Adverbs & Numerals

M&R §§135, 82–86

Adverbs

- An adverb is a word modifying a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

- Adverbs divide into:
  - adverbs of time   (now, then, tomorrow, forever)
  - adverbs of place   (here, there, widely)
  - adverbs of manner   (firmly, comfortably, fast, easily)
  - other adverbs   (also, additionally)

Adverb formation in Modern English

- adjective + *-ly*:
  - *easy > easily*
  - *scarce > scarcely*
  - *recent > recently*
- noun + *-wise*:
  - *length > lengthwise*
  - *clock > clockwise*
- unmarked:
  - *fast*
  - *hard*
  - *yesterday*
  - *there*
  - *also*

Adverb formation in Old English

- adjective + *-e*:
  - *lang* (long) > *lange* (for a long time)
  - *gearu* (ready) > *gearwe* (readily)
  - *nīwe* (new) > *nīwe* (newly, recently)
  - *īeðe* (easy) > *ēaðe* (easily)
- word + *-līce*:
  - adjective: *heard* (hard) > *heardlīce* (severely; cf. *hearde*)
  - noun: *ār* (honour) > *ārlīce* (honourably)
  - adverb: *ǣr* (early) > *ǣrlīce* (early)
- word + *-inga/unga*:
  - adjective: *ealle* (all) > *eallunga* (entirely)
  - noun: *ierre* (anger) > *ierringa* (angrily)
- simple stems:
  - *oft* (often)
  - *wel* (well)
  - *ēac* (also)

Adverb formation in Old English

- word in acc.:
  - adjective: *efen* (equal) > *efen* (equally)
  - noun: *āwiht* (anything) > *āwiht* (at all)
- adjective in gen.:
  - *ealle* (all) > *ealles* (entirely)
- word in dat. sg.:
  - *nīed* (necessity) > *nīede* (necessarily)
- word in dat. pl.:
  - *hwīl* (a while) > *hwīlum* (sometimes)
- with prep.:
  - *tōmiddes* (prep. + gen., amidst)
  - *tōgædere* (prep. + adv., together)
  - *wiðūtan* (prep. + adv., outside)
  - *ymbūtan* (prep. + adv., around)
  - *begeondan* (prep. + adv., beyond)

Adverb or adjective?

- An adjective typically occurs close to a noun:
  - immediately preceding a noun:

    se *tila* <u>*cyning*</u>
  - closely following a noun:

    Crist nāmode <u>*Ābel*</u> *rihtwisne*

    <u>*waldend*</u> *þone* *gōdan*

- Adverbs will often appear adjacent to the verb or adjective they modify, but esp. with verbs they can move more freely, e.g.:
  - adjacent to the verb that is modified:

    hē *hearde* <u>*fēoll*</u>
  - adjacent to subject/object, modifying a clause-final verb:

    hīe *hrædlīce* *for mægenlēaste* <u>*swulton*</u>

Adverb comparison

- *-or, -ost* (adj.):   - *gearwe > gearwor > gearwost*
- w/*i*-mutation: - *feorr > fierr > firrest*

                           - *nēah > nȳr/nēar > nīehst*

- -mest (adv.):   - *inne > innerra > innemest*

                           - *sīð > sīðra > sīðemest/sīðest*

                           - *norð > norðerra > norðmest*

- multiroot: - *wel > bet > betst*

                           - *micle > mā > mǣst*

Example sentences

- Be þissum ðinge gē habbað oft gehȳred.

- Unriht weaxeð ealles tō wīde.

- Neron cwæþ, "Gang mē nēar hider, and sege mē hwæt þū þence."

- Iōhannes fulluht ðwōh þone mannan wiðūtan, and nān ðing wiðinnan.

- Ic giestron wæs gēong ācenned.

- Ðes is mīn lēofa sunu þe mē wel līcað.

- Hwīlum Brettas, hwīlum eft Seaxan sige geslōgon.

Numeral declension

- Cardinals: only *ān, twēgen, þrīe* are typically declined. They decline as strong or weak adjectives, depending on context, but in the plural the difference only shows in nominative and accusative. When *ān* is weak, it means 'alone' rather than 'one'
    - Hīe sind ān god, on ānre godcundnesse and on ānum gecynde.
    - Hē hæfde twēgene sunu, Ermenrēd and Ercenberht.
    - Her cōm Port on Brytene and his twēgan sunan.
    - Nis nā gedafenlīc þæt þes man āna bēo.

  Ordinals: always decline as weak adjectives, except *ōðer*, which is always strong
    - On þām fiftēoþan geare cōm Godes word ofer Iōhannem.

Ordinal formation

An ordinal is formed by adding *-ta* or *-ða* to the cardinal stem. That stem usually ends in *-o*, whether by removing the *-n* of the 'teen'-morpheme or by adding an *o* to the 'ty'-element. *Ān, twēgen, þrīe* have slightly different ordinals.

1	ān	forma, fyrst(a)
2	twēgen	æfter(ra), ōðer
3	þrīe	þridda
4	fēower	fēorða
11	endleofan	endlyfta
12	twelf	twelfta
13	þrēotīne	þrēotēoða
30	þrītig	þrītigoða

Strong numeral declension

	Masc	Neut	Fem	Masc	Neut	Fem
Nom	ān	ān	āne	twēgen	twā	twā
Acc	ānne	ān	āne	twēgen	twā	twā
Gen	ānes	ānes	ānre	twēgra	twēgra	twēgra
Dat	ānum	ānum	ānre	twǣm	twǣm	twǣm
Inst	āne	āne				
Nom	þrīe	þrēo	þrēo	ōðer	ōðer	ōðru
Acc	þrīe	þrēo	þrēo	ōðerne	ōðer	ōðru
Gen	þrēora	þrēora	þrēora	ōðres	ōðres	ōð(er)re
Dat	þrim	þrim	þrim	ōðrum	ōðrum	ōð(er)re
Inst				ōðre	ōðre	