

Functional Classification of the Use of Word- and Phrase-Binding *ond* in *Beowulf*

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It is obvious that no function word can be studied independently of the other constituents in any given sentence. In the case of *ond*, words or phrases placed before and after *ond* are indispensable to its study. The function of *ond* becomes manifest only in relation to some other constituents of a sentence. Therefore, the study of *ond* would be tantamount to that of the two constituents connected by *ond*. In other words, only a logical tie between two constituents before and after *ond* allows it to have meaning. In this paper, dozens of the examples of a word- and phrase binding *ond* from *Beowulf* are treated in order to disclose the various functional aspects of these pairs of words and of phrases. Firstly a functional classification of *ond* will be made. Secondly the examples of word- and phrase-binding *ond* observed in *Beowulf* will be classified into six groups and then discussed from functional point of view. Furthermore Modern English usage of *and* will be presented in some groups in order to have a comparative examination between Old English and Modern English.

- (1) $A \leftrightarrow B$,¹⁾ symmetric contrast in 1.1 (Pairs of Contrasted Words)
- (2) $A \doteq B$, addition for emphasis in 1.2 (Pairs of Synonymous Words)
- (3) $A = B$, appositional substitution in 1.3 (Pairs of Appositional Words)
- (4) $A + B$, interdependence in 1.4 (Pairs of Words Expressing One Unit)
- (5) Some Other Pairs of Words in 1.5
- (6) Pairs of Phrases in 1.6

1.1 Pairs of Contrasted Words

One of the functions of *ond* is to connect two words in symmetric contrast. The relationship between these two contrasted words with *ond* intervened as a function word would be formulated like 'A \leftrightarrow B.'

Another coordinate conjunction *oðð* can also connect two semantically contrasted words but it connects them alternatively. On the other hand, *ond* connects them copulatively.

Fifteen examples which belong to this group can be observed in *Beowulf*. In every instance, two words in contrast belong to the same part of speech.²⁾ Combinations of two adverbs are found in six places, those of two nouns six and those of two adjectives three.

1.1.1. Adverb-combination

<i>Lines</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Mod. English Translation</i>
774a.	innan ond utan	inside and outside
839b.	feorran ond nāen	far and near
1174a.	nean ond feorran	near and far
1221b.	feor ond neah	far and near
2317b.	nean ond feorran	near and far
2500a.	ær ond sið	early and late

Far and near combination appears in four out of six adverb-combinations. In *Beowulf*, two different forms of adverbs are employed for Modern English equivalent of *far* and *near* respectively; *feor*, *feorran* and *neah*, *nean*. *Feor* has survived in the form of *far* and is found only once in combination with *neah* meaning *nigh* or *near* in Modern English. Also *feorran* which is another adverb equivalent to *from afar* is observed three times with *nean* meaning *from near by*. In 839b and 1221b, *feorran* and *feor* precede *nean* and *neah* respectively, but in 1174a and 2317b *nean* is followed by *feorran*.

As a Modern English idiomatic expression, we rarely say *near and far*, but we usually say *far and near*. The word order in this case is established in Modern English and this fixed combination of words mean *everywhere* or *far and wide*. In Old English the word order within this pair of words seems to be still flexible as seen in the above examples. The word order of *nean ond feorran* in 2317b, can be explained by the alliterative restriction of a-verse of which sub-letters are 'n,' so *nean* which is the chief-letter comes first in b-verse as seen below.³⁾

Wæs þæs wyrmes wig	wide gesyne,
nearofages nið	nean ond feorran,

=The worm's warfare was widely seen, his
cruel malice, near and far⁴⁾

But there seems to be no definite reason for *near* to be placed before *feorran* in 1174a, because a chief letter in b-verse is of a vowel alliteration and so requires vowels for alliteration in a-verse.

Judging from the present-day usage of *far and near*, it can safely be said that only one variation *feor ond near* out of the three possible variations has survived as an idiomatic expression.

As for the other two examples: *innan ond utan*, *ær ond sið*, each pair appears only once in the poem. Both pairs seem to have been handed down and appear in their present forms as *in and out* meaning *now in and now out* and *early and late* meaning *at all hours* respectively. The position of these adverb-pairs in a sentence is as free as that of other single adverb. In 744a, *innan ond utan* comes after the verb and in 2500a *ær ond sið* is placed before the verb which is modified by the pair of two adverbs.

1.1.2 Noun-combination

<i>Lines</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Mod. English Translation</i>
160b.	dugupe ond geogope	the band of noble retainers old and young
621a.	dugupe ond geogope	the band of noble retainers old and young
993a.	wera ond wifa	men and women
1674a.	duguðe ond iogope	the band of noble retainers old and young
2269a	dægēs ond nihtes	day and night
2884a-b.	sincpego and swyrdgifu	receiving of treasure and giving of sword

Since *dugupe ond geogope* occurs three times in the poem, mention on this pair must be made first. *Dugup* is a feminine noun with a collective meaning like *all who have reached manhood* or *body of noble retainers*. *Geogop* meaning *youth* or *young people, junior warriors* is also a feminine collective noun and often used as opposed to *dugup*.⁵⁾ These two words used in contrast with each other seem to have been frequently

employed as a fixed combination in Old English.

In 160b and 621a, the pairs are used as objects of verbs governing nouns in the genitive case. In 1674a, it is used as an additional explanatory pair of words of *pinra secga gedryht* (=your band of retainers) in 1672b and *pinra leoda* (=your people) in 1673b. In these verses, the verse technique of variation⁶ is observed: threefold statement of the same referent is made in *pinra secga gedryht-pegna gehwylc pinra leoda-duguðe ond iogope*. The idea of *pinra secga gedryht* is made more explicit by variation.

Ic hit þe þonne gehate,	þæt þu on Heorote most
sorhleas swefan	mid <i>pinra secga gedryht</i> ,
ond <i>pegna gehwylc</i>	<i>pinra leoda</i> ,
<i>duguðe ond iogope</i> ,	(1671a-1674a)

** I therefore promise you that you may sleep in Heorot without care with *your band of retainers*, and with *all the thanes of your people, the band of retainers old and young*,

The phrase *dæges ond nihtes*, functioning as genitive singular, in 2269a is employed as an adverbial phrase to modify the verb. This is the use of the adverbial genitive as a pair of two contrasted nouns. We can witness here the old form of today's idiomatic expression (*by*) *day and (by) night* and *night and day* used adverbially.⁷

1.1.3 Adjective-combination

<i>Lines</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Mod. English Translation</i>
72a.	geongum ond ealdum	young and old
1061a.	leofes ond lapes	dear and loath
2910a.	leofes ond laðes	dear and loath

Old English adjectives are inflected to indicate distinctions in gender, number, and case. Every adjective has either a strong or weak declension. The three examples above are strong. Every pair of adjectives in the examples could be understood and taken as a nominal use of adjective. Modern English preserves this type of adjective pair in contrast which is used nominally without the definite articles before each of two adjectives. But when either of these contrasted adjectives is used nominally separated from each other without *and*, a definite article must be placed before the adjective in order to let the 'the+adjective'

combination have the plural meaning of noun. The following example clearly illustrates this point.

The rich are not always happier than *the poor*.

However once two contrasted adjectives are bound together by *and*, the definite articles are not needed any more. This was also the case with Old English adjective-pairs as observed in the above examples. In 72a, *geongum ond ealdum* (=to young and old) plays the role of an indirect object of the verb *gedælan* (=deal out) and is used nominally with a plural meaning. The word pair *leofes ond laþes* occurs twice; both in the genitive case. In 1061a, *fela*, which means *many* when combined with a noun in the genitive, governs the pair of adjectives of nominal use *leofes ond laþes* as seen below.

	Fela sceal gebidan
<i>leofes ond laþes</i>	se þe longe her
on ðysson windagum	worolde bruceð!
	(1060b-1062b)

=Many a thing *dear and loath* he shall live to see who here in the days of trouble long makes use of the world.

Leofes ond laþes in 2910a can also be taken as nouns but are singular in meaning:

The close examination of these examples reveals that there remain in Modern English similar word combinations. In Modern English we have such idioms consisting of two words in contrast connected by *and* as shown by similar combinations of two contrasted words found in *Beowulf*.

Adverb-combination: *far and near, now and then*.

Noun-combination: *day and night, ups and downs*.

Adjective-combination: *young and old, (through) thick and thin*.

In every example, these two words, when combined by *and*, often mean more than the usual lexical meanings. They are used as a pair with the fixed word order in two contrasted words, though in some cases there is some flexibility in the word order.

1.2. Pairs of Synonymous Words

In *Beowulf* two synonymous words are often linked by *ond*.⁸⁾ The

function of *ond* in this group is to add a synonymous word mainly for emphasis. 'A ond B' relationship could be shown in the formula of $A \div B$. This type of combination is a kind of tautology. In one respect the tautological expression seems loose and circumlocutional. In fact the second word of the pair sometimes looks redundant. However in another respect, this tautological style reveals that it is a very necessary means in composing alliterative verses. It is this oral poetic style and technique that brings out, when read aloud, a touch of gravity on the modified subject or object. This mode of expression as well as a verse technique of variation must have effectively appealed to the ears of the audience then.

In Modern English, too, there are word pair combinations that use two synonymous words. These pairs will be divided into four groups.

- (1) *time and tide, might and main, hale and hearty,*
heart and soul, lord and master, etc.

In these pairs of words, both elements are of native origin. So far as the examples in *Beowulf* are concerned, all the pairs are alliterative. Therefore this manner of combination of two synonymous words of native origin were supposedly for alliterative needs.

- (2) *aim and end, odds and ends, etc.*

The first element in the pair is of foreign origin while the second native. This type of combination of two synonymous words was, at the earliest stage of introducing foreign words, simply a device to explain foreign words.

- (3) *rules and regulations, sum and substance, etc.*

In the above examples two synonymous words of foreign origin are combined.

- (4) *ways and means, will and testament, etc.*

In these groups of words, the first element of the pair is a native word and the second foreign. This type of combination belongs to a style of literature; that is to say it is a rhetorical device.

These pairs of words are, in general, rather euphonious, but semantically either of two words suffices in a given sentence. In *Beowulf* twenty-seven examples of such pairs can be observed. They are listed below and classified into two groups with subclassifications as shown in Table 1.

Table 1.

	Nom.	Acc.	Gen.	Dat.	Total
1. Noun	4	9	1	2	16
2. Adjective	9	1	1	0	11
Total	13	10	2	2	27

1.2.1 Noun Combination

<i>Lines</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Mod. English Translation</i>
137a.	fæhðe ond fyrene	violence and crime
153a.	fyrene ond fæhðe	crime and violence
602a.	eafod ond ellen	strength and courage
879a.	fæhðe ond fyrena	violence and crime
902a.	eafod ond ellen	strength and courage
939a.	scuccum ond scinum	demons and evil spirits
1008b.	sæl ond mæl	time and hour
1611a.	sæla ond mæla	seasons and times
2292a.	wean ond wræcsið	woe and misery
2322a.	bæle ond bronde	fire and burning
2349.	eafod ond ellen	strength and courage
2472a.	synn ond sacu	battle and strife
2480a.	fæhðe ond fyrene	crime and violence
2999a-b.	sio fæhðo ond se feondscipe	the feud and the enmity
3021a.	gamen ond gleodream	joy and mirth
3173-a-b.	eorlscipe ond his ellenweorc	heoric deed and valorous deeds

One of the identifiable characteristics of these sixteen pairs is that most of the pairs use abstract nouns. Likewise most of them have preceding nouns with which the pairs are appositive.

For the reason of placing abstract nouns side by side with *ond* in between, it could be thought that abstract nouns are generally more vague, especially when read aloud, than concrete ones, therefore in order to avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding, another synonymous word needed to be added by the scop. It is very reasonable for an abstract noun to be

doubled, sometimes even tripled for aural comprehension's sake. In contrast to this, a concrete noun is easily understood. Therefore in most cases it was not necessary for the scop to add another synonymous word. This explains the fact that there are very few pairs of nouns with concrete meanings.

(i) Accusative-combination

In these accusative examples, two different usages are seen. In 137a, 153a, 2349a, 2480a, and 3021a, a direct object can be found in the preceding verse, and after the direct object a pair of synonymous words is added in an additional and explanatory manner to the first direct object so that it can be emphasized. In this way they are made to sound more impressive to the audience. Here the Old English verse technique of variation is employed. Two examples are shown below.

ac ymb ane niht	eft gefremede
<i>morðbeala mare,</i>	ond no mearn fore,
<i>fæhðe ond fyrene:</i>	(135a-137a)

=but after one night (Grendel) again did *greater slaughter*—
and had no remorse for it—*vengeful acts and wicked:*

In the above example, *morðbeala mare* is the first object of the verb *gefremede* and then *fæhðe ond fyrene* is added as an appositional object. The pair of words is paralleled with the first object as a form of reminder. In the next example, a pair of synonymous nouns is enclosed by two direct objects.

hwile wið Hroþgar,	þætte Grendel wan
<i>fyrene ond fæhðe</i>	<i>hetemiðas wæg</i>
<i>singale sæce;</i>	fela missera,
	(151b-154a)

** that Grendel had fought for a long time with Hrothgar,
carried on *enmities, crime and violence* for many half-years,
continual strife,

As seen in the above example, four nouns in the accusative case are paralleled as direct objects of the verb *wæg*. In the composition of this sentence, *hetemiðas* is the object, but for emphasis, *fyrene ond fæhðe* and *singale sæce* are added.

The example in 2480a has an introductory *þæt* which serves as an object of the verb in a-verse of 2479. Also a pair of words in the accusative is placed in an appositive way in the next line.

<i>þæt mægwine</i>	mine gewræcan,
<i>fæhðe ond fyrene.</i>	swa hyt gefræge wæs,
	(2479a-2480b)

= *That* my friends and kinsmen avenged, both *the feud and the crime*, as was well-known,

Syntactically *fæhðe ond fyrene* is equal to *þæt* which is a singular form of the demonstrative pronoun. The pair must be taken as one unit of two ideas. This problem will be discussed more in detail in 1.4.

In the examples in 602a, 879a, 2292a, and 3173b, the usage of the accusative pairs is slightly different from the one mentioned above. One example is shown below.

	Ac ic <i>him</i> Geata sceal
<i>eafoð ond ellen</i>	ungeara nu,
<i>gupe</i> gebeodan.	(601b-603a)
= But I shall show <i>him</i> soon now <i>the strength and courage</i> of the Geats, <i>their warfare</i> .	

The word order in this sentence is 'S + IDO + Aux. V + DO + ond + DO + DO + V.' An indirect object *him* is placed before the accusative pair of words which is used as a direct object of the verb *sceal...gebeodan*. There is no preceding direct object before the accusative pair. However this pair is followed by another accusative word *gupe*.⁹⁾ In 879a, 2292a and 3173b, the accusative pairs are also employed as direct objects of the verbs with no preceding direct objects.

(ii) Nominative-combination

The nominative combinations are found in 902a, 1008b, 2472a, and 2999b. In 902a, the first subject *Heremodes hild* is placed in 901 with the verb in the preterite singular *sweðrode*. After 'S + V' construction the second subject pair is added in an appositive manner as seen in the following verses.

<i>siððaðn Heremodes</i>	<i>hild</i> sweðrode,
<i>eafoð ond ellen.</i>	(901a-902a)

**after *the warfare of Heremod* had ended, *his strength and courage*,

Since the predicate of *eafod ond ellen* is *sweðrode* which is in the preterite singular, the pair of words is understood as one unit. Likewise in 1008b, the verse reads 'þa wæs sæl ond mæl...' where preterite singular verb *wæs* is employed for the subject *sæl ond mæl*. It is possible to assume that in this group every word pair in the nominative case was treated as one unit because of the singular verb as seen in the following examples.

þa wæs <i>synn ond sacu</i>	Sweona ond Geata
ofer wid wæter	wroht gemæne,
herenið hearda,	syððan Hreðel swealt,
	(2472a-2474b)

=Then there *was battle and strife* of Swedes and Geats, over the wide water *a quarrel* shared, *hatred* between hardy ones, after Hrethel died.

þæt ys sio <i>fæhðo ond</i>	<i>ond se feondscipe,</i>
wælnið wera,	(2999a-3000a)

=That *is the feud and the enmity, the death-hatred of men,*

Besides this fact that they take the singular verbs, it is also important to note that in these two examples the pair of words is followed by an additional subject; *wroht* in 2473b and *herenið* in 2474a are added to the first pair *synn ond sacu*, and *wælnið wera* in 3,000a to *sio fæhðo ond se feondscipe*. These postpositive subjects can be considered as a variation of the pair of subjects. In the case of the accusative-combination, most of the pairs were postpositive with the preceding words in the same case. This is a striking contrast between the nominative-combination and the accusative-combination.

(iii) Dative-combination

There are two examples of the dative-combination in the poem. The position of the pair of words in the dative case is very similar to that of the pair of words in the accusative case which has an accusative noun in the preceding verse.

leoda landgeweorc
scuccum ond scinum.

þæt hie wideferhð¹⁰⁾
laþum beweredon
(937b-939a)

**that they could ever defend the stronghold of people *from foes, demons and evil spirits.*

Though *laþum* is an adjective in the dative case, it is used as a noun in this context. It is in apposition to the following words *scuccum ond scinum*, the sound *sc* of which is required to alliterate with the following *scealc* (=warrior) in b-verse. Here the nouns in the dative function as 'instrumental datives.' In the following example, too, the nouns *lige*, *bæle* and *bronde* are in the dative, and *lige* is appositive with *bæle ond bronde*. All of them are used as 'instrumental datives.'

Hæfde landwara *lige* befangen,
bæle ond bronde: (2321a-2322b)

=He had seized the land-dweller *with flame, with fire and burning.*

(iv) Genitive-combination

There is only one example of a pair of words that use two synonymous nouns in the genitive case. The pair of these synonymous words is used adverbially to modify the verb; the use of adverbial genitive of a pair of words.

se geweald hafað
sæla ond mæla: (1610b-1611a)
=He who has power *over seasons and times,*

1.2.2. Adjective-combination

In *Beowulf* there are eleven examples of adjective-combination of synonymous words. Ten of them are in the nominative case and one in the accusative case. None of the examples are found in the genitive and dative cases.

<i>Lines</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Mod. English Translation</i>
121a.	grim ond grædig	grim and greedy
122a.	reoc ond repe	fierce and cruel
357a.	eald ond anhar	aged and hoary
918a.	scofen ond scynded	far-advanced and hastened
1241a.	fus ond fæge	ready for death and fated to die
1499a.	grim ond grædig	grim and greedy
1564a.	hreoht ond heorogrim	fierce and grim

2449a.	eald ond infrod	old and experienced
2704a.	biter ond beaduscearp	biting and war-sharp
3094a.	wis ond gewittig	sound-minded and wise
3181a-b.	manna mildust ond) mon (ðw) ærust	the mildest of men and the gentlest

(In this group, a pair of past participles in 918a which functions like adjective is included.)

All the examples in the nominative case can be parsed as nominal use of adjectives, which is very frequent in Old English, especially when two adjectives are united by *ond*.

The position of a pair of adjectives linked by *ond* is usually placed after the noun. This postpositive use of adjective pairs can be interpreted in two ways. One interpretation is to parse the pair of adjectives as a modifying group of words of the subject or object which precedes the pair in an attributive way. Another interpretation is to parse them as appositive nominal use of adjectives of predicative use. These two functions of adjective pairs in the nominative case, for instance, will be seen in the following verses.

	Wiht unhælo,
<i>grim ond grædig,</i>	gearo sona wæs,
<i>reoc ond re pe,</i>	ond on ræste genam
<i>pritig pegna;</i>	(120b-123a)

=The creature of damnation *grim and greedy* was soon ready:
fierce and cruel, and seized thirty retainers in their resting place.

In this verse two pairs of adjectives, *grim ond grædig* and *reoc ond re pe* are paralleled. Both pairs can be interpreted as either modifying the words *Wiht unhælo* or as subjective complements of the subject.

From the stylistic point of view, adjectival postpositive pairs, when compared with noun pairs, sound more connotative in the description of a certain scene and leave more room for the audience of the poem to work out their imagination.

For example, pairs of nouns in 112a-b, whose referents are similar to the word pairs *grim ond grædig* or *reoc ond re pe*, are less connotative as seen below.

panon untydras
eotenas ond ylfe
swylce gigantas,
lange prage:

ealle onwocon,
ond orcnâes,
þa wið Gode wunnon
he him ðæs lean forgeald.

(111a-114b)

= From him sprang all bad breeds, *trolls and elves and monsters*—
likewise the giants who strove with God for a long time: He
paid them their reward for that.

In general nouns, whether abstract or concrete, are likely to denote referents plainly and straightforwardly, while adjectives, whose main functions lie in the modification, qualify nouns in an abstract manner. Therefore the things modified by adjectives or nominal use of adjectives are apt to become more vivid and incite the audience to the imaginative world.

Other similar examples are found in 357a, 1241a, 1499a, 1564a, 2449a, and 3094a. All these pairs are alliterative and they are neither unnecessary nor redundant repetitions of two synonymous words for the reason I mentioned before.

Now let us examine the adjective pairs in the accusative case.

pa gen sylf cyning
geweold his gewitte, wæll-seaxe gebræd
biter ond beaduscearp, (2702b-2704a)

= The king himself then still controlled his senses, drew the
battle-knife *biting and war-sharp,*

In the above verses, it should be noted that *wæll-seaxe* is in the dative case, which functions as the object of the verb *gebræd*, because the verb requires the dative as its object. The word pair *biter ond beaduscearp* in the accusative case is placed postpositively to modify *wæll-seaxe*.¹³

In 3181b two synonymous and superlative adjectives are combined.

cwædon þæt he wære wyruldcyning[a]
manna mildust ond mon(ðw) ærest,
(3180a-3181b)

= They said that he was of world-kings *the mildest of men and the gentlest,*

min runwita

ond min rædbora,

(1325a-b)

= *my speaker of wisdom and bearer of counsel.*

oflet lifdagas ond þas lænan gesceaft.

(1622a-b)

= *left her life-days and this loaned world.*

In all the examples above, the meaning of the first constituent of the pair is paraphrased by the second. At first glance, the pairs of this group look similar to those of synonymous words coordinated by *ond* in 1.2. However they are essentially different from the pairs of synonymous words. In 'A ond B' combination from this group, 'A' is identical with 'B' in its meaning, while in 1.2. 'A' only looks synonymous to 'B' in its meaning.

1.4. Pairs of Words Expressing One Unit

In the pairs of words of this group, two words are so closely connected together with each other that they are actually a pair of words expressing one thought. This pair can be expressed by using the formula 'A+B' There are fourteen examples of this formula in *Beosulf*. They are classified according to their cases so that their function in a given sentence can be examined.

(i) Nominative-combination

A pair of words in the nominative case expresses one unit especially when the pair functions as the subject taking the singular verb.

siððan Heremodes

hild sweðrode,

eafoð ond ellen.

(901a-902a)

= *after the war-making of Heremod had come to an end, his strength and his courage.*

þæt to healle gang

þa wæs sæl ond mæl,

Healfdenes sunu:

(1008b-1009b)

**Then (it) *was the time and hour* that son of Healfdene should go to the hall.

þær wæs sang ond sweg

samod ætgædere

by such adverbs as *pa*, *pær* or *nu*. This shows a tendency of a pair of words expressing one unit when used as a subject of a sentence. In 2509a, *hond ond heard sweord* are preceded by a singular subject *billes ecg* which is appositional to the pair. In 2659b-2660b, the first subject pair *sweord ond helm* takes *sceal* as its verb and the second subject pair *byrene ond beaduscunud* is added in the form of 'reminder.'

(ii) Accusative-combination

Though a pair of words in the accusative case can not be verified for its being used as one unit from the verb form, it can be verified, if the pair has an introductory or antecedent-like word in the appositional relation to the pair of words in the preceding verses. There are three examples in the accusative case. Each pair of words expressing one unit has an antecedent-like word in the singular form with which the pair is appositive.

	pæt wæs tacen sweotol,
sypðan hildedeor	<i>hond</i> alegde,
<i>earn ond eaxle</i>	(833b-835a)
= That was clearly proved when the battle-brave man set <i>the hand</i> up under the curved roof— <i>the arm and the shoulder</i>	

	Hwæpere he <i>his folme</i> forlet
to lifwrape	last weardian,
<i>earn ond eaxle</i> :	(970b-972a)
= Yet to save ¹ his ₂ life he has left <i>his hand</i> behind to show that he was here— <i>his arm and shoulder</i> :	

<i>Dæt mægwine</i>	mine gewræcan,
<i>fæhðe ond fyrene,</i>	swa hyt gefræge wæs,
	(2479a-2480b)
= That my friends and kinsmen avenged, both <i>feud and the crime</i> , as is well-known,	

(iii) Dative-combination

There is one example in the dative case. When the pair is in the dative case, there is no way to testify syntactically that the pair is expressing one unit. Semantically speaking the two constituents in 2571a can not be separated from each other, therefore the pair can be understood as expressing one unit.

	Scyld wel gebearg
<i>life ond lice</i>	læssan hwile
mærum peodne,	ponne his myne sohte,
	(2570b-2572b)

=The good shield protected *the life and body* of the famous prince, but for a shorter while than his wish was.

In Modern English, we also have such pairs of words as *man and wife*, *bread and butter*, *cup and saucer*, *gin and water*, *a needle and thread*, *a watch and chain*, *pen and ink*, *ham and eggs*, *curry and rice*, *a coach and four*, *soap and water*. In the preceding examples one word in the pair is semantically subordinate to the other. That is to say 'A and B' could be paraphrased 'A with B.'

1.5. Some Other Pairs of Words

(i) ana+ond+noun

	nu ic þus feorran com
þæt ic mote <i>ana</i>	[<i>ond</i>] <i>minra eorla gedryht</i> ,
þes hearda heap,	Heorot fælsian. ¹³⁾
	(430b-432b)

=now that I have come so far, that *alone with my company of earls*, this band of hardy men, I may cleanse Heorot.

In the above example, *ana* is a predicative adjective nominally used and it also functions as a predicate appositive to the subject. This adjective, *ana*, is coordinated with a noun group *minra eorla gedryht*. This kind of combination, i.e., word pair with two different parts of speech is very rare in *Beowulf*. Semantically this *ond* means 'with' as seen in Donaldson's translation.

(ii) Hendiadys

	þæt [wæs] wæpna cyst,-
buton hit wæs mare	ðonne ænig mon oðer
to beadulace	ætberan meahte,
<i>god ond geatolic</i> ,	giganta geweorc.
	(1559b-1562b)

=it was the best of weapons, except that it was larger than any other man might bear to war-sport, *good and adorned* the work

of giants.

Originally the word hendiadys was a figure of speech in which two nouns joined by *and* were used instead of a noun and a modifier as in 'deceit and words' for 'deceitful words.'

In the above example, two adjectives are linked by *and* and the first adjective *god* functions as an adverb in much the same way as it does in the following Modern English examples: *big and busy* (=very busy), *fine and tall* (=very tall) *nice and dry* (=very dry), *good and tired* (=very tired), *rare and hot* (=very hot), etc. Therefore, in a wider sense, the above pair of two adjectives could be taken as hendiadys. In Modern English, this kind of combination of two adjectives or nouns used as hendiadys is not unusual, but in *Beowulf* only one example can be found. It is possible to deduce as a result that it must have been very rare in Old English.¹⁴⁾

(iii) Correlative Use of *Ond*

In *Beowulf* the correlative use of *ond* with another word is seen in only a few places.

Ond ða Beowulfe	<i>bega gehwæpres</i>
eodor Ingwina	onweald geteah,
<i>wicga ond wæpna;</i>	(1043a-1045a)

=And then the prince of Ing's friends yielded possession of
both horses and weapons to Beowulf.

	<i>pær pæt eorlweorod</i>
morgenlongne dæg	modgiomor sæt,
bordhæbbende,	<i>bega on wenum,</i>
<i>endedogores</i>	<i>ond eftcymes</i>
leofes monnes.	<i>ond eftcymes</i>
	(2893b-2897a)

**where the band of retainers sat the whole morning of the day, sad-hearted, in expectation of *two things, the last day or return of their beloved man.*

In the two examples above, *bega*, (genitive plural form of *begen*) is correlated with *ond*. However the correlative force of *bega...ond* in Old English seems relatively weaker than that of *both...and* in Modern English. This loosely-correlated *bega ...ond* can be translated either as *both...and* or

either...or.

Both in Modern English is not a direct descendant of *begen* in Old English. According to *the Oxford English Dictionary*, *both* was borrowed from Old Norse *baðar* in early Middle English. No trace of this extended form appears in Old English. *Bo* (an inflected variation of *begen*) existed side by side with *both* until the 14-15th century when the former died out.¹⁵⁾ 1.6. Pairs of Phrases

There are several examples in which two phrases are linked by *ond*. In the examples of 457a-458b, 1185b-1187b, 1548b-1549b, and 1771b-1712b, two prepositional phrases are linked by *ond*. Every noun in these phrases governed by the preposition, is in the dative case.

Ond does not always require the same parts of speech or forms as seen in the examples in 1844a-b and 2759a-b. In both cases, a phrase is joined with a word by *ond*.

<i>For [g]ewy[r] htum þu,</i>	wine min Beowulf,
<i>ond for arstafum</i>	usic sohtest.
	(457a-458b)

=*For deeds done*, my friend Beowulf, *and for past favors* you have sought us.

<i>hwæt wit to willan</i>	<i>gif he þæt eal gemon,</i>
<i>umborwesendum ær</i>	<i>ond to worðmyndum</i>
	<i>arna gefremedon.</i>
	(1185b-1187b)

=if he remembers all the favors we did *to his pleasure and honor* when he was a child.

<i>wið ord ond wið ecge</i>	<i>þæt gebearh feore,</i>
	<i>ingang forstod.</i>
	(1548b-1549b)

=that protected his life, withstood entry *of point or of edge*.

<i>ond to deaðcwalum</i>	<i>ac to wælfelle</i>
	<i>Deniga leodum</i>
	(1711b-1712b)

**but *for their slaughter and for the destruction* of Danish people
þu eart mægenes strang, *ond on mode frod,*

(1844a-b)

= You are *great of strength and nature of mind,*
wundur on wealle, *and pæs wyrmes denn*

(2759a-b)

= *wonders on the wall and the worm's lair.*

NOTES

- 1) The signs ↔, ≐, =, and + denote *and* respectively.
- 2) In most cases, two constituents connected by *and* belong to the same part of speech and are in the same form, but there are very rare cases where different parts of speech or forms are combined. The following quotation from E.A.F. Maetzen's *An English Grammar* (trans. C.J. Grece (London: J. Murray, 1880-5) III.334) helps to identify this problem. "The equal rank of the members does not condition the homogeneity of the combined parts of speech or forms: The mariner Bound homeward, and in hope already there (Coup., p. 176). A cheerful man and with a monk's mien (Coler, Picc. 2, 4) A person of indefatigable research, and whose industry has been crowned with the most successful result (Scott, *Minstrelsy* I. 86) If you have a mind to know the exact number of statues, and how many feet they cast up the water (Montague, Lett)."
- 3) As for the Modern English translation of Old English verses in *Beowulf*, E.T. Donaldson's Translation (New York, 1966) was used. However where Donaldson's translation does not indicate the syntactical differences between Old English and Modern English, the verses were translated into Modern English in order to show the differences. In such cases, double asterisks (**) appear before the translations.
- 4) In the Old English versification, the chief characteristic is in its alliteration. In two immediately successive, and connected lines, there occur three words, beginning with the same letter, and so that the third, or last, word stands first in the second line, and the two others in the first line: the initial letters, in these words, are then called riming letters. The last of these letters is considered as the chief letters: after which the two letters, in the preceding verse, are called sub-letters.
- 5) J.R. Clark Hall, *A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, Fourth Edition With

A Supplement By Herbert D. Meritt, (Cambridge University Press, 1960).

- 6) As for the coordinated words used as variation, one of the most important verse techniques, in *Beowulf*, refer to my paper "Coordinated Words Used As Variation In Beowulf," Studies In English Literature No. 18. pp. 141-163, The English Literary Society of Baiko Jo Gakuin College.
- 7) Thomas Pyles., *The Origins and Development of the English Language*, Second Edition (Harcourt Brace, 1971) p. 136 footnotes."...*Dæges and nihtes* are genitive singulars. (labeled "dial[ect] and U.S." by the OED), sometimes rendered analytically as 'He worked of a night.' Nevertheless the usage is, as the OED says, "in later use prob[ably] apprehended as a plural" though historically, as we have seen, it is not so..."
- 8) The word 'synonym' is a term difficult to define. Thus it is important to note, in this paper, that the view stated by Pyles and Algeo was followed.

"When two or more expressions share the same or highly similar meanings, each is said to be a *synonym* of the others. Perfectly synonymous terms are extremely rare. Indeed they probably do not exist at all in our usual day-to-day speech. *Sphere, globe, and orb* are synonyms much of the time; for example any of the three could be used in the sentence 'the earth is a great——.' However, if we are to talk about 'a——of influence.' or 'breaking a light——,' or 'scepter and——.' the terms are no longer interchangeable. Most synonyms are equivalent in some contexts only—not in all. Synonymy is thus a matter of degree depending on the number of contexts in which two terms share the same sense." Pyles, Thomas and John Algeo, *English* (New York, Harcourt, Brace and World Inc., 1970) p. 218.

Most of the synonyms cited for the present study are not perfect synonyms, but words with synonymous meanings.

- 9) Since *gube* is a feminine noun, it can also be parsed as a dative singular. In that case, *gube* functions as an adverbial dative, meaning *in war*.
- 10) Contextually speaking, the mood of the *pat*-clause must be considered in the subjunctive, though the verb ending of *beweredon* identifies

-
- 11) the preterite indicative mood.
 - 11) In spite of the differences in case between *wæl-seaxe* and *biter ond beaduscearp*, it seems best to take *biter ond beaduscearp* as referring to *wæll-seaxe*. E. Dobbie also holds this view: Elliot Van Kirk Dobbie, edition, *Beowulf and Judith* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1953) p.255.
 - 12) Klaeber, p.230
 - 13) Dobbie comments on the position of *ond* in these verses as follows: "The MS reading of the verse of 431 'þæt ic mote ana minra eolra gedriht ond þes hearda heap' is meaningless, so Kemble II suggested transferring *ond* to the beginning of 431b as in the text, and so Grein and later editions." Notes on *Beowulf*, p.138.
 - 14) Andrew states that there is no hendiadys except those times when it is found with verbs. "The linking of two synonymous, or nearly synonymous words in the figure called hendiadys, is confined in *Beowulf* to verbs, e.g.1337 *wanode and wyrde*, 2430 *heold mec ond hæfde*." p.73.
 - 15) In Old English, *ge...ge*, *ægþer ge... ge*, *samod...ond*, and *ægþer...ond* were more frequently used for *both...and* than *begen...ond*.