

Studies in the Language of the Works
of Sir Thomas Malory
I. Word-Order (I)

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Part One

Chapter I Introduction

1. 1

Thomas Malory completed his eight works involved in Winchester MS. in 'the ninth year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth'¹⁾ i. e. between 4 March 1469 and 3 March 1470, and they were first published in 1485 by William Caxton as a single book under the totally unrepresentative title of *Le Morte Darthur*. Caxton himself knew full well that this title was inappropriate as a general description of the various stories about Arthur and his knights, but his book was the only approach to Malory for four and a half centuries. In the early summer of 1934, a startling discovery was made in the Fellows' Library in Winchester College by the then Librarian, Mr. W. F. Oakeshott: a fifteenth-century manuscript of Malory's romances unexpectedly came to light containing a text which in many respects is more complete and more authentic than Caxton's. Eugène Vinaver, professor of the French language and literature in the university of Manchester, revised the newly discovered MS., and at long last has published a critical edition, with detailed Introduction, Commentary

1) Eugène Vinaver: *The Works* Vol. III. p. 1260.

and Glossary.²⁾ The examples in the present essay are collected from the reprint of his edition, 1948.

1. 2

Vinaver has made clear that Malory had a habit of reproducing in a new work the passages and scenes which he had rendered first in his previous one. For example, we find the analogous description of the two battles — one between Marhalt and a redoubtable giant in *The Tale of King Arthur*,³⁾ the other between King Arthur and a marvellous giant in *The Tale of the Noble King Arthur that was Emperor Himself*⁴⁾ — usually referred to in this essay as *The Tale of Arthur and Lucius*, or more briefly only *Lucius*. With the aid of this fact, Vinaver has succeeded in determining the chronological order of the eight works of Malory. It is as follows:

1. *The Tale of King Arthur and Lucius (Lucius)*
2. *The Tale of King Arthur (Arthur)*
3. *The Noble Tale of Sir Launcelot du Lake (Launcelot)*⁵⁾
4. *The Tale of Sir Gareth of Orkeney that was called Bewmaynes (Gareth)*⁶⁾
5. *The Book of Sir Trystram de Lyones (Trystram)*⁷⁾
6. *The Tale of the Sankgreal (Sankgreal)*⁸⁾
7. *The Book of Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere (Guinevere)*⁹⁾

2) Eugène Vinaver: *The Works of Sir Thomas Malory*, in Three Volumes, Oxford, 1947, reprinted with corrections, 1948.

3) *op. cit.* Vol. I, pp. 1—180.

4) *op. cit.* Vol. I, pp. 181—247.

5) *op. cit.* Vol. I, pp. 249—287.

6) *op. cit.* Vol. I, pp. 289—363.

7) *op. cit.* Vol. I, pp. 365—Vol. II, 846.

8) *op. cit.* Vol. II, pp. 847—1037.

9) *op. cit.* Vol. III, pp. 1039—1154.

8. *The Most Piteous Tale of the Morte Arthur sanz Gwerdon*
(*Morte*)¹⁰⁾

Thus it is inferred that Malory began his work with *Lucius*.

When we proceed from *Arthur* to *Lucius* as is arranged in Vinaver's text, with our critical sense alert, we are struck by a surprising change of style: linguistically, we feel we are suddenly taken backward into the world about a century older. This is due to the fact that the tale *Lucius* is "a slightly modernized prose rendering of the Middle English alliterative *Morte Arthure*."¹¹⁾

It is highly probable that Malory felt a nostalgia for the glamour of the Arthurian knighthood which had already "passed away before the book was finished;"¹²⁾ also he must have been moved by an irresistible impulse to commemorate in an imperishable record the glorious acclamation of Henry V as a victor in Paris, a fact paralleled only by noble king Arthur's winning victory over Romans. So first he had to rewrite an English alliterative verse *Morte Arthure* "in a form accessible to fifteenth-century readers."¹³⁾ The stylistic and narrative patterns of the alliterative verse must have been to him too ornate and too diffuse. These qualities "could not have been remedied by sheer omission of complete passages; the simplification had to be both more radical and less mechanical: it had to be applied on a strictly selective principle to the entire text of the poem."¹⁴⁾ But this was by no means Malory's only method of rendering. Sometimes he

10) *op. cit.* Vol. III, pp. 1155—1260.

11) Eugène Vinaver: *op. cit.* Vol. III, p. 1360.

12) R. W. Chambers: *On the Continuity of English Prose from Alfred to More and his School.* p. CXXXIX.

13) Eugène Vinaver: *op. cit.* Vol. I, Introduction, p. xlii.

14) Eugène Vinaver: *op. cit.* Vol. I, Introduction, p. xliii.

selected the complete lines, and even reproduced now and then “complete groups of three or four lines with few, if any, alterations, lulled by the cadence of the poem.”¹⁵⁾ The most remarkable result of such a judicious rendering of the alliterative verse was the production of “a new and powerful prose, a style too straightforward to be archaic, and yet just old enough to allure and mark the age.”¹⁶⁾

That Malory began his work with *Lucius* and that he completed it not through French books but through an English poem, the Middle English *Morte Arthure*, has perhaps the most significant bearing on my subsequent investigation, and to illustrate one phase of the nature of the process of his subtle rendering, let me quote an example. As Arthur approaches a city beleaguered against him and all his knights “without shelde sauff his bare harneys,” he is warned by Sir Florence that it is folly to face the enemy unarmed. In Malory’s version this is his reply :

‘And thow be aferde,’ seyde kyng Arthur, ‘I rede the faste fle, for they wyne no worshyp of me but to waste their toolys. For there shall never harlot have happe, by the helpe of our Lord, to kyll a crowned kyng that with creyme is anoynted.

The alliterative verse runs as follows :

‘If thou be rade’, quod the kyng, ‘I rede thow ryde vttere, / Lesse pat þey rywe the with their rowund wapyn. / Thow arte bot a fawntkyn, no ferly me thynkkys! / þou will be flayed for a flye, pat on thy flesche lyghttes / I am nothyng agaste, so me Gode helpe! / þof siche gadlynges be greuede, it greues me bot Cytill; / *Thay wyn no wirchipe of me bot wastys their takle; / They sall wante, or I weende, I wage myn hevede! / Sall never harlotte have happe, thorowe helpe of my Lorde, / To kyll a corownde kyng, with*

15) Eugène Vinaver : *op. cit.* Vol. I, Introduction, p. xlvi.

16) Eugène Vinaver : *op. cit.* Vol. I, Introduction, p. xliii.

*krysom enoynttede!*¹⁷⁾

I have only to add that Malory has taken four lines out of ten with appropriateness and a remarkable sense of stylistic emphasis.

Thus, the characteristics of the original verse have coloured strongly Malory's prose work, *Lucius*. Further, the alliterative poem has exercised no less decisive influence on the subsequent other works both in the formation of style and in the choice of material; indeed, though Malory 'reduced' some books of French into English afterwards, he is believed to have been free from French syntax on the whole, partly because his prose style had already been solidified, partly because his rendering was not so literal. This fact becomes of utmost significance when we trace the writer's progress and investigate the syntax of his works.

1. 3

"The development of English has been," says Fries, "away from the use of taxemes of selection with non-distinctive and connotative word-order, toward the use of taxemes of order operating practically without the aid of other devices."¹⁸⁾ Indeed, in Modern English, the difference between *The man struck the bear* and *The bear struck the man* rests solely upon the order of words: *the man* is Subject in the first sentence, while it is Object in the second.

Thus, the taxeme of word-order is just as important as the taxeme of selection, and in any treatment of the English syntax which claims to be authoritative, the subject of word-order must be

17) Eugène Vinaver: *op. cit.* Vol. I, Introduction, p. xlv.

18) 'On the Development of the Structural Use of Word-Order in Modern English' *Language* XVI.

given a due consideration. It is true that hitherto, the subject was taken up in most of the grammars, but the analysis of word-order in them is "largely that which is exceptional and stylistic…… Often the subject of word-order is not discussed except in connection with some construction which exhibits an interesting departure from the norm:"¹⁹ It goes without saying that this kind of research is indispensable if we want to outline the characteristics of the English language or the style of a certain writer. But characterization would be imperfect and of little worth, unless it is supported by a systematic research of significant normal orders as well as of exceptional ones.

Thus it is necessary for us to attempt, first of all, the inquiry of word-order both normal (but significant) and exceptional. But it would be less valuable only to collect even all the instances in question, however systematically they may be arranged; they must be statistical at the same time. It is not a volume of collections of examples but some lists of chronologically statistic illustration that is needed for the study of a historical development of word-order.

Suppose here is an essay on word-order in the works of, say, Chaucer. In it, a significant normal order as well as an exceptional one is treated widely both systematically and statistically: where is Object, for example, placed? —before Subject-Verb, or between Subject and Verb, or after Subject-Verb, and statistically how often does it occur in each position? Similar investigation is made with other parts of speech. Such a research would be of great use not only in the objective characterization of Chaucer's style, but also in

19) Eugène A. Nida: *A Synopsis of English Syntax*, p.6. But one happy exception to this is Bengt Jacobsson's *Inversion in English with Special Reference to the Early Modern English Period*, Uppsala, 1951.

further estimation of his way of arranging words from the view-point of the historical development of the English word-order. Only statistical research can give us a historical perspective of the whole stream at any period.

I present here a short essay on word-order in Sir Thomas Malory's works which are "the greatest in English between the *Canterbury Tales* and the *Faerie Queene*".²⁰⁾ It is divided into two parts. in Part One, the order of words is examined *formally* or *descriptively*, while in Part Two it is subjected to an *explanatory* treatment. It is undoubtedly true that the relative position of a word or words is, after all, often influenced to a great extent by the pressure of the writer's inclination at the moment, and any research ignoring this would be imperfect. Fries's methodology is indeed new, but there are still many points, I believe, which can not be covered wholly by such a purely formal treatment.

Chapter II The Place of Object¹⁾

2. 0

In all the examples recorded in this chapter, Object (O) precedes Verb (V).

Distinction is made between those types in which O is followed by V only, and those in which both Subject (S) and V are put after O. In the latter case, we are concerned with a word-order that is common not only to all the tales of Malory but also to other writings at large, ancient or modern, in prose or in verse. On the other hand,

20) George E. Saintsbury: *A First Book of English Literature*, p. 60.

1) By the term Object (O), I denote the direct (accusative) object, thus excluding both the indirect (dative) object and the prepositional object.

the former order is, so long as Malory is concerned, not so often found anywhere else as in the second tale *Lucius*.

In Modern English, we usually find no instance where O stands between S and V except in poetry and in biblical language.²⁾ Moreover, even in Middle English prose writings, such a position of O is rather rare: no instance is to be found in the proses of some medieval writers — those of Wycliffe's, of Mandeville's, of Caxton's, and of Berners's, selected in the first volume of *English Prose*,³⁾ and twenty-nine instances are met with in Chaucer's *The Tale of Melibee*.⁴⁾

The reason why the order O-V is so frequent and almost peculiar to *Lucius*, among others, lies in its nature and characteristics which are, I hope, outlined in Introduction, "a slightly modernized prose rendering of the Middle English alliterative *Morte Arthure*."

2. 1 O between S and V.

Examining forty or fifty pages for each tale, I have collected some seventy instances, whose occurrences and percentage (O-V versus V-O) are shown in the Table 1 below.

Table 1

Arthur	Lucius	Launcelot	Gareth	Tristram	Sankgreal	Guinevere	Morte	Total
4	46	9	5	1	2	0	4	71
0.5%	6.4%	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0	0.9%	average 1.5%

These figures will explain all: *Lucius* is exceptional, and the rest are divided into two groups, *Launcelot*, *Morte*, and *Gareth* on the one hand, and the other four on the other. Roughly speaking, we may

2) Henry Sweet: *A New English Grammar* § 1820.

3) W. Peacock: *English Prose* (The World's Classics) Vol. I, pp.1-108.

4) F. N. Robinson: *The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer*.

say that the figures decrease as we approach towards the later tales, but it is noteworthy that *Arthur*, which is preceded only by *Lucius* chronologically, shows an exceptionally low percentage. It is not peculiar in this case, but is a phenomenon observed widely in other points also.

Now, before entering upon the investigation, it is needed for us to recall to our mind the fact that in Old and early Middle English, the finite verb "often comes at the end in dependent sentences."⁵⁾

The symbol \ / denotes alliterative lines of *Morte Arthure*.

- 2. 11 O between S and V
- 2. 111 Pure Types without Adverbials⁶⁾
- 2. 1111 S-O-V

It is to be noted that the present type occurs only in the subordinate clauses.

Whan the kynge *his knyghtes* sawe, *Lucius* 217.6

and yf I *ony foly* do. *Lucius* 235:16

So they rode tyle they *the cite* sawe. *Lucius* 240:18

syn God *the worlde* made. *Lucius* 234.19

But take thou hede to the haynxman that he *no horne* blow.
Lucius 233.11

God gyff hym joy *that this spere* made. *Launcelot* 278.4

for yondir I have aspyed the traytoure that *all thys woo* hath wrought. *Morte* 1236.26

Arthur 29.28; *Lucius* 211.1; 212.14; 218.14; 239.19; *Launcelot* 254.5; *Sankgreal* 862.6.

5) Henry Sweet: *An Anglo-Saxon Primer* p. 53. This position of verb, however, is sometimes seen in Malory's works. See 4. 2.

6) In this essay, the term Adverbial (A) denotes, merely for the sake of convenience, both simple adverb and various prepositional phrases.

In this connection I should like to refer to the frequently occurring exclamation *So God me helpe*, formula of solemn oath, of surprise, of pity or of anger in Malory's tales.

So God *me helpe*. *Gareth* 348. 28

So God *me save!* *Tristram* 467. 5

as God *me blysse*. *Tristram* 841. 26

Compare:

God you *blysse*. *Gareth* 294. 2

God *me spedde*. *Tristram* 409. 1

2. 1112 (S)-O-V

Here we find no instances of subordinate clauses.

\Than broke oute oure busschement and *the brydge wynnys*. /
Lucius 243. 2

he yode to sir Gawyne and *thes wordys seyde*. *Lucius* 237. 10

Than the noble knyghtes of the Rounde Table approched unto
the cité and *their horsis levys*. *Lucius* 227. 23

and forth they flynged a faste trotte and *the folke of the bestes*
dryvys. *Lucius* 236. 6

and yet angurly he strykes, and fayled of sir Arthure and *the*
erthe hittis. *Lucius* 203. 13

and hath destroyed much of oure marchis, and is com into Bur-
gayne, and *many borowys* hath destroyed. *Lucius* 206. 1

In the last example both V-O and O-V orders appear side by side.

2. 112 Types with Adverbial

2. 1121 S-O-V-A

\Than the duches *hir* dressed with damesels ryche. / *Lucius*
241 14

But sit Gawayne *hym* dressyth with a grete spere. *Lucius*
239. 25

2. 1122 S-A-O-V

Than the kyng by his counceyle *a conduyte* hem sendys.
Lucius 244. 1

This example interests us in that it has its O put before both V and the indirect Object.

2. 1123 (S)-A-O-V

to his penowne he rode and lyghtly *hit* hentys. *Lucius* 238. 22

And aftir sir Gawayne.....and so *his way* holdyth. *Lucius* 240. 4

And so Lucius \com to Cullayne, and thereby *a castelle* besegys./ *Lucius* 194. 8

Than groned the knyght.....and awkewarde *hym* strykes. *Lucius* 230. 8

And so into Tuskeyne, and there *the tirrauntys* destroyed. *Lucius* 227. 8

2. 12 O between Aux⁷⁾ and V

2. 121 Pure Types without A

S-Aux-O-V

1) Principal Clauses

I woll *no rewarde* have. Sir, this day I was made knyght of noble sir Launcelot, and therefore I woll *no rewarde* have but God rewarde me. *Gareth* 301. 6

They coude *no counceyl* gyve. *Arthur* 39. 33

But the kynges wolde *none* receyve. *Arthur* 17. 18

\for all the barbers of Bretayne shall not *thy bloode* staunche./
Lucius 230. 16

woll ye.....\prestly prove yourself and *yondir pray* wgnne?/
Lucius 236. 3

7) The term Auxiliary (Aux) comprises both temporal and modal auxiliaries followed by a participle or an infinitive (main verb), and the latter forms are here denoted by the term Verb (V), though, of course, the auxiliary and the main verb together constitute the verb of the sentence.

2) Subordinate Clauses

and answered that they wolde *none* pay. *Tristram* 376.5

Whan sir Florence and sir Gawayne had *the felde* wonne. *Lucius* 240.13

'Ye sey well,' seyde the Emperour, 'as youre lorde hath *you* commaunded. *Lucius* 207.13

that all the comyns of this contrey may *hit* beholde. *Lucius* 204.22

2. 122 Types with A.

S-Aux-O-V-A

1) Principal Clauses

But the kyng wolde *no mete* ete uppon Whytsonday untill he harde of som adventures. *Gareth* 296.9

and they have *oure noble chyfften* takyn in the felde. *Lucius* 210.10

and now thou shalt *hir* love for ever. *Launcelot* 257.28

2) Subordinate Clauses

that I shall in all haste *me* redy make with my keene knyghtes. *Lucius* 190.16

than any yoman had *suche a loose* wonne of me, other els any page other prycker sholde wyne of me the pryce. *Lucius* 232.21

In the last example, both normal (S-V-O) and abnormal (S-V-O) orders appear side by side.

2. 123 S-Aux-O-A-V

Shydys nother no shene armys myght *hem* nat withstonde. *Lucius* 221.23

Hit may *the* lytyll avayle. *Lucius* 201.2

Lucius 215.16; *Gareth* 312.1.

2. 13 O before Imperative.

2. 131 O—Imp

and at Barflete there ye *me* abyde. *Lucius* 194.15

2. 14 O before Infinitive.

All the instances given under 1. 12 have O between Aux and V as is seen in *for all the barbers of Bretayne shall nat thy bloode staunche. Lucius 230. 16*. In the present section all such cases are left out of consideration. Here we bring together under one heading a different type where the group O-Inf complements a preceding verb, as is seen in *sir Launcelot and sir Cador, tho two myghty dukis, dubbed knyghtys worshyp to wynne. Lucius 214. 15*. The difference between the two types lies in that in the latter the governing verb is not an auxiliary.

2. 141 O-Inf

Than he dressed hym to the vycounte *his avow* for to holde.
Lucius 220. 1

And in the grekyng of the day sir Gawayne hente his hors *wondyrs* for to seke. *Lucius 228. 19*

And *shorte tale* to make. *Morte 1227. 23*

2. 142 O-Inf-A

and then he thought *hymself* to preve in straunge adventures.
Launcelot 253. 21

that durste adventure *hym* to sytte in that Sege Perelous.
Sankgreal 861. 18

2. 143 A-O-Inf.

Therefore the kynge commaundyth the to ryde oute of his londys, other ellys to fyght for all and knyghtly *hit* wynne.
Lucius 207. 11

2. 2 O before S and V.

Examining the same pages as in the case of the preceding section

2. 1, I have got the following figures.

Table 2

Arthure	Lucius	Launcelot	Gareth	Tristram	Sankgreal	Guinevere	Morte	Total
19	38	27	25	19	12	17	11	164
3.9%	9.3%	7.0%	6.0%	4.2%	3.3%	4.8%	3.4%	average 5.2%

Here also, the occurrences decrease, on the whole, as we approach towards the later tales, with the exception of *Arthur*, the second tale in the chronological order, which shows a figure almost as low as that of *Morte*, the last tale. It is natural that O is placed more easily before S and V than between them, but the occurrences denoted above are by no means so numerous as we expect from the works which left the writer's desk 'in the ninth year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth.'

In the sequel, I must deal with the answers to the questions: When is O placed before S and V more easily — in dialogue, or in narrative? — in pure types without A, or in types with A? — with comparatively heavy noun-S, or with comparatively light pronoun-S?

Table 3

Dialogue	Narrative
110	54
67.1%	32.9%

O precedes S and V more easily in dialogue than in narrative. Later in the sixth chapter I will refer to this table once more.

Table 4

with A	without A
113	51
68.8%	31.2%

Type without A:

for *all mervaylous adventures* sir Galahad enchevith. *Sankgreal* 890. 22

and *grete wordys* he spake. *Tristram* 398. 29

That sawe sir Idres. *Lucius* 210. 28

Type with A :

all these the fyrste day sir Palomydes strake downe to the erthe.
Tristram 386. 20

for *all maner of rychesse* they brought with hem at the full.
Lucius 246. 25

my poure person shall I jouparté there for youre sake.
Tristram 386. 7

As is already seen in Table 4, O is found before S and V more frequently in clauses with A following V than in those without A ; that is, this order of words seems to be felt still more natural when it is counterpoised by what comes after V. Here Redin's so-called 'the principle of balance'⁸⁾ holds good. He says, "the longer and heavier the Adverbial, the more easily can the Object take frontposition." R. Volbeda, in his a little dogmatic treatment of the place of Object in the Present-day English,⁹⁾ has pointed out a similar tendency. In this connection, interesting are the following frequently occurring instances where *none* is shifted to the end of a clause as "a kind of adjunct at a distance belonging to a word placed emphatically in the beginning of the sentence."¹⁰⁾

but *fruyte* had hit *none*. *Sankgreal* 898. 28

Othir farme had he *none* of fiftene realmys. *Lucius* 201. 19

a rycher besene chambir sawe he never *none*. *Arthur* 138. 6

raunsom nother rede golde woll they *none* aske. *Lucius* 233. 15

for *garneson nother golde* have we *none*. *Lucius* 239. 4

Many other examples are given in the eighth chapter. It is worthy of notice that most of these O's are long or compound ; though they are heavy, they are counterpoised to some extent by the coming *none*.

8) Mats Redin : op. cit. p.46.

9) R. Volbeda : 'The Place of the Object' *Die Neueren Sprachen* XVIII p.210.

10) Otto Jespersen : *A Modern English Grammar* Vol. II 16. 632.

Attention must be paid to the following instances also where O before S and V is repeated in its pronominal form at the usual place after V.

for *the douchery of Bretayne* I shall thorowly destroy *hit*.
Lucius 194. 15

and *all that I have myssedone* I woll amende *hit* at your wylle.
Gareth 331. 1

and also *the beste knyghtes of the worlde* I have macched *them*.
Tristram 381. 11

and *that pyse of the swerde* the quene, his sister, she kepte *hit* for ever with hir. *Tristram* 385. 15

Also, sir, *all the goodis that be gotyn at this batayle* lette *hit* be serched. *Arthur* 37. 17

Here also, O's are comparatively long and heavy, and the pronominal objects serve somewhat to counterpoise them.

To the third question, that is, when is O placed before S and V more easily, with noun-S, or with pronoun-S? I will answer later.

Now, let me proceed to examine instances in detail; I start from the pure types without A.

2. 21 Pure Types without A.

Table 5

Noun-S	Pronoun-S
22	29
43.2%	56.8%

2. 211 O-S-V

Noun-S

All thys sir Launcelot seyde. *Sankgreal* 894. 12

for *all mervaylous adventures* sir Galahad enchevith. *Sankgreal* 890. 22

Pronoun-S

And where that he rydyth *all* he destroyes. *Lucius* 206. 3

and in that bray *the brydge* they wanne. *Lucius* 227.16

But *one thyng*, sir knyght, me thynkes ye lak. *Launcelot* 270.18

and *grete wordys* he spake. *Tristram* 398.29

and *muche of hys bloode* he shed. *Guinevere* 1106.1

And *many noble dedis* they ded. *Guinevere* 1153.28

2. 212 O-S-Aux-V

Noun-S

all the trouth sir Gahalantyne dud telle. *Launcelot* 287.18

Pronoun-S

Sir, *youre commaundemente* I woll obey. *Sankgreal* 857.6

and *syker assuraunce and borowys* ye shall have. *Gareth* 325.33

All youre entente, damesell, and *desyre* I woll fulfyll. *Launcelot* 264.34

the nakyd placis they dud defende. *Gareth* 323.20

2. 213 O-Aux-S-V

Noun-S

but *the sorow that the kynge made for his quene* there myght no tonge tell. *Tristram* 373.6

But *the joy that La Beale Isode made of sir Trystrames* there myght no tunge telle. *Tristram* 411.10

Pronoun-S

That shall I amende. *Arthur* 49.21

for *theire hedys* had they lorne. *Lucius* 261.30

All this wyll I undertake. *Arthur* 8.23

for *a mervalous adventure* have ye sene. *Sankgreal* 858.7

'*That goodly lorde*,' seyde Bewmaynes, 'wolde I fayne se.' *Gareth* 311.20

Arthur 42.3; *Lucius* 209.27; 230.24; 241.2; *Launcelot* 270.33; 273.12; *Gareth* 312.9; 319.17; *Tristram* 420.25; *Guinevere* 1125.27.

I have referred to Redin's 'principle of balance' regulating the order of O and A. Obviously the same principle is the reason why in the pure types noun-S is so rare, while the comparatively light pronominal

S is rather frequent (2:15): V after the pronominal S reinforces it and with it counterpoises O at the head-position.

2. 214 O-V-S

Noun-S

and *that* caused sir Aggravayne. *Guinevere* 1154.14

Here, whether that is O or S must be judged solely from the situational context.

the same seyde kynge Carados and kynge Uryens *the same* seyde kynge Claryaunce. *Arthur* 35.27-30

All that aspyed sir Tramtryste. *Tristram* 387.36

So all this doynge saw sir Launcelot. *Guinevere* 1109.10

All this doynge of sir Launcelot saw the three knyghtes of Arthurs. *Launcelot* 262.32

Arthur 28.2; 28.17; 31.20; *Lucius* 210.28; *Launcelot* 267.19; *Gareth* 298.21; 305.32; *Tristram* 385.12; 386.31; *Guinevere* 1110.29; 1123.31.

Pronoun-S

'A Jesu! *mervayle* have I.' *Gareth* 312.28

Such one saw I. *Arthur* 42.26

Here, contrary to the preceding section, we have so many instances in which S is noun, while those with pronominal S are no more than two (versus seventeen). The reason is the same: O at the head of the clause is counterpoised by the heavy noun-S placed at the end.

2. 22 Types with A

Table 6

Noun-S	Pronoun-S
10	85
10.5%	89.5%

If we compare the preceding Table 5 with the Table 6 above, we are at once struck by the remarkable increase of the pronominal S type in the latter. This is to say, O is more easily placed before S

and V, so long as comparatively light pronominal S is followed by A; otherwise the construction would sound less natural and less rhythmical. Moreover, it is to be noted that where the pre-posed O's are comparatively light, A's are also mostly light, while in the sentences where O's are comparatively long and heavy, there follow accordingly comparatively long and heavy A's.

Thus, as will be made clear in the sequel also, Malory, as a competent story writer, seems to have paid a special attention to the relative length of the sentence constituents, and often resorted to some devices to attain a natural, rhythmical and well counterpoised construction.

2. 221 O-S-V-A

Noun-S

This maner of message sir Marhalte sente unto kynge Marke.
Tristram 377. 4

and so \that chek that chylde cheved by chaunce of armys./
Lucius 239. 16

all thes the fyrste day sir Palomydes strake downe to the erthe.
Tristram 386. 20

For *suche a chek* oure lordys cheved by chaunce of that were they were so avaunced. *Lucius* 240. 11

Pronoun-S

That I beleve well. *Guinevere* 1175. 19

and therefore *hym* I excepte of all knyghtes. *Launcelot* 266. 28

So *his wyf dame Igrayne* he putte in the castell of Tyntagil, and *hymself* he putte in the castel of Torrabyll. *Arthur* 8. 1

hors and man he bare to the erth. *Launcelot* 254. 20

all the fleyshe of his flanke he flappys in sundir. *Lucius* 236. 22

Than *hir launcis and speres* they handyld by crauff of armys.
Lucius 229. 17

Lucius 239.5; 239.18; 244.6; 246.25; *Launcelot* 280.26; 285.32;
Gareth 299.22; 303.22; 312.37; *Tristram* 401.20; 408.17; *Guinevere*

1104.9; 1131.8; *Morte* 1169.1; 1243.6.

In the following example, S is repeated again in pronominal form after O:

for one with a swerde *the halse of the chylde* he smote in too.
Lucius 239. 18

2. 222 O-S-Aux-V-A

And *the fyrste done and gyffte* I woll aske now. *Gareth* 294. 7

thus many I shall brynge with me. *Lucius* 190. 4

and *his horse and harneyse* he shall leve with me. *Gareth* 303. 34

And *my body and all that I have* I shall put in youre rule.
Guinevere 1128. 15

And *such chere as may be made hym in thys poure castell* ye and he shall have untill to-morn. *Guinevere* 1128. 12

Gareth 317. 20; 294.7; *Tristram* 381.18; *Guinevere* 1132.23; 1132.27.

2. 223 O-S-Aux-A-V

thys shameful cry and noyse I may nat suffir. *Morte* 1166. 8

2. 224 O-Aux-S-V-A

That woll I do full gladly. *Sankgreal* 880. 34

and *thy shylde* shall I were in all placis where I ryde on myne adventures. *Tristram* 388. 37

for *this corseynte* have I clegged oute of the yondir clowys.
Lucius 204. 9

and *thirty thousand men* shall ye have at my costis and wages.
Lucius 189. 6

my poure person shall I jouparté there for youre sake. *Tristram* 386. 7

Lucius 192.8; 204.17; *Gareth* 296.25; 304.1; 304.9; *Tristram* 414.17; *Guinevere* 1133.20; 1133.30; *Morte* 1162.9.

2. 225 O-Aux-S-A-V

that have we welle proved. *Tristram* 399. 20

That truage to Roome woll I never pay. *Lucius* 188. 3

and thou dyddyste leve that swerde *quene Gwenyvere* sholde thou never se. *Launcelot* 281. 2

and *tresoure oute of numbir* there mayste thou sykerly fynde.
Lucius 199. 16

Lucius 205.5 ; *Launcelot* 256.1 ; 269.3 ; *Sankgreal* 910.10 ; *Morte*
1176. 16

2. 226 O-V-S-A

Noun-S

that aspyed sir Trystram well. *Trsitram* 393. 19

Pronoun-S

That wote I well. *Sankgreal* 871. 4

This contrey know I well. *Launcelot* 255. 1

for *grete nede* hast thou of an horse. *Arthur* 29. 10

Sir knyght, *a worse dede* duddyst thou never for thyself. *Launcelot*
271. 26

that *the sorow of the lady* cover shall we never. *Lucius* 199. 1

Arthur 35.4 ; 43.26 ; *Launcelot* 284.27 ; *Sankgreal* 877.10 ; *Guinevere*
1129.18 ; *Morte* 1162.23

In this connection, the following examples are to be referred to.

2. 227

When V has both direct and indirect objects, the former often precedes S and V, while the latter follows them.

This commaundemente we geff you. *Lucius* 214. 25

a shylde God may sende you. *Sankgreal* 863. 2

and *a cuppe of golde* here I delyver the that is ryche of precious stonys. *Gareth* 318. 13

that shall I ensure hym. *Launcelot* 279. 6

none woll I yelde hym. *Arthur* 48. 19

Knyght, *to mucche sorow* hast thou brought me. *Launcelot* 278. 33

In the following two examples, indirect object is inserted between

S and V.

that God me forbede. *Launcelot* 281. 7

Now *mercy* I Jesu beseche. *Lucius* 231. 2

We have now a curious instance where S comes after Aux, V and indirect object.

Thus much hath gyvyn me leve God for to warne you of youre dethe. *Morte* 1234. 6

2. 228 Infinitive follows S and V.

and *all tho* he lete ordeyne for to awayte on his persone. *Lucius* 194. 1

Also *the myghty kynge Caudas* I gyff you for to parte betwyxte you evyn. *Lucius* 245. 19

and *much sorow* had sir Gawayne to avoyde his horse. *Launcelot* 278. 2

2. 23

So far we have been answering the formal questions of how often and when O is placed before S and V in Malory's works, products of English in the second half of the fifteenth century. Now it is necessary for us to throw a light upon the place of O from just the opposite side: to answer the question of what was the impetus to shift O to such a position, or what meaning is attached to such an order from the stylistic point of view.

As may perhaps have already been noticed, Object of *that* or *that*-phrase, among others, so often stands at the head-position. Why? The answer to this question, however, will be found later in Chapter VI, where the problem is to be discussed in detail together with other similar constructions. Here we must be content with a table illustrative of the occurrences of various types of O's, and with some examples only.

Table 7

Types of O	Occur- rences	Per- centages	Types of O	Occur- rences	Per- centages
<i>that</i>	47	30.9	(fore-referring) <i>this</i> -phrase	7	4.6

<i>that</i> -phrase	7	4.6	<i>much</i> -phrase	7	4.6
(back-referring) <i>this</i> -phrase	19	12.5	<i>many</i> -phrase	5	3.3
<i>such</i> -phrase	6	3.9	<i>all</i> -phrase	5	3.3
<i>the same</i>	2	1.2	<i>great</i> -phrase	4	2.4
<i>his</i> -phrase	9	5.9	Others	29	19.0
<i>other</i> -phrase	2	1.2			
Others	3	1.9			
Total	95	62.5	Total	57	37.5

In the left column are listed those O's which are back-referring, that is, which take up, directly or indirectly, what precedes. This is not the case with those in the right column.

The majority of the former instances are overwhelming: they enjoy lead over the latter by the ratio 62.5% : 37.5%. Moreover, *that* has the highest percentage in the left column: 30.9%, approaching very closely one-third of the sum total. Ample reasons may be given, and it would not be altogether without interest and benefit to treat them, but this is still a later work. Our immediate concern must be to give a few examples of each type of O's.

Examples for the left column:

that And than he saw a fayre swerde lye by the dede knyght, and *that* he gat in his honde. *Launcelot* 280.26

Also sir Kay with the same spere smote downe kynge Lotte and hurte hym passynge sore. *That* saw the kynge with the Hondred Knyghtes. *Arthur* 28.17

that-phrase

'Lo,, seyde the damesell, 'yondir is a lorde that owyth yondir cité.....' '*That* goodly lorde,' seyde Bewmaynes, 'wolde I fayne se.' *Gareth* 311.22

and with his spere he smote thorow Cheldrake, and so *that chek* that chylde cheved by chaunce of armys. *Lucius* 239.16

this-phrase

'I rede the to leve that custom.' '*Thys custom*,' seyde the knyght, 'have I used and woll use magré who seyth nay.' *Arthur* 49. 19

And as soon as he was in the foreyste, the kynge saw a grete harte before hym. '*Thys harte* woll I chace,' seyde kynge Arthure. *Arthur* 42. 3

such-phrase

'Knyght full of thought and slepy, tell me if thou saw any stronge beeste passe thys way.' '*Such one* saw I,' seyde kynge Arthure. *Arthur* 42. 24

\ 'Sir, we have bene thy sowdyars all this seven wynter, /
... 'Fye on you, the devyll have your bonys! For *suche sowdyars* I sette but a lytyll. *Lucius* 239. 5

the same

The preceding part referred to is omitted for its considerable length.

So seyde the Kynge with the Hondred Knyghtes: *the same* seyde kynge Carados and kynge Uryens; so seyde kynge Idres and kynge Brandegoris: so dud kyng Cradilmasse and the duke of Canbenet; *the same* seyde kynge Claryaunce. *Arthur* 35. 26-30

his-phrase

And therewith to hym he flyngis with a swede, that *all the fleysshe of his flanke* he flappys in sundir. *Lucius* 236. 22

I shall put hym downe on foote, and *his horse and harneys* he shall leve with me. *Gareth* 303. 34

other-phrase

for I saw hym sle two knyghtes at the passage of the watir, and *other dedis* he ded beforne ryght mervaylouse and thorow unhappnesse. *Gareth* 303. 22

And the fyrste done and gyffte I woll aske now, and *the tothir two gyfftes* I woll aske this day twelve-monthe. *Gareth* 294. 7

Others

'I promyse the thy swerde and thy shelde shall be myne, and *thy shylde* shall I were in all placis where I ryde on myne adventures. *Tristram* 383. 7

I thought none evyll, nother, I warne you, *none evyll* woll I do. *Tristram* 420. 25

Examples for the right column :

this (preparatory use)

This shall I do for to please you : Ye shall have homage and feawté of me and of an hondred knyghtes to be allwayes at your commaundement. *Gareth* 314: 20

But *this* shall I gyff you in penaunce : make ye as good skyffte as ye can.' *Launcelot* 286. 7

Gareth 303.32 ; 310.23 ; *Sankgreal* 859.9 ; *Morte* 1170. 3.

much-phrase

and *much*e *speche* they had of hym. *Tristram* 480. 17

Knyght, to *much*e sorow hast thou brought me. *Launcelot* 278. 33

But *thus much*e I shall do for my worshyp and for thy love. *Tristram* 390. 28

Arthur 50:27 ; *Launcelot* 278.2 ; *Guinevere* 1106.1 ; *Morte* 1234. 6

many-phrase

And *many noble dedis* they ded. *Guinevere* 1153. 28

And *many mervayles* shall he do. *Arthur* 64. 6

and *many good doggis* they had, bothe for the strenge and for a bate. *Guinevere* 1104. 9

Lucius 190.4 ; *Launcelot* 280. 7

all-phrase

all the trouth sir Gahalantyne dud telle. *Launcelot* 287. 18

for *all maner of rychesse* they brought with hem at the full. *Lucius* 246. 25

for *all mervaylous adventures* sir Galahad enchevith. *Sankgreal* 890. 22

Lucius 206. 3 ; 244. 6.

great-phrase

and *grete wordys* he spake. *Tristram* 398. 29

and *grete penaunce* she toke upon her. *Morte* 1234. 6

Have this horse, myne olde frende, for *grete nede* hast thou
of an horse. *Arthur* 29. 10

Others

'Truly,' seyde sir Launcelot, '*yondir one knyght* shall I helpe.'
Launcelot 273. 12

I have done you jantyllmannys servyse, and peraventure
bettir seroyse yet woll I do or I depart from you.' *Gareth* 313. 8

but ever she shryked wondirly lowde, that *the sorow of the*
lady cover shall we never. *Lucius* 199. 1

Arthur 48.28; *Lucius* 189.6; 199.16; 227.26; 231.2; 239.18;
241.2; 245.19; *Launcelot* 254.20; 270.18; 271.26; 281.2; *Gareth*
294.7; 312.28; 318.13; 325;33; *Tristram* 373.6; 411.10; *Sankgreal*
858.7; 863.2; *Morte* 1169.1.

Chapter III The Place of Adverbial

In the present essay, the term Adverbial (A) is used, as is already declared, to denote both simple adverbs, adverbial phrases, and various prepositional phrases. The last-mentioned category, by far the most important, here comprises not only real adverbial adjuncts, but also prepositional objects. It may seem rather startling that I do not discuss prepositional objects together with ordinary direct (accusative) objects, but *formally* there is no difference between a prepositional adverbial adjunct and a prepositional object, and with regard to word-order they may be treated in much the same way.

As is well known, the adverb is that part of the sentence whose place is least fixed in Modern English, and the subject of the position of adverbs has hitherto received much attention from many grammarians. As far as I know, however, they content themselves with treating mostly the position of the simple adverbs, and in spite of the ingenious rules formulated by them, I think that the impression a reader gets out of their laborious work is, after all, bewilderment. And

this is never their fault: indeed, the position of the adverb is so fluctuating that, apart from a few categories, it is very difficult to lay down any rules that have a general application.

These circumstances hold good with the simple adverbs in Malory's eight tales which were already completed some five centuries ago: in the despair of recognizing any regularity, we are almost induced to consider their position arbitrary. Therefore I have not thought it worth while to note down every single case of doubtful positions of simple adverbs; this would have involved an incredible amount of labour, and yet the result would have been very uncertain under the hands of a foreign novice, living in the twentieth century and least acquainted with the linguistic sense of the English of the fifteenth century. In spite of these difficulties, however, I have by no means disregarded them altogether: in the sequel there will be found recorded in various types many instances of the position of simple adverbs. Nevertheless, they are few in comparison with prepositional phrases.

Prepositional phrases play an important part in the structure of English, but the attention bestowed upon their position in grammatical inquiries is small. This is perhaps due to the fact that they are less movable on account of their length than simple adverbs, and therefore less interesting to discuss.

As may well be expected, the prepositional phrases in Malory's tales are not so fixed. This is particularly the case with *Lucius*: there it seems that all kinds of prepositional phrases take any position possible in the sentence. Indeed, it is quite natural that *Lucius*, itself a slightly modernized prose version of the Middle English alliterative poem, should be full of interesting deviations. I have not, however,

confined myself to *Lucius* only, but looked over widely through all the other tales and tried to present every significant type of adverbial order. The omission of doubtful cases makes the investigation non-statistical in some sections.

The different types are arranged in a way that is on the whole parallel to the one used above with regard to the position of O. Thus I start with the position occupied by A between S and V. Within each section I first discuss types without O, and then take up those with O. Compare the preceding chapter, where the pure types without A are disposed of before the treatment of those containing A.

3. 1 A between S and V.

3. 111 S-A-V

1) Simple adverbs.

Principal Clauses

Than the noble sir Uwayne *boldely* approached. *Lucius* 220. 9

and therewith the chylde *suddaynly* braste. *Tristram* 373. 27

But to have the quene he *thereto* agreed. *Morte* 1194. 24

and she *than* arose. *Lucius* 261. 6

Subordinate Clauses.

that Gawayne *sore* greved. *Lucius* 230. 11

I trow I shall trete with hym or I *far* passe. *Lucius* 199. 12

my cosyn that I *beste* loved. *Lucius* 215. 6

the gastfullyst man that ever they *on* loked. *Lucius* 191. 22

Compound Verb

that he *nowhere* myght ascape. *Lucius* 239. 17

and to occupye the Empyre that myne elders *afore* have claymed.
Lucius 194. 24

2) Adverbial phrase.

Principal Clauses

sir Launcelottis party *the bettir* stood. *Morte* 1193. 32

and she *full worshypfully* excused. *Morte* 1188.24

Subordinate Clauses

that the grasse and the grounde all *foule* was begonn. *Lucius* 203.17

and salved them with soffte salvys that *full sore* were wounded. *Morte* 1232.29

3) Prepositional phrases.

In dealing with the prepositional phrases at large, placed between S and V, as well as in the case of other adverbials, we have to examine, first of all, whether there comes anything after V or not.

If the clause ends with V, the position of A between S and V may be said rather unusual; really, the instances containing the pure type S-A-V are not so many. On the other hand, if there follows V another A or O or the like, A may easily occupy the position between S and V, and the instances of this type are far from rare. We have already referred to the principle of balance, and the same principle holds good here also: even the prepositional phrases of some length can be counterpoised by what follows V. Compare also Behaghel's¹⁾ "das Gesefz der wachsenden Glieder."

Principal Clauses.

But the kynge of *their commynge* was prevely warned. *Lucius* 218.20

and thou *as rebelle*, not knowynge hym as thy soverayne, withholdest and reteynest. *Lucius* 186.11

Subordinate Clauses.

Fayre brother, I leffte hym on slepe, whan that I *from hym* yode. *Launcelot* 256.11

Loke that ye two *aftir evynsonge* be surely armed. *Lucius* 199.23

that the slypped blade *unto the brayne* rechis. *Lucius* 203.9

1) Otto Behaghel: *Wortstellung* § 1426 Introduced at length in Chapter VIII. 'Tmesis'

where Lucius the Emperoure hymself *in a launde* stode.
Lucius 222. 28

to do batayle for oure trwayge that we *of ryght* ought to have.
Tristram 376. 20

If we consider from the view-point of V, the order S-A-V in subordinate clauses may be interpreted as the end-position of V, which was common in Old English and was still observed here and there in the Middle English writings. (This is the very reason why I have tried here the division of clauses into two main groups: principal clauses and subordinate ones.)

and all that *to hym* longed. *Tristram* 380. 4

And so he buskys hym tyll his stede that *on the bente* hoked.
Lucius 200. 5

and there they slewe downe all that *before them* stondys.
Lucius 227. 25

to deme for His deth that *for us all on the roode* dyed.
Lucius 245. 2

to kylle a crowned kyng that *with creyme* is anoynted.
Lucius 227. 22

with all the myght that *in his arme* was leved. *Lucius* 223. 19
Lucius 207.17; 208.13; 224.11; 241.23; 241.25; 243.3; 246.3.

3. 112 (S)-A-V

\ He preceed in proudly and *astir his pray* wyndys. /
Lucius 236. 27

Than sir Gawayne dressis hym and *to a deuke* rydys.
Lucius 239. 23

Than he lokys into Lumbardy and *on lowde* spekyth.
Lucius 242. 23

And whan he is crystynde and *in the fayth* belevys.
Lucius 231. 4

and I shall becom Crysten and *in God* stedfastly beleve.
Lucius 231. 3

The underlined phrases in the last two examples may fairly be called prepositional objects, but as has been stated above, the distinction between prepositional phrases and prepositional objects is here a matter of less importance. It must not be overlooked, however, that those instances are exceedingly rare in which prepositional object stands between S and V. This is obviously because the association with the ordinary direct object makes itself felt strongly.

3. 121 S-A-V-O

so that ye and they *to the Round Table* make your repeyre.
Lucius 245. 21

Here, the verb *make* and its object *your repeyre* are combined so closely in meaning that no other element is allowed to come between them: *to make your repeyre*=*to go*.

Than the kyng *unto counsayle* called his noble lordes and knyghtes. *Lucius* 187. 14

\ Than the kyng *with his crowne on his hede* recoverde the cite/ and the castell. *Lucius* 242. 11

and the Douchemen *with quarels* dud muche harme. *Lucius* 220. 34

Than sir Florens and sir Florydas *in feautir* bothe castys their spearys. *Lucius* 237. 5

and sir Gawayne *with Galantyne, his swerde*, dud many wondrys.
Lucius 234. 14

Lucius 221.14 ; 240.7 ; *Tristram* 371.26 ; *Sankgreal* 888.13 ;
Guinevere 1074.2 ; 1081.33 ; *Morte* 1196.1.

3. 122 (S)—A—V—O

Than \ sir Florens was fayne, and *in feautyr* castis his spere./
Lucius 236.12 ; *Launcelot* 255. 21

Than the kyng wepte and *with a keuerchoff* wyped his iyen.
Lucius 217. 24

\ and there were captaynes full kene that kepte Arthurs

comyng, / and *at streyte passages* slew mucche of his peple.
Lucius 227. 9

3. 123 S-A-V-O-x

When O is followed by some other elements of the sentence, or determined by a relative clause, prepositional phrases, as well as short simple adverbs, can very well have this position. A few examples will suffice to show the various types of the order under consideration.

Alas, thes Romaynes *this day* have chaced us as wylde harys.
Lucius 210. 10

and there Gawayne *all opynly* disclosed hit to all the courte that it was sir Launcelot that justed beste. *Guinevere* 1080. 16

So sir Lucyus *with his swerde* hit Arthure overthwarte the nose. *Lucius* 223. 16

Than the kynge *for grete favour* made Tramtryste to be put in his doughtyrs awarde and kepyng. *Tristram* 385. 1

And thus Lucius *within a whyle* destried many fayre contrayes that Arthure had wonne before of the myghty kynge Claudas.
Lucius 194. 10

for he myghty well be called a noble knyght whan he *by fyne fors* pulled you oute of your sadyll. *Morte* 1198. 24

3. 13 S-A-O-V

And so Lucius \com unto Cullayne, and *thereby* a castelle besegys. / *Lucius* 194. 8

And so into Tuskayne, and *there* the tirrauntys destroyed.
Lucius 227. 8

and *so* his way holdyth. *Lucius* 240. 4

and *awkewarde* hym strykes. *Lucius* 230. 8

to his penowne he rode and *lyghtly* hit hentys. *Lucius* 239. 22

It should be observed that in all these examples where V is preceded by both A and O, the latter are all short and light: none of the A's are phrasal, and O is also either one-word noun or pronominal. That is to say, too much heap of A and O between S and V is care-

fully avoided. Here is now one, and only one instance where A is phrasal, but in this case V is not alone; it is combined closely with the indirect object *hem*, which counterpoises the preceding part to some extent.

\ Than the kynge *by his counseyle* a conduyte hem sendys. /

Lucius 244. 1

In this connection may be recorded the following examples where indirect objects, and not direct ones, precede V.

and sir Gawayne *of the case hem* tellys. *Lucius* 234. 27

and for the love of sir Bedwer that *long* hath *me* served.
Lucius 223. 24

and gaff londis and rentys unto knyghtes that had *hem well* deserved. *Lucius* 245. 10

Now mercy I *Jesu* beseche. *Lucius* 231. 2

3. 141 S-A-V-x (Other than O)

It is undeniable that, when a clause ends with V, A inserted between S and V makes the construction clumsy and abrupt, but once it is followed by some other elements such as O or another A, it turns natural and rhythmical, as is well illustrated in the examples given below.

1) Simple adverbs.

Than our knyghtes *myghtyly* meddeled with hir myddylwarde.
Lucius 238. 19

But allwayes sir Borce and sir Gawayne *freyschly* folowed on the Romaynes evyn unto the Emperoures tentes. *Lucius* 209. 19

for I *well* undirstood that ye wolde make overmuche sorow.
Morte 1185. 23

sir Constantyne, that *aftir* was kynge aftir Arthurs dayes.
Lucius 195. 7

and rescowed the ryche men that *never* were lyke to ascape at that tyme. *Lucius* 223. 7

\and yf we *gettles* go thus away hit woll greffe oure kyng. /
Lucius 235. 7

2) Prepositional phrases

but kyng Arthure *with his pryce knyghtes* preced sore aftir.
Lucius 221. 25

that thousandis *in an hepe* lay thymbelyng together.
Lucius 224. 13

But \the raynke Rycharde of the Rounde Table / \on a *rede stede* rode hym agaynste. / *Lucius* 236. 28

In the last example, the preposition *agaynste* follows its object *hym*. This order is often observed in *Lucius*. It is discussed later under one heading. See §6.3

Than the kyng *in this malyncoly* metys with a kyng. *Lucius* 222. 22

And eythir *with her swerdys* swapped at othir. *Lucius* 223. 16

and he *on a stronge horse* rydys withoute man with hym save a boy alone that bare a grymme speare. *Lucius* 228. 22

And sir Florens *in this fyght* shall here abyde for to kepe the stale as a knyght noble. *Lucius* 235. 8

3. 142 (S)-A-V-x

and *freyschly* faught as ever dud ony knyghtes. *Lucius* 209. 23

and *to Cryste* called for helpe. *Lucius* 203. 22

and than *fersely in a brayde* returned unto the kyng. *Lucius* 217. 5

As the final consideration of the place of A between S and V. I should like to refer to the frequently occurring instances of the present word-order where the prepositional phrases of some length placed immediately after S necessitate the repetition of it, this time exclusively through pronoun.

And sir Gawayne *in a streyte passage* he hovyth tyll all the prayes were paste that streyte patthe that so sore hedredith.
Lucius 240. 15

than sir Dynas. *in all the haste that myght be, he putte downe all his people. Tristram 680. 5*

And than this dame Brusen, *by the commaundemente of kyng Pellos, she let sende Elayne to this castell. Tristram 794. 31*

The relative *that* is subject:

I am sir Persauntis doughter that *by the commaundemente of my fadir I am com hydir. Gareth 315. 4*

Sir, hit is sir Trystrames de Lyones, that *for the good grace ye shewed hym in your londys he woll rewarde you in thys contreys. Tristram 406. 28*

for here is a worshypfull knyght, sir Lameroke de Galys, that *for me he shall be lorde of this ile. Tristram 446. 5*

Now turnyth thys tale unto sir Trystram, that *by adventure he cam to a castell to aske lodgyng. Tristram 553. 28*

Now woll we speke of sir Lucan de Butler, that *by fortune he cam rydyng to the same place. Tristram 553. 28*

Compare the following examples where a clause which comes after S necessitates the repetition of it.

And so the hynde, *whan he cam to the welle, for heete she wente to soyle. Guinevere 1164. 19*

Now turne we unto sir Trystram, that *as he rode anhuntyng he mette wyth sir Dynadan. Tristram 688. 25*

Now twin unto kyng Marke, that *whan he was ascaped from sir Sadocke he rode unto the castell of Tyntagyll. Tristram 667. 15*

3. 2 A between V and O

A often splits the unified combination of V and O, the reason being probably that O is heavy in itself, or followed by another A or determined by a relative clause. Sometimes the order V-A-O is due to A's being closely connected with V in meaning.

3. 211 S-V-A-O

1) Simple adverbs

\Thy soth sawys have greved sore my herte./ *Lucius 199. 20*

Than sir Florence and sir Gawayne harborowed *surely* their peple. *Lucius* 240. 20

and there he lette sett up *suddeynly* many engynes. *Lucius* 228. 1

So the Romaynes had *thereof* grete mervayle. *Lucius* 187. 13

he myght nat helpe *there* his ferys. *Lucius* 209. 26

I know *full well* thy modir. *Lucius* 210. 9

In the last example, A is phrasal.

2) Prepositional phrases

Than he called *to hym prevaly in counceyle* all his bretherne. *Tristram* 608. 11

Than the kyng called *unto hym* sir Florens. *Lucius* 228. 3

he kaste *in feautir* a spere. *Lucius* 208. 11

and yet he slewe *in his way* turnyng two other knyghtes. *Lucius* 220. 28

for we sawe *on Newerys day at his Rounde Table* nine kyngis. *Lucius* 192. 14

he bare downe *to the erthe* systene knyghtes. *Launcelot* 263. 21

So on the morne they founde *in the heth* three senatours of Rome. *Lucius* 225. 14

And thus they strekyn forth *into the stremys* many sadde hunderthes. *Lucius* 196. 8

and there he leffte *in the boyshemente* sir Lyonel and sir Bedwere.

Lucius 207. 2

Compound Verb

for ye shall fynde *in yondir woodys* many perellus knyghtes. *Lucius* 235. 20

I have brought *to you* my lady the quene. *Morte* 1197. 5

they had slayne *of the Sarazens* more than fyve thousand. *Lucius* 216. 12

and tolde hym of the desire of the kyng that he wolde have *unto his wyff* Gwenyver. *Arthur* 97. 36

Lucius 190.18; 193.1; 195.26; 203.14; 207.8; 208.10; 212.6;

221.28; 229.14; 238.5; 238.28; *Launcelot* 259.22; 262.28;
269.12; *Sankgreal* 878.2; 891.10; *Guinevere* 1076.9; *Morte*
1194.26.

3. 212 (S)-V-A-O

and leyde *to their woundes* soffte salves. *Morte* 1193. 2

and talkyth *unto the kyng* wondourfull wordys. *Lucius* 198. 9

and drove *downe to the grounde* many a good man. *Lucius*
215. 32

and slow *downe on every honde* wondirfull many. *Lucius* 224.12

and take hym *of the beste men of armys* many sad hundrethis.
Lucius 218. 18

Compound Verb

and lete slyppe *at the herte* thre couple of grey houndes.
Arthur 105. 14

and now I have encountred with one hath geevyn me *of*
fyghtyng my fylle. *Lucius* 231. 20

Lucius 189.1; 190.18; 199.19; 215.21; 224.18; 227.17; 243.26.

3. 221 S-V-A-O-X

he sawe *in a valey before hym* a stronge castell with depe
dychys. *Sankgreal* 887. 11

tyll they leyde *on the erthe* ten thousand at onys. *Lucius*
221. 23

He cruysshed *downe with the club* the coronal doune to the
colde erthe. *Lucius* 203. 6

and there he sawe *at an ankyr* six othir shyppis nyghe to the
londe. *Tristram* 380. 12

Compound Verb

for I have loste *for one knyght* an hondred by seven score.
Lucius 215. 12

other els ony page other prycker sholde wyne *of me* the
pryce in this felde gotyn. *Lucius* 232. 22

Lucius 199.22; 229.2; 236.5; 239.29; 241.7; 243.20; *Launcelot*
257.5; 264.11; *Gareth* 293.17.

Here have ye *in your house* that traytoure knyght that slewe my brother and your servaunte. *Tristram* 390. 12

he hath *in his preson* of Arthurs courte good knyghtes three score and four that he hath wonne with his owne hondys. *Launcelot* 264. 27

Than sir Launcelot and sir Cador with thes other knyghtes attyred *oute of their felyshyp* ten thousand be tale of bolde men arayed of the beste of their company. *Lucius* 212. 17

Compound Verb

for thou haste slayne *with vilony* my love any my lady that I loved beste of all erthly thyng. *Arthur* 106. 24

for ye have slayne *this day in my syght* the myghtyeste man and the beste knyght excepte you that ever I sawe. *Launcelot* 268. 1

other ellys they shall sle *by unhappe and hir cursednesse* bettir men than they be hemself. *Launcelot* 271. 1

Arthur 97.17 ; 99.2 ; 101.9 ; *Lucius* 185.8 ; 188.18 ; 196.5 ; 206.21 ; 218.15 ; *Launcelot* 262.3 ; *Tristram* 376.5 ; 376.15 ; *Sankgreal* 883.10 ; 884.7 ; *Morte* 1194. 13.

3. 222 (S)-V-A-O-X

and toke *with hem* what tresoure that hem lyked. *Lucius* 205. 8

and aspyed *in the woodis* men of armys rydyng on sterne horsys. *Lucius* 213. 7

and sente *unto sir Launcelot* three knyghtes with four whyght shyldys. *Launcelot* 262. 12

and dalt *byfore dyverse lordis* a dowre for the deuches and hir chyldryn. *Lucius* 242. 14

com hydir, sir Bedwere and sir Berel, take *with you* sir Raynolde and sir Edwarde that ar sir Roulondis chyldir. *Lucius* 214. 22

Arthur 98.27 ; *Lucius* 186.18 ; 190.9 ; 231.17 ; *Guinevere* 1075.36

3. 3 A before S and V

3. 31 A-S-V

Most of what has been said hitherto about the placing of a prepositional phrase between S and V also applies to prepositional phrases

before S and V. Thus, if a clause does not really end with V, the order of A at the head often sounds quite natural, owing to the principle of balance continually referred to in this essay. But if there comes nothing after V, the whole construction becomes top-heavy and therefore it sounds less natural and rhythmical. I start by presenting a table which is illustrative of an interesting fact.

To ascertain how often the pure type A-S-V (without anything following) occurs, I examined about ten pages for each tale and got the following results. First, I counted the occurrences of the order A-S-V, irrespective of whether or not the type is pure, in other words, whether or not the clause ends with V. Then I picked up out of these only the pure type A-S-V. Figures below the bars represent the former occurrences and those above them the latter ones.

Table 8

Arthur	Lucius	Launcelot	Gareth	Tristram	Sankgreal	Guinevere	Morte
3/92	2/85	10/88	12/101	10/93	8/114	3/82	7/81
3.2%	2.3%	11.1%	11.8%	10.7%	7.0%	3.6%	8.6%

Statistics are never almighty, and I myself am well aware of their fallibility. With regard to my own figures at large, I am quite ready to admit that they are not valid in an absolute sense: undoubtedly they are too low, and I should have gone farther into more pages. However, I venture to hope that my statistics will be reliable enough to throw a light upon the problem under consideration, and give a trustworthy conclusion.

Thus, if we look at Table 8, we are not a little surprised by the too low percentages of the pure type occurrences. We may roughly say that in Malory's tales A scarcely occupies the position before S-V when there comes nothing after V; in most cases it is either followed

by the inverted V-S order, or else itself shifted somewhere. Now questions spring out: is the A simple, phrasal, or prepositional? and is the S noun, or pronoun? To answer these serious questions, I have distributed the forty-six instances of the pure type construction and got the figures below.

Table 9

Simple Adverb		Adverbial Phrase		Prepositional Phrase	
40		2		4	
86.9%		4.4%		8.7%	
Noun-S	Pronoun-S	Noun-S	Pronoun-S	Noun-S	Pronoun-S
17	23	1	1	4	0

Simple Adverbs—their kinds and occurrences:

so (17), then (16), anon (2), there (1), therefore (1), therewith (1), thus (1), well (1).

Here we find that the instances of the simple adverb exhibit by far the highest percentage. Indeed, such a short simple adverb as *so* or *then* or the like placed before S-V does not spoil the natural fluency of clauses in the slightest degree, and this may be the reason to some extent why they are so often followed by the pure S-V type not only in Malory's works but also widely in other writers' at large, ancient or modern. Further it will be seen that in twenty-four out of forty-six instances (there are, of course, more) the S is a personal pronoun, and this explains to some extent why we have no inversion in those cases. Otherwise, when A opens the sentence, whether simple or not, the order of S and V is often inverted, if there comes no word after V, that is, if the V is intransitive, or passive, or the like, and therefore usually short and light.

Anyway, from the two tables above and from what has been stated about them, I may sum up as a conclusion for this section of the

present chapter, that Malory had a quick eye for the balance and equipoise of the sentences; he avoided a top-heavy construction, and was ever strenuous for "the artistic rhythm."²⁾

Examples :

1) Simple adverbs

Noun-S

so and *so* the kynge departed. *Launcelot* 262.12
And *so* the three men alyght. *Gareth* 293.15
So the damesell wepte and departed. *Morte* 1213.32
Arthur 8.15; *Sankgreal* 861.4

then *Than* the quene seyde. *Guinevere* 1051.10
Thenne the peple merveilled. *Arthur* 12.37
and *than* the other three fldde. *Gareth* 300.33
Gareth 298.26; *Sankgreal* 856.6; *Morte* 1218.10;
1220.17.

Others *Anone* the kynge waked. *Lucius* 197.12
and *therewith* the kynge seyde. *Sankgreal* 870.16

Compound Verb

And *so* the covehaunte was made. *Morte* 1216.18
and *than* my care is paste. *Gareth* 302.25
for *than* my dayes were done. *Morte* 1219.15

Pronoun-S

so and *so* he besemed. *Lucius* 192.1
and *so* he ded. *Gareth* 298.23
So she departed. *Sankgreal* 864.4
Launcelot 253.32; 254.20; 258.11; 259.14; 262.34;
Gareth 297.31; *Sankgreal* 853.30.

than *Than* they loked. *Launcelot* 256.25

2) E.K. Chambers: *English Literature at the Close of the Middle Ages*
p.198

Than all they seyde. *Sankgreal* 855.17

Than he answerd and seyde. *Guinevere* 1056.31

Gareth 299.24; *Sankgreal* 867.5; *Morte* 1213.5

Others *anone* she seyde. *Gareth* 300.4

there she alyght. *Morte* 1212.31

and *thus* he sayde. *Gareth* 297.5

For *well* I se. *Guinevere* 1051.21

Compound Verb

for as he is, *so* he hath asked. *Gareth* 295.11

And *therefore* ye be answeryd. *Launcelot* 258.2

2) Adverbial phrases

Noun-S

Ryght so the two men departed. *Gareth* 295.5

Pronoun-S

Ryght so he dud. *Sankgreal* 864.26

3) Prepositional phrases

And *at that tyme* kynge Arthure regned. *Tristram* 371.11

So *within a whyle* the nyght passed. *Launcelot* 261.1

With this ansuer the messagers departed. *Arthur* 17.28

Compound Verb

By that sir Launcelot was com. *Gareth* 298.23

3. 32 A-V-S

Here also, as in the preceding section, to ascertain how often A is followed by the pure V-S order, I have made a statistical investigation.

Table 10

Arthur	Lucius	Launcelot	Gareth	Tristram	Sankgreal	Guinevere	Morte
4/34	6/28	5/41	6/15	4/29	5/26	1/22	5/22
11.8%	21.0%	12.2%	4.0%	13.8%	15.3%	4.5%	22.7%

As usual I first counted all the occurrences of the order A-V-S, irrespective of whether or not the type is pure. Then I picked out of them only the pure type clauses ending with S. Figures below the bars denote the former occurrences, and those above them the latter ones.

In comparison with the cases of the normal S-V order treated in the preceding section, A is more frequently found at the head of a clause when it is followed by the inverted pure V-S order. Yet, these percentages are never so high on the whole; A's are placed before S and V still only quite sparingly here also. But now we must hasten to another investigation.

Table 11

Simple Adverb		Adverbial Phrase		Prepositional Phrase	
28		0		8	
77.8%				22.2%	
Noun-S	Pronoun-S			Noun-S	Pronoun-S
26	2			8	0

Simple Adverbs—their kinds and occurrences:

then (13), there (4), here (4), so (2), therein (2), now (1), thither (1), yonder (1).

The figures and the list of the simple adverbs will tell us all. Compared with those given in Table 9, simple adverbs have equally overwhelmingly frequent occurrences. *Then, there, here* or the like placed before S and V never render the construction top-heavy, and in case the S is noun, the sentence will sound more natural and livelier. Then what about S? As is already seen, in the case of the normal A-S-V order, S was pronoun in about half of the whole instances (24/46). But here the occurrence of pronoun-S decreased considerably (it is no more than two), and consequently in almost

all the cases S is noun.

It is noteworthy that the noun-S at the end of the clause counterpoises the A at the head on the one hand, and as it has a full significance in itself and therefore heavy, it contributes to a great extent to the alternative prose rhythm $\sphericalangle \times \sphericalangle$ on the other.

Examples

1) Simple adverbs

Noun-S

then

Then sayde the damesell. *Gareth* 307.4

Then sawe sir Idres. *Lucius* 210.28

Then lowghe sir Bawdwyn of Bretayne. *Lucius* 190.7

Lucius 185.19; *Gareth* 298.11; 303.16; 308.13;

Tristram 374.20; *Sankgreal* 854.21; *Morte* 1161.24;
1174.30; 1176.29.

there

there blew a grete wynde. *Arthur* 26.32

Also *there* come the kynge of Cypres. *Lucius* 193.16

here

Here lyeth Sir Patryse of Irelande. *Guinevere* 1059.27

Here folowyth the dreame of King Arthure. *Lucius*
196.11

so

and *so* was all the felyshyp. *Sankgreal* 855.4

and *so* dud all his lordys. *Tristram* 383.32

Others

Sir, *yondir* is a fayre shadow. *Launcelot* 253.28

and *therein* stake a fayre ryche swerde. *Sankgreal*
856.9

and *thidir* wente Ulphuns, Brastias and Merlion.
Arthur 24.6

Compound Verb

there was made peas and rome. *Gareth* 293.32

there was made no taryyng. *Arthur* 21.26

And because *here* ar called the noblyst knyghtes of
the worlde. *Gareth* 296.21

and *therein* was putt sir Trystrames. *Tristram* 385.14

Pronoun-S

Than woll I. *Morte* 1161.30

Compound Verb

Here ought to sitte he. *Sankgreal* 865.8

2) Prepositional phrases

and *to hym* com a knyght. *Arthur* 23.13

With that com sir Launcelot. *Launcelot* 269.32

And *at the ende of the brydge* was a fayre vyllage. *Launcelot* 271.28

And *evyn at the mete-whyle* come two messyngers. *Lucius* 205.23

and *oute at the pavylyon dore* wente the knyght of the pavylyon. *Launcelot* 259.35

and *in Cornwayle and in the Weste* were two kynges. *Tristram* 371.16

So *in the myddys of the blast* extyrde a sonne beame. *Sankgreal* 865.18

and *at the bole of the tre hongys* a basyn of couper and latyne. *Launcelot* 255.6

Here I have confined myself only to the pure type A-V-S. For the type A-V-S-x see 4.22 where various instances will be illustrated in detail from the stand-point of S.

3. 33 A-Aux-S-V

When the verb is compound, there is a strong tendency to put only the auxiliary (Aux) before S and to make the main verb (V) follow it, thus effecting "a compromise between the ordinary interrogative word-order V S (in this case v S) and the universal tendency to have the subject before the verbs, that is, the verb that really means something, thus v S V."

3) Otto Jespersen: *A Modern English Grammar* Vol. V, 25.7₂

1) Simple adverbs

Noun-S

- then* *Than* wolde sir Kay sey. *Gareth* 296.5
Than had La Beale Isode ordayned. *Tristram* 387.17
than muste my quene be brente. *Guinevere* 1051.4
- now* *Now* is thys realme holy destroyed and myscheved.
Morte 1162.31

Pronoun-S

- then* *Than* shall he dye. *Gareth* 306.18
and *than* shall I be brente. *Morte* 1165.34
- there* and *there* was he drouned. *Gareth* 302.5
but *there* myghte none prevaille. *Arthur* 15.32
there were they slayne. *Morte* 1177.21
- so* And *so* had they done. *Sankgreal* 868.12
so woll I be called. *Tristram* 460.32

2) Prepositional phrases

Noun-S

- for *with hym* woll many a noble knyght holde.
Morte 1174.16

Pronoun-S

- In yondir lykyng*e londis as *lorde* woll I dwelle.
Lucius 242.24
- In Ingelond* was thou borne. *Lucius* 210.10
- for *into this londis* woll he com. *Lucius* 192.8
- at *that turnemente* woll I be. *Tristram* 380.4
- and *in that contrey* sholdé he be holpyn. *Tristram*
384.11

For the frequently occurring type A-Aux-S-V-x see 4.22

3. 34 A-S-V-O

In the present word-order, A which is usually emphatic, or serves to connect the clause with the preceding, is balanced by the follow-

ing 0.

1) Simple adverbs

and *pryvaly* he toke his forse. *Launcelot* 254.17

and *lyghtly* he sadyld hym. *Launcelot* 259.17

and *well* she loved hir lorde. *Tristram* 371.23

Compound Verb

and *knyghtly* thou haste strykyn me. *Launcelot* 255.25

2) Prepositional phrases

Noun-S

Than *in all the haste* the kyng horsed sir Trystrams.
Tristram 379.29

but *at the laste* sir Beawmaynes clevid his helme.
Gareth 302.9

And *on the morne* the damesell toke hir leve.
Gareth 301.27

Pronoun-S

and *of four of them* he brake their backys.
Launcelot 262.29

and *for hir* he dud many dedys of armys.
Launcelot 253.18

and *by myssefortune* thou slewyst hym. *Gareth* 302.18

And *by fortune* he wedded kynge Markis sister of
Cornuayle. *Tristram* 371.7

and *by no meane* she never cowde gete his love.
Trietram 371.26

And *in that thrange* he smote downe the kynge of
North Galys. *Launcelot* 262.30

and *at the thirde stroke* he slew the thirde.
Gareth 300.32

and *amonge them all* he sawe hys brothirs shyldes, sir
Lyondll. *Launcelot* 255.13

3. 41 Aux-A-V

1) Simple adverbs

for he woll be *bettir* knowyn. *Guinevere* 1071.19
 ye were *bittirly* wounded. *Sankgreal* 886.10
 the good knyght that was *nobly* proved. *Tristram* 376.15
 That is *unryghtfully* asked. *Tristram* 374.22
 ye may nat *greatly* hurte me. *Morte* 1219.8

2) Adverbial phrases

he was *passyngly well* vysaged. *Arthur* 100.9
 she was *passynge sore* abaysshed. *Tristram* 389.31
 whyle ye, sir Gawayne, ar *so myschevously* sett. *Morte* 1189.28
 I was *but late* hurte. *Tristram* 386.27
 that ys *fowle and shamefully* done. *Arthur* 106.17

3) Prepositional phrases

In Modern English, owing to "the tendency to make the elements of a periphrastic form into a compact group,"⁴⁾ adverbial adjuncts of some length are not usually inserted between Aux and V. This does not, however, apply to our present case. It is true that we do come across longer prepositional adverbials placed there every now and then.

and we four *wyll oute of a lytyll wood in myddys of bothe partyes* com. *Launcelot* 262.6
 that he myght nat *within a lytyll whyle* stonde. *Tristram* 383.20
 that he myght nat *by no meane* be staunched. *Sankgreal* 881.4
 We ar *undir youre lordship* well stuffid. *Lucius* 246.5
 for to wete whether the senatours wolde hym of *succour* beuke. *Launcelot* 244.11
 for we may *with oure worshype* wende. *Lucius* 239.3

4) Sweet: *A New English Grammar* § 1827

I. Word-Order (1)

\ or the cité suddeynly be *with asawte* wonne. / *Lucius*
241.18

that thou haste *with thy knyghtes* wonne.

3. 42 Aux-A-V-O

1) Simple adverbs

I shall *well* preve my strength. *Sankgreal* 883.33

ye have *worshypfully* deserved hit. *Guinevere* 1073.17

I have *sore* bought hit. *Guinevere* 1073.21

2) Prepositional phrases

I wolde *with as a good a wyll* have slayne my neveu, sir Bors
de Ganys. *Morte* 1189.18

all jantyllmen that beryth olde armys ought *of ryght* to honoure
sir Trystrams. *Tristram* 375.23

Now sey ye to your Emperour that I shall *in all haste* me redy
make. *Lucius* 190.16

and thou mayste *for thy manhode* have mede to thy soule.
Lucius 231.3

3. 43 Aux-O-A-V

We shall you *nat* fayle. *Lucius* 215.16

Shyldys nother no shene armys myght hem *nat* withstonde.
Lucius 221.23

No instance is to be found where A is prepositional.

3. 5 A between V and S.

3. 51 V-A-S

The chief advantage underlying this order is that the mind of a reader is kept in suspense. His interest is aroused to know what is coming, and when it does come, it comes with the greater force. The S thus receives the emphasis that it ought to have as the subject, and that it is expected to have from its position at the end of the clause. Observe how remarkable an effect the present order gives in the

following examples.

Sir, here is *besyde* a grete gyaunte of Gene that turmentyth thy peple. *Lucius* 198.10

anone aftir there com *oute of the castell* seven knyghtes. *Sankgreal* 888.5

there mette *with me* a sterne knyght. *Arthur* 101.7

and there sterte *uppon hym suddeynly* a passyng foule carle. *Launcelot* 271.8

there maned ar *in rollys* sixty thousand of syker men of armys. *Launcelot* 233.7

3. 52 V-A-S-x

they saw com rydyng *by them over a playne* six knyghtes of the courte of kyng Arthure well armed at all poyntes. *Tristram* 585.24

and there was slayne *of knyghtes at the fyrste recountir* twelve knyghtes of kyng Bagdemagus parte, and syx of the kyng of North Galys syde and party. *Launcelot* 262.23

and there ran *besyde hyt* a foyre ryver that hyght Sevarne. *Sankgreal* 887.13

But sone after, on a Saturday, sought *unto kyng Arthure* all the senatoures that were on lyve and of the cunnyngst cardy nallis that dwelled in the courte. *Lucius* 244.13

I se there envyrowne *aboute the* so many angels that my power may nat deare the! *Sankgreal* 882.18

3. 6 A before Imperative

and *there* bereve hym his londis. *Lucius* 192.23

Therefore, sir knyght, *for they kynges sake* telle me thy name. *Lucius* 231.21

and *with hem* ryde on the mountaynes in the maynelondis. *Lucius* 190.20

3. 7 A before Present Participle.

So they departed *sore* wepyng. *Tristram* 381.3

it was a rebuke to all the knyghtes *there* beyng present.

Lucius 187.28

and yet he slewe *in his way* turnyng two other knyghtes.

Lucius 220.28

3. 8 A before Past Participle

1) Simple adverbs

and so I yode my way *sore* rebuked. *Lucius* 189.18

And whan he was in his sadyll *well* apparayled.

Tristram 380.20

On the morne frome Barflete remevyth the kyng with all his grete batayle *proudly* arayed. *Lucius* 205.20

and the Grekis were gadirde and *goodly* arayed with the kyng of Macidony. *Lucius* 193.17

But than cam in a freysh knyght *clenly* arayed. *Lucius* 210.1

I se yondir a knyght *faste* ibounden that is felow of myne.

Launcelot 265.13

2) Adverbial phrases

And on the morne erly com thes four quenys *passyngly well* besene. *Launcelot* 257.20

and sore he fyndis his knyghtes two *full clenly* arayed.

Lucius 200.8; 225.10

for there was never devel in helle *more horryblyer* made.

Lucius 203.1

and thereon was twelve chyldir *but late* borne. *Lucius* 202.12

3) Prepositional phrases

twenty thousand helmys *in haubirkes* attyred that shall never fayle you whyles oure lyves lastyth. *Lucius* 190.5; 210.3

other els ony page other prycker sholde wyne of me the pryce *in this felde* gotyn. *Lucius* 232.23

Than preced in a bolde barowne *all in purpull* arayed.

Lucius 208.14

sir Hectimer and sir Alyduke, bothe *of Inglonde* borne.

Lucius 214.17

3. 9 A before Infinitive

3. 91 A-Inf.

1) Simple adverbs

I rede the *faste* fle. *Lucius* 227.19

the man that wolde save them were *lytyll* to prayse.
Lucius 224.ε

And thus he let save many knyghtes that wente *never* to recover. *Lucius* 224.29

2) Prepositional phrases

for to becom Crysten and *on good* beleve *Lucius* 241.3

and garte sende them unto kyng Arthure *into the erthe* to be caste. *Lucius* 216.32

And so she was dampned by the assente *of the barownes* to be brente. *Tristram* 374.14

3. 92 A-Inf-O

1) Simple adverbs

but I have no joy of youre renckys *thus* to rebuke me and my lordys. *Lucius* 207.15

and *there* to vytayle my knyghtes. *Lucius* 189.28

2) Prepositional phrases

Thow trowyste *with thy talkynge* to tame my herte.
Lucius 230.20

Thy lorde wennys *with his knyghtes* to wynne all the worlde.
Lucius 213.14

and prayde hym hartely *in no wyse* to telle his name.
Tristram 386.35

And Joseph called that man unto hym and bade hym *with good devocion* touche the crosse. *Sankgreal* 880.10

And ever sir Launcelot charged all his knyghtes *in ony wyse* to save kynge Arthure and sir Gawayne. *Morte* 1191.30

And anone the kyng commaunded that none of them *upon payne of dethe* to myssayne them ne doo them ony harme.

Lucius 187.3

Now wolde thou suffir me *for the love of thy God with a small parte of thy men* to succoure hem betyme? *Lucius* 237.13

3. 93 A-Inf-A

1) Simple adverbs

here we make oure avowes untoo Cryste *manly* to ryde into Lumbardy *Lucius* 189.25

he devysed *there* to lygge in that vertuouse vale amonge vynys full. *Lucius* 244.9

hereafter to reigne in my asstate. *Lucius* 244.23

2) Prepositional phrases

and byde hir *for my love* to worche for my soule. *Lucius* 222.13

and sey I bydde hym *in haste* to remeve oute of my londys. *Lucius* 206.15

\ other ellys *manfully on this molde* to be marred all at onys. / *Lucius* 235.2

And there they concluded shortly to arest all the shyppes of this londe, and *within fyftene dayes* to be redy at Sandwych. *Lucius* 194.21