

# Beowulf に見える (代) 名詞の諸斜格 (研究資料)

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PEにおいても、昔の副詞的な斜格の(代)名詞の名残りとして、一定の(代)名詞がいわゆる *adverqial accusative, adverbial dative, adverbial genitive* 等の名称の下に、副詞的に機能するのであるが、OEにおいては斜格の(代)名詞の殆んど全部が、屈折をもつ古い言語の常として、実にさまざまな用法を担なって副詞的に機能したことは周知のところである。本稿の目的は、Beowulfに見える諸斜格の(代)名詞の生態を提示して、研究の資に供することにある。印刷の都合上、þ、ð は th で、æ は ae で表わすことにした。

## I Dative Case

### (1) Dative of Deprivation, Separation

ll. 4-5: Oft Scyld Scefing sceathena threatum, monegum maegthum meodosetla ofteah... (=Often Scyld Scefing took mead-benches away from troops of foes, from many peoples,...)

l. 143: se thaem feonde aetwand. (=he who escaped the fiend.)

l. 721: dreamum bedaeled. (=deprived of joys.)

l. 1072-3: unsynnum wearth beloren leofum... (= [she] was deprived of her dear one's without offence...)

ll. 1668-9: Ic thaet hilt thanan feondum aetferede; (=I carried away that hilt from the foes;) )

ll. 1770-1: hig wigge feleac manigum maegtha (= [I] protected them in war from many of tribes)

ll. 1886-7: hine yldo benam maegenes wynum,... (=old age deprived him of the joys of power,...)

ll. 2122-3: thaer waes Aeschere...feorh uthgenge. (=there was the life parted from Aeschere.) also ll. 1478, 2809, 2819-20, etc.

### (2) Dative of Agent, Cause

ll. 646-7: wiste thaem ahtaecan to thaem heahsele hilde gethinged,... (=he knew that an attack was purposed against the high hall by the evil of spirit,...)

l. 1368: hundum geswenced, ... (=pressed hard by hounds, ...)

- I. 892: draca morthre swealt. (=the dragon died by slaying.)
- II. 920–23: swylc self cyning ... tryddode tirfaest getrume micle cystum gecuthed, ... (=the king himself advanced with a great company well-known for noble qualities, ...)
- II. 1733–4: he his selfa ne maeg his unsnyttrum end gethencean. (=due to his folly he himself thinks it will never end.)
- II. 1901–2: he...was...mathme thy weorthra, ... (=he was the more honoured for that treasure, ...)

(3) Dative of Instrument

- II. 24–25: lofdaedum sceal in maegtha gehwaere man getheon. (=by commendable deeds a man shall thrive in every people.)
- II. 92–97: se Aelmihtiga...gefraetwade foldan sceatas leomum and leafum, ... (=the Almighty...adorned the earth-regions with branches and leaves, ...)
- II. 235–236: thegn Hrothgares thrymmum cwehte maegenwudu mundum, methelwordum fraegn: (=Hrothgar's officer mightily shook the strong spear-shaft with his hand and asked in formal words:)
- I. 238: byrnum werede, (=protected with coats of mail),
- II. 303–4: Eoforlic scionon ofer hleorbergan gehroden golde, ... (=Above the cheek-guards shone the boar-images, covered with gold, ...)
- I. 406: searonet seowed smithes orthancum—: (=the armour cunningly linked by the skill of the smith—:)
- I. 470: tha faethe feo thingode; (= [I] settled afterwars the beud with money;) )
- I. 480: beore druncne (=drunken with beer)
- I. 513: thaer git eagorstream earmum thehton, ... (=when ye compassed the flowing stream with your arms, ...)
- II. 560–1: Ic him thenode deoran sweorde, ... (=I served them with my noble sword, ...)
- I. 565: mecum wunde (=wounded with sword)
- II. 721–2: Duru ... dreamum faest, ... (=The duor...fastened with forged bands, .. )
- II. 748–749: he onfeng hrathe inwitthncum (=he atonce received [him] with hostile intent)
- II. 926–7: steapne hrof golde fahne (=the lofty roof adorned with gold)
- II. 940–942: daed...the we ealle aer ne meahton synttrum besyrwan. (=a deed...)

which up to now we all could not accomplish with our skills.

II. 1000–1002: se aglaeca fyrendaedum fag on fleam gewande, ... (=the demon, stained with guilty deeds, turned and fled, ...)

II. 1074–5: hie...hruron gare wunde; (=they...fell, wounded with the spear;) )

I. 1131: holm storme weol, ... (=the ocean heaved with storm, ...)

II. 1151–2: Tha waes heal roden feonda feorum, ... (=Then was the hall red-dened with corpses of the foes, ...)

II. 1192–4: Him waes ful boren, ... and wunden gold estum gea wed, ... (=To him the cup was borne, ... and twisted gold was kindly presented, ...)

I. 1422: Flod blode weol, ... (=The water surged with blood, ...)

II. 1820–1: Waeron her tela, willum bewenede; (= [We] were treated here quite after our desires [i.e. pleasantly];) also ll. 8, 20, 21, 30, 141, 217, 275, 296, 486, 646, 774, 892, 893, 923, 963, 1038, 1104, 1172, 1240, 1290, 1368, 1380, 1505, 1542, 1716, 1901, etc.

#### (4) Reflexive Dative

I. 26: Him tha Scyld gewat, ... (=The Scyld departed, ...)

I. 1746: him bebeorgan ne con—, (= [he] cannot defend himself—,)

II. 1836–8: Gif him thonne Hrethric to hofum Geata gethingeth, ... (=Then if Hrethric decides to come to Geatish courts, ...)

II. 2061–2: him se other thanan losath lifigende, ... (=the other escapes from thence alive, ...)

I. 2062: con him land geare. (= [He] knows the country well.)

I. 1272: him to Anwaldan are gelyfde, ... (= [he] expected help from the Lord, ...) gewitan (=depart, go)+dative' form, also ll. 234, 662, 1125, 1236, 1601–2, 1963, 2949, etc.

#### (5) Dative of Interest

II. 138–9: the him elles hwaer gerumlicor raeste [sohte], ... (=who [sought] elsewhere more remote a resting place for himself, ...)

II. 198–9: Het him ythlidan godne gegyrwan; (= [He] ordered to equip a good ship for himself;) )

II. 491–2: Tha waes Geatmaecgum geador aetsomne on beorsele benc gerymed; (=Then a bench was cleared in the banqueting-hall for the men of Geats all together;) ) also ll. 1356–7, 1399, 1674–6, 1696–7, 1707–8, 1975–6, 1990–1, 2337–9, 2347, 2475–6, 2497, 2642–4, 2738–9, 3137–8, etc.

**(6) Dative of Possession (in a Broad Sense)**

**II. 40–41:** him on bearme laeg madma maenigo, ... (=on his bosom lay a host of treasures, ...)

**I. 49:** him waes gemor sefa, ... (=his heart was sad, ...), also II. 2419, 2632.

**II. 67–8:** Him on mod bearn, thaet ... (=It came into his mind that...)

**II. 726–7:** him of eagum stod...leoht unfaefer. (=from his eyes there came...a horrible light.)

**I. 816:** him on eaxle (=on his shoulder)

**I. 1117:** eame on eaxle (=on his umcle's shoulder)

**II. 1143–4:** him...on bearm... (=on his lap, ...)

**II. 2392–3:** Eadgilse wearth feascaftum freond; (= [he] became a friend of the deserted Eadgils;)

**II. 13–4:** thone God sende folce to frofre; (=whom God sent for the help of the people;)

**II. 1829–30:** ic the thusenda thegna bringe, healetha to helpe. (=I will bring a thousand of thames and heroes to thy help.)

**II. 1833–4:** thaet ic...the to geoce garholt bere, ... (=so that I may bring a spear to thy rescue, ...)

**II. 1960–1:** thonon Eomer woc haelenthum to helpe, ... (=from him was born Eomaer to the warrior's help, ...) also II. 755, 1214, 1434–5, 1457, 1521, 1677–8, 1718, 1736–7, 1845–2, 1878, 1981–3, 2043, 2065–6, 2097–8, 2175–6, 2180, 2207–8, 2262, 2307, 2314, 2361, 2392–3, 2404, 2628, 2696, 2809, etc.

**(7) Dative of Attribution**

**I. 660:** Ne bith the wilna gad, ... (=no lack of what thou wilt will be to thee, ... i.e., Thou shalt lack nothing of what thou wilt, ...)

**II. 949–950:** Ne bith the naenigre gad worolde wilna, ... (=No lack of earthly objects of desire will be to thee, ... (i.e. Thou shalt lack no worldly objects of desire,...)

**I. 1835:** thaer the bith manna thearf. (=when need of men is to thee. i.e. when thou hast need of men.)

**I. 2876:** tha him waes elnes thearf. (=when need of counage was to him. (=when thou shalt need of courage.)

**I. 316:** Mael is me to feran; (=It is time for me to depart;)

**I. 473:** Sorh is me to secganne... (=It is a grief to me to tell...)

**II. 2444–5:** Swa bith geomorlic gemelum ceorle to gebidanne, ... (=So it is sad

to an old man to experience, ...)

**(8) Dative as Object of Certain Verbs**

**swelgan (=swallow)**

**ll. 739–743:** se aglaeca...synsnaedum swelth; (=the monster...swallowed huge morsels;) also ll. 782, 3155, etc.

**beorgan (=protect)**

**ll. 1292–3:** Heo ...wolde ut thanon, feore beorgan, ... (=She...wished to be off from thence to protect her life, ...) also ll. 1445, 2599, etc.

**wealdan (=rule, have power on)**

**ll. 1057–8:** Metod eallum weold gumena cynnes... (=The Creator ruled all the race of men...) also ll. 30, 465, 702, 465, 1057, 1770, 2038, 2390, 2574, etc.

**Aetfeolon (=hold firmly, stick to)**

**ll. 968–969:** no ic him thaes georne aetfealh, feorhgenithlan; (=I did not hold him, the deadly foe, well enough for that;)

**onfon (=receive)**

**ll. 910–1:** thaet theodnes bearn...scolde faederaethelum onfon, ... (=that royal child should receive his father's rank, ...) also ll. 52, 688, 748, 852, 1169, 1214, 1494, etc.

**lean (=blame)**

**ll. 202–3:** Thone sithfaet him snotere ceorlas lythwon legon, ... (=Wise men did not blame him at all for that expedition, ...) also ll. 862, 1048, 1811, etc.

**othwitan (=blame)**

**ll. 2995–6:** ne thorfte him tha lean othwitan mon on middangearde, ... (=no man on earth could blame him for the reward, ...)

**truwian (=trust)**

**ll. 1993–4:** sithe ne truwde leofes mannes; (= [I] did not trust my beloved one's adventure;)

**trewan (=trust)**

**l. 1166:** gehwylc hiora his ferhthe tr owde, ... (=each of them trusted his spirit, ...)

**gesceththan (=injure)**

**ll. 1446–7:** that him hildegrap hrethre ne mihte...gesceththan; (=so that the hostile grasp might not injure his body;) )

**genethan (=risk)**

ll. 1468–9: selfa ne dorste...aldre genethan, ... (=he himself dared not risk his life, ...)

**gebeorgan** (=protect)

ll. 2570–2: Scyld wel gebearg...meaerum theodne, ... (=the shield well protected the famous chief, ...)

also ll. 292, 320, 1668, 3103: **wisian** (=guide), l. 1460: **swican** (=fail, desert), 1470, 2145, etc. **forleosian** (=lose), 1977: **genesian** (=survive), l. 2312: **spiwan** (=vomit), l. 2323: **geleogan** (=deceive), l. 2331: **gebelgan** (=enrage), etc.

(9) Dative of Time

l. 175: **hwilum** (=sometimes) also ll. 496, 864, 867, 1728, 2016, 2020, 2299, etc.

l. 1423: **stundum** (=at times)

l. 907: **aerran maelum** (=in former times) also ll. 2327, 3035

l. 2286: **forman sithe** (=for the first time) also l. 740

l. 1203: **nyhstan sithe** (=next time) also l. 2511

l. 1270: **other sithe** (=for the second time) also l. 2670

l. 2688: **thriddan sithe** (=for the third time)

l. 2049: **hindeman site** (=for the last time)

l. 1395: **thys dogor** (=this day)

l. 88: **dogora gehwam** (=each day) also l. 1090

l. 1451: **fyrndagum**: (=in past days)

l. 2200: **ufaran dogrum** (=in later days) also l. 2392

l. 1334: **gystran niht** (=yesterday night)

l. 2484: **morgne** (=at morn)

l. 2782: **middelnihtum** (=at midnight) also l. 2833

l. 167: **swartum nihitum** (=in dark nights)

l. 275: **deorcum nihitum** (=in dark nights) also l. 2211

l. 575: **on niht** (=by night) also l. 683

l. 702: **on wanre niht** (=in the dusky night)

(10) Dative of Place (in a Broad Sense)

l. 55: **folcum gefraege** (=famous among peoples)

l. 262: **folcum gecythed** (=well known among peoples)

l. 767: **Denum eallum** (=among all the Danes)

l. 768: **ceasterbuendum** (=among the castle-dwellers)

l. 163: **hwyder helruman hwyrtum scrithath**. (=where such mysterious creatures

of hell move in their wanderings.)

I. 232-3: hine fyrwyte braec, modgehyrdum, ... (=curiosity tormented him in the thoughts of his mind, ...)

I. 789: se the manna waes maegene strengest (=he who was strangest of men in strength)

I. 867: cystum cuthe: well-known in excellence:)

II. 898-900: maerost...ellendaedum (=the most renowned in deeds of bravery)

II. 1007-8: thaer his lichoma legerbedde faest swefeth... (=when his body fast in the bed of death shall sleep...)

I. 1227: Beo...suna minum daedum gedefe, ... (=Be friendly to my son in deeds, ...)

I. 1633: ferhthum faegne (=glad in their heart)

II. 1769-1770: ic...hig wigge beleac (=I...protected them in war)

I. 1949: aethelum diore (=noble in lineage)

I. 2178: guma guthum cuth (=the man renowned in battles)

I. 2277: wintrum frod (=old in winters, i.e. in years)

#### (11) Dative of Other Uses

I. 895: **selfes dome**: (=at his own will)

I. 924: **maegtha hose**: (=together with a troop of maiden)

I. 1098: **weotena dome**: (=according to the councilors' discretion)

I. 1377: **anum** (<an) (=alone)

I. 1558: ealdsweord eotenisc ecgum thyhtig (=an ancient giant-made sword strong of edge)

I. 1632: **fethelastum** (=along the walking-track)

I. 1638: **weorcum** (=with difficulty)

I. 1653: **lustum** (=with joys, gladly)

I. 1952: **gode** maere (=famous for his goodness)

I. 2222: **sylfes willum** (=of his own accord)

II. 1798, 2574: **ni(o)wan stefne** (=anew, again)

I. 3077: **anes willan**: (=for the sake of one)

I. 186: **wihte** (=in any way, at all in negat. clauses) also II. 1514, 1995, 2277, 2464, etc.

## II Genitive Case

### (1) Genitive of Time

I. 2450: morna (=at morns)

I. 422: nihtes (by night) also ll. 2269, 2773, etc.

I. 219: Othres dogores (=on the second day)

II. 2269: daeges and nihtes (=by day and night)

I. 1249: efne swylce maela, swylce... (=just at such time as ...)

### (2) Dative of Place (in a Broad Sense)

I. 196: maegenes strengest (=strongest in might)

I. 260: We synt gumcynnes Geata leode... (=We are, as to race, the Geatish nation...)

I. 269: wes thu us larena god! (=be thou good to us as regards counsel!)

II. 316–8: Faeden alwalda...lowic gehealde sitha gesund! (=May the Almighty Father...keep you safe as to your adventures!)

I. 436: modes blithe (=joyful at heart)

I. 504: middangeardes (=on the earth)

I. 526: theah thu heathoraesa gehwaer dohte, ... (=though thou were everywhere strong in the storm of battle, ...)

II. 677–8: No ic me...hnagran talige guthgeweorca, thonne, ... (=I count myself no less in battle-deeds than, ...)

I. 682–3: theah the he rof sic nithgeweorca; (=mighty though he be in hostile deeds;) )

I. 886: wiges heard (=hardy in battle)

II. 945–6: este...bearngebyrdo (=gracions...in regard to child-bearing)

I. 1000: ealles (=in every respect)

II. 1219–20: thissum cnymtum wes lara lethe! (=be kind in counsel to these boys!)

I. 1229: modes milde (=mild at heart)

II. 1356–7: hwaether him aenig waes aer acenned dyrnra gaste. (=whether any such had been begotten before for them among the mysorions demons.)

II. 1361–2: Nis thaet feor heonon milgemeanrces, ... (=It is not far hence in miles,...)

II. 1435–6: he on holme waes sundes the saenra, ... (=he who was the slower at swimming in the nere, ...)

l. 1529: nalas elnes laet, ... (=by no means slack in courage, ...)

l. 1539: beadwe heard (=brave in fighting)

l. 1603: modes seoce (=sick at heart)

l. 1845: wis wordewida (=wise in words)

l. 1866: aeghwaes untaele (=blameless in every respect)

l. 1930: gneath gifa (=niggardly as regards gifts) also ll. 582, 1344, 1844, 1962, 2084, 2100, 2170, etc.

### (3) Partitive Genitive

#### (A) Genitive with Numeral or (Pro)noun

l. 147: twelf wintra (=twelve winters) also numeral with wintra—ll. 2209, 2733: fiftig (=fifty), l. 2278: threo hund (=three hundred), l. 3050: thusend (=thousand)

l. 545: fif nihta (=five nights)

l. 1294: aethlinga anne (=one of the nobles)

l. 1498: hund missera (=fifty years) also l. 1769

l. 1829: thusenda thegna (=a thousand of thanes)

ll. 2361–2: thritig hildegeatwa (=thirty battle-dresses)

l. 36: madma fela (=many of treasures, i.e. many treasures) also genitive with fela (=many)—l. 153: missera (=half-year), l. 164: byrena (=crimes), l. 311: landa (=lands), l. 408: maertha (=glorious deeds), l. 591: gryra (=dreadful deeds), l. 930: grynna (=afflictions), l. 1028: gunmanna (=men), l. 1266: geosceaftgasta (=fateful spirits), l. 1837: freonda (=friends), l. 2512: gutha (=battle), etc.

l. 264: wintra worn (=a large number of winters)

l. 863: ealfela eotena cynnes (=a large number of the race of monsters)

ll. 2003–4: worna fela sorge (=a great many of sorrows) also genitive with worna bela (=a great many—ll. 2542–3

l. 869–70: ealfela ealdgesegena worn (=a large number of old traditions)

l. 1238: unrim eorla (=countless number of nobles)

l. 728: rinca manige (=many warrions) also genitive with manige (=many)—ll. 1235, 1771, 2001, 3111, etc.

l. 735: ma manna cynnes (=more of human kind) also genitive with ma (=more)—ll. 1055, 1613, etc.

l. 2645: manna maest (=most of men)

l. 2028: waelfaetha dael (=many deadly beuds)

l. 2246: fea worda (=a few words) also l. 2662

**l. 779:** man aenig (=any of men) also genitive with aenig (=any)—ll. 793, 842, 1356, 1461, 2007, 2734, 3054, etc.

**l. 791:** aenige thinga (=in any way, by any way)

**l. 157:** naenig witena (=none of the counsellors) also genitive with naenig (=none) ll. 242, 599, 691, etc.

**l. 98:** cynna gehwylcum (=each of the kinds, i.e. every kind)

**l. 732:** annra gehwylces (=of each one) also genitive with gehwylc (=each)—ll. 142, 412, 768, 784, 825, 936, 985, 996, 1090, 1166, 1396, 1705, 2057, 2094, 2189, 2250, 2450, 2516, 2859, etc.

**l. 1386:** ure aeghwylc (=each of us) also genitive with aeghwylc (=each) l. 1050

**l. 88:** dogora gehwa (=each of the days, i.e. each day) also genitive with gehwa (=each) —ll. 294, 800, 1365, 1420, etc.

**l. 266:** witena welhwylc (=each of the wise men)

**l. 155:** man hwone (=any of men, i.e. anyone)

**ll. 1499, 2301:** gumena sum (=one of the human kind)

l. 314: guthbeora sum (=one of the warriors)

**l. 2091:** manigra sum (=one of many)

l. 248: eower sum (=one of you)

l. 1266: thaera sum (=one of whom)

#### (B) Genitive with Superlative Adjective

**l. 78:** healaerna maest (=the largest of houses) also genitive with maest (=largest, greatest)—ll. 193, 459, 1079, 1119, 1195, 2181, 2328, 2368, 2645, 3143, etc.

**ll. 146, 285, 458, 658, 935:** husa selest (=the best of houses) also genitive with selest (=best) ll. 454, 1144, 1406, 2326, 2382, etc.

**l. 453:** beaduscruda betst (=the best of war-dresses) also genitive with betst (=best) ll. 947, 1109, 1759, 1871, etc.

**l. 196:** moncynnes strengest (=strongest of mankid)

l. 546: wedera cealdost (=the coldest of weathers)

l. 898: wreccena maerost (=the most renowned of adventures)

l. 1123: gaestra gifrost (=greediest of spirits)

#### (C) Numerical Genitive with Sum

**l. 3123:** eahta sum (=as one of eight, i.e. with seven others)

**l. 2401:** twelfa sum (=as one of twelve, i.e. with eleven others)

**l. 207:** fifty sum (=as one of fifteen, i.e. with fourteen others)

(4) Genitive as Object of Certain Verbs

**abidan** (=await)—I. 978: **miclan domes** (=great judgment)

**angyldan** (=pay for)—I. 1252: **aefenraeste** (=evening rest)

**behobian** (=have need of)—I. 2647: **maegenes** (=strength)

**bidan** (=await)—I. 82: **heathowylma** (=the hostile flames), I. 483: **Grendeles guthe** (=the combat with Grendel), I. 527: **Grendles**, I. 709: **beadwa gethinges** (=the issue of battle), I. 1268: **wiges** (=fight), I. 1493: **andsware** (=answer), I. 1882: **saegenas** (=ship), I. 2737: **maelgesceabta** (=the destiny)

**biddan** (=ask for)—I. 428: **bene** (=favour), I. 2282: **friothowaere** (=compact of peace)

**brucan** (=make use of, enjoy)—I. 894: **beahhordes** (=ring-hoard), I. 2162: **worolde** (=world), I. 2162: **ealles** (=all), I. 2240: **longgestreona** (=old treasures), I. 3100: **burhwelan** (=the riches of the stronghold)

**costian** (=try, make trial of)—I. 2084: **min** (=me, gs. of ic)

**cunnian** (=make trial of, tempt)—I. 508: **wada** (=water, sea, gs. of waed), I. 2045: **higes** (=heart)

**friclan** (=desire, ask for)—I. 2556: **freode** (=friendship)

**gefandian** (=search out)—I. 2301: **goldes** (=gold), I. 2454: **daeda** (=deed)

**gefeon** (=rejoice)—I. 1014: **fylle** (=feast), I.2298: **wiges** (=battle)

**gyllan** (=boast)—I. 585: **fela** (=much), I. 2055: **worthres** (=murder), I. 2583: **hrethsigora** (=glorious victory)

**gyman** (=heed, be intent on)—I. 1760: **oferhyda** (=arrogance)

**hedan** (=heed, cure about)—I. 2697: **heafolan** (=head)

**nat** (=knows not)—I. 681: **thara goda** (=these noble arts)

**neosan** (=seek)—I. 125: **wica** (=dwelling-place), I. 1785: **setles** (=seat), I. 1791: **beddes** (=bed), I. 1806: **ceoles** (=ship), I. 2074: **user** (=us), I. 2366: **hames** (=home)

**neosian** (=visit)—I. 1125: **wica** (=dwelling-place), I. 3045: **dennes** (=lair)

**neotan** (=make use of)—I. 1217: **thisses hraegles** (=this corslet)

**reccan** (=reck, care for)—I. 434: **waepna** (=weapon)

**scamigan** (=be ashamed of)—I. 1025: **beohgyfte** (=costly gifts)

**tilian** (=strive after, earn)—I. 1823: **thinre modlufan maran** (=more of thy affection)

**truwian** (=trust)—I. 670: **modgan maegnes** (=proud strength), I. 2953: **withres** (=resistance)

**wealdan** (=govern, rule)—**I. 1859: widan rices** (=wide realm)

**wenan** (=expect)—**I. 158: bote** (=reparation), **I. 525: wyrsan gethingea** (=worse issue), **I. 600: secca** (=conflict), **I. 2522: heathufyres** (=battle fire)

**wilnian** (=desire, ask for)—**I. 188: freotho** (=peace)

**wlatian** (=gaze, look out for)—**I. 1915: leofra manna** (=dear men)

**wyrca** (=acquire)—**I. 1388: domes** (=glory)

#### (5) Genitive with Certain Verbs

**II. 478–9:** God eathe maeg thone dolsceathan daeda getwaefan! (=God can easily restrain the wild ravager from his deeds!) [with acc. of person and gen. of thing]

**II. 567–9:** na...brimlithende lade ne letton (= [they] did not hinder sea-farers from passage.) [with acc. of person and genitive of thing]

**II. 967–8:** ic hine ne mihte,...ganges getwaeman,... (=I could not hinder him from going,... [acc. of person and gen. of thing])

**II. 679–80:** ic hine...nelle, aldre beneotan,... (=I will not rid him of life, ...) [acc. of person and gen. of thing]

**II. 1467–8:** tha he thaes waepnes onlah selran sweordfreca; (=when he lent the weapon to a braver swordsman;) [dat. of person and gen. of thing]

**II. 1940–3:** Ne bith swyle cwenlic theaw...thaette freothuwebbe feores onsaece ...leofne mannan. (=That is no queenly custom...that a peace-weaver should deprive a dear liegeman of his life. [acc. of person and gen. of thing])

**II. 2646–8:** Nu is se daeg cumen, thaet ure mandryhten maegenes behofath, godra guthrinca; (=Now has the day come, when our liege lord needs the strength of noble fighting-men;)

**II. 2282–3:** friothowaere baed hlaford sinne. (= [he] begged his master for compact of peace.) [acc. of person and gen. of thing]

**I. 2640:** onmunde usic maertha, ... (= [he] considered us [worthy of] honour, ...) [acc. of person and gen. of thing]

**II. 4–5:** Oft Scyld Scefing sceathena threatum, ... meodosetla ofteah, ... (=Often Scyld Scefing robbed troops of foes of mead-benches, ...) [dat. of person and gen. of thing]

#### (6) Genitive of Cause

**II. 1397–8:** se gomela...Gode thancode...thaes se man gespraec. (=the veteran... thanked God...for what the man had said.) [dat. of person and gen. of thing]

**II. 1777–8:** ic thaere socne singales waeg modceare micle. (=I always suffered

much grief by reason of this persecution)

ll. 2093–4: hu ic tham leodsceathan yfla gehwylces andlean forgeald; (=how I paid this enemy of the people a requital for each of his evil;) [dat. of person and gen. of thing]

ll. 2335–6: him thaes guthkyning,...wraec leornode. (=for that the war-king devised vengeance against him.)

### (7) Genitive of Instrument or Agent

l. 79: se the his wordes geweald wide haefde. (=he who by his word had ruled far and wide.)

ll. 1822–5: Gif ic thonne...maeg thinre modlufan maran tilian guthgeweorca,... (=If then I can get more of thy heart's affection with warlike deeds,...)

ll. 2790–1: he hine eft ongon waeteres woorfan, ... (=again he began to sprinkle him with water, ...)

l. 845: nitha ofercumen (=overcome by persecution)

l. 1439: nitha genaeged (=attacked by force)

### (8) Genitive with Certain Adjectives

**full** (=full)—ll. 2413–4: full wraeta ond wira (=full of gems and ornaments)

**gears** (=ready, prepared)—l. 1006: grundbuendra gears (=prepared for men), l. 2118; gears gyrnwraec (=ready for revenge)

**gemyndig** (=mindful, intent on)—l. 613: cynna gemyndig (=mindful of court usage), l. 868; gidda gemyndig (=mindful of lays), l. 1173; geofena gemyndig (=mindful of gifts), l. 1530; maertha gemyndig (=mindful of glorious deeds), l. 2082; bealewa gemyndig (=intent on evils), l. 2171; hrothra gemyndig (=mindful of benefits), l. 2689; faetha gemyndig (=intent on battles)

**georn** (=desirous, eager)—l. 2783: eftsithes georn (=eager for return)

**leas** (=devoid of)—l. 850: dreama leas (=devoid of joys), l. 1664: winigea leasum (=devoid of friends)

**orwena** (=despairing of)—l. 1002: aldres orwena (=despairing of life) also. l. 1565

**scyldig** (=forfeit)—l. 1338: ealdres scyldig (=forfeit of life)

**thearfa** (lacking of)—l. 2225: aermes thearfa (=lacking of home)

**werig** (=weary)—l. 579: sithes werig (=weary of the enterprise), l. 1794: sithes werig (=weary with the adventure)

**wlonc** (=proud of)—l. 2833: mathmahta wlonc (=proud of treasures)

**wyrthe** (=worthy, possessed of)—ll. 368–9: Hy...wyrthe thinceath eorla geaeh-tlan (=They seem worthy of the esteem of nobles), l. 861: rices wysthra (=worthier of empire), l. 2185: micles wyrthne (=possessed of much)

**(9) Genitive of Measure**

ll. 3042–1: se waes fiftiges fotgearneces lang... (=which was fifty feet long...)

**III Accusative Case**

**(1) Accusative of Time**

**l. 16:** lange hwile (=for a long time) also ll. 2159, 2780

**l. 54:** longe thrage (=for a long time) also ll. 114, 1257

**l. 105:** hwile (=for a while) also ll. 152, 240

**l. 204:** wintra worn (=large number of winters, i.e. many winters)

**l. 517:** seofon niht (=for seven night)

**l. 837:** morgen (=in the morning)

**l. 1128:** waefagne winter (=through that slaughter-stained winter)

**l. 1498:** hund missera (=for fifty years) also l. 1769

**l. 1762:** ane hwile (=for a while)

**l. 1915:** lange tid (=for a long time)

**l. 1927:** wintra lyt (=for few winters)

**l. 2014:** widan feorh (=in my life, i.e. ever)

**l. 2030:** lytle hwile (=for a little while) also l. 2097

**l. 2115:** andlangne daeg (=all day long)

**l. 2209:** fiftig wintra (=for fiftig winters) also l. 2733

**l. 2240:** lytel faec (=for a little while)

**l. 2278:** threo hund wintra (=for three hundred winters)

**l. 2548:** aenig hwile (=any while)

**l. 2571:** laessan hwile (=for a shorter time)

**l. 2895:** morgenlongne daeg (=for the whole forenoon)

**l. 2938:** ondlonge niht (=all night long)

**l. 3050:** thusend wintra (for a thousand winters)

**(2) Accusative of Various Uses**

**l. 541:** wiht (=not at all, used adverbially in neg. clauses) also ll. 862, 1083, 1735, 2854, etc.)

- I. 1865: ealde wisan (=after the old bashion)
- II. 202-3: thone sithfaet him snotere ceorlas lythwon logan, ... (=wise men did not blame him for that expedition, ...)
- II. 1240-1: Beorscealca sum...fletraeste gebeag. (=many a feasten lay down on a covch.)
- II. 2490-1: ic him tha mathmas, ...geald... (=I repaid him for the treasures, ...)
- I. 2524-5: Nelle ic beorges weard ofterfleon fotes trem,... (=I will not flee one step of foot from the guardian of the mound, ...)
- I. 2636: we him tha guthgetawa gyldan woldon, ... (=we would repay him for the war-equipments, ...)
- II. 2741-2: me witan ne thearf Waldend fira morthorbealo maga, ... (=the Ruler of men has no good reason to charge me with the murder of kinsfolk, ...)
- II. 2995-6: ne thorfte him tha lean othwitan mon on middangearde, ... (=no man on earth could blame him for the reward, ...)
- II. 3079-80: Ne meahton we gelaeran leofne theoden,... raed aenigne, ... (=We could not persuade the dear prince with any advice, ...)

#### IV Instrumental Case

- I. 110: for thy mane (=for that cause)
- I. 754: no thy aer (=none the sooner)—also ll. 1502, 2081, 2160, 2373, 2466.
- I. 776: mine gefraege (=as I have heard say) also ll. 837, 1955, 2685, 2837
- I. 791: aenige thinga (=by any means) also ll. 2374, 2905
- I. 922: getrume micle (=together with a great company)
- I. 974: no thy leng (=none the longer)
- I. 1090: dogra gehwylce (=each of the days, i.e. each day)
- I. 1273: thy (=for that reason, therefore) also ll. 2067, 2638
- II. 1282-3: Waes se gryre laessa efne swa micle, swa, ... (=The fear was less by just so much, as...)
- I. 1436: the saenra, the... (=the slower...because)
- I. 1664: thaet ic thy waepne gebraed. (=so that I drew the weopon. thy waepne as the obj. of gebraed.)
- I. 1797: thy dogore (=in those days)
- II. 1901-2: he sythan waes...mathme thy weorthra, ... (=he henceforth was the

more honoured for that treasure, ...)

- l. 1918: thy laes (=lest)
- l. 2028: mid thy wife (=by means of that woman)
- l. 2057: maela gehwylce (=each of the occarians, i.e. each occrsion)
- l. 2131: thine life (=by the life)
- l. 2156: sune worde (=with some words)
- l. 2450: morna gehwylce (=each of the morns, i.e. each morning)
- l. 2591: to thon thaet (=until) also l. 2846
- l. 2749: thy seft (=the more calmly)

## V Vocative Case

- l. 1474: se maera maga Healfdenes (=the famous son of Healfdene)
- l. 1475: snottra fengel (=wise king)
- l. 1483: Hrothgar leofa (=dear Hrothgar)
- l. 1758: Beowulf leofa (=dear Beowulf) also l. 1216
- l. 1854: leofa Beowuef (=dear Beowulf) also ll. 1997, 2263
- l. 2745: Wiglaf leofa (=dear Wiglaf)