

SYNTAX AND STYLE IN OLD ENGLISH





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by S. O. ANDREW, M.A.

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PREFACE

This short study is an attempt to drive a few main lines through the almost unexplored tract of Old English syntax. It began as an enquiry whether certain sentence-forms like Da he answarode, Se wæs munuc on dam mynstre, Hie ham on mergen foron, Ne ic cube him helpan (to cite a few out of many), which in all our printed OE texts, both prose and verse, appear frequently as principal sentences, can be accepted as such. The evidence seemed to the author conclusive that this question must be answered in the negative: the nature of the evidence and the method of investigation are briefly described in 34. As the enquiry proceeded, however, it began to appear that its scope must be enlarged, for each problem opened up new ones and in the end almost every type of principal and subordinate sentence had to be examined; in particular, the importance of defining clearly the different kinds of OE word-order, as a foundation for the enquiry as a whole, became apparent. Speaking generally, a study of prose and verse usage leads to the conclusion that the same rules hold for verse as for prose both in syntax and word-order; there are, however, some syntactical features peculiar to verse which demand separate consideration—the reader's attention may be drawn especially to the study of asyndetic co-ordination in Chapter VIII.

Perhaps the most important result of our investigation is the light which it throws on the characteristic features of OE style. The intimate connection of syntax and style is, of course, obvious, and almost every syntactical discussion in the book is indirectly also a discussion of style; Chapter XI deals directly with the problem of style and seeks to show that the supposed 'paratactic' structure of Old English, whether in prose or verse, is an illusion.

Reference is frequently made in the following pages to the 'traditional text' of *Beowulf*. By this is meant no more than the text as it is usually *punctuated* by editors; all the editions which I have consulted (Grein, Holthausen, Wyatt-Chambers, Sedgefield, Klaeber) agree, with only slight variations, in the punctuation of the poem and therefore in its syntactical interpretation so far as that is represented by punctuation.

S. O. A.

February, 1940.



TEXTS REFERRED TO, WITH ABBREVIATIONS

PROSE (references are usually to page and line):

ASCAnglo-Saxon Chronicle, ed. Plummer, Oxford. BedeOE version of Bede's Eccl. History, ed. Miller, EETS. Blick. The Blickling Homilies, ed. Morris, EETS. CPGregory's Cura Pastoralis, ed. Sweet, EETS. Gen., Exod., etc. Books of Ælfric's OE Pentateuch in Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa. Hom. Ælfric's Homilies, ed. Thorpe, Ælfric Society. LSÆlfric's Lives of the Saints, ed. Skeat, EETS. Mat., Mk. OE Gospels, ed. Skeat, Cambridge. OETOldest English Texts, ed. Sweet, EETS. Oros. Alfred's OE Translation of Orosius' History, ed. Sweet, EETS.

VERSE (references are to line):

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And.
           Andreas
Beo.
           Beowulf
Exod.
           Exodus
                       in Grein-Wülker's Bibliothek der
Gen.
           Genesis
                         angelsächsischen Poesie.
            Judith
Iud.
Mald.
           Maldon
Crist
           Crist
Guth.
           Guthlac
                        in Exeter Book I, EETS.
Jul.
            Iuliana
Wand.
           Wanderer
Best.
           Bestiary
Rid.
           Riddles
Soul's Ad.
           Soul's Address
                             in Exeter Book II, EETS.
Wid.
           Widsith
           Wulf
Wulf
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