Conjunctions and Mood in the Wycliffite Bible

CONJUNCTIONS AND MOOD
IN THE WYCLIFFITE BIBLE

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INTRODUCTION

The Middle English period was a time of drastic transition in the history of the language. The decay of inflections, which is thought due to phonetic changes, the operation of analogy[1] and so on, caused linguistic, particularly syntactic changes, with the result that Latin, with rich inflections, came to be felt the more difficult for the English common people to understand. The Vulgate, however, was the only Bible that then existed, and so the difficulty in reading Latin also kept the common people away from Christianity. In order to make the Bible readable to anyone, Wycliffe determined to attempt a vernacular translation of it. The religious reformer at first may have thought that a word–for–word translation as seen in the Earlier Version was the best compromise between God and those who serve Him, because it is dangerous to translate the text of the Holy Scriptures into another tongue.[2] After that, Purvey, one of Wycliffe's collaborators, tried, in the Later Version, to render the Bible into clearer and more idiomatic English for a better and more correct understanding. It is natural that many linguistic changes have been found between the two Versions. An examination of them will therefore help us to learn the characteristics of the language of the Wycliffite Bible and also part of the process of

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1) Baugh & Cable 1978[3] : p. 159.
2) Bloom 1985 : p. 45.

the change of the English language. To achieve this purpose, subordinate
conjunctions and mood in them will be discussed in a comparative and
descriptive way, because the two topics provide us with a number of
problems at a lexical and a syntactic level.

I   CONJUNCTIONS

We shall here examine two types of conjunctions : those used to
introduce adverbial clauses that express relationship such as time, reason
or condition; and those used to introduce noun clauses that serve as
the objects of verbs such as *knowen*, *seen* or *dreden*. Every kind of variant
forms will be described, and reference will be made to the Vulgate if
necessary.

1.1.   Temporal conjunctions

1.1.1   *Aftir*

Aftir is commonly accompanied by *that* in both the Earlier Version
and the Later Version as in the following :

Ex 7 : 25[3]

   (EV) seuen dayes weren fulfillid, *after that* the Lord hadde smyten the
         floode

   (LV) seuene daies weren fillid, *aftir that* the Lord smoot the flood

   (V)   *postquam*

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3) The English text used here is : Forshall & Madden (1850)ʼ . Lindberg (1959
   & 1961) will also be referred to if necessary. The Vulgate text used here
   is : Weber (1969). The corpus examined in this paper is : Genesis, Exodus
   and Leviticus (abbreviated as Gen, Ex and Lev respectively). The abbreviations
   EV, LV and V stand for the Earlier Version, the Later Version and the Vulgate
   respectively.

There appear, however, some examples without *that* in EV as in :

    Ex 16 : 1

        (EV) al the multitude of the sones of Yrael cam ⋯ *after* thei weren goon out of the loond of Egipte

        (LV) al the multitude of the sones of Israel cam ⋯ *aftir that* they ȝeden out of the lond of Egipt

In a case like this, *that* is regularly appended in LV.

    As a conjunction in the sense of 'after', we have also found *afterward that*. This locution is in only EV. [4]

    Lev 13 : 7

        (EV) *afterward that* he is seen of the preest, ⋯ eftsone the lepre wexith

        (LV) the lepre wexith eft, aftir that he is seyn of the preest

        (V)   postquam

    Besides, the group conjunction *afterward whanne*, with the same function as *afterward that ⁄ aftir that*, is used in EV of Lev 23 : 22.

    Lev 23 : 22

        (EV) *afterward, whanne* [5] ȝe repen the tilthe of ȝoure loond, ȝe shulen not kitt it vnto the ground

        (LV) aftir that ȝe han rope the corn of ȝoure lond, ȝe schulen not kitte it til to the ground

1.1.2 *Bifore*

Bifore, like *aftir*, is usually accompanied by *that*.

    Gen 30 : 30

        (EV) a litil thow haddist *bifore that* I com to thee

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4) Conjunctive *afterward* with *that* appeared one hunderd years earlier than the first *OED* quotation (s.v. *afrerward* C) dated 1482. Also see Lindberg (1961 : p. 235). No example of the word with such a function is quoted in *MED*.

5) The comma between *afterward* and *whanne* is not put in Lindberg (1961 : p. 63).

(LV)   thow haddist litil *bifore that* Y cam to thee

(V)   *antequam*

This conjunction also is sometimes used alone in EV :

Gen 13 : 10

(EV)   Loth,···,sawe al the regioun abowt of Jordan,···,*bifore* the Lord
shulde ouerturne Sodom and Gomor

(LV)   Loth ··· seiȝ aboute al the cuntrei of Jordan,···,*bifor that* the Lord
distriede Sodom and Gomorre

Another form *or/er* often appears in EV and it is almost regularly
replaced by *bifore that* in LV as in :

Ex 23 : 28

(EV)   Y shal slee al the puple,··· ; sendynge out···, *er*   thow goon yn

(LV)   Y schal sle al the puple,··· ; and Y schal sende out···,*bifore that*
thou entre

Exceptional cases are Gen 36 : 31 (EV) and Gen 27 : 10 (EV), where
or appears in combination with *that* and *than* respectively :

Gen 36 : 31

(EV)   The kyngis forsothe that regneden in the loond of Edom, *or that*[6]
the children of Yrael hadden a kyng

(LV)   Forsothe kyngis that regneden in the lond of Edom, bifore that
the sones of Israel hadden a kyng

(V)   antequam

Gen 27 : 10

(EV)   Now thanne assente to my counseyls,···, that I make of hem meet
to thi fader,··· ; ···, he blisse to thee *or than* he die

(LV)   Now therfor,···, assent to my counsels,···, that Y make metis

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6) *That* is omitted in Lindberg (1959 : p. 81).

of tho to thi fadir, …; and that…, he blesse thee bifore that he die

(V)   *priusquam*

It is noteworthy that in the latter example the corresponding Latin word is not *antequam*, which is the usual word in V, but *priusquam*, which has the literal sense of the comparative 'prior'.

1.1.3   *Annon as／anoon that*

To express the meaning of 'at the moment that', *anoon as／anoon that* is used :

Gen 27 : 27

(EV) He com nerre, … ; and *anoon that* he felide the good smel of his clothis, blissynge to hym seith

(LV) Jacob neiȝede, … ; and *anoon as* Isaac feelide the odour of hise clothis, he blesside him, and seide

(V)   *statim*que *ut*

Other examples are : Gen 34 : 19, where both EV and LV use *anoon that* and V uses *statim quad* ; Gen 37 : 23, where both the translations use *anoon as* and V uses *confestim*. We have found no example of *as soon as*.[7]

1.1.4   *Til*

In our corpus, a part of the Old Testament, *to the tyme (that)* occurs in EV and *til (that)* regularly in LV[8] as in the following example :

Gen 26 : 13

(EV) he ȝede profytynge and vndurgrowynge *to the tyme that* he was maad hugeli greet

(LV) he ȝede profitynge and encressynge *til* he was maad ful greet

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7) *Anoon* as in Gen 45 : 19 (EV) is used as an idiomatic construction of *anoon as ȝe mowen*, which means 'as soon as possible', and its corresponding Latin expression is *quantocius*. In LV the adverb *soon* is used.

8) In another corpus, *til* occurs in EV as well. See Yonekura (1985 : pp. 291–93) .

(V)   *donec*

About the group conjunction used in EV, we have found some examples
where it is used without *that*. An example is :

Ex 23 : 30

(EV) litil meele Y shal putte hem out fro thi siȝt, *to the tyme* thow be
encreesid

Other examples are : Gen 3 : 19 and Gen 24 : 19.

1.1.5 *Whanne*

Out of quite a lot of examples of *whanne* in EV and LV, none is
accompanied by *that*. From this, it may be said that while *aftir* and *bifore*
were not yet regarded perfectly as a conjunction, *whanne* was already
used as a perfect conjunction in the days of Wycliffe. An example is :

Ex 3 : 1

(EV) *whanne* he had dreuen the flok to the ynnermore partis of deserte,
he cam to the hil of God, Oreb

(LV) *whanne* he hadde dryue the floc to the ynnere partis of deseert,
he cam to Oreb, the hil of God

(V)   *qum*que

1.1.6 *While*

This conjunction is derived from the adverbial accusative of the noun
hwil. In WB the form with the definite article *the* also occurs :

Gen 25 : 6

(EV) he seueryde hem fro Ysaac, his sone, ȝit *while* he lyuede, to the
est plage

(LV) Abraham, *while* he lyuede ȝit, departide hem fro Ysaac, his sone,
to the eest coost

(V)   *dum*

Gen 45 : 14

(EV) he wepte, and hym wepynge also vpon the necke of hym

(LV) he wepte, *the while* also Benjamin wepte in lijk maner on the necke
of Joseph

1.1.7 *Sith(en)*

Sith(en) can serve to introduce a temporal or a causal clause. Here
we shall show some examples of a temporal one :

Ex 4 ： 10

(EV) *sith* thow spak to thi seruaunt, Y am of more latsum and of more
slow tonge

(LV) *sithen* thou hast spokun to thi seruaunt, Y am of more lettid and
slowere tunge

(V) *ex quo*

Also in Ex 10 ： 6 . In Gen 20 ： 13, *sith* in EV is replaced by *aftir that* in
LV ; the Latin word is *postquam*.

1.2 Causal conjunctions

1.2.1 *For*

In WB *for* is mostly used to express the reason for an action or a
statement. An example is :

Ex 1 ： 21

(EV) *for* the mydwiues dredden God, he byldyd to hem housis

(LV) *for* the mydewyues dredden God, he bildide housis to hem

(V) *quia*

This conjunction can be put before the main clause as an introductory
particle of a subordinate clause in early English as in this example. In
LV, this word is sometimes used as a so-called co-ordinate conjunction
giving a supplementary explanation, and its corresponding word in EV

is almost always *forsothe* or *sothely*, an adverb, and that in V is *enim*.[9]
The following is a typical example :

Ex 6 : 1

(EV) And the Lord seide to Moyses, Now thow shalt seen, what thingis
Y am to do to Pharao; *forsothe* bi a strong hoond he shal leeue
hem

(LV) And the Lord seide to Moises, Now thou schalt se, what thingis
Y schal do to Farao; *for* bi strong hond he schal delyuere hem

(V) *enim*

Forthi for, *for that* and so on are used as the variants of *for*, in which
case the original word is *eo quod*. Examples are :

Ex 29 : 22

(EV) thow shalt take the talw3 of the wether,···, and the ri3t shuldre,
forthi that it is the wether of consecraction

(LV) thou schalt take ynnere fatnesse of the ram,··· ; and thou schalt
take the ri3t schuldur, for it is the ram of consecracioun

(V) *eo quod*

Ex 5 : 19

(EV) the maystris of the sones of Yrael seen hem seluen into yuel, *for
that* it was seide to hem, There shal not be maad lasse eny thing
of the tiles by eche daies

(LV) the souereyns of the children of Israel sien hem silf in yuel, for
it was seid to hem, No thing schal be decreessid of tijl stoonus
bi alle daies

Other variants are : *for whi* (Gen 3 : 5 (LV); Gen 29 : 2 (LV);

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9) Aita 1986 : pp. 4–6.

Ex 9 ： 9 （LV）; *for that that*[10] （Ex 9 ： 31 （EV） ）; *for thur3*（Gen30 ： 16 （EV） ）．

1.2.2 *Ther thur3 that*

This group conjunction is regularly used in EV and replaced by *for* in LV. In this case the Latin is *eo quod*. See the following ：

Gen 10 ： 25

(EV) there ben born to Heber two sonys, name to the toon Phalig, *there thur3 that* in the daies of him the erthe is dyuydid ; and the name of his brother Jactan ·̗

(LV) twei sones weren borun to Heber, the name to o sone was Faleg, *for* the lond was departid in hise daies ; and the name of his brothir was Jectan

(V) *eo quod*

In the process of translation, the case of *enim* translated by *forsothe* and then by *for* is most frequent, followed by the case of *eo quod* translated by *ther thur3 that* and then by *for* in order of frequency. Another example is ：

Gen 3 ： 20

(EV) Adam clepide the name of his wijf Eue, *thur3 that that*[11] she was moder of alle thingis lyuynge

(LV) Adam clepide the name of his wijf Eue, *for* sche was the moder of alle men lyuynge

(V) *eo quod*

1.2.3 *Sith(en)*

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10) *For þi that* in Lindberg （1959 ： p. 113） ．

11) Seeing that the frequency of *thur3 that that* is very low in spite of the vast material of Armentrout （1978）, this seems to be a valuable example. *Cf.* Armentrout（1978 ： p. 158） ．

This conjunction has two senses of time and reason, as already mentioned in 1.1.7. Here the examples where it expresses the sense of reason are given :

Gen 18 : 18

> (EV) the Lord seide, Whether I mow hide fro Abraham thingis that
> Y am to do, *sith* he is to be into a greet folk of kynde and moost
> strong
>
> (LV) the Lord seide, Wher Y mowe hele fro Abraham what thingis
> Y schal do, *sithen* he schal be in to a greet folk and moost strong
>
> (V)   *cum*

Another examlpe occurs in Gen 44 : 30, which follows the same translation pattern as that of Gen 18 : 18. We are now invited to think that the extention of meaning of *sith(en)* was encouraged by the Latin word *cum* : just as in the case of *cum*, which has rich variety of senses, its English equivalent *sith(en)* came to express reason as well as time. This seems to be supported by the fact that *OED* gives Gen 18 : 18 and another quotation from Wycliffe (about 1380) as the earliest examples of the word in the sense of reason. No examples of *as* meaning reason have been found in WB.

1.3   Final conjunctions

1.3.1   *That*

The adverbial clauses introduced by *that* are mainly final and consecutive ones. It introduces a final clause in the following example :

Gen 37 : 35

> (EV) alle his free children gedered togideres, *that* thei my3ten swage
> the sorow of the fader, he nolde coumfortyng take
>
> (LV) Whanne hise fre children weren gaderid to gidere, *that* thei
> schulden peese the sorewe of the fadir, he nolde take counfort

(V) *ut*

Examples of a consecutive clause will be dealt with in 1.4.

1.3.2 *Lest*

The negative conjunction *lest* often occurs to express the sense of 'so that···not' as in the following example :

Ex 19 : 24

    (EV) the preestis forsothe and the puple passe thei not the termes, ne steye thei vp to the Lord, *lest* perauenture he slee hem

    (LV) the preestis and the puple passe not the termes, nethir stie thei to the Lord, *lest* perauenture he sle hem

    (V) *ne* forte

When *lest* appears, it is followed by the adverb *perauenture* in rather a high ratio. This is due to the occurrence of *forte* in V.[12]

1.4 Consecutive conjunctions

1.4.1 *That*

As mentioned in 1.3.1, *that* serves to introduce a consecutive clause as well.

Gen 24 : 49

    (EV) Wherfor if ȝe doon mercy and sothenes with my lord, shewith to me ; if forsothe other thing plesith, and that seie ȝee, *that* Y go to the ryȝt or to the left

    (LV) Wherfor if ȝe don mercy and treuthe with my lord, schewe ȝe to me ; ellis if othir thing plesith, also seie ȝe this, *that* Y go to the riȝt side ethir to the left side

    (V) *ut*

Ex 14 : 20

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12) Many of the quotations of this adverb in *MED* (s.v. *parauentrue* 1 .(c)) are taken from WB.

   (EV) there was a derk clowde, and li3tynge the ny3t, *so that* to hem
         self togidere al the tyme of the ny3t thei my3ten not cum ny3

   (LV) the cloude was derk toward Egipcians, and li3tnynge the ny3t
         toward the children of Israel, *so that* in al the tyme of the ni3t
         thei mi3ten not nei3 togidere to hem silf

   (V)   *ut*[13)]

The following is an example where *so···that* occurs as a correlative
conjunction :

   Ex 10 : 21

   (EV) the Lord seide to Moyses, Strecche out thin hoond into heuene,
         and be there derknes vpon the loond of Egipte, *so* thik *that* thei
         mown be gropid

   (LV) the Lord seide to Moises, Holde forth thin hond in to heuene,
         and derknessis be on the lond of Egipt, *so* thicke *that* tho moun
         be gropid

   (V)   *tam* densae *ut*

Another example is :

   Gen 26 : 16

   (EV) Palestynes noiynge to hym, stoppiden alle the pittis the whiche
         the seruauntis of his fader Abraham that tyme hadden doluun,
         fulfillynge with erthe, *in so myche   that* hym silf Abymalech seide
         to Ysaac, Goo awey fro vs

   (LV) Palestynes hadden enuye hym, and thei stoppiden in that tyme
         and filliden with erthe alle the pittis whiche the seruauntis of
         Abraham his fadir hadden diggid, *in so myche that* Abymelech him
         silf seide to Yssac, Go thou awei fro vs

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13) MSS AΦc read *ita ut* in Weber (1969 : p. 96).

  (V)   *in tantum ut*

1.5   Conditional conjunctions

1.5.1 *If*

  A typical conditional clause is introduced by *if* as in :

  Ex 1 : 16

  (EV) *if* it be a maal, sleeth hym ; *if* a femaal, kepith

  (LV) *if* it is a knave child, sle ȝe him ; *if* it is a womman, kepe ȝe

  (V)   *si···si*

In ME, *if* also occurs with *that* appended as in : *If that* he faught, and
hadde the hyer hond, ╱ By water he sente hem hoom to every
lond (Chaucer, General Prologue 399), for instance. In WB some
examples of *if* preceded by *that* are found as in the following :

  Lev 1 : 10

  (EV) *That if* of the beestis is the offeryng, the al brent sacrifice of sheep,
        or of geyt, he shal offre a loombe of a ȝeer with outen wemme

  (LV) *That if* the offryng is of litle beestis, a brent sacrifice of scheep,
        ethir of·geet, he schal offre a male beeste with out wem

  (V)   *quod si*

This combination is derived from Latin *quod si*. *Quod* is sometimes
translated into *and*, *but*, *therefore*, *whereas*, though sometimes ignored,[14]
and introduces sentenses opening with conditional, temporal and other
clauses. It is used especially frequently with *si*.[15] The following is
an example where *quod si* is replaced by *and if* :

  Lev 3 : 1

  (EV) *And if* the oost of pesible thingis were the offryng of hym, and
       of the oxen he wole offre, a maal, or a femmal, with outen wemme

14) Gildersleeve 1895³ : p. 394.

15) *Oxford Latin Dictionary* s.v. *quod* 1.a.

he shal offre before the Lord

(LV) That if his offryng is a sacrifice of pesible thingis, and he wole
      offre of oxun, he schal offre bifore the Lord a male, ether a
      female, without wem   .

(V)   *quod si*

We can often find, like this, examples where *quod si* is translated in EV
into *and if*, which is replaced in LV by *that if*, but no example occurs
where *and if* in EV survives in LV. [16]

1.5.2 *But ╱ but if*

A negative conditional clause is introduced by *but*, besides which there
appear variants such as *no but* or *no but for*.

Lev 16 : 3

(EV) for in a clowde Y shal apeere vpon the heuenli answerynge
      place ; *but if* thes thinges he do before

(LV) for Y schal appere in a cloude on Goddis answeryng place ; *no
      but* he do these thingis bifore

(V)   *nisi*

Gen 3 : 11

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16) The construction *and if* in the following example is a co-ordinately combined
    one with the preceding sentence(s) by the co-ordinator *and* :
    Lev 5 : 1–3
        (EV) If a lijf synne, and here the voyce of a swerer, and were witnes,
              that other he seeth, or to hym silf is knowun gilti,···. *And if* he
              towche eny thing of the vunclennes of man,···, he shal vnderlye
              to the trespas.
        (LV) If a soule synneth, and hereth the vois of a swerere, and is
              witnesse, for ether he siȝ, ether is witynge,···*And if* he touchith
              ony thing of the vuclennesse of man,···, he schal be suget to
              trespas.
        (V)   *et si*
    This is proved from the use of *et* in V, not *quod*.

(EV) Who forsothe shewide thee that thow was nakid, *but that* thow
       ete of the tree of the which Y had comaundid thee that thow
       shuldist not ete ?

(LV) Who forsothe schewide to thee that thou were nakid, *no but for*
       thou hast ete of the tre of which Y comaundide to thee that thou
       schuldist not ete ?

(V)   *nisi*

In the period of ME, *but* occurs more often in combination with *if* than
with any other kind of conjunction. Examples of *no but*, however, have
comparatively often been found in the text of WB, and it is one of the
characteristics of WB. [17]   In these variants, the example of *no but for*
is extremely rare. [18]

1.5.3 *Outtakun*

This word, originally a translation–loan modelled on the Latin and
French absolute participles, [19]   expresses the sense of 'except', and
serves not only as a preposition but as a conjunction, usually with *that*
accompanied. An example is :

Gen 9 : 4 [20]

(EV) as green wortis I haue takun to ȝow alle thingis, *out takun that*
       flehs with blood ȝe shulen not ete

(LV) Y have ȝoue to ȝou alle thingis as greene wortis, *outakun that* ȝe
       schulen not ete fleisch with blood

(V)   *except quod*

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17) C*f*. Aita (1988 : p. 158).
18) Although Armentrout (1978 : pp. 101–6) takes up other variants : *but as, but
    and, but for that*, no examples of *no but* and *no but for* have been found in her
    vast material.
19) Mustanoja 1960 : p. 404.
20) Quoted in *MED* (s.v. *outtakun* 3.1) .

1.5.4 *So that*

A conditional clause is also introduced by *so*. This word chiefly appears when the condition has a restrictive nature and expresses a reservation. [21] *So* is used in connection with *that* in WB :

Gen 19 : 8

    (EV) mysvsith hem [my two dou3tren] as it shal like to 3ow, *so that* 3e don no thing of yuel to thes men

    (LV) mys vse 3e hem as it plesith 3ou, *so that* 3e doon noon yuel to these men

    (V) *dummodo*

In most cases, the Latin *dummodo* (or *dum* or *mode*) corresponds to *so that*.

In the following example also, where *ne(uer)theles* is inserted between *so* and *that*, the group conjunction expresses a limiting sense 'on condition that'. [22]

Ex 21 : 19

    (EV) if he aryse and goo out vpon his staf, he shal be ynnocent that smoot ; *so neuertheles that* he restore the bisy traueils of hym, and the expensis into leches

    (LV) if he risith, and goith forth on his staf, he that smoot schal be innocent ; *so netheles that* he restore hise trauelis, and costis in lechis

    (V) *ita tamen ut*

The reason why *ne(uer)theles* appears between the two words is undoubtedly

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21) Mätzner 1874 : p. 458.
22) *OED* s.v. *So* 26.
23) *Oxford Latin Dictionaty* (*s.v. tamen* 5. a) says that *tamen* is used "in a limiting with *ut* or *ne* expressing the conditions under which a thing holds true."

the literal replacement of the original wording. [23]

As another parallel example, we have found the following one :

Lev 21 : 23

    (EV) he shal neuerthelater eete looues that ben offred in the seyntuarye, *so oonli that* with ynne the veyle he goo not

    (LV) netheles he schal ete the looues that ben offrid in the seyntuarie, *so oneli that* he entre not with ynne the veil

    (V)   *its dumtaxat ut*

1.6   Comparative conjunctions

1.6.1 *As* and *as if*

In early English *as* alone is used in the sense of 'as if'. *As if* also appears in our corpus, though rarely, as in the examples below :

Gen 33 : 10

    (EV) Y haue seyn thi face *as* Y se the chere of God

    (LV) Y sei3 so thi face *as* I sei3 the cheer of God

    (V)   *sic*

Lev 15 : 24

    (EV) The woman⋯, as longe as she shal vnderligge to this passioun she shal be vnclene, *as* it be in tyme of the flux of blood bi the moneth

    (LV) A womman⋯schal be vncleene as longe as sche schal be suget to this passioun, *as if* sche is in the tyme of monethis

    (V)   *quasi*

1.6.2 *As well⋯as*

This correlative conjunction began to be used in the sense of 'not

24) The first *OED* quotation of this kind, (s.v. *Well* adv. 20 c.) from Chaucer, is dated 1386.

only…but also' in the latter half of the 14th century, when it occurred
not in the collocation of *as well as*, but in that of *as well…as*. [24)]

 Ex 7 : 19

   (EV) the Lord seid to Moyses, Sey thow to Aaron, Tak thi ȝerde, and
         strecche thin hoond out…, … ; and that there be corrupte
         rennying bloode in al the loond of Egipte, *as wel* in treen vessel
         as in stony

   (LV) the Lord seide to Moises, Seie thou to Aaron, Take thi ȝerde,
         and holde forth thin hond…, that… ; and blood be in al the lond
         of Egipt, *as wel* in vessils of tree *as* of stoon

   (V)   *tam* in ligneis vasis *quam* in saxeis

1.6.3 *Than*

Here we have two kinds of examples containing the comparative
particle *than* : one with *that*, another without *that*.

 Ex 2 : 18

   (EV) he seide to hem, Whi ben ȝe comen swifter *than* ȝe ben wonte ?

   (LV) he seide to hem, Whi camen ȝe swiftliere *than* ȝe weren wont ?

   (V)   cur velocuius venistis solito

 Gen 4 : 13

   (EV) More is my wickidnes *than that* I deserue forȝeuenes

   (LV) My wickidness is more *than that* Y disserue forȝyuenesse

   (V)   *quam ut*

The second example is noteworthy since the conjunction *than* is rarely
accompanied by the pleonastic *that* even in early English. [25)] The

25) In Kivimaa (1966) no example of *than that* with such use is found in spite of
    her vast material ; in her collection, the *þat* in *þan þat* from Havelok is used
    in the sense of the relative ´what´, as she points out. See Kivimaa (1966 : p.
    234) .

appearance of *that* is probably influenced by the original construction *quam ut*, and the LV example, a translation in more natural English, still keeps this intact.

1.7   Concessive conjunctions

1.7.1   *Al be it that* and *thou3*

A concessive clause is usually introduced by *thou3* or *al be it that* as in:
Lev 11 : 7

   (EV)   An vrchon, that chewith kude, and dyuidith not the clee, is
          vnclene ; an haar⋯ ; and a sowe, that *al be it that* sche dyuidith
          the clee, she chewith not kude

   (LV)   A cirogrille, which chewith code, and departith not the clee,
          is vnclene ; and an hare,⋯ ; and a swiyn, that chewith not code,
          thou3 he departith the clee

   (V)   *cum*

1.7.2   *Neuerthelater* and *netheles that*

It is rather rare that these kinds of words are used to introduce concessive clauses. An example is :

   Lev 13 : 55

   (EV) *neuerthelater* the lepre not to have woxe, he shal deme unclere

   (LV) *netheles that* nether the lepre wexede, he schal deme that thing
        vnclene[26]

   (V) *tamen*

1.7.3   *Whether⋯or* and its variants

Whether as a conjunction has two functions : introducing a concessive and a substantive clause. The former function will be discussed here.

26) This example is quoted in *MED* (s.v. *netheles*), which says that it is questionable
    whether the adverb *netheless* with *that* can be interpreted as ´ although´ . *OED*
    makes no comment on a conjunctive use of this word.

Lev 7 : 10

(EV) of whom [that preest] it is offred, *whether* thei ben spreynt with
oyle, *or* drye

(LV) of whom it is offrid, *whether* it is spreynt with oile, *ethir* is drye

(V)   *siue⋯siue*

Lev 24 : 16

(EV) to the sones of Yrael thou shalt speke, ⋯ ; *whether* he were
cyteseyn *or* pilgrym⋯, thru3 deth dye he

(LV) thou schalt speke to the sones of Israel, ⋯, *whether* he⋯is a
citeseyn, *whether* a pilgrym, die he bi deeth

(V)   *siue⋯seu*

There occurs another disjunctive concessive conjunction *other* in the
following example :

Lev 11 : 35

(EV) what thing of siche thing faln to deeth falle vpon it, shal be
vnclene, *other* forneyses, *or* ketels, shulen be destruyed, and
shulen be vnclene

(LV) what euer thing of siche deed bodies bi hem silf felde theronne,
it schal be vnclene, whether furneisis, ethir vessels of thre feet,
tho schulen be destried, and schulen be vnclene

(V)   *siue⋯siue*

These conjunctions are usually used in correlative connection with *or*,
ethir or *whether*. As its second member indicating an addition of equal
importance, *or/other* is generally used in EV, and *ethir/whether* in LV.
This is also true of *whether* introducing a substantive clause. The
corresponding Latin conjunctions are *siue⋯siue/seu*, or *si⋯atque*, while
the conjunction introducing a substantive clause is *utrum⋯an*, treated
in 1.8.2.

1.8.   Conjunctions introducing object clauses

1.8.1   *For* and *that*

We have examined the use of *for* as serving to begin a causal clause in 1.2.1.   In addition to this use, it can be used, just like *that*, to introduce an object clause of a verb[27]   as in the following :

Ex 9 : 29

(EV) Moyses seith, ⋯ hawle shal not be, that thow knowe, *for* of the Lord is the erthe

(LV) Moyses seide, ⋯ hail schal not be, that thou wite, *that* the lond is the Lordis

(V)   scias *quia*

When the Latin word is *quia*, *for* is used in EV according to the principle of faithful translation[28]   and it is usually replaced by *that* as in Ex 9 : 29 given above. [29]   When the Latin is *quod*, *that* is basically used in both

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27) While *for* with this use is admitted neither in *OED* nor *MED*, Lindberg (1959 : p. 185) suggests that there is a possibility that *for* is used in the sense of ´ that ´ and also Mätzner (1874 : III p. 401) points out that the translation by *for*, originally due to Greek ὅτι, is remarkable in WB. Here we shall regard this word as serving to introduce an object clause of a verb, rather than a causal one. Further argument about this matter will be made some other time.

28) In Ex 14 : 18, although *quia* is used in V, it is exceptionally translated into *that* even in EV. This seems to be due to the fact that *quia*, usually expressing a causal meaning, is sometimes used synonymously with *quod*. See Woodcock (1959 : p. 197).

29) EV´s *for* survives in LV in Ex 5 : 21 :

Ex 5 : 21

(EV) thei seiden to hem, Se the Lord, and deme, *for* to stynken ȝe han maad oure smel before Pharao and his seruauntis

(LV) thei⋯seiden to Moises and Aron, The Lord se, and deme, *for* ȝe han maad oure odour to stynke bifore Farao and his seruauntis

(V)   *quoniam*

In this case, however, *for* can be thought to introduce a causal clause. See also the Authorized Version and other Versions.

Versions. The example below would be regarded as irregular in that
EV's *that* is replaced in LV by *for* :

　Ex 6 ： 7

　　(EV) ȝe shulen knowe, *that* Y am the Lord ȝoure God

　　(LV) ȝe schulen wite, *for* Y am ȝoure Lord God

　　(V)　scietisque *quod*

These situations of the two English conjunctions are conspicuously seen
when the verb is *knowen／witen*, and we can add the following example
in which *lernen* introduces a *for／that*-clause :

　Gen 30 : 27

　　(EV) thurȝ experyens Y haue lernyd *for* God hath blissid to me for thee

　　(LV) Y haue lerned bi experience *that* God blesside me for thee

　　(V)　*quod*[30]

1.8.2　*If／whether*

If or *whether* also serves to introdnce a substantive clause expressing
a choice of alternatives or a state of uncertainty.

　Gen 37 : 32

　　(EV) loke *whether* the coote of thi sone it be or noon

　　(LV) se, *whether* it is the coote of thi sone, ether nai

　　(V)　*utrum*

In the following example, the original *si* is translated into *if* in EV and
replaced by *whether* in LV :

　Gen 37 : 14

　　(EV) se *if* alle thingis be welsum anentis thi britheren, and beestis

　　(LV) se *whether* alle thingis ben esi anentis thi britheren, and scheep

　　(V)　*si*

---

30) MS C reads *quia* in Weber (1969 : p. 44).

And also in Ex 4 ﹕18.

1.8.3 *Lest*

This negative conjunction also functions to introduce a substantive clause, particularly used after verbs such as *douten* and *dreden*.

Gen 27 ﹕12

(EV) Y drede *lest* he wene me wiln to bigile hym

(LV) Y drede *lest* he gesse that Y wolde scorne him

(V)   timeo *ne*

There are some examples where the conjunction is preceded by the other verbs *leten*, *holden* and so on ﹕

Gen 26 ﹕ 7

(EV) he dredde to knowlechen that ⋯, letyng *lest* perauenture thei shulden slee hym for the fairnes of hir[31]

(LV) he dredde to knowleche that ⋯, and gesside *lest* peraduenture thei wolden sle him for the fairnesse of hir

(V)   reputans *ne* forte

Ex 13 ﹕17

(EV) whanne Pharao hadde leten out the puple, God ladde hem not out bi the weie of the loond of Philisten, ⋯ ; holdynge *lest* perauenture it shulde othenkyn hym[32]

(LV) whanne Farao hadde sent out the puple, God ledde not hem out bi the weie of the lond of Filisteis, ⋯ ; and arettid *lest* perauenture it wolde repente the puple

(V)   reputans *ne* forte

1.9 Summary

The results obtained by a descriptive analysis given above are as

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31) Quoted in *MED* (s.v. *lēten* 14(a)).

32) Quoted in *MED* (s.v. *hōlden* 27(a)).

follows :

(1) Temporal conjunctions : *Aftir* and *bifore* are usually accompanied
by *that*, while *whanne* is not. *Or* and *to the tyme that* in EV are replaced
by *bifore that* and *til*(*that*) in LV respectively. (*The*)*while*, mainly used
in LV, appears as a rendering of the participle construction in EV.
Anoon as is used in WB instead of *as soon as*.

(2) Causal conjunctions : Both *forsothe* (an abverb, used as conjunctive),
and *ther thur₃ that* in EV are replaced by *for* in LV. No example of *as*
or *because* has been found.

(3) Final conjunctions : *That* without *so* is usually used in both Versions.
So that is rare. *Lest* occurs as a negative one, which is sometimes
replaced by *that⋯not* in LV.

(4) Consecutive conjunctions : *That* alone is prevailing. *So⋯that* is
sometimes used.

(5) Conditional conjunctions : *If*, *and if* and *that if*, instead of *if that*,
are used in WB. *No but*(*for*) in EV is replaced by *but*(*that*) or *but*(*if*) in
LV.

(6) Comparative conjunctions : The split construction *as well⋯as* is
used, not *as well as*. *Than* accompanied by *that* is very rare.

(7) Concessive conjunctions : *Neuerthelater/netheles that* with a
conjunctive function appears, though rare.

(8) Conjunctions introducing object clauses : *For* in EV is replaced by
that in LV. *Whether* is preferred to *if* in LV. *Lest* is used as a
conjunction introducing an object clause of verbs like *dreden* and
doubten.

II   MOOD

In Chapter I, we have examined various kinds of conjunctions from the viewpoints of form and meaning. Next we shall discuss the uses of the indicative and the subjunctive mood in those subordinate clauses which have been described in the preceding chapter.

2.1   In temporal clauses

2.1.1   *Aftir that* and its variants

As is shown in the following examples, the verb in clauses introduced by *aftir that* or its variants is regularly in the indicative mood :

Gen 35 : 9

(EV)   God forsothe aperyde eftsones to Jacob, *after that* he *was turnyd* aȝen fro Mesopotany of Syrye

(LV)   Forsothe God apperide eft to Jacob, *aftir that* he *turnede* aȝen fro Mesopotanye of Sirie

(V)   *postquam reversus est*

Lev 13 : 17

(EV)   *afterward that* he *is seen* of the preest, ⋯, eftsone the lepre wexith

(LV)   the lepre wexith eft, *aftir that* he *is seyn* of the preest

(V)   *postquam* a sacerdote *visus est*

The indicative mood is used in V as well. This is natural because the action given in the subordinate clause is usually one which has really happened and there is little room for the writer's personal view to come in.[33]

2.1.2   *Bifore that* and its variants

Unlike an *aftir*-clause, some inflectional changes in the verb in a

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33) *Cf.* Woodcock (1985 : p. 172).

bifore-clause can be found between the three Versions :

  Ex 23 : 28

    (EV) stynggynge flies,···, the which shulen make flee Eue, and
          Chanane, and Ethe, *er* thow *goon* yn

    (LV) scrabrouns, that schulen dryue awei Euey, and Cananey, and
          Ethei, *bifore that* thou *entre*

    (V)   *antequam introeas*

  Gen 41 : 50

    (EV) To Joseph forsothe weren borne two sones *bifore that* the hunger
          cam

    (LV) Sotheli twei sones were born to Joseph *bifor that* the hungur *came*

    (V)   *antequam veniret*

  Gen 27 : 33

    (EV) Y ete of al *bifore that* thow *com*

    (LV) Y eet of alle thingis *bifor that* thou *camest*

    (V)   *priusquam···venires*

In the first example, the subjunctive mood is used in each Version ; in
the second, the subjunctive in V is rendered into the indicative in EV
and LV ; in the third, the preterite subjunctive mood in V is rendered
into the present subjunctive in EV, and in LV the indicative is used. [34]
And besides, we have found a few more examples where other different
kinds of rendering take place :

  Gen 30 : 30

    (EV) a litil thow haddist *bifore that* I *come* to thee

    (LV) thou haddist litil *bifore that* Y *cam* to thee

    (V)   *antequam venirem*

---

34) *Cf.*Yonekura (1985 : pp. 290–91).

This example is of the same kind as Gen 27 : 33 given above. The use of the past tense in LV is due to the sequence of tenses.

The following is a different type in that the Latin preterite subjunctive is replaced by the 'periphrastic subjunctive' *shulden*[35]   in EV and replaced by the past indicative in LV :

Gen 19 : 4

   (EV) *bifore that* thei *shulden go* to leggen, men of the cytee setten abowt his hows .

   (LV) *bifore that* thei *ȝeden* to sleepe, men of the citee compassiden his hows

   (V) *prius* autem *quam irent*

The same translation pattern is found in Gen 13 : 10 and Gen 50 : 16 as well. What is noteworthy is that all the examples in V use the subjunctive mood. In the English Versions, on the other hand, the two kinds of moods appear in the clauses introduced by *bifore that*. This means that there are two cases where the time−relation between the two events is simply indicated and where a private mind of the speaker or the writer is shown.

2.1.3   *Anoon as∕anoon that*

   The indicative mood is used in all the examples of *anoon as∕anoon that* given in1.1.3.   It is also true of V. An example is :

Gen 34 : 19

   (EV) The profre of hem pleside to Emor and to Sichem, his sone, ne the ȝonglyng tariede, but *anoon that* that *was askid* he shulde fulfil

   (LV) The profryng of hem pleside Emor and Sichem, his sone, and the ȝong wexynge man dilaiede not, that ne he fillide *anoon that*

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35) Poutsma 1929 : V p. 11.

that *was axid*

(V)   *statim quod petebatur*

2.1.4 *Til* and its variants

In clauses opening with *til⁄to the tyme* (*that*), the subjunctive appears far more frequently than the indicative in both Versions. The following is a typical example :

Ex 23 : 30

  (EV) litil meele Y shal putte hem out fro thi siȝt, *to the tyme* thow *be encreesid*

  (LV) litil and litil I schal caste hem out fro thi siȝt, *til* thou *be encreessid*

  (V)   *donec augearis*

Though rarely, the indicative mood is used in V and the mood survives in EV and LV as shown in :

Gen 26 : 13

  (EV) he ȝede profytynge and vudurgrowynge *to the tyme that* he *was* maad hugeli greet

  (LV) he ȝede profitynge and encreesynge *til* he *was* maad ful greet

  (V)   *donec* effectus *est*

In the following example, the Latin preterite subjunctive is replaced by *shulden* in EV and the past indicative is used in LV :

Ex 34 : 34

  (EV) he putte a veyle vpon his face ; the which, he···dide away, *to the tyme that* he *shulde goo* out

  (LV) he puttide a veil on his face ; and he···dide awey that veil, *til* he *ȝede* out

  (V)   *donec exiret*

Also in Gen 33 : 3 and Gen 43 : 25. The replacement like this is the same as that in *bifore that* mentioned in the above section.

2.1.5 *Whanne*

The indicative mood or a *shal*-form is the rule in both EV and LV.
Typical examples are :

Ex 4 : 24

 (EV) *whanne* he *was* in the weie,···, the Lorde ȝede aȝens hym

 (LV) *whanne* Moises *was* in the weie,···, the Lord cam to him

 (V) *cum*que *essest*

Ex 30 : 7

 (EV) *whanne* he *shal araye* the lanternes, he shal teenden it

 (LV) *whanne* he *schal araye* the lanternes, he schal brenne it

 (V) *quando conponet*

Ex 28 : 35

 (EV) Aaron shal be clothid it in the office of the seruyce, that the sown
    be herd *whanne* he *gothe* yn and out the seyntuarye

 (LV) Aaron schal be clothid with that coote in the office of seruyce,
    that sown be herd, *whanne* he *entrith* in to the seyntuarie, and
    goith out

 (V) *quando ingreditur* et *egreditur*

As is seen in these examples, there are usually three types of translation
methods in the clauses introduced by *whanne* in WB : when the preterite
subjunctive or the past indicative is used in V, the past indicative appears
in EV and LV ; when the future indicative is used in V, a *shal*-form
appears in EV and LV ; when the present indicative is used in V, the
same mood survives in EV and LV.

We have found only a few examples where there is a difference in the
use of mood between the English Versions. An example is :

Ex 19 : 13

 (EV) *whanne* the trumpe *begynneth* to crie, thanne stey they vp into the

hil

    (LV) *whanne* a clarioun *schal bigynne* to sowne, than stie thei in to the
        hi

    (V)   *cum coeperit*

Another example is Ex 28 : 30, where a *shal-*form appears in EV and
the present indicative in LV.

It is noteworthy that there are a few examples of the subjunctive mood,
though all of them are found in EV alone.[36]   An example is :

    Gen 40 : 14

    (EV) As myche haue mynde of me, *whanne* it *were* wel with thee

    (LV) Oneli haue thou mynde on me, *whanne* it *is* wel to thee

    (V)   *cum* tibi bene *fuerit*[37]

Another example is Lev 26 : 43. In these cases, the notion of time in
a *whanne-*clause seems to border on that of condition.[38]

2.1.6   *(The)while*

Lack of appropriate exmples makes us hesitate to say anything definite,
but according to Yonekura´s examination, it is the rule that the
indicative mood is used in a *while-*clause regardless of the mood in V.[39]
The subjunvtive is used in V in the following example :

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36) Yonekura (1985 : p. 293) says that ´ No examples of the subjunctive have been
    found. ´

37) There are two possibilities : *fuerit* can be interpreted as the perfect subjunctive
    and the future perfect indicative.

38) Visser 1966 : II p. 879.

39) See Yonekura (1985 : p. 295), in which the examples of the present indicative
    mood in the English Versions are given :
    Luke 5 : 34
           (EV) ⋯⋯*the while* the spouse *is* with hem
           (LV) ⋯⋯*while* the spouse *is* with hem
           (V) *dum*⋯⋯*est*

Gen 25 : 6

    (EV) he seueryde hem fro Yssac, his sone, зit *while* he *lyuede*

    (LV) Abraham, *while* he *lyuede* зit, departide hem fro Ysaac, his sone

    (V) *dum···viveret*

2.1.7 *Sith(en)*

Although there are not many examples of this conjunction, it would be right to think that the indicative mood is used in a clause which *sith(en)* introduces in both EV and LV, because that mood is also used in V

Ex 4 : 10

    (EV) *sith* thow *spak* to thi seruaunt, Y am of more latsum

    (LV) *sithen* thou *hast spokun* to thi seruaunt, Y am of more lettid

    (V) *ex quo locutus es*

2.2 In causal clauses

2.2.1 *For* and *forthi that*

When in both EV and LV *for* introduces clauses expressing reason and the original corresponding word is *quia*, all the examples have the indicative mood as in the following :

Ex 21 : 21

    (EV) he shal not be vndurcast to that peyne, *for* the money of hym he *is*

    (LV) he schal not be suget to peyne, that is of deeth, *for* the seruaunt *is* his catel

    (V) *quia···est*

In a *forthi that*−clause, also, the indicative mood is used, though the subjunctive is regularly used in an *eo quod*−clause in V as in :

Lev 8 : 21

    (EV) al the wether he tende to gidere vpon the auter, *forthi that* it *was*

brent sacrifice of moost swete smel to the Lord

(LV) he brente al the ram togidere on the auter, *for* it *was* the brent
sacrifice of swettiste odour to the Lord

(V)   *eo quod esset*

2.2.2   *Ther thur3 that*

This group conjunction, used in EV alone, usually takes the indicative
mood in spite of the use of the subjunctive in V as in the following
example :

Gen 25 : 21

(EV) Ysaac preyede the Lord for his wijf, *ther thur3 that* she *was* bareyn

(LV) Issac bisou3te the Lord for his wijf, *for* sche *was* bareyn

(V)   *eo quod esset* sterilis

The example below is, however, of much interest in that a periphrastic
subjunctive mood occurs in the clause :

Gen 19 : 16

(EV) thei token the honde of hym, ··· ; *ther thur3 that* the Lord *wolde*
spare to hym[40]

(LV) thei token his hond, ··· ; *for* the Lord *sparide* hym

(V)   *eo quod parceret*

2.2.3   *Sith(en)*

In a *sith*–clause the indicative mood is used in both EV and LV, though
the subjunctive in V. An example is :

Gen 44 : 30

(EV) if I shal goo to thi seruaunt, ···, *sith* the lijf of hym *hongith* of the

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40) In terms of Poutsma (1929 : V p. 11), already mentioned in a note in 2.1.2,
we may also call this verb form periphrastic subjunctive, though the auxiliary
is *wold*, not *shulde*. But Visser (1966 : II p. 937), by subjoining evidence, adopts
positively Ortman's, Mätzner's and other grammarians' opinion that "causal
clauses with modally marked forms do not occur at all."

lijf of this, ···, he shal dye

(LV) if Y entre to thi seruaunt, ···, *sithen* his lijf *hangith* of the lijf of the child, ···, he schal die

(V) *cum··· pendeat*

2.3 In final clauses

2.3.1 *(So)that*

In this kind of clause, the subjunctive or periphrastic subjunctive mood is used with considerable frequency. A large amount of data may invite us to say this : when the tense in a principal clause is not the past, the subjunctive is used in the subordinate ; when the tense in a principal clause is the past, the periphrastic subjunctive is used in the subordinate. The following are the typical examples :

Ex 9 : 1

(EV) *Leeue* my puple, *that* it *sacrifie* to me

(LV) *Delyuere* thou my puple, *that* it *make* sacrifice to me

(V) *ut sacrificet*

Ex 1 : 11

(EV) he bifore *putte* to hem maystris of werkis, *that* thei *shulden ouertraueylen* hem with birthens

(LV) he *made* maistris of werkis souereyns to hem, *that* thei *schulden turmente* hem with chargis

(V) *ut adfligerent*

The example below is that of the subjunctive mood used in a *so that*-construction, which rarely occurs in WB :

Ex 28 : 34

(EV) thow *shalt make* as powm garnettis, ··· ; in the myddil litel belles menged, *so that* the litel belle *be* gold, and a powm garnet

(LV) thou *schalt make* as piyn applis, ··· ; while smale bellis ben medlid

in the myddis, *so that* a litil belle of gold *be* and a piyn appil

(V)   *ita ut‥‥sit*

2.3.2 *Lest*

In a clause introduced by the negative conjunction *lest*, also, the subjunctive mood is used as in :

Ex 23 : 29

   (EV) Y shal not throwe hem out fro thi face o ȝeer, *lest* the loond *be turned* into wildernes

   (LV) Y shal not caste hem out fro thi face in o ȝeer, *lest* the lond *be turned* in to wildirnesse

   (V)   *ne‥‥redigatur*

Gen 38 : 15

   (EV) she forsothe hadde couerede hir chere, *lest* she *were knowun*

   (LV) sche hadde hilid hir face, *lest* sche *were* knowun

   (V)   *ne congnosceretur*

Gen 38 : 9

   (EV) He‥‥shede the seed into the erthe, *lest* fre children *weren born* in name of the brother

   (LV) he‥‥schedde seed in to the erthe, *lest* the fre children *schulden be borun* bi the name of the brother

   (V)   *ne‥‥nascerentur*

We notice from these examples that in the present context, the present subjunctive is used ; and in the past context, the preterite subjunctive or the peripharastic subjunctive is used. The subjunctive is used also in V.

2.4   In consecutive clauses

2.4.1   (*So*)*that* and its variants

Consecutive clauses are a little different from final clauses in that a

periphrastic subjunctive is not always used in them when the tense is in the past as in LV of the following example :

Ex 8 ： 32

(EV) the herte of Pharao was engredgid, *so that* ȝit this while he wolde not leeue the puple

(LV) the herte of Farao was maad hard, *so that* he *delȝueride* not the puple, sothli nethir in this tyme

(V) *ita ut···dimitteret*

And also in the variant *in so much that* :

Gen 26 ： 16

(EV) Palestynes ··· stoopiden ···, *in so myche that* hym silf Abymalech *seide* to Yssac

(LV) Palestyns ··· stoppiden ···, *in so myche that* Abymelech him silf *seide* to Yssac

(V) *in tantum ut ··· diceret*

2.5   In conditional clauses

2.5.1   (*That*) *if*

In clauses introduced by this conjunction, there appear three moods : the indicative, the subjunctive and the periphrastic subjunctive. See the following :

Ex 21 ： 33

(EV) *If* eny man *open* a cystern, ···, the lord of the cistern shal ȝeeld the prijs of the beestis

(LV) *If* ony man *openeth* a cisterne, ···, the lord of the cisterne schal ȝelde the prijs of the werk beestis

(V) *si···aperuerit*

Ex 32 ： 26

(EV) *If* eny man *be* of the Lord, be he ioyned to me

(LV) *If* ony man *is* of the Lord, be he ioyned to me

(V)   *si···est*

Lev 1 ： 10

(EV) *That if* of the beestis *is* the offeryng,···, he shal offre a loombe
of o ȝeer with outen wemme

(LV) *That if* the offryng *is* of litle beestis,···, he schal offre a male beeste
with out wem

(V)   *quod si···est*

Gen 32 ： 17

(EV) *If* thow *mete* my brother Esau, and he *aske* thee,···, thou shalt
answere

(LV) *If* thou *schalt mete* my brothir Esau, and he *schal axe* thee,···, thou
schalt answere

(V)   *si···habueris···* et *interrogaverit*

As is shown by the examples above, each Version is not consistent in
the use of mood. In general, however, the subjunctive mood in EV
is rendered into the indicative in LV.

2.5.2 *But* and its variants

In *but*-clauses, like *if*-clauses, some kinds of translation patterns
have been found :

Lev 16 ： 3

(EV) in a clowde Y shal apeere vpon the heuenli answerynge place ; *but
if* thes thinges he *do* before

(LV) Y schal appere in a cloude on Goddis answeryng place ; *no but*
he *do* these thingis bifore

(V)   *nisi···fecerit*

Gen 3 ： 11

(EV) To whom [Adam] seide the Lord, Who forsothe shewide thee

that thow was nakid, *but that* thow *ete* of the tree of the which
Y had comaundid thee that thow shuldist not ete ?

(LV) To whom [Adam] the Lord seide, Who forsothe schewide to
thee that thou were nakid, *no but for* thou *hast ete* of the tre of
which Y comaundide to thee that thou schudist not ete ?

(V) *nisi quod ... comedisti*

The periphrastic subjunctive mood also occurs in another material.[41]
We cannot give statistics of the translation patterns of the moods in
but-clauses because of scantiness of material.

2.5.3 *Outtakun that*

Only one example has been found in our corpus :

Gen 9 : 4

(EV) as green wortis I haue takun to 3ow alle thingis, *out takun that*
flehs with blood 3e *shulen* not *ete*

(LV) Y have 3oue to 3ou alle thingis as greene wortis, *outakun that* 3e
schulen not *ete* fleisch with blood

(V) *except quod ...* non *comedetis*

Here the future indicative in V is replaced by the auxiliary *schulen* in
the two English Versions.

2.5.4 *So that* and its variant

It is natural that the subjunctive mood should be used in conditional
clauses. An example is :

Ex 21 : 19

41) An example of the periphrastic subjunctive in a *but*-clause is given in
Aita (1988 : p. 164):
Matt 5 : 20
(EV) *no but 3if* 3oure ri3twisnesse *shal be* more plenteuse
(LV) *but* 3our ri3tfulnesse be more plenteuouse
(V) *nisi abundaverit*

   (EV) if he aryse and goo out vpon his staf, he shal be ynnocent that
           smoot ; *so neuertheles that* he *restore* the bisy traueils of hym, and
           the expensis into leches

   (LV) if he risith, and goith forth on his staf, he that smoot schal be
           innocent ; *so netheles that* he *restore* hise trauelis, and costis in lechis

   (V)   *ita tamen ut⋯restituat*

Also in the *so that*−clause of Gen 19 : 8 and the *so only that*−clause of
Lev 21 : 23. In all these examples, both EV and LV use the present
subjunctive mood.

2.6   In comparative clauses

2.6.1 *As*(*if*)

   There is a difference in the use of mood between the two English
Versions. Examples are :

  Gen 33 : 10

    (EV) Y haue seyn thi face *as* Y *se* the chere of God

    (LV) Y sei3 so thi face *as* I *sei3* the cheer of God

    (V)   *quasi viderim*

  Lev 15 : 24

    (EV) she shal be vnclene, *as* it *be* in tyme of the flux of blood bi the
            moneth

    (LV) sche schal be suget to this passioun, *as if* sche *is* in the tyme of
            monethis

    (V)   *quasi sit*

We notice that LV uses the indicative mood, though the Latin syntax
naturally requires the subjunctive mood in clauses presenting an ideal
or unreal supposition.[42]   The writer of LV might possibly have tried

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42) *Cf.* Woodcock (1959 : p. 210) .

to emphasise his statements by presenting them as facts, not as unreal suppositions.

2.6.2 *Than*

There occur only three examples of the comparative conjunction *than*. See all the three :

Gen 4 : 13

   (EV) More is my wickidnes *than that* I *deserue* for3euenes

   (LV) My wickidnesse is more *than that* Y *disserue* for3yuenesse

   (V) *quam ut* veniam *merear*

Gen 27 : 33

   (EV) Issac ⋯ more *than* it *may be leuyd* wondrynge, seith, ⋯

   (LV) he wondride more, *than* it *mai be* bileued, and seide, ⋯

   (V) *quam credi potest*

Ex 2 : 18

   (EV) he seide to hem, Whi ben 3e comen swifter *than* 3e *ben* wonte ?

   (LV) he sedie to hem, Whi camen 3e swiftliere *than* 3e *weren* wont ?

   (V) cur velocius venistis solit

In Gen 4 : 13, where the subjunctive mood is used in V, the verb in the English Versions may be taken as either the subjunctive or the indicative according to the inflectional form. In Gen 27 : 33, where the indicative mood is used in V, the indicative appears also in EV and LV. (*May*, here, is used not as a periphrastic expression but as a parallel verb to 'is able to' , due to the influence of the Latin *potest*.) Therefore, what we can say from these examples is that the subjunctive mood may be used after *than*, as well as the indicative.

2.7 In concessive clauses

Although it is the rule that the subjunctive mood is used in a concessive clause in OE and ME, the indicative steadily dominates in

late ME. This is partly made clear in the researches into Chaucer's language by Kerkhof. [43]   The same thing can be said about the language of WB.

2.7.1   *Al be it that ⁄ thou3*

The indicative mood is used even in EV in spite of the use of the subjunctive in V in the following example : [44]

Lev 11 : 7

   (EV) a sowe, that *al be it that* sche *dyuidith* the clee, she chewith not kude.

   (LV) a swiyn, that chewith not code, *thou3* he *departith* the clee

   (V)   *cum⋯dividat*

2.7.2   *Neuerthelater ⁄ netheles that*

We have found only one example of this, where the preterite subjunctive mood is used :

Lev 13 : 55

   (EV) *neuerthelater* the lepre not to haue woxe, he shal deme vnclene

   (LV) *netheles that* nether the lepre *wexede*, he schal deme that thing vnclene

   (V)   nec tamen crevisse lepram

2.7.3   *whether*

In WB, as a rule, the subjunctive mood is used in EV and it is replaced by the indicative in LV. Examples are :

Lev 24 : 16

   (EV) *whether* he *were* cyteseyn or pilgrym that blasfemeth the name of

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43) Kerkhof (1982 : p. 48) says that ´ there is considerable alternation in the use of subjunctive and indicative in clauses of concession. ´

44) Nakao (1972 : p. 274) says that modally marked forms very often occur in concessive clauses, and that especially in clauses introduced by *though/although* or *what ⁄ what so* they regularly occur in the ME period.

the Lord, thur3 deth dye he

(LV) *whether* he that blasfemede the name of the Lord *is* a citeseyn,
whether a pilgrym, die he bi deeth

(V) *sivi* ⋯ seu ⋯ *fuerit*

Lev 27 : 26

(EV) *whether* oxe or sheep it *were*, of the Lord thei ben

(LV) *whether* it *is* oxe, whether scheep, tho ben the Lordis part

(V) *sive* ⋯ sive ⋯ *fuerit*

In the original, as expected, the subjunctive is used. Much the same can be said about the use of mood in a *whether*-clause as an object clause, examined in 2.8.2.

2.8   In object clauses

Here the use of mood in object clauses will be discussed. Differences in usage between object clauses and adverbial ones, if any, will also be mentioned.

2.8.1   *For* and *that*

It is the rule that the indicative mood is used in the object clauses opening with *for* or *that* as in :

Ex 14 : 4

(EV) the Egipciens shulen wyte *for* Y *am* a Lord

(LV) Egipians schulen wite *that* Y *am* the Lord

(V) scientque Aegyptii *quia* ego *sum* Dominus

Ex 16 : 12

(EV) 3e shulen wyte *that* Y *am* the Lord 3oure God

(LV) 3e schulen wite *that* Y *am* 3oure Lord God

(V) scientisque *quod sim* Dominus Deus vester

Gen 30 : 27

(EV) thur3 experyens Y haue lernyd *for* God *hath blissid* to me for thee

(LV) Y haue lerned bi experience *that* God *blesside* me for thee

(V)   *quod benedixerit*

The mood in an object clause is the indicative, whether V uses the subjunctive (in a *quod*–clause) or the indicative (in a *quia*–clause).

2.8.2 *If／whether*

Since the reported speech in an *if* or *whether*–clause expressing a choice of alternatives contains also the speaker's feelings and thoughts about a state of uncertainty, it is not unusual that there occur instances of the subjunctive mood in the clause. [45]   Examples are :

Lev 27 : 12

   (EV) the preest···demynge *whether* it *be* good or yuel, shal sette the prijs

   (LV) the preest schal deme *whether* it *is* good ether yuel, and schal sette the prijs

   (V)   *utrum···sit*

Gen 37 : 14

   (EV) he seith, Go, and se *if* alle thingis *be* welsum anentis thi britheren, and beestis

   (LV) Israel seide, Go thou, and se *whether* alle thingis *ben* esi anentis thi britheren, and scheep

   (V)   *si···sint*

It is characteristic of WB to use the subjunctive in EV and the indicative in LV, though the use of the subjunctive in EV may be thought due to the influence of V. The only difference in the mood between a noun *whether*–clause and an adverbial *whether*–clause is that the present subjunctive is used in the former, while the preterite one is used in the latter.

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45) Kerkhof 1982 : p. 40.

2.8.3 *Lest*

Generally, the present subjunctive appears in the present area and a *shuld*-form in the past area. Typical examples are :

Gen 27 : 12

(EV) Y *drede lest* he *wene* me wiln to bigile hym

(LV) Y *drede lest* he *gesse* that Y wolde scorne him

(V)   *timeo ne putet*

Gen 26 : 9

(EV) I *dredde, lest* Y *shulde dye* for hir

(LV) Y *dredde, lest* Y *schulde die* for hir

(V)   *timui ne morerer*

In the following example, *shuld* in EV is replaced by *wold* in LV :

Gen 31 : 31

(EV) Y dredde *lest* violentli thow *shuldist* taak awey thi dow3tris

(LV) Y dredde *lest* thou *woldist* take awey thi dou3tris violentli

(V)   timui *ne···auferres*

Also in Gen 26 : 7 and Ex 13 : 17

2.9 Summary

The results obtained by our descriptive analysis are as follows :

(1) In temporal clauses : The indicative (abbreviated as indic) is used in an *aftir that*-clause in both EV and LV. There are four rendering patterns in a *bifore that*-clause : indic is used in both EV and LV ; the subjunctive (abbreviated as subj) is used in both EV and LV ; subj in EV is replaced by indic in LV ; a *shuld*-form in EV is replaced by preterite indic in LV. In an *anoon as／anoon that*-clause, indic is used. In a *til*-clause, subj is dominant over indic in both EV and LV, and a *shuld*-form sometimes occurs in EV and it is replaced by preterite indic in LV. In a *whanne*-clause, indic or a *shal*-form is almost always

used in WB, though extremely rarely subj occurs in EV. In a *while*-clause, indic is used.

(2) In causal clauses : Indic is the rule in a *for*／*ther thru3 that*／*sith(en)*– clause in both EV and LV.

(3) In final clauses : In a *(so)that*-clause, subj is used in both EV and LV when it is in the non–past tense ; a *shuld*-form is in the past tense. In a *lest*-clause, subj is usually used in both EV and LV, and preterite subj is sometimes replaced by a *schuld*-form in LV.

(4) In consecutive clauses : Indic is sometimes used in both EV and LV.

(5) In conditional clauses : In a *if*／*but*-clause, there are four rendering patterns ; subj is used in both EV and LV ; indic is used in both EV and LV ; subj in EV is replaced by indic in LV ; subj in EV is replaced by a *shal*-form in LV.

(6) In comparative clauses : In an *as(if)*–clause, indic may occur in LV.

(7) In concessive clauses : In an *al be it that*-clause, indic is used, and also in a *thou3*-clause. In a *whether*-clause, subj in EV is replaced by indic in LV.

(8) In object clauses : In a *for*／*that*-clause, indic is used in both EV and LV. In a *lest*-clause, subj is used in both EV and LV in the present tense, and a *shuld*-form is in the past tense.

III CONCLUSION

Since WB is composed of the two Versions, we can notice, by examining the linguistic changes between them, which words or which syntactic ways were predominant at that time.

Firstly, regarding conjunctive words, *or* and *forsothe* in EV are replaced in LV by *bifore that* and *for* respectively in order to remove the semantic ambiguity ; and *to the tyme that* and *ther thru3 that* in EV are replaced in LV by *til* and *for* respectively for the sake of economy of words ; and *no but* (*for*) in EV is replaced by *but* (*that*) ╱ *but* (*if*) in LV to avoid unidiomatic group conjunctions.

Secondly, regarding mood, the subjunctive in EV is replaced by the indicative in LV, particularly in the subordinate clauses introduced by *bifore that*, *whanne*, *if* and *whether* (both concessive and object), which shows that the writer of LV aims at more Englishness regardless of the use of mood in the original ; and in EV the subjunctive in the clauses introduced by *lest* (final) and *if* (conditional) is replaced by the periphrastic *shal* ╱ *shulden* in LV. These inflectional changes are part of evidence that English was steadily changing from a synthetic into an analytic language.

We can learn from these results that late Middle English, particularly Wycliffite Bible's English was increasingly coming near the language of today at both a lexical and a syntactic level.

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