *Þa halwendan men cwædon, & þa geleafsuman* 'The holy and believing men said' (S3-V; three).　Weight ordering has an immediate bearing on the above-mentioned S-V order.　Its influence, however, is less clear in the V-S examples; in other words, there are more examples with light subjects (V-S1) than those with heavy subjects (V-S3).　Examples and figures are: 11.159 *Geseo we þæt ...* 'We see that ...' (V-S1; eight examples), 10.9 *þa eadmodan heortan & þa forhtgendan & þa bifigendan & þa cwacigendan & þa ondrædendan heora Scyppend, ne forhogaþ þa næfre God* 'The humble and fearing and trembling and quaking hearts and those fearing their Creator, God will never despise' (V-S2; two), and 11.13 *Sagađ Sanctus Lucas, se godspellere, þissum wordum be þon* 'St Luke the Evangelist says these words concerning it' (V-S3; three).

The direct object is preverbal in six clauses and postverbal in thirteen, and it is worth noting that all the direct objects in the latter group are of heavy weight (V-O3).　Examples include: (O-V) 11.151 *þa he wile ealle for heora gewyrhtum mid deoflum on ece fyr sendan* 'all of them he will send, for their works, along with devils into eternal life' (O1-V; two examples), 11.125 *þa ilcan he ure Drihten on þas halgan tid on him sylfum ahof, ofer heofonas & ofer ealle engla þreatas* 'the same our Lord raised, in himself, above heaven, and above all the company of angels, at this holy season' (O2-V; one), and 11.18 *He þa Drihten Crist ær his þam halgum æteowde æfter his æriste* 'He, the Lord Christ, previously appeared to his holy people after his resurrection' (O3-V; three); (V-O) 10.99 *ahte he on*

þysse worlde mycelne welan & swiðe modelico gestreon & manigfealde 'he possessed in this world great wealth and very splendid and manifold treasures' (V-O3; thirteen).

The following is the only Type A clause which contains the indirect object: 10.111 *Him þa tocleopodan þæs deadan ban* 'Then the bones of the dead man called to him' (I1-V). Even in the eleven Blickling homilies so far investigated, we have only one parallel where the indirect object is preverbal in a Type A clause: 2.125 *Þæm men mæg beon swiþe raþe geondweard* 'To such a man an answer may very soon be given [literally, 'To such a man, (it) may very soon be answered']' (I2-V). It seems likely that, in these two examples, the indirect object is placed before the finite verb - as well as at the beginning of the clause - for emphasis. I have found no Type A clauses with two kinds of objects (O and I).

There are six clauses which contain the complement, of which five have V-C and one has C-V. All the complements are either of medium weight (i.e. one-word and non-pronominal) or of heavy weight (i.e. having two words or more), e.g. (V-C) 11.123 *þu eart eorþe* 'You are earth' (immediately following the Latin *Terra es et in terram ibis*) (V-C2; two examples) and 10.70 *Þis is se rihta geleafa (þe ...)* 'This is the right faith (which ...)' (V-C3; three); (C-V) 11.80 *þyses ealles hie sceoldon Drihtne gewita beon* 'of all this they were to be witnesses for our Lord' (C2-V; one).

There are six clauses which has one adverbial element ('single adverbial'), of which four have V-A and two have A-V. They are: (V-A) 11.194 *Is þonne on westan medmycel duru* 'Then, (there) is a moderate-sized door on the western side' (V-A1; two examples), 11.35 *We witon þonne hweþre þæt ...* 'Nevertheless we know that ...' (V-A2; one), and 10.99 (see above) (V-A3; one); (A-V) 10.111 (see above) (A1-V; one) and 10.147 *Hwæt we on þam gecnawan magon þæt ...* 'Lo! we may hereby perceive that ...' (A2-V; one).

There are eight clauses which contain two adverbials; the V-A-A pattern occurs seven times and A-V-A once, as in 10.13 *Magon we þonne nu geseon & oncnawan ... þæt ...* 'May we then now see and know and very readily understand that ...' (V-A-A) and 10.122 *He þa swa geomor, & swa gnorngende, gewat from þære dustsceawunga* 'He then, so sad and sorrowful, departed from a visit to a grave' (A-V-A).

There are nine clauses which contain three or more adverbials, of which four have V-A-A-A, two have A-V-A-A/A-A-V-A, and one has A-A-A-V. Examples are: 11.207 *Forlet he ure Drihten his þa halgan fet þær on þa eorþan besincan mannum to ecre gemynde* 'Our Lord let his holy feet sink into the earth there for a perpetual remembrance to men' (V-A-A-A), 11.145 (see above) (A-V-A-A; this is in fact an instance with A-V-A-A-A-A-A-A, being the only Type A clause which contains more than three adverbials), 11.18 (A-A-V-A), and 10.104 *he þa for þære langunga & for þære geomrunga þæs oþres deaþes leng on þam lande gewunian ne mihte* 'on account of the longing (grief) and the sorrow caused by the other's death he could no longer stay in the country' (A-A-A-V).

2 Type B

Of the forty-five Type B clauses with subjects, twenty-eight (62%) have V-S and seventeen have S-V (38%). It is difficult to assess the influence of weight ordering since all but one of the S-V clauses contain light (pronominal) subjects, as in 10.59 *Forðon we habbaþ nedþearfe (þæt ...)* 'Therefore it is necessary for us that ...' (S1-V; sixteen examples) and 11.255 *For þon æghwylc man ... þurh gode dæda Gode lician sceal* 'Therefore every man ... shall through good deeds please God' (S2-V; one). One wonders if this has something to do with the well-known ambiguous adverbs/conjunctions like *þa* ('then/when') and *forþon* ('therefore/because'). There are four clauses

with such elements - I have checked their function in the context and I stand by my interpretation. Examples and figures of the V-S clauses are: 11.63 *Þa cwæþ he* 'Then said he' (V-S1; thirteen examples), 11.132 *þa cwædon þa englas to him* 'then the angels said to them' (V-S2; seven), and 10.103 *Þa wæs his nehmaga sum & his worldfreonda* '(There) was then one of his kinsmen and earthly friends' (V-S3; eight).

As many as 88% of the direct objects are postverbal (V-O) in Type B. Such examples include: 10.52 *Ne þearf þæs nan man wenan* 'No man need think about it' (V-O1; three examples), 10.59 (V-O2; two), and 10.32 *nu we ongeotan magon þæt ...* 'now we may perceive that ...' (V-O3; ten). The O-V pattern is used only twice, and the direct object is of medium weight (O2-V) in both clauses. These are 11.242 *Þonne hie þæt eall gemunan* 'Then they remember it all' (I interpret *þæt eall* as O2) and 11.255 (see above).

The indirect object is used in three Type B clauses: two have V-I and one has I-V. They are 11.129 *Þæs we sceolan nu simle unablinnendlice mid ealre heortan meagolmodnesse urum Drihtne þanc secgan* 'For that we ought ever unceasingly, with all our heart's might, to give thanks to our Lord' (V-I2), 10.33 *forþon ic myngige & manige manna gehwylcne þæt ...* 'therefore I admonish and warn every man that ...' (V-I3), and 10.1 *Men ða leofostan, hwæt nu anra manna gehwylcne ic myngie & lære, ge weras ge wif, ge geonge ge ealde, ge snottre ge unwise, ge þa welegan ge þa þearfan, þæt ...* 'Dearest men, lo! I now admonish and exhort every man, both men and women, both young and old, both wise and unwise, both rich and poor, that ...' (I2-V). It should be pointed out that all three clauses share the following characteristics: (1) two kinds of objects – direct and indirect - occur within the clause; (2) the indirect object always precedes the direct object (I-O); and (3) the weight (heaviness) of the two objects are the same, as in I2-O2 (11.129) and I3-O3 (10.1 and 10.33).

Complements occur in six clauses, and all have the order V-C. Examples include: 11.29 *Nis þæt eower ... þæt ...* 'It is not yours that ...' (V-C2; three examples) and 10.88 *Nis þæt nan wundor* 'That is no marvel' (V-C3; three).

The initial adverbial is distributed as follows when there are no other adverbial elements in the clause: *ne* (four examples), A1 (thirteen), A2 (one), and A3 (zero). Thus all but one of the initial adverbials are of light weight (either *ne* or A1), as in 10.59 *ne mæg dæs unrihtes beon awiht bedigled* 'nought of its nakedness may be concealed' (#*ne_*), 10.6 *Þonne magon we us God ælmihtigne mildne habban* 'Then may we have God Almighty merciful (to us)' (#A1_), and 11.163 *Swylce eac we leorniaþ, men, þæt ...* 'Also, we learn, (dearest) men, that ...' (#A2_).

The postverbal position is preferred (V-A; 13 out of 15, or 87%) when there is only one non-initial adverbial in a clause, as in 10.143 *Nu is æghwonon hream & wop* 'Now (there) is lamentation and weeping on all sides' (V-A1; seven examples), 11.52 *þa cwæþ he to him* 'then he said to them' (V-A2; two), and 11.42 *Þonne sceal þes middangeard endian on þam sixta elddo* 'Therefore this world must come to an end' (V-A3; four). There are two clauses which have non-initial single adverbials before finite verbs (A-V), and both share the construction #A-A1-V_. They are: 10.21 *Swa we eac geaxiad mislice adla on manegum stowum middangeardes, & hungras wexende* 'So we are also informed of various diseases in many places of the world, and of increasing famines' (I interpret *mislice adla on manegum stowum middangeardes* as a direct object) and 11.255 *For þon æghwylc man ... þurh gode dæda Gode lician sceal* 'Therefore every man ... shall through good deeds please God'.

There are three clauses with two non-initial adverbials, all of which have the order V-A-A. They are: 10.108 *Þa ongan hine eft langian on his cyþþe* 'Then after a time (he) began to long for his native land again', 11.100 *þa stodan him twegen weras big on hwitum hræglum* 'then two men in white

garments stood by them', and 11.252 *þehhweþre we magon on þyssum stowum ... gode & medeme weorþan for urum Drihtne* 'nevertheless we may in these places become good and meet before our Lord'.

Three or more non-initial adverbials occur in thirteen clauses; the most frequent pattern is V-A-A-A (eight examples), followed by A-V-A-A/A-A-V-A (two) and A-A-A-V (one). I cite one example from each group: 11.214 *Þonne hangaþ þær eac bufan þæm lastum geregnod swiþe mycel leohtfæt* 'Then there hangs, also, placed over the footsteps, a large lamp' (V-A-A-A), 11.139 *Swa he ure Drihten eft cymeþ on domes dæg in wolcne & in þæm ilcan lichoman* 'So our Lord shall hereafter come on Doomsday, in a cloud and in the same body' (A-V-A-A), 11.7 *þonon he næfre onweg ne gewat þurh his þa ecean godcundnesse* 'whence, by reason of his eternal Godhead, he has never departed' (A-A-V-A), and 11.89 *Nalas þæt wolcn þær þy forþ com* 'Therefore the cloud did not come forth there at all' (A-A-A-V).

3 Type C

Among the three kinds of independent clauses so far investigated, Type C has the highest incidence of the S-V pattern (86%; the corresponding percentages are 62% in Type A and 38% in Type B). Typical examples are: 11.22 *ah hie tealdon þætte ...* 'but they supposed that ...' (S1-V; thirty-six examples), 10.57 *& þa deadan upastandaþ* 'and the dead shall stand up' (S2-V; eight), and 11.198 *& monige adle & untrumnesse þurh þæt beoð gehælde* 'and many diseases and ailments are cured through it' (S3-V; six). In the eight remaining instances with the V-S pattern, the subject is of light weight in three, of medium weight in two, and of heavy weight in three. Examples include: 11.200 *& þonne is þæt eac ealles wundorlicost* 'And then, it is also the most wonderful of all' (V-S1), 11.219 *& æt æghwylcum anum þara hongaþ leohtfæt* 'and at each one (= window) hangs a lamp' (V-S2), and 10.25 *& colaþ to swiþe seo lufu (þe ...)* 'and greatly cools the love (which ...)' (V-S3).

Direct objects in Type C clauses do not show anything remarkable. The O-V pattern (58%) slightly outnumbers the V-O pattern (42%). Weight ordering seems to exert no important influence over the postverbal direct objects, most of which (13 out of 16, or 81%) are of heavy weight (V-O3). However, the presence of as many as eleven clauses with O3-V reminds us of the strong verb late/final tendency in this clause type. After all, what seemed unremarkable is a product of two conflicting factors at work - and this applies to many of the Type C and D clauses. Here are some examples: (O-V) 10.108 *ac hine swiþe gehyrde & þreade* 'but (this longing) oppressed and afflicted him' (O1-V; two examples), 10.57 *& þysne middangeard tocleofed* 'and (then he will) cleave asunder this earth' (O2-V; nine), and 11.189 *ne his ænigre worldlicre frætwednesse onfon wolde* 'nor would (the earth) accept any worldly decoration' (O3-V; eleven); (V-O) 11.152 *Ah wuton we þæt nu geornlice gemunan* 'But let us diligently reflect upon that' (V-O1; two), 11.98 *& he þonne wile eallum wisfæstum gesceaftum ecndom gesetton* 'and then, he will provide all creatures constant in wisdom with an everlasting kingdom' (V-O2; one), and 10.60 *ac we sceolan us geearnian þa siblecan wæra Godes & manna* 'but we must make our peace with God and men' (V-O3; thirteen).

Indirect objects are preverbal in three clauses and postverbal in three. I quote all the examples: (I-V) 11.19 *& him þæs halgan gastes cyme toweardne gehet* 'and (he) gave them the promise of the Holy Ghost's future coming' and 11.28 *& him cyþde* 'and (he) revealed to him' (I1-V; two examples), and 11.228 *& þæt oft gita manegum mannum gelimpeþ ... þæt ...* 'And it often still happens to many persons that ...' (I3-V; one); (V-I) 10.125 *& þurh þæt geearnode him þa gife Haliges Gastes* 'and through that, (he) earned for himself the grace of the Holy Spirit' (V-I1; one), 10.46 *ac eac soþlice hit*

is beboden subdiaconum & munecum 'but is also indeed enjoined upon subdeacons and monks' and 11.98 (see above) (V-I3; two).   Among these six clauses, three contain two kinds of objects, and the order I-O is common to them all (see 10.125, 11.19, and 11.98).

Complements are preverbal in five clauses (C-V) and postverbal in six (V-C), and most of them are of heavy weight (nine out of eleven); e.g. (C-V) 11.45 *ac on þyssum wæs þreo þusend wintra, on sumre læsse, on sumere eft mare* 'but in these were three thousand years, in some less in others more' (C2-V; one example) and 11.245 *& gode & medeme for Gode geweorþaþ* 'and in the sight of God (many men) become good and meet' (C3-V; four); (V-C) 11.65 *& ge beoþ mine gewitan in Hierusalem & on eallum Iudea & Samaria & æt þam ytmestan eorþan gemærum* 'And you shall be my witness in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and Samaria, and in the uttermost confines of the earth' (V-C2; one) and 10.118 *& þu byst æfter fæce þæt ic nu eom* 'and after a time you shall be what I now am' (V-C3; five).

Of the thirty-eight clauses with single adverbials, twenty-seven have A-V (71%) and eleven V-A (29%).   Examples include: (A-V) 10.18 *& we oft ongytaþ þæt ...* 'and we often perceive that ...' (A1-V; fourteen examples), 11.95 *& in heofenas astag* 'and (he) ascended into Heaven' (A2-V; nine), and 11.243 *& þurh þæt leoht gemanode beoþ* 'and (they) are admonished by the light' (A3-V; four); (V-A) 10.132 *& þeos world is eall gewiten* 'and this world has come to an end' (instead of *gewiten* in the DOE Corpus, Morris suggests *gewitendlic* and translates 'this world is altogether transitory'; the former is adopted here) (V-A1; one), 11.123 *& þu scealt on eorþan gangan* 'and you shall return to earth' (V-A2; three), and 10.68 *& we sceolan gelefan on þæt ece lif & on þæt heofonlice rice* 'and we must believe in the everlasting life, and the heavenly kingdom' (V-A3; seven).

Two adverbials are used in twenty-three Type C clauses, and both V-A-A and A-A-V occur ten times and A-V-A three times.   They include 10.142 *& is nu on urum heortum blowende* 'and (it) is now blooming in our hearts' (V-A-A), 11.231 *& hie eft færinga þe maran hreowe doþ heora synna* 'and immediately afterwards they have greater sorrow for their sins' (A-A-V), and 10.123 *& hine þa onwende from ealre þisse worlde begangum* 'and (he) turned himself away from all the affairs of this world' (A-V-A).

There are twelve clauses which have three or more adverbials: four have A-A-A-V, three have either A-A-V-A or V-A-A-A, and two have A-V-A-A.   Examples are: 11.5 *& ofor ealle engla þreatas he eft to þæm fæderlican setle eode* 'and above all the hosts angels, he went back to the abode of his Father' (A-A-A-V), 11.211 *& swa nu get on þære eorþan þa stoplas onaþrycte syndon oþ þysne andweardan dæg, þurh þa heora onwalhnesse & þurh manigfeald wundor þæs Scyppendes* 'And so now those footsteps are still imprinted upon the earth until this present day by their entirety, and by the manifold marvels of the Creator' (A-A-V-A), 10.145 *& æghwonon þes middangeard flyhþ from us mid mycelre biternesse* 'and everywhere this world flees from us with great bitterness' (A-V-A-A), and 11.20 *Ac næron hie þagyt þa halgan mid þon godcundan gaste swa getrymede* 'But as yet they, the holy men, were not so confirmed with the divine spirit' (V-A-A-A).

4   Type D

The subject almost always comes before the finite verb (S-V) in non-conjoined dependent clauses (186 out of 190, or 98%), e.g. 10.73 *þæt we us sylfe geðencean & gemunan* 'that we consider and bear this in mind' (S1-V), 11.83 *æfter þon þe Drihten on heofenas astag* 'after the Lord ascended into heaven' (S2-V), and 10.89 *seoððan se ecea dæl of biþ* 'after the eternal portion goes away' (instead of Morris's *of biþ*, the DOE Corpus has *ofbiþ*; the former is adopted here) (S3-V).   The S-V pattern is also predominant in conjoined clauses (89%), as in 11.84 *(æfter þon þe ...) & hie mid Halgan Gaste*

getrymede wæron 'and (after) they were confirmed with the Holy Spirit' (S1-V), 10.119 *(þæt ...) & mine herewic syndon gebrosnode & gemolsnode* 'and (that) my dwellings are decayed and perished' (S2-V), and 10.15 *(þæt ...) & manige frecnessa æteowde* 'and (that) many calamities have appeared' (S3-V). The inverted order (V-S) occurs only five times in two kinds of Type D clauses: (non-conjoined; four examples) 10.18 *þæt ariseþ þeod wiþ þeode* 'that nation rises against nation', 11.31 *þæt nære næfre nænig topæs halig mon on þissum middangearde, ne furþum nænig on heofenum* 'that (there) would never have been so holy a man in this world, nor even any in heaven', 11.157 *hu uncuþ bið æghwylcum anum men his lifes tid, æghweþer ge ricum ge heanum, ge geongum ge ealdum* 'how the term of this life is unknown to each individual man, both to rich and poor, both to young and old', and 11.158 *hwilce hwile hine wille Drihten her on worlde lætan* 'how long the Lord will grant him here in the world' (at p. 125, Morris notes that 'in the margin *beon* is written [after *lætan*] in a later hand' - I regard *lætan* as the last word of this clause); (conjoined; one example) 10.88 *(seoþþan ...) & þincd his neawist laþlico & unfæger* 'and (after) his fellowship seems loathsome and foul (to him)'.

The direct object always precedes the finite verb (O-V) in conjoined clauses, as in 10.12 *(þonne hie ...) & him are biddaþ* 'and (when they) pray to him for mercy' (O2-V) and 11.178 *(þæt ...) & þa halgan stowe sohton* 'and (who) visited the holy place' (O3-V). This O-V pattern is also preferred in non-conjoined clauses but to a lesser degree (53 out of 74, or 72%), as in 10.109 *forþon þæt he wolde geseon eft* 'for he wished to behold it again' (O1-V), 11.46 *þe þæt an wite* 'who may know that one' (O2-V), and 10.48 *þæt hie heora fulwiht hadas wel gehealdan* 'that they observe well their baptismal vows' (O3-V). There are twenty-one postverbal direct objects in non-conjoined clauses, and the distribution of their weight is as follows: light (zero), medium (seven), and heavy (fourteen). Examples are: 10.60 *þæt we to lange ne fylgeon unwitweorcum* 'that we follow not too long foolish works' (V-O2) and 11.30 *þæt ge witan þa þrage & þa tide* 'that you know the times and the seasons' (V-O3). There are two clauses - both are non-conjoined - with the accusative (Z) and infinitive construction. They are 11.226 *þæt mon æghwylce niht mæg of æghwylcum dæle þære burge þæt leoht geseon scinan of þære halgan stowe* 'so that one may see the light shine from the holy place every night, from every quarter of the city' (V-Z2) and 11.228 *þonne hie þæt leoht geseoþ on niht scinan swa beorhte* 'when they see the light shine so brightly at night' (Z2-V).

There is only one conjoined dependent clause which contains an indirect object, and it has the order I1-V: 10.12 *(þonne hie ...) & him are biddaþ* 'and (when they) pray to him for mercy'. As for the non-conjoined counterparts, there are nine examples - six have I-V and three have V-I; thus we find (I-V) 11.54 *þæt he þe teoþan dæge him þone Halgan Gast onsende of heofonum* 'that he on the tenth day sent them the Holy Spirit from heaven' (I1-V), 11.118 *þe he se ælmihtiga Drihten in þas tid mancynne forgeaf* 'which the Almighty Lord at this time bestowed on mankind' (I2-V), 11.49 *Þa he þa ure Drihten his þæm halgum sægde þæt ...* 'When that our Lord said to his holy people that ...' (I3-V), and (V-I) 11.74 *þa hie sceoldan mannum secgan* 'which they must say to men' (V-I2). Two kinds of objects are used in five clauses (four are non-conjoined and one is conjoined), and all but one have the order I-O. These are: (non-conjoined) 11.54 (see above) (I1-O3), 11.68 *þæt hie þæt sceoldan mancynne cyþan & secggean geond þysne middangeard* 'that they should make known to mankind and declare it throughout this world' (O1-I2), 11.238 *þæt he her on worlde mancynne þurh his lare eces lifes wegas sægde & tacnode* 'that he proclaimed and made known to mankind the ways of eternal life by his teaching here in the world' (I2-O3), and 11.49 (I3-O3); (conjoined) 10.12 (see above) (I1-O2).

The complement occurs in two conjoined clauses, both of which have V-C3: 10.21 *(þe heora lif ...)* & *þuhte fæger & wlitig heora lif & wynsumlic* '(whose life) appeared fair and beautiful and pleasant' and 10.88 (see above). This V-C order also seems to be preferred in non-conjoined clauses (22 out of 37, or 59%), as in 11.162 *þæt we syn gearwe* 'so that we would be ready' (V-C2; five examples) and 10.8 *þæt ealle men syn hale & gesunde* 'that all men would be whole and sound' (V-C3; seventeen). However, it is hard to ignore the fact that there are as many as fifteen non-conjoined clauses (41%) with the C-V pattern; these preverbal complements are of either medium or heavy weight, and we may see here a conflict between weight ordering and a strong preference for verb-late/final order. Examples include 10.143 *swa hit gedafen is* 'as it is fit' (C2-V; nine examples) and 10.14 *þæt þisses middangeardes ende swiþe neah is* 'that the end of this world is very nigh' (C3-V; six).

All conjoined clauses have single adverbials before finite verbs (A-V), as in 10.38 *(þæt we ...)* & *geþwærnesse us betweonon habban* 'and (so that we) have concord among us' (A2-V; four examples) and 11.84 *(æfter þon þe ...)* & *hie mid Halgan Gaste getrymede wæron* 'and (after) they were confirmed with the Holy Spirit' (A3-V; one). In non-conjoined clauses, the A-V pattern is used more frequently than V-A (54 out of 75, or 72%), as in 10.71 *þæt he wel gehealde & gelæste* 'that each man should hold and perform well' (A1-V), 11.16 *þa he to heofonum astigan wolde* 'when he was about to ascend to heaven' (A2-V), and 10.27 *þe we for ure saule hæle began sceoldan* 'that we should observe for our soul's health' (A3-V). The V-A pattern is used in twenty-one non-conjoined clauses, e.g. 10.117 *þæt ic wæs io* 'what I was formerly' (V-A1; six examples), 11.54 *se cymeþ ofor eow* 'which shall come upon you' (V-A2; six), and 10.30 *þæt þas þing ealle geweorþan sceoldan ær þisse worlde ende* 'that all these things should happen before the end of this world' (V-A3; nine).

The following is the only conjoined dependent clause which contains two adverbials: 11.164 *(þa þe ...)* & *eft hider coman* 'and (who) came back here' (A-A-V). In non-conjoined clauses, the A-A-V order is the most frequent (53%), followed by A-V-A (28%) and V-A-A (19%). Examples include: 10.82 *þæt se on medmycclum fyrste to ende ne cume* 'that he shall in a brief interval come to an end' (A-A-V), 11.108 *þonon he næfre ne gewat þurh his þa ecean godcundnesse* 'from thence by reason of his eternal divinity he has never departed' (A-V-A), 11.229 *þæt heora heortan beod þurh þæt innan gemanode, & þurh godes gife* 'that their hearts are inwardly admonished by that, and by God's grace' (V-A-A).

There is only one conjoined clause with three or more adverbials, and it has the order A-A-V-A: 11.201 *(þæt ...)* & *men wide geond eorþan lædaþ to reliquium* 'and (that) men carry (it) as a relic widely throughout the world'. Of the thirty-nine non-conjoined clauses with three or more adverbials, fifteen have A-A-A-V, ten have A-V-A-A, nine have A-A-V-A, and five have V-A-A-A. Examples include: 10.83 *þæt him ær her on worlde wynsumlic wæs, & leofost to agenne & to hæbbene* 'that here, previously, in the world was pleasant and dear to him to possess and to hold' (A-A-A-V), 11.222 *þæt he beorhtor scineþ þonne wex on sceafte* 'that it shines brighter than a wax taper' (A-V-A-A), 10.5 *þæt he þonne hrædlice gecyrre to þam selran & to þon soþan læcedome* 'so that he would forthwith turn to the better and to the true medicine' (A-A-V-A), and 11.25 *hweðer he wolde þæt rice sona her on eorþan gesettan þe þonne þisse worlde ende on domes dæge* 'whether he would establish that kingdom here upon earth now, or at the world's end on Doomsday' (V-A-A-A).

5 Summary

Most of the Type C (86%) and D (97%) clauses have preverbal subjects, and this order (S-V) is also frequent in Type A (62%). In Type B, on the other hand, the V-S order is more frequent (62%) than

the other.

The direct object is often preverbal in Type C (58%) and D (74%) but postverbal in Type A (68%) and B (88%). There are only two instances with accusative and infinitive constructions, both of which are non-conjoined dependent clauses - one has Z-V and the other V-Z.

Indirect objects occur only sporadically, and this makes it dangerous to generalize upon these examples. When two kinds of objects are present in the same clause, the order I-O is observed in all but one such instances (91%).

Complements in the present corpus are of either medium or heavy weight (C2/C3). Although they are more often placed postverbally, we need to be aware that the percentages of the V-C pattern vary markedly as indicated by what follows: Type A (83%), Type B (100%), Type C (55%), and Type D (62%).

Single adverbials tend to be postverbal (V-A) in Type A, while they are more likely to be preverbal in Type C and D. In Type B, where clause-initial adverbials are compulsory, most of the single non-initial adverbials are placed postverbally. 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 (V-A-A/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 D (A-A-A-V).

Select Bibliography

Healey, Antonette diPaolo, Joan Holland, Ian McDougall & Peter Mielke. (2004) *The Dictionary of Old English Corpus in Electronic Form.* Toronto: Dictionary of Old English Project.

Hiyama, Susumu. (2010) 'Element Order in *The Blickling Homilies*: Part I.' *Akita Prefectural University RECCS Bulletin* 11: 45-55.

Hiyama, Susumu. (2011) 'Element Order in *The Blickling Homilies*: Part II.' *Akita Prefectural University RECCS Bulletin* 12: 33-43.

Hiyama, Susumu. (2012) 'Element Order in *The Blickling Homilies*: Part III.' *Akita Prefectural University RECCS Bulletin* 13: 99-109.

Mitchell, Bruce. (1985) *Old English Syntax.* 2 vols. Reprinted with further corrections in 1987. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Morris, R., ed. (1874-1880) *The Blickling Homilies with a Translation and Index of Words together with The Blickling Glosses.* EETS os 58, 63, and 73. Reprinted as one volume in 1967. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Willard, Rudolph, ed. (1960) *The Blickling Homilies: The John H. Scheide Library, Titusville, Pennsylvania.* EEMF 10. Copenhagen: Rosenkilde & Bagger.

Subjects

	A	B	C	D	Total
S-V	21	17	50	194	282
S1	17	16	36	129	198
S2	1	1	8	43	53
S3	3	0	6	22	31
V-S	13	28	8	5	54
S1	8	13	3	0	24
S2	2	7	2	3	14
S3	3	8	3	2	16
Total	34	45	58	199	336

Direct objects

	A	B	C	D	Total
O-V	6	2	22	60	90
O1	2	0	2	21	25
O2	1	2	9	18	30
O3	3	0	11	21	35
V-O	13	15	16	21	65
O1	0	3	2	0	5
O2	0	2	1	7	10
O3	13	10	13	14	50
Total	19	17	38	81	155

Indirect objects

	A	B	C	D	Total
I-V	1	1	3	7	12
I1	1	0	2	3	6
I2	0	0	0	2	2
I3	0	1	1	2	4
V-I	0	2	3	4	9
I1	0	0	1	0	1
I2	0	1	0	3	4
I3	0	1	2	1	4
Total	1	3	6	11	21

Direct objects and indirect objects

	A	B	C	D	Total
I-O	0	3	3	4	10
I1-O1	0	0	0	0	0
I1-O2	0	0	0	1	1
I1-O3	0	0	2	1	3
I2-O1	0	0	0	0	0
I2-O2	0	1	0	0	1
I2-O3	0	0	0	1	1
I3-O1	0	0	0	0	0
I3-O2	0	0	1	0	1
I3-O3	0	2	0	1	3
O-I	0	0	0	1	1
O1-I1	0	0	0	0	0
O1-I2	0	0	0	1	1
O1-I3	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	3	3	5	11

Complements

	A	B	C	D	Total
C-V	1	0	5	15	21
C1	0	0	0	0	0
C2	1	0	1	9	11
C3	0	0	4	6	10
V-C	5	6	6	24	41
C1	0	0	0	0	0
C2	2	3	1	5	11
C3	3	3	5	19	30
Total	6	6	11	39	62

Single adverbials

	A	B	C	D	Total
A-V	2	2	27	59	90
A1	1	2	14	28	45
A2	1	0	9	13	23
A3	0	0	4	18	22
V-A	4	13	11	21	49
A1	2	7	1	6	16
A2	1	2	3	6	12
A3	1	4	7	9	21
Total	6	15	38	80	139

	A	B	C	D
A-V	33%	13%	71%	74%
V-A	67%	87%	29%	26%

Two adverbials

	A	B	C	D	Total
A-A-V	0	0	10	29	39
A-V-A	1	0	3	15	19
V-A-A	7	3	10	10	30
Total	8	3	23	54	88

	A	B	C	D
A-A-V	0%	0%	43%	53%
A-V-A	13%	0%	13%	28%
V-A-A	88%	100%	43%	19%

Three or more adverbials

	A	B	C	D	Total
A-A-A-V	1	1	4	15	21
A-A-V-A	2	2	3	10	18
A-V-A-A	2	2	2	10	16
V-A-A-A	4	8	3	5	20
Total	9	13	12	40	75

	A	B	C	D
A-A-A-V	11%	8%	33%	38%
A-A-V-A	22%	15%	25%	25%
A-V-A-A	22%	15%	17%	25%
V-A-A-A	44%	62%	25%	13%

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.