

Levest ben A on of hem schal sein What thing **him is lievest to crave.** (ii, 329)

Kyng Salomon, which hadde at his axinge Of god what thing **him was levest to crave,**
(Praise, 29)

Loth ben D **Thei weren** bothe **loth to rise,** (v, 3551)

The fader and the moder bothe **To leve** here douhter **weren lothe.** (v, 5606)

Cf. For **hym were looth** byiaped **for to be.** (Chaucer, **Manciple's T.** 41)

Wo ben X It is a comfort, as men sein, To him the which **is wo besein To sen** an other in his peine,
(ii, 261)

Worth ben X **To hasten is noght worth** a kerse; (iii, 1652)

A And whan **he was so mochel worth To stonden** in a mannes stede. (vi, 1624)

菅野正彦: Havelok the Dane の言語と表現

Masahiko Kanno: The Language and Expression of Havelok the Dane

Havelok the Dane⁽¹⁾ は、1285年頃、north-midland 方言を用いて書かれたものであり、Norse の影響を強く言語に示している作品である。⁽²⁾ この物語はあまり教養の高くない聴衆 (audience) のために作られたものである。物語の背景描写も13世紀イギリスの下層階級の生活を反映しているものが見られるのも特徴である。後のチャーサーやガッアーのように、宮廷人を対象にして書かれたものではなく、主人公 Havelok と同じ階層に属する人々を対象にしていることが理解される。語り掛ける口調の中にも、Fil me a cuppe of ful god ale (14) と非常に親しみ深い調子を感じられる。特に聴衆が感心を抱いて聞き入る戦闘と冒険に話の中心が置かれ、女主人公 Goldeboru も単にプロットとしての域を出ず、⁽³⁾ 'sentimentality' は完全に無視された作品になっているため、単純な気がしないでもない。実際のイギリスの地名なども使われているけれども、歴史的な事実とは一応切り難して理解されるものである。

I. Havelok the Dane の一つの特徴は、Norse の影響を強くうけていることである。語彙の上から Old Norse に関係の深いものを例挙し、品詞別に分類すると次の様である。

1) Noun:

ark (2018) a chest, box ON. **örk** (gen. **arkar**),

(1) **Havelok the Dane**, in **Middle English Metrical Romances**, ed. W. H. French and C. B. Hale, Vol. I., New York, 1964.

(2) The original was composed about 1270 in a Northeast Midland dialect (Lincolnshire), at the southern limit of the Northern dialect where Scandinavian influence was very strong. But before coming to us it evidently passed through scribes of Southern origin; thus the dialect is very mixed: in it are found forms from the North, the Midlands and the South. (F. Mossé, **Handbook of Middle English**, tr. by J. A. Walker, Baltimore, 1952) p.366.

(3) R. M. Wilson, **Early Middle English Literature**, Methuen, 1951. p.224.

- arum** (2408) arm ON. **armr**,
asken (2842) ash ON. **askr**,
blome (63) flower transf. of person (e. c. in OED) ON. **blóm**,
borw (2826) a fortress, castle ON. **borg**,
brida (2131) a woman at her marriage ON. **brúðr**,
dreng (2260, 2466) young man, lad ON. **drengr**,
fen (872) mud ON. **fen**,
gate (2509) gate ON. **gata**,
glede (91) a live coal ON. **glóð**,
gome (7) a man ON. **gume** (poet.),
gore (2497) dung, faeces ON. **gor**,
grith (61) peace ON. **grið**,
grotes (472) a fragment, particle, ON. **grautr**,
hendeleik (2793) courtesy, civility (e. c.) ON. **hendeleikr**,
hore (153) grace, favour, mercy, ON. **eir**
kempe (1036) a champion ON. **keppe**,
kevel (547) a gag ON. **kefli**,
kiste (2018) chest ON. **kista** (e. c.),
krike (708) creek, shallow inlet Sw. dial. **krik**, ON. **kriki**
lath (76) harm, injury ON. **leið-r**,
leyke (469, 1011) play, sport, fun ON. **leik-r**,
lith (2515) people, subjects, vassals ON. **lýð-r**,
lype (147) a calm, lull (e. c.) ON. **lin-r**,
rape (2542) counsel, advice ON. **ráð**,
rippe (893) a wicker basket or pannier ON. **hrip**,
scapes (269, 1352) harm ON. **skaðe**,
serk (603) a garment worn next the skin ON. **serk-r**,
seyl (2507) sail ON. **segl**,
strout (1039) strife, contention ON. **strút-r**
swein (2025) a man of low degree ON. **sveinn**,
swot (2662) sweat, blood ON. **sveiti**,
thein (2260, 2465) thane ON. **þegn**,
pede (105) a country ON. **pióð**,
pewes (1956) one who commits theft or larceny ON. **piófr**,
pral (527, 684) a villain, serf, bondman ON. **práll**,
protes (471) throat ON. **prútna**,
wonges (397) a plain, field ON. **vangr**,

wowe (2078) a wall of a house ON. **veggr** (OFris. **wách**)

2) Verb:

calle (867) to call ON. **kalla**,

clapte (1814) to strike, hit (e. c.) ON. **klappa**,

cleuen (917) to part or divide by a cutting blow ON. **kljúfa**,

coupe (1800) to buy; fig. to pay for, suffer for (s. c.) ON. **kaup-a**,

deye (168) to die ON. **deyja**,

drepen (1865, 2229) to strike, kill, overcome ON. **drepa**,

dinge (215, 227) to beat, knock Sw. **dänga**,

flo (612) to flay alive ON. **flá**,

fnaste (549) to breathe hard, pant ON. **fnasa**, **fnása**,

freme (441) to accomplish, perform ON. **fremja**,

gangen (370, 843) to walk, go ON. **ganga**,

garte (2504) to do, perform ON. **ger(v)a**,

geten (792, 908) to obtain as the proceeds of one's business (e. c.) ON. **geta**,

gouleden (164, 454) to lament ON. **gaula**,

graten (grotinde) (329, 1390) to bewail ON. **gráta**,

graue (613, 2528) to bury, inter ON. **grafa**,

grette (1811) to assail, attack, OFris. **greta**,

greype (714) to make ready, prepare ON. **gretða**,

i-groten (285) to shed (tears)(e. c.) ON. **gráta**,

hosled (364), to receive the Communion ON. **hásla**,

kesten (81, 1784) to throw or put into prison ON. **kasta**,

kindlen (915) to set fire to ON. **kynd-a+le**,

kippe (894, 1050) to take hold of, snatch ON. **kippa**,

late (486, 1924) to allow to remain ON. **láta**,

lipés (1400) to hearken, listen ON. **hlýða**,

loupe (1801) to run ON. **hlaupa**,

mele (2059) to speak, tell ON. **mála**,

mone (840) 'must' ON. **monu**, **munu**,

ran (216) to run ON. **rinna**, **renna**,

recke (2047) to take care ON. **rækja**,

shrid (978) to clothe, provide with clothes ON. **skryða**,

slenget (1923) to sling, throw, cast (e. c.) ON. **slengja**,

slo (512, 2596) to deal a blow or blows ON. **slá**,

stirte (566) to rise suddenly ON. **sterta**,

taken (518) to take ON. **taka**,

parne (1913, 2835) to be deprived of, to lose ON. **parna**,

prette (1163) to offer threats ON. **þraut**,
pristen (547, 1152) to push, thrust ON. **þrýsta**,
þriue (280) to grow, to increase in some respect ON. **þrífa-sk**,
were (2152) to defend, uphold ON. **verja**,
wesseylen (1737, 2098) to sit carousing and health-drinking ON. **ves heill**,

3) Adjective:

arwe (2115) timid, fearful ON. **argr**,
bleike (470) white ON. **bleikr**,
blípe (2246) jocund, merry ON. **blíðr**,
bloute (1910) maked, bare, desolate ON. **blautr-**,
ferlik (1849) dreadful, frightful, terrible ON. **fárligr**,
grim (155) cruel, terribly severe ON. **grimmr**,
gram (2469) grieved, sorrowful ON. **gram-r**,
hende (2628) ready or skilful with the hand ON. **-hendr**,
kaske (1841) active, vigorous (s. c.) ON. **kask-r**,
keft (2005) bought, paid for (s. c.) ON. **keypt**, **keyft**,
kene (2115) mighty, powerful ON. **kenn**,
lewe (498, 2921) warm, sunny ON. **hlýr**,
meke (945) gentle, courteous ON. **miúk-r**,
mikel (2054) great ON. **mikell**,
mirke (404) dark (e. c.) ON. **myrk-r**,
queme (130) pleasing, agreeable ON. **kvám-r**,
skabbed (2505) having the scab or a similar skin-disease ON. **skabb-r**,
sley (1084) skilful, clever ON. **slág-r**,
stark (608) powerful, mighty ON. **sterk-r**,
stor (2383) great in number, numerous ON. **stór-r**,
swikel (1108) deceitful, treacherous ON. **svikall**,
teyte (1841, 2331) cheerful, lively, active (e. c.) ON. **teitr**,
þeu (2205) servile, slavish ON. (Runic) **þewaR**,
wayke (1012) deficient in bodily or muscular strength ON. **veik-r**,
wicth (344) strong, vigorous ON. **vígt**,
wroth (1117) very angry or indignant ON. **reiðr**,

4) Adverb:

fele (2442) much ON. **fiol**,
hende (2275) near, at hand, ON. **-hendr**,
hepen (683, 690) hence ON. **heðan**,

ille (1952) unkindly, harshly (e. c.) ON. **illa**,
sipen (399) then, thereupon ON. **siðan**,
sket (1960) quickly, hastily, immediately ON. **skjótt**,
prinne (716, 761) in that place ON. **prinn-r**,

5)

pei (414) they ON. **pei-r**,
unker (1882) of us two ON. **okkarr**,
fro (721) from ON. **frá**,

Havelok the Dane においては, paired word は行の最後に置かれ, ライムワードとしての役割を果たしたり, 頭韻語として用いられたりしている. 特に形容詞の paired word は行末に置かれる傾向が著しい.

fre and **pewe** (262), **peu** and fre (2205) はライムの関係であり, strong and stark (608), sory and sorrowful は頭韻語の傾きがある.

1) Noun:

bac and side (1844), bac and **pe** (1950), blac and brown (1008), blisse and gamen (2935), bred and sowel (767), but and bet (1916), dayes and nithes (2353), fir and water (912), hond and fet (1961), ioie and gamen (2963), manrede and oth (2774), sheld and spere (1653), wodes and wonges (397), wreieres and wrobberes (39), yuel and wo (2221)

2) Adjective:

brith and lewe (2921), fals and slike (1157), fair and god (500), fayre and wel (1175), fre and **pewe** (262), ful and blac (555), glad and **blipe** (2246), grene and bleike (470), hard and strong (1148), heye and lawe (2767), hwit and red (1729), kaske and teyte (1841), lesse and more (1013), litle and mikle (2014), longe and wide (1845), poure and iuel o bon (2525), quic and ded (1405, 2210), riche and poore (138, 2273), sharp and gode (2660), sory and sorrowful (1248), stille and bolde (955, 2309), strong and stark (608), strong and wayke (1012), **peu** and fre (2205), yunge and holde (956)

3) Verb:

answerede and seyde (1313), to beye and selle (1654), to bite and beite (2440), binde and fetere (2758), breke and crake (1908), comen and se (2118), demd and giue (2488), eten and drinken (800), fed and fostred (1434), leyen and sprauleden (475), liuen and deyen (257), ride and go (2848), sau and herde (2410), selle and yeue (1218), seyt and suereth (657), forto shewe and loken to (2136), speken and gangen (370), spusen and fede (1170), stod and totede (2106), washen and wringen (1233), wisse and rede (104), yeden and stode (889), yeme and gete (2960), to yeme and wel were ()

4) Adverb:

fayre and wel (1175), fer and hende (2275), ful fayre and ful wel (1432), lef and loth (261, 2273), heyluke and wel (1329, 2319), swipe and rape (2391), to and fro (2071)

比喩的表現について考察してみよう. 物語が主として筋(プロット)に重点が置かれている関係で, 非常に直接的な表現をとっている. 比喩的表現も限られたものであり, 例も少ない. **Havelok** を花に喩えた表現をみよう.

He was **Engelondes blome**; (63)

(彼はイギリスの花であった.)

‘blome’ が人について ‘figurative’ に使用された初例 (OED において) であり, 此の物語の主人公 Havelok にぴったりする ‘metaphor’ である. Engelondes blome という一語から様々な連想が浮んで来る. 花に関係する ‘simile’ としては, 例えば, 顔の色について次のものが見られる.

þe heu is swilk in here ler.

So þe rose in roser. Hwan it is fayr sprad ut newe.

Ageyn þe sunne brith and lewe. (2818—21)

Goldeboru の顔色について述べられたもので, ‘roser’ は ‘rose-bush’ の意味で, 「暖く輝いた太陽を背景にして, 美しく水々しく咲き開いたバラ木のバラの様だ」という比喩である. 非常に美しい ‘simile’ である.

Hire semes curteys forto be,

For **she is fayr so flour on tre**; (2916—7)

と比較して, あざやかさの点で優れている様に思われる. King Horn に次のような比喩が見られる.

He was brigþ so þe glas,

He was whit so þe flur;

Rose-red was his colur. (14—6)

当時の convention にそったものであるが美しく生きている. 次に動物を主とした比喩をみると, 日常よく経験する素朴なものである.

He folwede hem **so hund dos hare**: (1994)

And driue hem ut, þei he weren crus,

So dogges ut of milne-hous. (1966—7)

次の simile は当時動物などが, いたづらをした時木などに宙づりされていたもので, その光景からとられたものである.

Ilc on other wirwed lay

Als it were dogges pat weren hinged: (1921—2)

以下はどれも血なまぐさい ‘simile’ である. 日常経験的なものでも, 文脈によって大きな効果を出している.

And Bernard sone ageyn (him) nam,

Al to-tused and al to-torn,

Ner also naked so he wos born,

And al to-brised, bac and þe. (1947—50)

He maden here backes **also bloute**

Als he(re) wombes, and made hem rowte

Als he weren kradelbarnes,

So dos þe child pat moder parnes. (1910—3)

And saw how þe laddes wode,

Hauelok his louerd umbistode,

And beten on him **so doth þe smith**

With þe hamer on þe stith. (1874—7)

流血を ‘water’ に喩えて誇張させているが、文中にはふさわしいものである。

Hwan he saw þat, he was wod,

And was it ferlik hw he stod,

For þe blod ran of his sides,

So water þat fro þe welle glides; (1848—51)

Havelok the Dane において表現上の特徴は幾つか指摘されるけれども、最も著しいものの一つは表現の繰返しである。繰返しにより、物語の効果を高める一つの方法とも考えられる。Havelok に好んで用いられている表現は、

He was þe wicteste man at nede

þat þurte riden on ani stede. (9—10)

である。此の表現は25行目に、

He was þe wihtest man at nede

þat may riden on ani stede. (25—6)

となって現われる。この表現はフランス語の ‘Ce fu li mieudres qui sor destrier sist’ の翻訳であり、特に作者が好んで使っているカプレット (couplet) である。以下その例を引用してみよう。

He was þe beste knith at nede

þat heuere micthe riden on stede. (87—8)

He is þe beste man at nede,

þat eueremor shal ride (on) stede. (1970—1)

He geten samen sones fiue,

þat were þe beste men at nede

þat mouthe riden on ani stede. (2893—5)

類似した例も見られる。

Bernard was trewe and swiþe with,

In al þe borw ne was no knith

þat betere coupe on stede riden. (1756—8)

作品自体、英雄的な人物 Havelok に重点が置かれ、戦闘と冒険の物語になっているため、烈しい戦いにはつきものである流血の場面も繰返される。

So þat þe blod ran of his fleys,

þat tendre was and swiþe neys. (216—7)

此れに類するものとして次のものが見られる。

He dide þe blod pere renne dune

To þe fet rith fro the crune. (1903—4)

And woundede him rith in þe flesh,

þat tendre was and swiþe nesh,

So **pat þe blod ran til his to.** (2742—4)

⁽¹⁾ ‘swot’ が ‘blood’ の意味に用いられているものとして、

And fouhten so þei woren wode,

pat þe swot ran fro þe crune.

(To the fet riht þere adune.) (2661—3)

次の諸例においては、流血も ‘strem’, ‘water’ と比喩的に用いられて、激烈さをきわめている。

pat on þe feld was neuere a polk

pat it ne stod of blod so ful

pat **þe strem ran intil þe hul.** (2685—7)

Hwan he saw þat, he was wod,

And was it ferlik hw he stod,

For **þe blod ran of his sides**

So water pat fro þe welle glides; (1848—51)

Havelok the Dane に最も頻繁に使われる表現として、‘**hang**’ を主としたものがある。swearing として用いられるのが特徴である。

And leue sho mo(te) him yse

Heye hangen on galwe-tre, (334—5)

For yif ich hauede þer ben funden,

Hauede (he) ben slayn or harde bunden,

And **heye ben hinged on a tre:** (1427—9)

I shal hangen þe ful heye,

On y shal pristen uth þin heie. (1151—2)

I shal don hengen hem ful heye,

So mote ich bouke mi rith eie,

But-yif he of mi lond fle! (2544—6)

“Ya, sire, that i ne leye (o t) oth.

Yif y, louerd, a word leye,

To-morwen do me hengen heye.”(2008—11)

And drowen him un-to þe galwes,

Nouth bi þe gate, but ouer þe falwes,

And **henge (him) pore bi þe hals:**

And yif he liuede, þo foule theues,

pat weren of Kaym kin and Eues,

(1) OED は次の様に説明している。 “In several of the Germanic languages the word has the twofold signification of sweat and blood; the second survives in G. hunting parlance.”

(2) OED. Stream, sb. 4, a. “Often **hyperbolically** in sing. or pl. for a great effusion of blood or tears.”

He sholden hange bi þe necke: (2044—6)

以上の諸例はそれぞれ表現のあやを変えて使用している点に特色が窺える。Godrich は ‘forhenge’⁽¹⁾ という語を用いている。

“for ich shal slo

þe, and **hire forhenge heye.**”(2722—4)

当時、絞首や火あぶりの刑が行われていたことが理解される。

Or þou shalt to þe **galwes** renne,

And þer þou shalt **in a fir brenne.** (1161—2)

(お前を絞りに木にひきたてて、そこで火あぶりにしてやろう。)

また当時、動物等が危害を加えたりした場合、木につるされることがあった。現実の光景の一端が比喩 (simile) 的に使用されている。

Ilc on other wirwed lay

Als it were dogges þat weren henced; (1921—2)

swearing の多用は、又特徴の一つに数えられる。表現のあやを変えている点に注意すべきである。

Dapeit⁽²⁾ **hwo recke !** he was fals. (2511)

Dapeit hwo you henne fle ! (1799)

Dapeit wo ne smite sore ! (1887)

Dapeit þat þe oper yeue,

Eueremore hwil i liue ! (1125—6)

Of here ded dapeit wo recke,

Hwan he yeden þus on niþes

To binde boþe burgmen and kniþes ! (2047—9)

話し手 (speaker) の personal な響きを感じられる swearing が見られる。

For he wisten and ful wel sawe

þat Godrich hem hatede, **þe deuel him hawe**⁽³⁾ ! (1188—9)

The deuel of helle him sone take ! (446)

表現の反復として、同一のものの繰返しが見られる。

y shu(l)de his douthe(r) yeue

þe hexte (man) þat mithe liue,

þe beste, þe faireste, þe strangest ok; (1079—81)

And þat he schulde hire yeue,

þe hexte man þat micthe liue,

þe beste, fayreste, the strangest ok; (198—200)

(1) OED は ‘to put to death by hanging’ の意味で引用している。

(2) 此の用法は、OF. **dehet ait, dehait ait** (=May (he, etc.) have misfortune !) より来ている。OED は次の一節を引用している。Dapeit hwo it hire yeue. (300)

(3) OED は此の例をもって、初例としている。

And wounede him rith in þe flesh,
þat tendre was and swipe nesh,
 So þat þe blod ran til his to: (2742—4)
 So þat þe blod ran of his fleys,
þat tendre was and swipe neys. (216—7)
 Hire semes curteys forto be,
 For **she is fayr so flour on tre;** (2916—7)
 And Goldeboru shal ete wit me,
þat is so fayr so flour on tre; (1718—9)

次の文章は Havelok が相手を打ち倒す所の描写で、この物語の中でも調子の烈しい箇所である。

þe firste knith þat he þer mette
With þe swerd so he him **grette !**
 For his heued of he **plette:**
 Wolde he nouth for sinne lette.
 Roberd saw þat **dint** so hende,
 Wolde he neuere þepe(n) wende
 Til þat he hauede anoþer **slawen**
With þe swerd he held **utdrawen.**
 Willam Wendut **his swerd vtdrow,**
 And þe þredde so sore he **slow,**
 þat he made upon þe feld
 His lift arm fleye, **with the swerd.** (2620—35)

これを物語る speaker の声も一段と熱を帯び、聞き入る聴衆 (audience) も緊張したと想像され得る。特に上文において、その効果果している要素は、‘**swerd**’ の繰返しであり、しかも ‘**grette**’, ‘**plette**’, ‘**dint**’, ‘**slawen**’, ‘**utdrawen**’, ‘**vtdrow**’, ‘**slow**’ の連続した動詞である。‘**hw**’-clause による繰返しも中世文学においては普通である。Havelok の強さ ‘strong’ を印象づけるものとして次のものが見られる。

Ful sone it was ful loude kid
 Of Havelok, **hw he warp þe ston**
Ouer þe laddes euerilkon;
Hw he was fayr, hw he was long,
Hw he was with, hw he was strong;
 þoruth England yede þe speche,
Hw he was strong and ek meke;
 In þe castel, up in þe halle,
 þe knithes speken þerof alle,
 So þat Godrich it herde wel:

þe(i) speken of Havelok, eueri del,
Hw he was strong man and hey,
Hw he was strong, and ek fri, (1060—72)

この物語には Birkabeyn 王の臣下に Godard という人物が現われる。此の人物は、次のように描かれている。

He spoken þer-offe and chosen sone
 A riche man þat, under mone,
 Was **þe trewest**, as he wende,
 Godard, **þe kinges oune frende;** (372—5)

王の友でもあり、また人々から最も忠義で忠実なものである人物と見られた彼が、一変し次のように描かれる。

þanne Godard was sikerlike
 Vnder God **þe moste swike,**
 þat eure in erþe shaped was, (422—4)

遂に彼は正体を現わし、Birkabeyn 王が託した三人の子供、すなわち Havelok と二人の娘をなきものとしてほうむろうとする。二人の娘は Havelok の眼前で海につけられて殺され、Havelok は漁師に殺させようとする。その時の描写である。

He þouthe **a ful strong trechery,**
A trayson and a felony,
 Of þe children forto make: (443—5)

(彼は子供達を殺さんがために非常なる裏切り、反逆、重罪をめぐらした。) 此の表現は次の様に現われる。

þis þouthe (he) **with trechery,**
Wit traysoun, and wit felony; (1089—90)
 Hw he weren born and hw fedde,
 And hou he woren with wronge ledde.
 In here youþe, **with trecherie,**
With tresoun, and with felounye; (2986—9)

漁師夫婦は、Havelok の命を助けてやる。月日が経って漁師のもとに帰ってくると最早彼らは亡くなっており、五人の子供が残されていた。その時の描写である。

But hise children, all fyue,
 Alle weren yet on liue,
 þat **ful fayre** ayen hem neme,
 Hwan he wisten þat he keme,
 And maden ioie swiþe mikel,
 Ne weren he neuere ayen hem fikel.
 On knes **ful fayre** he hem setten
 And Havelok **swiþe fayre** gretten,
 And seyden, “Welkome, louerd dere !

And welkome be þi **fayre** fere !…………(1205—1214)

上文の '**ful fayre**' の繰返しは千金の重みのある語である。Havelok の忠実な性格、恩を忘れない態度が繰返され強調されている。

内容の繰返しも Havelok における特徴の一つである。Havelok の口から光を発する描写である。⁽¹⁾

She saw þerinne a lith ful shir,
 Also brith so it were day,
 Aboute þe knaue þer he lay.
 Of hise mouth it stod a stem
 Als it were a sunnebem: (588—92)
 O nith saw she þer-inne a lith,
 A swiþe fayr, a swiþe bryth,
 Al so brith, al so shir
 So it were a blase of fir.
 She lokede no(r)þ, and ek south,
 And saw it comen ut of his mouth
 þat lay bi hire in þe bed: (1251—7)

最初の 'she' は漁師の妻 (Leue) であり、後の 'she' は Goldeboru である。

また次の文においても同様である。

On hise shuldre, of gold red
 She saw a swiþe noble croiz;
 Of an angel she herde a uoyz: (1262—4)
 þanne she hauede herd þe steuene,
 Of þe angel uth of heuene,
 She was so fele siþes bliþe
 þat she ne mithe hire ioie mythe; (1275—8)

次の文においては、Havelok と Gordeboru の同一の条件である。

Hwan Grim saw þat he was so fayr,
 And wiste he was þe rith eir,
 Fro Denemark ful sone he fledde

(1) French and Hale は此の点に就て次のように注釈をほどこしている。

In tradition and folklore, such lights usually play about the heads of heroes, not their mouths; But both French poems agree with the English in having the ray issue from Havelok's mouth. (Ibid. p. 97) なおフランス版には、次のように出ている。

Totes les heures q'il dormoit,
 Une flambe de lui issoit
 Par la bouche li venoit fors,
 Si grant chalur avoit el cors.
 La flambe rendoit tiel odour,
 Onc ne sentit nul home meillour.

Intil Englund, ……(2234—7)
 þan þe Englische men þat sawe,
 þat þei wisten, heye and lawe,
 þat Goldeboru, þat was so fayr,
 Was of Engeland rith eyr, (2766—9)

次に Havelok の構造的な問題を考察しよう。副詞 (-like) は行の頭初に現われるのが特徴である。行中に現われるものは非常に少なく、特に行末に置かれる場合は、ライムの要請によるものが強い。

Deplike dede he him swere,
 On bok, (1417—8)
Feblelike he gat hem clopes
 He ne yaf a note of hise oþes; (418—9)
Gladlike wile ich feden þe. (906)
 þanne sho hauede brouth þe mete,
 Haeloc anon bigan to ete
Grundlike, and was ful bliþe; (649—51)
Hertelike til him he wente,
 And Godrich þer fulike shente: (2748—9)
 And so to Lincolne lede
Shamelike, in wicke wede;
 And hwan he cam unto þe borw,
Shamelike ben led þerporu, (2824—7)
 Godard stod and lokede on him
þoruthlike, with eyne grim. (679—0)

行中に置かれたものに次のものがある。

Quanne he hauede þis pleinte maked,
 þerafter **stronglike** (he) quaked. (134—5)
 He is **witerlike** ded: (671)
 And Godrich þer **fulike** shente: (2749)

行末に置かれライム・ワードとして用いられている。

þanne Godard was **sikerlike**
 Vnder God þe moste swike, (422—3)
 He ne shal neuere, **sikerlike**,
 (Wite,) Godard, þat fule swike. (625—6)
 Wan he was brouht so **shamelike**
 Biforn þe king, þe fule swike, (2462—3)

三例とも '**swike**' とライムしていることに注意すべきである。

Of-phrase が行頭に現われる傾向がある。

þe king was hoten **Apelwold**,

Of word, of wepne he was bold; (106—7)

Of bodi was he mayden-clene; (995)

Of alle men was he mest meke, (945)

Of me self is me rith nowt. (123)

Of hire haue ich michel kare; (121)

cf. **Of armes** he was desirous,

(Gower, **Confessio Amantis** i, 1413)

Of alle pewes w(as) she wis

þat gode weren and of pris. (282—3)

Tautological な表現も使用され、表現上の特徴と考えられる。⁽¹⁾

Vp she stirte, **and nouth ne sat**, (566)

He stirt up sone, **and nouth ne lay**; (812)

He was large, **and no wicth gned**; (97)

For he was large **and nouth chinche**. (2941)

cf. Ful pale he was for dronken, **and not need**.

(Chaucer, **Reev. T.** 4150)

For love is blynd alday, **and may not see**.

(Chaucer, **Merch. T.** 1598)

Alliteration (頭韻) として用いられているものに次のものがある。

he rored als a bole

þat wore parred in an hole

With dogges forto **bite** and **beite**: (2438—40)

þo mouthe men se **þe brinies brihte**

On backes keste, and late rithe,

þe helmes heye on heued sette; (2610—2)

And Huelok lay on his lift side,

In his armes his **brithe bride**. (2130—1)

So longe haueden he **but** and **bet**

With neues under hernes set, (1916—7)

And caste **þe** knaue so harde adoune,

þat he **crakede** **þer** his **croune**

Ageyn a gret ston, (567—9)

So **þat** vn-to **þis** day

(1) M. Masui, **Some Observations on Chaucer's Rimes**, p. 233. (英語英文学研究, 研究社, 1957)

Haue ich ben **fed** and **fostred** ay. (1433—4)
 pat he ne made him sone kesten
 In **feteres**, and **ful faste festen**; (81—2)
 Quanne he weren alle set,
 And **pe** king aueden igret,
 He **greten**, and **gouleden**, and **gouen** hem ille, (162—4)
per mouthe men se hw **grim greu**; (2333)
 And he bigan for to rore
 So it were **grim** or **gore**, (2496—7)
Lond and **lith**, and **oper** catel. (2515)

N.B. lith は alliterative phrase のみに用いられる。

per was **sobbing**, **siking**, and **sor**,
 Handes wringing and drawing bi hor. (234—5)
 Al-so **pe(i) stoden** an ofte **stareden**,
pe chaunpiouns and ek the ladden;
 He shal ben king, **strong** and **stark**; (608)
Wreieres and **wrobberes** made he falle, (39)

次の例では、頭韻が技巧的に使用されている。打ち合う剣の響きを感じられ、すさまじい戦闘の場面を音によって想起させる。

He leyden on heuedes, ful god won,
 And made **crowne(s) breke** and **crake**
 Of the **broune** and of the **blake**;
 He maden here **backes** also **bloute**
 Als he(re) wombes…………… (1907—11)

作者が好んで用いる語に black と brown がある。この語の解釈に就ては、次のような説明が見られる。

In most ballads and romances, brown and black complexions are for the peasantry, red and white for nobles. (**French and Hale**, p. 112) 兎に角下層階級を表わす語である。

With hem com mani champioun,
 Mani with ladde, **blac** and **brown**⁽¹⁾; (1007—8)
 Bes of him ful glad and blipe,
 And cometh alle hider swipe,
 Manrede youre lauerd forto make,
 Bope **brune** and **pe blake** ! (2246—9)
 To-morwen shaltu manrede take
 Of **pe brune** and of the **blake**. (2180—1)

(1) B. Dickins & R. M. Wilson, **Early Middle English Texts**, London, 1961. p. 177.

“Nu is time to take
 Manrede of **brune** and of **blake**,
 þat ich se ride and go: (2846—8)
 He felde **browne**, he felde **blake**,
 þat he mouthe ouertake. (2694—5)

rime phrase と呼ばれるものについて調べてみる。ライムの位置に現われる句としては、普通次のものが多い。

1) ~ **and** ~

þanne he hauede taken þis oth
 Of erles, baruns, **lef and loth**,
 Of knictes, cherles, **fre and þewe**, (260—2)
 þat Haelok, was king of Denemark,
 And ferde with him, **strong and stark**,
 Comen Engelond withinne, (2534—6)
 Him loueden alle, **stille and bolde**,
 Knictes, children, **yunge and holde**; (955—6)
 In a poke, **ful and blac**,
 Sone he caste him on his bac, (555—6)

2) ~ **or** ~

Wo-so dede hem **wrong or lath**, (76)
 And he bigan for to rore,
 So it were **grim or gore**, (2496—7)

3) ~ **ne** ~

And brouthen hire þat under mone
 In al þe werd ne hauede þer
 Of hendeleik, **fer ne ner**. (2791—3)
 For was þer non, **long ne lite**,
 þat he mouthe ouertake,
 þat he ne garte his croune krake, (1855—7)
 Is non of us, **yung ne old**,
 þat he ne wat þat Apelwold
 Was king of þis kunerike, (2802—4)
 And beden him sone manrede and oth
 þat he ne sholden, **for lef ne loth**,
 Neuere more ageyn him go
 Ne ride, **for wel ne for wo**. (2774—7)

4) swearing や asseveration もライムの位置に置かれる傾向がある。

- i) pat may I ful wel swere, **bi God !**
 pere was swiþe gode metes; (2339—40)
 Ich ete more, **bi God on liue,**
 þan Grim an hise children fiue ! (793—4)
 I loue him wel, **bi Heuene King !**(1937)
 pat is Gunnild of Grimesby,
 Grimes doucher, **bi seint Dauy,** (2866—7)
 He ansuereden, and seyden anon,
 Bi Crist and bi seint Ion,
 That þ'erl Godrigh of Cornwayle
 Was trewe man, wituten faile; (176—9)
- ii) Haue nu forþi of Cornwayle
 þe erldom il(k) del, **withuten fayle,** (2908—9)
 he sholde yemen hire wel,
 Withuten lac, wituten tel, (190—1)

文頭に置かれる場合もある。

- þanne Godard was sikerlike
 Vnder God þe moste swike,
 pat eure in erþe shaped was,
 Withuten on, þe wike Iudas. (422—5)
 He calde boþe arwe men and kene,
 Knithes and serganz swiþe sleie,
 Mo þan an hundred, **withuten leye,** (2115—7)
- iii) He spoken þer-offe and chosen sone
 A riche man þat, **under mone,**
 Was þe trewest, ………(372—4)
 þo sende he after hire sone,
 þe fayrest wymman **under mone;** (1156—7)
 He momen onon and comen sone,
 And brouthen hire þat **under more,**
 In al þe werd ne hauede þer
 Of hendeleik, fer ne ner. (2790—3)

sone, mone とライムしていることに注意。

- Hwan he was cloped, (h)osed, and shod,
 Was non so fayr **under God,**
 pat euere yete in erþe were, (971—3)

文頭に現われた例として,

þanne Godard was sikerlike

Vnder God þe moste swike, (422—3)

Also michel he bar him one

So he foure, **bi mine mone** ! (815—6)

More he louede Hauelok one,

þan al Denmark, **bi mine wone** ! (1710—1)

Als helpe God, **bi mine wone**,

A þhousend of men his he worth one ! (1972—3)

And with his hond he made him knith,

And yaf him armes, **for þat was rith**,

And dide him þere sone wedde

Hire þat was ful swete in bedde. (2924—7)

Do nu wel, withuten fiht,

Yeld hire þe lond, **for þat is rith**. (2716—7)

iv) And putten with a mikel ston

þe starke laddes, **ful god won**. (1022—3)

He leyden on heuedes, **ful god won**, (1907) (non:)

And lopen on stedes sone anon,

And toward Grimesbi, **ful god won**, (2616—7)

Win hwit and red, **ful god plente**. (1729)

v) Appositional Noun もライムの位置に置かれる傾向がある.

þanne Godard was sikerlike

Vnder God þe moste swike,

þat eure in erþe shaped was,

Withuten on, **þe wike Iudas**. (422—5)

Grim þoucte to late þat he ran

Fro þat traytour, **pa(t) wicke man**; (691—2)

And yif he liuede, **þo foule theues**,

þat weren of Kaym kin and Eues, (2044—5)

So þat he with his hend

No drop him nouth, **þat sor(i) fend** !(2228—9)

A riche man þat, under mone,

Was þe trewest, as he wende,

Godard, **þe kinges oune frende**; (373—5)

men mithe þepen a mile

Here him rore, **þat fule file**. (2498—9)

vi) 'swipe fayr' の pattern もライムの位置に置かれる傾向がある。

Of his bodi ne hauede he eyr
 Bute a mayden, **swipe fayr**,
 þat was so yung þat sho ne couþe
 Gon on fote, ne speke wit mouþe. (110—3)
 And oþe(re) wundes haues he stronge,
 Mo than twenti, **swipe longe**. (1986—7)
 He calde boþe arwe men and kene,
 Knithes and serganz **swipe sleie**,
 Mo þan an hundred, withuten leye, (2115—7)
 For he ne hauede nouth to shride
 But a kouel ful unride,
 þat (was) ful, and **swipe wicke**,
 Was it nouth worth a fir-sticke. (963—6)

行頭にも現われる。

He hauede a sone (and) douhtres two,
Swipe fayre, as fel it so. (350—1)

rime-clause も次のように用いられる。

- i) It ne shal no þing ben bitwene
 þi bour and min, **also y wene**,
 But a fayr firrene wowe; (2076—8)
 Ris up, Grim, and loke wat it menes:
 Hwat is þe lith, **as þou wenes** ?
 He spoken þen-offe and chosen sone
 A riche man þat, under mone,
 Was þe trewest, **as he wende**,
 Godard, þe kinges oun frende; (372—5)
 þre dayes þer-biforn, **i wene**,⁽¹⁾
 Et he no mete, þat was wel sene. (655—6)
- ii) He hauede a sone (and) douhtres two,
 Swipe fayre, **as fel it so**. (350—1)
 In þat time, **so it bifelle**,
 Was in þe lon(d) of Denemark
 A riche king, and swipe stark.

(1) OED. **ween**, **v**, **h**. used parenthetically (esp. in **I ween**) rather than as governing the sentence. In verse often a mere tag.

- iii) She saw *perinne* a lith ful shir,
 Also brith so it were day,
 Aboute *pe* knaue *per he lay*. (588—90)
 To *pe* stede *pe(r) he lay*
 In harde bondes,(142—3)

Expansion⁽¹⁾ といわれる手法も、行末に置かれライム・ワードとしての働きを果している。

- pe* knaue, *pat was sumdel bold*,
 Kam him ageyn, (450—1)
 he sholde drenchen him
 In *pe* se, *pat was ful brim*. (2232—3)
 Fon it was neuere yet a broper
 In al Denemark so lich anofer
 So *pis* man, *pat is so fayr*,
 Als Birkabeyn: (2154—7)
 Withdrow *pe* knif, *pat was lewe*,
Of *pe* seli children blod. (498—9)
 he felden so dos *pe* gres
 Biforn *pe* sy~~pe~~ *pat ful sharp is*. (2698—9)
 And mikel sorwe in his herte,
 For hise wundes, *pat we(re) smerte*. (2054—5)
 Bernard stirt up, *pat was ful big*,
 And caste a brinie upon his rig. (1774—5)
pat he shulden comen swi~~pe~~
 Til him, *pat was ful vnblipe*,
 To *pat* stede,(140—2)

Havelok the Dane においては、すべて **'that'**-clause で現われる。Gower には **'which'**-clause が出てくる。

- cf. This knyht, **which worthi was and wys**,
 This lady preith that he may wite, (i, 1472—3)
 (Gower, **Confessio Amantis**)

(1) M. Masui. **The Structure of Chaucer's Rime Words**, Tokyo, 1964. p. 190.