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**Manner category in Old English language and texts**

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**Abstract.** The article deals with the system of manner adverbials in Old English language and their usage in Old English texts. Manner adverbials in language reflect the objective category of manner, characterizing this or that action. It makes up a generalized functional semantic field which includes manner adverbials of different structure and senantics. Old English texts demonstrate that in Early Old English manner adverbials were not very numerous, which is proved by the quantititive analysis of these texts. The article presents the system of structural classes and semantic groups of manner adverbials during two subperiods of the development of Old English language. The results of the analysis of different texts have shown that manner category during the Old English period developed from adverbials of simple structure in Early Old English to more complicated structure in Late Old English. In the whole manner adverbials as to their structure can be treated as simplexes (primary adverbs), derivatives, phrasal and clausal constructions. As to their meaning, manner adverbials gradually widen their semantics at the expense of the appearance of new semantic groups: axiological adverbs, reinterpreted phrases, comparative clauses etc. In addition to that, the number of manner adverbials rapidly grows in Late Old English in comparison with Early Old English, which is proved by the research of quantitative and qualititative data of manner adverbials in texts of different subperiods and genres.

*Keywords*: *manner adverbials, objective category of manner, simplexes, derivatives, phrasal, clausal constructions; axiological adverbs, reinterpreted phrases, comparative clauses*

Manner adverbials are understood by us as linguistic units belonging to different structural levels but fulfilling the same function – that of manner of action. Thus, manner adverbials include, alongside with adverbs of manner, also other means such as phraseological units rendering the meaning of manner and also adverbial clauses of the same function. Up to now the problem of manner adverbials was not fully resolved because its studies were restricted mainly by the typological class of linguistic units known in different languages under the term of adverbs [1, 2, 3, 4 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25,]. Only some scholars were interested in the units which fulfill the same function (manner of action) but are represented by different structures [7, 13, 31]. Other researchers touched upon the units which can be termed as adverbials but in connection with other grammatical functions, such as comparison [19] or the category of intensification [26, 28].

The purpose of the article is the analysis of adverbials as the system in Old English and its functioning in Old English texts. The system of adverbials can be viewed from the point of structure and meaning. Text analysis will be executed in two directions – quantitative and qualitative. Methodology on which the research is based comprises structural analysis of adverbials [21, 23,], field analysis [22, 30, 31], functional semantic analysis [12], text analysis [18, 20, 25], cognitive analysis [6, 14, 15], diachronic and synchronic analysis [32], quantitative methods [33]. In general, it may be said that the system of adverbials is analysed through the usage, or in other words–from the usage (in texts) to the system (in language). The research was realized on the basis of twenty-two Old English texts. Combining diachronic and synchronical analyses has brought about the necessity to subdivide all the texts into two groups correlated with two time periods–earlier and later. Thus we discern Early Old English subperiod (VIII-IXcc.) and Late Old English period (X-XIcc.). The texts are subdivided correspondingly into Early Old English and Late Old English texts. In this article the analysis is done on the basis of the most important Old English texts: Beowulf, Genesis A, Old English Chronicle (VIII – IX centuries), Pastoral Care and King's Ælfred's Orosius. Late Old English texts are represented by Chronicle (X-XI centuries), Genesis B,

Psalms, Sermo Lupi ad Anglos. As can be seen from the names of the texts each subperiod includes texts of different genres.

The analysis of the above mentioned texts expose structural and semantics characteristics of manner adverbials. Practically, the Old English system of adverbials includes the following manner adverbial structures (MA): primary MA (simplexes) – marked as *A;* derivative MA with the suffix *(-e)* – marked as *A-e;* derivative MA with suffix *(-lice) – A-lice;* degree MA – *A-or/ost*; modus MA– *A-agent/modus*; phrasal MA: case MA–*A-um*; prepositional MA – marked as *mid A*; clausal MA – marked as *swa A*. The latter can be represented by variant structures: *S1 swa S2; S1 swa swa S2; S1 swa…swa S2.* All these structures have the same function and enter a general field of manner of action.

Manner of action can be represented by different shades of meaning. It is possible to say that all the manner adverbials can be distributed into a definite number of semantic classes. Semantic analysis made it possible to state the existence of the following groups of manner adverbials: nominative classes which are represented mostly by different kinds of adverbs: physical-aspect adverbs, meta-aspect adverbs, intensifying adverbs, degree adverbs, also modus, emotive-axiological, modal-axiological adverbs. The next group is represented by phrasal manner adverbials which developed on the basis of reinterpretation of case forms and prepositional phrases turning them into manner adverbials. Rather large class is made by clausal manner adverbials which can be termed as comparative manner adverbials and subdivided into four semantic subgroups: empirical, deontological / reasonary, artistic and metaphorical. Each class is characterized by its own specific semantics within the frame of one and the same function. All the structures, having different semantics, make up a monocentric functional semantic field of manner of action which refrects the linguistic system of manner category in the Old English language.

Text analysis is supposed to make it possible to research the establishing and development of manner category through the Old English period. Such development in different subperiods can be characterized on the basis of two approaches – quantitative and qualitative. The

quantitative data may be represented by the proportion of the density of manner adverbs in relation to the number of stipulated lines. Thus, the counts have shown that the density of manner adverbs in the earliest Old English texts belonging to the eighth century (Chronicle VIIIc.) can be reflected by the proportion 1:29. The quantitative growth of the number of manner adverbs in Early Old English can be proved by the change of density from 1:29 (as mentioned above) to 1:5 (the average proportion of adverbs in stipulated lines through all the texts referring to Old English period) by the end of the ninth century.

The Late Old English subperiod is characterized by futher quantitative and qualitative changes. Thus, if the maximum proportion of the usage of manner adverbials in Early Old English period as 1:5, the proportion of manner adverbials in Late Old English texts growth up to 1:2 which means that every two average lines contain at least one manner adverb. This change illustrates the crucial growth of the use of manner adverbials as of texts-building means. The category of manner of action begings to play a very important role in the Late Old English texts.

The qualitative changes can be demonstrated by specification of manner semantics: if in early texts of the Early Old English period the main semantic classes were represented mostly by physical-aspect, meta-aspect and intensifying manner adverbs, in later texts there appear new semantic classes of manner adverbials: axiological (modal and emotional); modus manner adverbials, which reflect a close relation of the manner of action with the agent of action; prepositional (reinterpreted) phrases which became widely used in lately periods. The development of comparative manner adverbials is characterized by different tendencies: if empirical comparative adverbials of manner become not so widely used as in the previous periods, the metaphorical comparative adverbial clauses grow in number. One more peculiarity of comparative manner clauses is gradual disappearance of the conjuction *swa* which in later periods of the development of the English language (in Middle English) will be substituted for the conjunction *as.*

In conclusion it is possible to state that the category of manner in the Old English language was not widely developed, which is proved by the fact that manner adverbials are rather rare in the texts of the eighth century but the number of manner adverbials rapidly grows in the late Old English subperiod, especially after the appearance of King's Ælfred's works and wide dissemination of sacral texts.

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**Воскрес А.А. Категория способа действия в древнеанглийском языке и текстах**

**Аннотация.** Предлагаемая статья посвящена анализу системы адвербиалий способа действия в древнеанглийском языке и употреблению таких адвербиалий в древнеанглийских текстах. Адвербиалии способа действия отображают объективную категорию способа действия, которая характеризует то или иноке действие. Такие адвербиалии образуют объединённое функционально-семантическое поле, которое включает адвербиалии способа действия по структуре и семантике. Древнеанглийские тексты демонстрируют тот факт, что адвербиалии способа действия были немногочисленными в ранних древнеанглийских текстах, что подтверждается также количественным анализом адвербиалий способа действия в таких текстах. Статья предлагает систему структурных классов и семантических групп адвербиалий способа действия функционирующих в языке на протижении двух подпериодов развития древнеанглийского языка. Результаты анализа различных текстов показывают, что адвербиалии способа действия в течении дренеанглийского периода развивались от более простых структур в раннедревнеанглийский период до более сложных структур в позднедревнеанглийский период. В целом, адвербиалии способа действия по своей структуре могут быть симплексами (первичными наречиями), производными, фразовыми и клаузальными конструкциями. Что касается, значения, то адвербиалия способа действия постепенно расширяют свою семантику за счёт появления новых семантических групп: аксиологических наречий, переосмысленных структур, сравнительных предложений и т.д. К этому можно добавить, что число адвербиалий способа действия быстро растет в позднедревнеанглийский период, что подтверждается исследованием количественных и качественных данных функционирования адвербиалий способа действия в текстах различных подпериодов, в том числе разножанровых.

*Ключевые слова: адвербиалии способа действия, объективная категория способа действия, сиплексы, производные наречия, фразовые структуры, клаузальные структуры, аксиологические наречия, переосмысленные фразовые структуры, сравнительные придаточные предложения*