

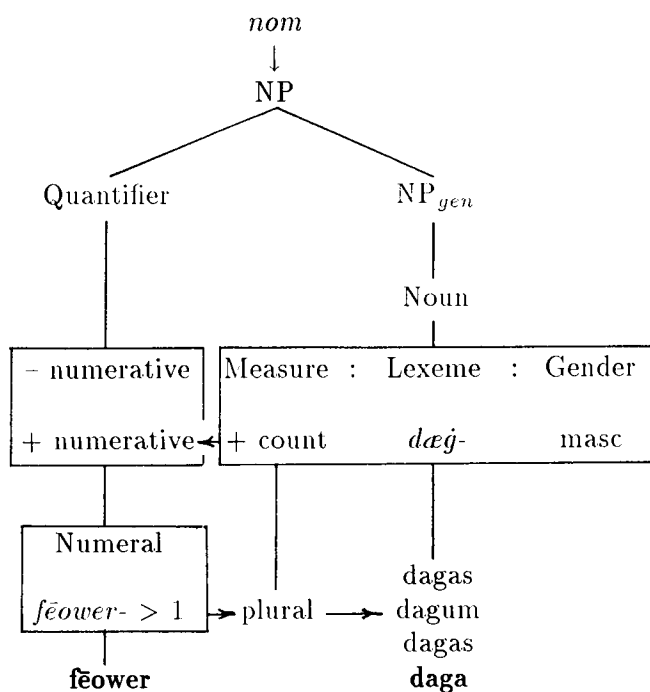
D. DEPENDENT OF QUANTIFIER Another system of case governance involves quantifiers. Old English had a system of quantification within NP structure that has both syntactic and morphological features. It is embedded only in part in number inflection (singular, non-singular). Some of it is carried in sets of quantifying lexemes such as numerals: **fiftig scyllinga** 'fifty shillings,' **syxtig furlanga** 'sixty furlongs,' **þrēo and twentiġ stafa** 'twenty-three letters,' **þūsend wintra** 'a thousand years,' **ān hund daga and fiftig daga** 'one hundred fifty days,' **ān ðæra twelfa Drihtnes þeġena** 'one of the twelve servants of the Lord,' or in the fraction-words **healf** 'half,' **twæde** 'two-thirds, two of three parts.' It may be carried in collectives of number or enumeratives, such as **fela daga** 'many days,' **fēawa daga** 'a few days,' **hyra ælc** 'each of them,' **ēower ælc** 'each of you,' **hiera ān** 'one of them,' **ælc þara þinga** 'each of those things,' **ōper twēga** 'either of two (things).' (*OES* 1296–1299, 1332) Or in terms of degree or size **micel** 'much,' **lȳtel** 'little.' Other aspects of quantification have expression in words for unit of measure—all nouns—of which there are many: **pund** 'pound,' **mancus** 'mancus, one-eighth of a pound,' **hȳpe** 'heap, large quantity,' and the like.

Yet another aspect is the distinction between quantity that is counted with numerals and quantity that is not. Any noun will name something conceived of as countable—**ċild** – **ċildru** 'child, children,' **hwæl** – **hwalas** 'whale, whales,' **fōt** – **fēt** 'foot, feet'—or as representing something conceived of as quantity that can be increased or diminished by measure other than number—**slæp** 'sleep,' **meolc** 'milk,' **ofermōd** 'pride,' **ġestrēon** 'property, treasure,' **seolfer** 'silver,' **gold** 'gold.' These types of nouns are commonly referred to as 'count nouns' and 'non-count nouns,' respectively. Any noun will carry one of these features, somewhat in the way it carries a feature of grammatical gender. The determination is made not by whether the speaker has counted what the noun refers to, but by whether quantity of what the noun names ordinarily is measured by counting.

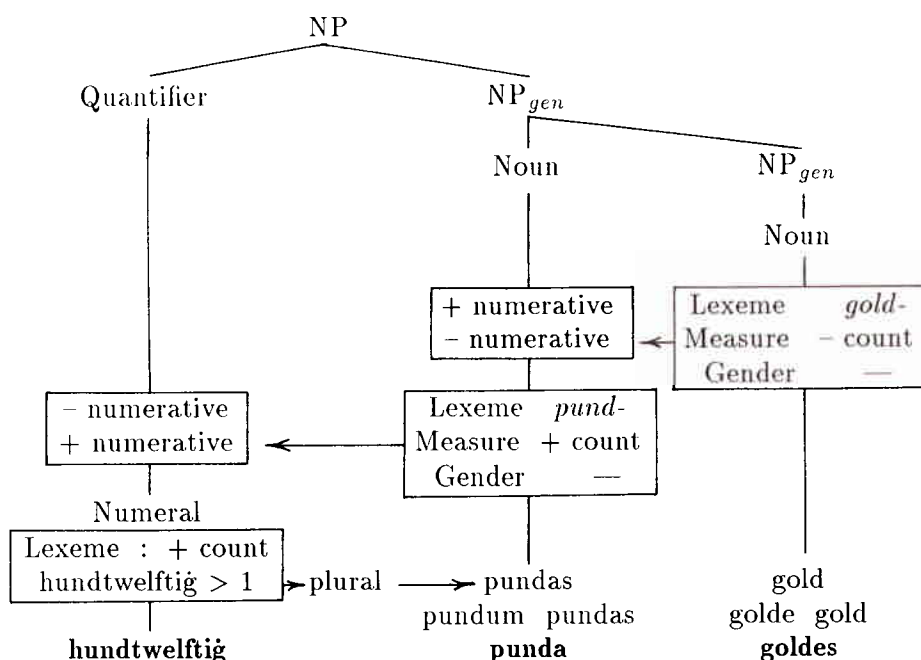
The counting system begins from *one*. That is, any quantity greater than one, whether **siex** 'six,' **hundtwelftiġ** 'one hundred twenty,' **þrida healf** 'two and one-half,' **fela** 'many,' **fēawa** 'few,' requires the noun representing the things to be countable to have plural inflection. There is no counting 'backwards' from one in the numeral lexicon. *One* can be divided into parts, though, as with **healf**, **twæde**, **þrida dæl** 'half, two-thirds, one-third (a third part).'

The relations among these elements within NP-structure are interactive. First determination seems to be whether the thing being quantified is countable or not. If it is not, as for **gold**, the quantifier selected will be one that represents quantity that is measured in non-numerical terms: **pund** 'pound,' **mancus** 'mancus,' **hȳpe** 'heap,' **micelnesse** 'abundance, quantity,' and the like:

ān pund goldes ‘one pound of gold,’ **fela goldes** ‘much gold.’ If it is countable, as **pund** or **mancus**, **lēap** ‘basket, leap,’ or **dæg** ‘day,’ **cild** ‘child,’ etc., its quantifier will be a numerative lexical form, from the cardinal numerals (**fēower**, **tīen**, etc.), or of another type illustrated above. In any case, it is the NP of ‘thing measured’ that determines the type of quantifier immediately co-occurring with it in the NP. On the other hand the NP of ‘thing measured’ is dominated by the NP containing a quantifier, and is marked regularly by genitive-case inflection. For example, **fēower daga** ‘four days’ has this structure:



A bit more complex is the structure of **hundtwelftig punda goldes** ‘one hundred twenty pounds of gold.’ In this the NP of ‘thing measured’ is expressed by a ‘non-count noun’ *gold-*, and is quantified by a non-numerative noun *pund-*; but **pund** is at the same time a ‘count noun,’ so that it is quantified in turn by a numerative form **hundtwelftig**. Each of the nouns quantified is marked by genitive-case inflection, its number determined by its being ‘count’ or ‘non-count,’ and if ‘count’ whether its quantifier is greater than *one* or not. It is only the initial quantifier, then, that has its case marked by the governance of an element of the sentence lying outside the overall NP structure.



Both the quantifier and the noun of 'thing measured' may have dependent forms, as **for þære micelnisse þæs goldes** 'because of the quantity of gold'; and **nam him þā gōd dæl goldes and ġeband hit innen āne clāpe** 'and took for himself then a good share of gold and tied it in a cloth.' A quantitative form such as **hȳpe** 'heap, large quantity' is ambivalent for number, as the complement NPs show in **him tō brōhton goldes ... and ... ġymma unġerīme hȳpan** 'and (they) brought him an immeasurable quantity of gold and jewels.'

E. DEPENDENT OF PREDICATE ADJECTIVE Certain adjectives occurring as complements of **bēon** also govern their complements by marking them with genitive inflection: **hī bēoð grædiġ goldes** 'they are greedy for gold,' **ġeorn wīsdōmes** 'desirous of wisdom,' **orwēna lifes** 'despairing of life,' **wordes cræftiġ** 'crafty/skilful in words.' As the translations show, this pattern has been replaced in Modern English by phrasal constructions requiring a preposition. Typical adjectives in this construction are these (*OES* 197–210, 219):

ġesund	ormōd	orwēna	ēste	spēdiġ	earn	þearfa
cēne	brād	ġemyndiġ	ġeorn	dēop	cræftiġ	andbīdiġend.