



Grammar Review

M&R §§1–153, 187–214

Case: on the clausal level

Delimits the syntactic roles a word may fulfil

Nominative:

- subject:

[Se stān] is [ormætlīce micel].

[Ic] wille sendan <flōd> (ofer <ealne middaneard>).

- subject complement:

[Sēo dene] wæs [dēop and wīd].

- address:

Ēalā [pū cniht]!

Case: on the clausal level

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Accusative:

- direct object (that to which the verb directly applies; when there are two objects, this is the one that is 'transferred' to or from the other one):

[Ic] wille sendan <flōd> (ofer <ealne middaneard>).

Forgyf (ūs) <ūre gyltas> swā swā [wē] forgyfað (ūrum gyltendum).

- object complement:

[Se ærendraca] (ðā) <hine> gemētte <deadne>.

- adverbial uses:

(Ne) mihte [nān læcewyr] (<āwiht>) gelīðian.

Case: on the clausal level

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Accusative:

- Problem: each verb behaves differently, so that *bēodan* ‘command’, for instance, takes the dative where someone other than an Anglo-Saxon might expect an accusative. When learning a verb, it is therefore useful to learn also the cases it takes.

bēodan ‘command’	+dat
hīeran ‘hear, obey’	+dat
giefan ‘give’, forgiefan ‘forgive’	sth. (acc) to sbd. (dat)
sēon ‘see’	+acc
ascian ‘ask’	sbd. (acc)

Case: on the clausal level

Delimits the syntactic roles a word may fulfil

Genitive:

- adverbial uses:

(**Dæges and nihtes**) [hē] wurðode <hine> (mid lofsangum).

(**Ʒær**) gadorod wæs [hundteontig muneca and fēowertig] (**ealles**).

[Hē] geseah <man> (**westweardes**) (on þæt wēsten) efstan.

The other functions of the genitive (possession and description) play a role on the phrasal level only.

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Dative:

- indirect object:

[Hē] sende (ðā sōna syððan) (tō þām cyninge) <bēotlic
ærende>.

[Ic] bēo (him) [fæder], and [hē] bið (mē) [sunu].

- adverbial uses:

(Oft) (on gefeohte) [ān] fēseð <týne and (hwīlum) læs,
(hwīlum) mā>.

(Nýde) [hit] sceal (eac) (on worulde) (for folces
synnan) yfelian (swýðe).

- comparison:

[Ūre alīesend] is [māra and mærra] (eallum
gesceaftum).

Case: on the clausal level

Delimits the syntactic roles a word may fulfil

Instrumental (adverbial uses only):

- means or manner:

<Se palm> þe [drihten sylf] sette (his āgenum handum)

(Ʀā) wæs [gāst] (ofer holm) boren (miclum spēdum).

- accompaniment:

[Hē] geascode <þone cyning> (lytle werode) (on wifcyþþe).

- time:

[Barrabas] wæs (þær) (þȳ sīde) (on bendum).

Case: on the phrasal level

Defines the relationships between elements in a nominal phrase

Genitive:

- possession:

[**Þæs cyninges** dohtor] wæs [micelra mægena fæmne].

- description:

[Þæs cyninges dohtor] wæs [**micelra mægena** fæmne].

Dative:

- possession:

(**Him**) wæs [metes micel lust].

Case: on the phrasal level

Defines the relationships between elements in a nominal phrase

Instrumental:

- comparison:

[Man] bið (**b̄y**) [strengra] þe [hē] bið [micel (on his lichoman)].

Conjunctions

Connect words, phrases, or clauses.

coordinating

ac ‘but’

and ‘and’

æghwæðer ge ... ge ‘both ... and’

ægðer ge ... ge ‘both ... and’

(swā) þēah ‘however, yet’

þēahhwæðere ‘however, yet’

subordinating

þā ‘when’

þonne ‘when’

æf ‘before’

būtan ‘unless’

gif ‘if’

nefne ‘unless’

nū ‘now that’

siððan ‘since, after’

þēah ‘although, even if’

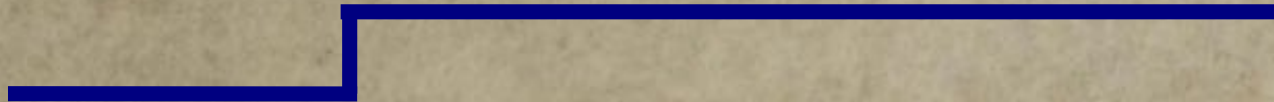
þy læs (þe) ‘lest’

þy (þe) ‘because’

etc.

Visualizing complex sentences

þā hē slēp ðā genam hē ān rib of his sīdan.



God þā geswefode þone Adam and þā þā hē slēp ðā genam hē ān rib of his sīdan.

