Verbs of Motion in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*
— MS. D, British Library MS. Cotton Tiberius B. iv, ff. 3-86 —

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During the Transition Period from Old English to Middle English (around the 11th century), we can find evidence of a vocabulary shift in some of the manuscripts. The aim of this paper is to show how verbs of motion were distributed in an 11th century manuscript written in Worcester, and to try to reason why the *go-went* paradigm became established.

Key words : Old English, Verbs of Motion, Transition Period, Paradigm of *go*

１．Introduction

As is general knowledge, what we call verbs of motion include verbs which denote coming and going, directed movement, and changing location. Among them, the verbs meaning 'going' are noteworthy in their historical development. For example, the Modern English (ModE) *go* has specific characteristics in the light of its history.

In the first place, the paradigm of ModE *go* (< Old English [OE] *gán*) shows irregularity, as in *go-went-gone*. Old English verbs have two main classifications: weak and strong. The preterit tense of strong verbs is made by changing the vowel of the root syllable according to fixed series[1]. That of weak verbs is made by adding to the root syllable a suffix containing *d* (*-ede, -ode, -de*)[2]. However, the paradigm of *go-went-gone* does not fit the case. In short, it is formed by an amalgamation of different verbs, the system of which is called suppletion[3].

In the second place, OE *gán* originally meant 'to move on foot' like *gehen* in German. In OE, there were several verbs of motion which had similar meanings as ModE *go*. Weman (1933) states that OE *faran, féran, gewítan* undertook the 'colourless' meaning of ModE *go*[4]. However, in the course of time, the original meaning of *gán* disappeared and *gán* also came to mean the 'colourless' sense, which resulted in the prevalence of *go*[5].

The purpose of this paper is to show the distribution of the verbs of motion denoting 'going' by examining a manuscript from the eleventh century, namely the transition period between Old English and Middle English; the examination of which will also lead us to clarify the actual situation of the usage of 'went' at that period.

2．The Development of Paradigm of '*go-went*'

According to the *OED*, the past tense form of OE *gán* was lost and the missing form was supplied

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in Old English by *éode* (*-dest*, *-de*, *-don*) from a lost form equivalent to Gothic *iddja*, the past tense of *gaggan* 'to go'[6]. *Éode* became ʒ*ede*, *yede*, *yode*, etc. in Middle English. These Middle English preterits disappeared in the 15th century, and were superseded by the past tense form of *wend* (< OE *wendan* 'to turn'). From *c*1200, the forms *wente* and *went* appeared and became more usual. In the end, "*went* finally replaced the older preterits belonging to *go*, and from *c*1500 is most naturally regarded as the pa. tense of that verb, while *wend* was provided with the new form *wended*.[7]"

Another opinion by Lass (1992) describes that *wente* spread from north to south which happened in the 13th and 14th century[8]. Referring to the replacement of *yede/yode* (< *eode*) by *wente*, Lass explains that a new suppletive past tense form developed quite early in the north. Wełna (2001) also states that the prevalence of *went* became marked during the 14th century; although the 15th century texts, except those from South Lancashire, reveal a relative balance between the old and new forms[9]. Wełna assumes that such a balance indicates the rather conservative character of West Midland *morphology*.

Both Lass and Wełna argue that the prevalence of *went* became obvious by the end of the 14th century. It is worth while to examine the subject more closely, because there is an example in the Gospel translation in which *wente* and *eode* appear synonymous:

Matthew 8:34 (Italics mine)

*WSC*p	Ða *eode* seo ceaster-waru togeanes ðam Hælende;
Wycliffe	And loo! Al the citee *wente* aʒeinis Jhesu, metynge hym;
Vulgate	Et ecce tota civitas *exiit* obviam Iesu,

*WSC*p is the West Saxon translation of the Gospels and referred to as the Corpus manuscript, Corpus Christi College Cambridge MS. 140[10]. The written date is considered to be about the year 1000. Morrell (1965) states that the Latin text on which West Saxon Gospels were based was not Vulgate. Bosworth (1888) also says that the Anglo-Saxon version of Gospels was translated from the Vetus Italica[11] that existed before Vulgate. However, Vulgate is used here for the convenience of comparison.

Wycliffe translated the Latin Vulgate into English. The edition used here is founded upon the first version, Oxford, Bodleian Library, Douce 369, and the written date was before 1390[12]. This example supports what Wełna states. As for the distribution of *yede* (< *eode*) and *went* in the Late Middle English period, Unebe (2000) shows from the data collected from *A Linguistic Atlas of Late Medieval English* [*LALME*] that *yede* spreads more widely in the south than *went* does[13].

3. The Meanings of Old English *gán and wendan*

According to *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary Supplement*, the main definitions of Old English *gán* are summarized as follows[14]:

Ⅰ. of movement, irrespective of the point of departure or destination. (1) *to go on foot, walk*: (2) *to move along, proceed* (irrespective of mode of progression): (3) *to take a specified course*:

Ⅱ. where movement *from* a place is the primary notion. (1) *to move away, depart*:

Ⅲ. where the prominent notion is that of destination or direction. (1) of self-originated motion or action. (2) of passive movement, change of state, &c.

Ⅳ. of movement towards the speaker, *to come*:

In the definitions above, we can find the 'colourless' sense of 'going,' as Weman says. From this, it seems reasonable to suppose that the semantic shift began even in the Old English period.

As for Old English *wendan*, *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* defines as follows[15]:

Ⅰ. *trans*. (1) *To cause to move, alter the direction or position of* something (lit. or fig.): (2) *to turn round or over*. (3) *to turn* from one condition to another, *to change, alter, convert*: (3a) *to turn* from one language to another, *to translate, interpret*.

Ⅱ. reflexive, (1) *to move one's self, take one's way, go, proceed, wend* (lit. or fig.): (2) *to turn, direct the attention*:

Ⅲ. *intrans*. (1) *To wend, go, proceed* (lit. and fig.): (2) *to turn round*: (3) *to turn* from one condition to another, *to change, alter*: (4) *to change, shift, vary, be variable*:

Old English *wendan* basically means 'to turn,' but it also means 'to go, proceed,' and this second meaning gains power later in history.

We can comprehend the semantic development of *wendan* > *wend* by the *Historical Thesaurus of English* [*HTE*][16]. Table 1 shows a part of the data of *wend* inclusive of compounds and phrases. From this table we can see that Old English *wendan* and its compounds mean 'to change direction, return, revolve,' but they gradually come to mean 'to proceed, depart, go away' after the Old English period.

Table 1 Semantic Development of *wendan* in the *HTE*

Main Category	Word	Date
Cause to rise	upawendan	OE
Change direction of movement of	awendan, onwendan, onwendan of	OE
Return	agenbewendan, awendan, edwendan, gewendan, onwendan	OE
Revolve/rotate	(ge)wendan	OE
Travel/proceed/make one's way	i-wende<gewendan	OE-*c*1275
Travel/proceed/make one's way	i-wende<gewendan	OE-*a*1300
Depart/leave/go away	awend<awendan	OE-*c*1305
Depart/leave/go away	wend<(ge)wendan	OE-1603+1819-
Travel/proceed/make one's way	wend<(ge)wendan	OE-1613/16+1775
Travel/proceed/make one's way	wend<wendan	OE-1635
Go away	to-wend	*c*1175-*c*1205
Rise/go up	upwend	*c*1200-*a*1400
Return	wend again	*c*1205-*c*1430
Move in a certain direction	wend	*c*1205-1622+1816-
Direct one's course	wend (one's) way	*c*1250-*a*1586+1810-
Move over/across/through/past	overwend	*c*1250-
Travel/proceed/make one's way	wend one's street	*a*1300-1481
Travel/proceed/make one's way	ywende	*c*1300-1393
Writhe/twist	wend	*a*1310-1561
Move the body/a member	wend	1340/70-*a*1400
Fall	wend to ground	*c*1430
Return	rewend	1616

4．The Manuscripts of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*

　According to Plummer (1899), it is commonly stated that *the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* is contained in seven MSS., and four MSS. among them have the right to be considered distinct Chronicles, namely, MSS. A, C, D and E[17].

　The descriptions of the four MSS. are as follows, which are mainly taken from Ker (1957)[18]:

(1) MS. A (Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 173. ff. 1-56) [*The Winchester Manuscript*][19]

　This contains the oldest manuscript of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* and laws.　This was written between the 9th and the second half of the 11th century at Winchester.　Then, by *c*1070, the manuscript was moved to Christi Church, Canterbury where numerous alterations were made.

(2) MS. C (British Museum, Cotton Tiberius B. i) [*The Abingdon Manuscript*]

　This manuscript holds King Alfred's translation of Orosius, the verse Menologium, gnomic verses, and the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.　This was written during the 11th century at Abingdon.

(3) MS. D (British Museum, Cotton Tiberius B. iv, ff. 3-86, 88-90) [*The Worcester Manuscript*]

　The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* occupies ff. 3-86.　This was made between the middle and the latter half of the 11th century at Worcester.　According to Swanton (1997), the body of MS. D seems to have been copied from a now lost north-country exemplar, perhaps compiled at York or Ripon[20].　These northern scribes had not merely taken up and continued the Alfredian archetype, but added material from the body of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History* and from a set of eighth-century Northumbrian annals[21].　These scribes were well-informed about events in the north of England and on Anglo-Scandinavian relations in particular[22].

(4) MS. E (Oxford, Bodleian, Laud Misc. 636) [*The Peterborough Manuscript*]

　This chronicle was written at Peterborough between the first half and the middle of the 12th century.　The annals from 1122 to the end were composed at Peterborough, but those up to 1121 were, to quote Clarke (1970), "copied from an archetype of unknown origin."[23]　She points out that "[t]he language of the copied annals is 'Standard Late West Saxon', demonstrating the persistence of the *Schriftsprache* rather than telling us anything about current speech."[24]　The annals from 1122 to 1131 are the First Peterborough Continuation, and the language represents the features of the East Midland dialect, although it was influenced by the *Schriftsprache*[25].　The annals from 1132 to 1154 are the Final Continuation, and the language is no longer regarded as Old English but as a specimen of Early Middle English with some Old English traits[26].

5．The Distribution of Verbs of Motion in MS. D

　Here are listed annals which include the verbs of motion denoting 'going' in MS. D.　The text based here is from Plummer's edition[27], and put Modern English translation in the parentheses[28].　Underlines are mine.

904　　foron þær ofer Temese ([Æthelworld] <u>came</u> hither from oversea)

905　　7 <u>wendon</u> þa east ham weard (and <u>went</u> east homeward)

905　　Þa <u>for</u> Eadweard cyning æfter (Then king Edward <u>marched</u> after them)

905　　Þa he eft þanon <u>faran</u> wolde (When he wished to <u>withdraw</u> [= to go])

911　　7 þa scipu <u>foron</u> be suðan east ([a hundred] ships which <u>sailed</u> east along the south)

911　　Þa ge ahsode se cyning þæt þæt hi on hergeað <u>foron</u> (When the king learnt that they had <u>gone</u>

out harrying)

915 7 <u>foron</u> þa west abuton (and <u>sailed</u> west about)

915 Þa æfter þam þa <u>for</u> se here eall úp (Then after this the whole host <u>went</u> inland)

915 7 wolde <u>faran</u> þa git on hergeað (and wanted to <u>go</u> on a raid)

915 þæt he of þæs cynges anwealde <u>faran</u> wold[n] (and promised to <u>depart</u> from the king's dominion)

915 <u>foron</u> þa þanon to Deo medum (then they <u>went</u> thence to Dyfed [= S. Wales])

915 þa <u>for</u> Eadweard cyning to Buccinga hámme (King Edward <u>went</u> to Buckintham)

915 ær he þanon <u>fore</u> (and before he <u>went</u> from there)

934 Her <u>for</u> Æþelstan cyning on Scotland (Here King Athelstan <u>went</u> to Schotland)

1016 Her on þissum geare com cnut mid his here. 7 Eadric ealdorman mid him ofer Temese into Myrcum. æt Cricgelade. 7 <u>wendon</u> þa to Wærinc wic scire ingang þære middan winters tidæ (Here in this year Cnut came with his raiding-army, and Ealdorman Eadric with him, over the Thames into Mercia at Cricklade, and then <u>went</u> to Warwickshire during the midwinter season)

As for the historical event written in the year 1016, we need a supplementary explanation[29]. Cnut landed at Sandwich in Kent, then he crossed the Thames and got into Mercia at Cricklade in Wiltshire with Eadric, who was Ealdorman of Mercia in the reign of Ethelred II. Eadric, however, became notorious for his treachery. Eadric betrayed his king and took sides with Cnut. Then they proceeded to the north, and went to Warwickshire. As they did not retrace their steps but just proceeded northwards, *wendon* here should be translated into 'went.'

1016 7 <u>ferde</u> ælc man him ham (and each man <u>took</u> himself home [= went home])

1016 þæt ælc man þe fére wære forð <u>wende</u> (that each man who was fit should <u>go</u> forth)

1016 <u>Wende</u> him ða út þurh Buccingahama scire into Bedan fordscire (then he <u>turned</u> himself out through Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire)

1016 7 syððan <u>wende</u> him suð weard oðres weges (and afterward he <u>turned</u> himself southwards another way)

1016 7 Se æþeling Eadmund <u>wende</u> to Lundene to his fæder (and the ætheling Edmund <u>went</u> to London to his father)

1016 7 þa æfter Eastron <u>wende</u> se cyng Cnut mid eallon his scypon to Lunden weard. (and then, after Easter, the king Cnut <u>went</u> towards London with all his ships)

1016 7 binnan litlan fæce <u>wendon</u> to Lundene ([the Danish ships came to Greenwich] and within a little while <u>went</u> to London)

1016 Þa wæs Eadmund cyng ær þan <u>gewend</u> ut (King Edmund had then <u>gone</u> out before that)

1016 þa heres him sylfe to <u>eodon</u> on þam gefeohte (and the raiding-armies themselves broke off the fight) →eodon =came into the state of something [not physical movement]

1016 7 <u>ferde</u> to Lundenne (and [Eadric gathered an army] and <u>travelled</u> to London)

1016 se cyning <u>gewende</u> ofer æt Brægent forda (the king <u>crossed</u> over [the river] at Brentford)

1016 þa þe <u>ferdon</u> beforan þære fyrde (when they <u>travelled</u> in front of the army)

1016 7 se kyning æfter þæm <u>gewende</u> to West seaxan (And after that the king <u>went</u> to Wessex)

1016 Þa <u>gewende</u> se here to Lundenne (Then the raiding-army <u>went</u> to London)

1016 Se here <u>gewende</u> þa æfter þæm fram Lundene (Then, after that, the raiding-army <u>went</u> away from London)

1016 7 þær up <u>foran</u> (and there <u>went</u> up)

1016 and <u>ferdon</u> on Myrcan (and <u>travelled</u> into Mercia)

1016 swa hwæt swa hi <u>oferforan</u> (whatsoever they <u>came across</u>)

1016 7 <u>ferde</u> ofer Temese æt Brægent forda ([King Edmund] <u>travelled</u> over the Thames at Brentford)

1016 7 <u>ferde</u> inon Cænt (and [King Edmund] <u>travelled</u> into Kent)

1016 7 Eadric ealdorman <u>gewende</u> þa þone cyning ongean æt Ægeles forda (And Ealdorman Eadric then <u>turned</u> to join the king at Aylesford [→ gewende = turned and betrayed])

1016 Se here <u>gewende</u> eft úp on East Seaxan (The raiding-army <u>went</u> back up into Essex)

1016 7 <u>ferde</u> into Myrcan ([the raiding-army] <u>travelled</u> into Mercia)

1016 7 fordyde eall {þ}[30] he <u>oferferde</u> (and destroyed all that it <u>travelled</u> over)

1016 he fiftan siðe ealle Engla þeode 7 <u>ferde</u> him æt hindan (he [=the king] assembled the entire English nation for the fifth time and <u>travelled</u> behind them [=the raiding-armies])

1016 Ða æfter þisum ge feohte <u>wende</u> Cnut cyning úp mid his here to Gleawcestre scire (Then after this fight King Cnut <u>went</u> inland with his raiding-army to Gloucestershire)

1018 7 se here þa <u>ferde</u> sum to Denmarcon (And then some of the raiding-army <u>travelled</u> to Denmark)

1019 Her Cnut cyng <u>gewende</u> mid ·x. scypum to Denmarcon (Here King Cnut <u>turned</u> to Denmark)

1020 7 on þisan geare <u>for</u> se cyng 7 Þurkyl eorl to Assan dune (And in this year the king <u>went</u> to Ashingdon, and Earl Thurkil)

1022 Her Cnut keening <u>for</u> út mid his scypum to Wihtlande (Here King Cnut <u>went</u> out with his ships to the Isle of Wight)

1022 7 Æþelnoð ꝧ. <u>fór</u> to Róme (And Bishop Æthelnoth <u>went</u> to Rome)

1022 7 þa seoððan bliðelice ham to his earde <u>ferde</u> (and afterwards happily travelled home to his country)

1026 Her <u>for</u> Ælfric ꝧ to Rome (Here Bishop Ælfric <u>went</u> to Rome)

1031 Her <u>for</u> Cnut cyng to Rome (Here King Cnut <u>went</u> to Rome)

1031 þa <u>fór</u> he to Scot lande (then he <u>went</u> to Scotland)

1031 7 Scotta cyng <u>eode</u> him on hand (and the king of Scots <u>went</u> to him [→ eode = surrendered to him, or gave in him])

1045 <u>gewende</u> þa to Ramesege ([Bishop Ælfweard] then <u>went</u> to Ramsey)

1045 7 <u>for</u> to Denmarcon syððan (and afterwards [Gunnhild, King Cnut's relative] <u>went</u> to Denmark)

1049 7 Harold <u>for</u> to Norwegum. Magnus fædera (and Harald, the paternal uncle of Magnus, <u>went</u> to Norway)

1050 7 he <u>fór</u> þa to Sandwic (And then he [Edward] <u>went</u> to Sandwich)

1050 þe <u>fór</u> ær of of þisan lande to Denmarcon (who earlier <u>went</u> from this land to Denmark)

1050 <u>fóron</u> fela scypa hám (many ships <u>went</u> home)

1050 7 Godwine eorl eac <u>fór</u> 'mid' xlii. scypum fram Sandwic to Peuenes éá (and Earl Godwine also <u>went</u> with 42 ships from Sandwich to Pevensey)

1050 7 Beorn eorl him <u>fór</u> mid (and Earl Beorn <u>went</u> with him [=Godwine])

1050 þe ær ham <u>wendon</u> (which [=ships] <u>went</u> home earlier)

1050 7 <u>wendon</u> eft ongean mid · vi · scypum (and [Osgod and his men] <u>went</u> back again with 6 ships)

1050 7 þa oðre <u>fóron</u> on SuðSexe to Eadulfes næsse (and the others <u>went</u> to Eadulf's Ness in Sussex)

1050 7 <u>wendon</u> eft to scypon (and [the others] <u>went</u> back to the ships)

1050 He <u>wende</u> þa for þære sibbe mid þreom geferum mid him (Then because of their kinship he [=Beorn] <u>went</u> with him [=Swein], with three companions)

1050 <u>Wende</u> þa þanon mid him to Dertamuðan (then [Beorn] <u>went</u> from there with him [=Swein] to Dartmouth)

1051 7 Ealdred ꝥ <u>foron</u> to Rome (and Bishop Aldred <u>went</u> to Rome)

1052 Þa <u>ferdon</u> his men dyslice æfter inne (His men then <u>travelled</u> looking for quarters foolishly)

1052 <u>Fór</u> ða on niht awæg (Then he [=Godwine] <u>went</u> away by night)

1052 7 he <u>wende</u> suð to Þorn ege (Amd he <u>went</u> south to Thorney)

1052 7 he <u>wende</u> þa ut of Afenemuðan (And he then <u>went</u> out from the mouth of the Avon)

1052 <u>Wende</u> þa forð to Irlande (he [=Aldred] <u>went</u> out of Ireland)

1052 7 þa þe mid him wæron <u>wendan</u> of Dornege to Byrcge (and those who were with him [=Aldred] <u>went</u> from Thorney to Bruges)

1052 7 sona æfter ðam <u>for</u> abuton Penwiðsteort (and immediately after this [Harold] <u>went</u> around Penwith Tail)

1052 7 {þ} lið <u>wende</u> ongean to Sandwic (and that fleet <u>went</u> back to Samdwich)

1052 {þ}e on Sandwic læig wæs ham <u>gewend</u> (the fleet which lay at Sandwich had <u>gone</u> home)

1052 þa <u>for</u> he æft ongean to With (then he [=Godwine] <u>went</u> back to Wight)

1052 oð {þ} {þ} flod upp <u>eode</u> (until the tide <u>came</u> up)

1052 7 Godwine <u>for</u> upp (and Godwine <u>landed</u> [on the bank of the Thames])

1054 Her <u>ferde</u> Siward eorl mid miclum here on Scot land (Here Earl Siward <u>went</u> forth with a great raiding-army into Scotland)

1055 Ac he <u>gewende</u> to 'Hirlande 7' Brytlande (but he [=Ælfgar] <u>went</u> to Ireland and Wales)

1055 7 <u>ferde</u> swa to Herreforda (and [Ælfgar] <u>travelled</u> to Ireland)

1055 7 <u>gewendon</u> þa into Hereford porte (and then [many people] <u>went</u> into Hereford market-town)

1056 7 <u>ferde</u> to Burh to sc̃e Petres mynstre (and [Æthelric] <u>travelled</u> to Peterborough to St Peter's minster)

1056 7 swa <u>for</u> to ferde ongean Griffin þone Wyliscan cining (and [Æthelric] <u>went</u> thus to the campaign against Gruffydd, the Welsh king)

1058 eall hu hit <u>gefaren</u> wæs (how it all <u>happened</u>)

1058 7 swa <u>ferde</u> to Hierusalem (and so [Aldred] <u>travelled</u> to Jerusalem)

1061 Her for Ealdred ꝥ to Rome æfter his pallium (Here Bishop Aldred <u>went</u> to Rome for his pallium)

1061 7 his wife ac <u>foron</u> to Rome (and his [=Earl Tostig's] wife also <u>went</u> to Rome)

1061 þa hi hamward <u>foran</u> (when they [=Aldred and Tostig] <u>travelled</u> homeward)

1063 On þissum geare <u>for</u> Harold eorl, æfter middan winter (In this year [1062] Earl Harold <u>went</u> after midwinter)

1063 <u>for</u> Harold mid scipum of Brycgstowe abutan Brytland (Harold <u>went</u> with ships from Bristol, round Wales)

1063 Tostig <u>fór</u> mid land ferde ongean (and Tostig <u>went</u> against them with a land-army)

1065   þa <u>for</u> Cradoc to Gryffines sunu mid eallon þam genge (then, Caradog, Gruffydd's son, <u>went</u> with all the band he could get)

1065   7 he <u>for</u> suð mid ealre þære scire (And he [=Ælfgar] <u>went</u> south with all the shire)

1065   þa hwile þe he <u>fór</u> heora ærende (while he <u>went</u> [there] on their message)

1065   þa ðe woldon þæt he wolde <u>faran</u> suð ofer sǽ mid him (those who wanted what he wanted, <u>went</u> south across the sea with him)

1066   eall swa hit syððan <u>aeóde</u> (just as it afterwards <u>came to pass</u> [→ ágán=to go, pass, come to pass])

1066   7 he <u>for</u> to Scotlande mid ·xii· snaccum (and he [=Tostig] <u>went</u> to Scotland with 12 cutters)

1066   Man cyðde þa Harolde Engla cynge {þ} þis wæs <u>gefaren</u> (Then Harold, king of the English, was informed that this had <u>come</u> about there [→ gefaran = to speed, to happen])

1066   7 hi <u>foron</u> þa upp to uran kyninge (And they then <u>went</u> up to our king)

1066   7 se cyng hi let hám <u>faran</u> mid ·xxiiii· scypum (and the king let them <u>go</u> home with 24 ships)

1066   7 Wyllelm eorl <u>for</u> eft ongean to Hæstingan (And Earl William <u>went</u> back to Hastings)

1066   he <u>fór</u> upp mid eallon his here (he <u>went</u> inland with all of his raiding-army)

1066   7 hergade ealne þone <u>ende</u> þe he ofer ferde (and [William] raided all that region he <u>travelled</u> across)

1066   hi hergedan eall {þ} hi ofer <u>foron</u> (they raided all that they <u>went</u> across)

1066   7 <u>fór</u> þa on þam lengtene ofer sǽ to Normandíge (and then in the spring <u>went</u> across the sea to Normandy)

1067   7 þeah hwæðre let æfre hergian eall {þ} ofer <u>foron</u> (and yet nevertheless always allowed to be raided all that they <u>went</u> across)

1067   And þa he <u>ferde</u> to Defena 'scire' (And then [1068] he <u>travelled</u> to Devonshire)

1067   And þæs sumeres Eadgar cild <u>for</u> út (And that summer Prince Edgar <u>went</u> away [to Scotland])

1067   7 <u>awende</u> hine sylfne to Gode (and <u>turned</u> himself toward God [→ turned = changed])

1067   7 hire modor cynn <u>gæð</u> to Heinrice casere (and her mother's family <u>goes</u> back to the emperor Henry)

1067   7 her <u>ferde</u> Gyða út Haroldes modor (And here Gytha, mother of Harold, <u>travelled</u> away to the Isle of Flatholme)

1067   7 swa <u>fór</u> þanon ofer sæ to sčē Audomare (and so <u>went</u> from there across the sea to St Omer)

1067   <u>foron</u> þa to Bryge stowe (then [they] <u>went</u> to Bristol)

1067   hi <u>foron</u> þa to scypan (they <u>went</u> to the ships)

1067   7 swa hi <u>fóron</u> on Sumer sæton (and they <u>went</u> thus to Somerset)

1067   7 þær upp <u>eodon</u> (and <u>went</u> up there)

1067   7 þanon aweig <u>foron</u> þe þær to láfe wæron (and those who were left there <u>went</u> away from there)

1068   7 se æðeling <u>fór</u> eft ongean to Scot lande (And the ætheling <u>went</u> back again to Scotland)

1068   7 þær unwærlice úp <u>eodon</u> (and <u>went</u> up there carelessly)

1068   7 Haroldes sunas <u>foron</u> eft to Yrlande ongean (And Harold's sons <u>went</u> back again to Ireland)

1069   ridende 7 <u>gangende</u> mid un mætan here (riding and <u>marching</u> with an enormous raiding-army)

1069   7 swa ealle anrædlice to Eoferwic <u>foron</u> (and thus all resolutely <u>went</u> to York)

1069   þa <u>for</u> he norðward mid ealre his fyrde (he <u>went</u> northward with all of his army)

1072 Her Eadwine eorl 7 Morkere eorl hlupon út 7 mislice <u>ferdon</u> on wuda (Here Earl Edwin and Earl Morcar ran off and <u>travelled</u> variously in woods)

1072 7 Morkere mid scype <u>gewende</u> to Hélig (and Morcar <u>went</u> by ship to Ely)

1072 7 hi ealle þa <u>eodon</u> þan kyninge on hand (And then they all <u>went</u> into the king's hand)

1073 7 hi sylf mid his landfyrde <u>ferde</u> inn ofer {þ} Wæð (and [William] himself <u>travelled</u> in with his land-army ofer the Forth)

1073 7 he syððan ham <u>gewende</u> mid ealre fyrde (and afterwards he <u>went</u> home with all his army)

1073 7 <u>ferde</u> to Burh (and <u>travelled</u> to Peterborough)

1074 7 hig seoððan ham <u>gewendan</u> (and afterwards they <u>went</u> home)

1075 7 his ferestan menn <u>ferdon</u> eft ongean to Scotlande (and those of his fittest men <u>went</u> back again to Scotland)

1075 sume hreowlice on fotan <u>gangende</u> (some pitiably <u>walking</u> on foot)

1075 7 <u>ferde</u> ealne weig mid him (and <u>went</u> all the way with them)

1076 7 Rogcer <u>ferde</u> west to his eorldome (And Roger <u>went</u> west to his earldom)

1076 Rawulf eac wolde mid his eorl dome forð <u>gan</u> (Ralph, also, wanted to <u>go</u> forward with his earldom)

1076 7 heo þa <u>utferde</u> of Engla lande (and then she [and all her men who wanted to go with her] <u>went</u> out of England)

1076 7 Walþeof eorl <u>ferde</u> ofer sæ (And Earl Waltheof <u>went</u> across the sea)

1076 ac <u>ferdon</u> to Eoforwic (but [Cnut and Hákon] <u>went</u> to York)

1076 7 <u>foron</u> swa aweg (and so [Cnut and Hákon] <u>went</u> away)

1077 7 Wyllelm cynge <u>for</u> ofer sǽ (And King William <u>went</u> across the sea)

1077 7 Wyllelm cynge þa þanon <u>fór</u> (and the king William <u>went</u> from there)

1079 7 Rotbert eft <u>gewende</u> to Fleminga lande (and Robert <u>went</u> back to the land of the Flemings)

[MS. D ends in the year 1079.]

Table 2 shows the distribution and occurrences of verbs of motion in MS. D

Table 2 The Occurrences of Verbs of Motion in MS. D.

Infinitive	Frequency	Actual Forms
faran	65 (46.1%)	for (38), foron (19), faran (5), foran (2), fore (1)
feran	25 (17.7%)	ferde (20), ferdon (5)
wendan	19 (13.5%)	wende (12), wendon (6), wendan (1),
gewendan	16 (11.3%)	gewende (12), gewend (2), gewendan (1), gewendon (1)
gan	10 (7.1%)	eodon (4), eode (2), gangende (2), gan (1), gæð (1)
oferfaran	1 (0.7%)	oferforan (1)
oferferan	1 (0.7%)	oferferde (1)
gefaran	1 (0.7%)	gefaren (1)
awendan	1 (0.7%)	awende (1)
agan	1 (0.7%)	aeode (1)
utferan	1 (0.7%)	utferde (1)
Total	141	

From the distribution illustration above and Table 2, we can find that *faran* and *feran* have power in MS. D. However, the preterits of *wendan* and *gewendan* are more frequently used than *eodon* and *eode*, which are the preterits of *gan*. This may be the evidence of the decline of *eode* and the prevalence of *went* as the preterit form of *go*. As is mentioned above, the scribes of MS. D were well informed about the Anglo-Scandinavian relations. As the *OED* clarifies, *wend* is one of Germanic cognates: OE. *wendan*, = OFris. *wenda* (WFris. *weine*, *wine*, NFris. *wên*, *wän*), MDu. (and Du.) *wenden*, OS. *wendian* (MLG. and LG. *wenden*, LG. *wennen*), OHG. *wentan* (MHG. and G. *wenden*), ON. and Icel. *venda* (Norw. *venda*; Sw. *v‹adotab›nda*, Da. *vende*), Goth. *wandjan*; f. **wand-*, the preterite stem of *windan* WIND v.1, of which *wendan* is the causative.”[31] Therefore, we may not overlook the Scandinavian influences in the shift of the paradigm of *go*.

6．Conclusion

From what we have seen above, we may say that the preterit form of *wend* came to be more frequently used in the middle of the 11th century, which many have contributed to the establishment of the paradigm of *go-went-gone*. In the background of this development, there may be the Scandinavian influences which cannot be ignored. It is not too far from the truth, and it is easily understood that *wend*, which is cognate with Germanic vocabulary, was very handy for the Anglo-Saxons in the communication with the Scandinavian settlers.

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[1] Norman Davis (1953) *Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer*, *Ninth Edition*. Oxford University Press. p. 25.

[2] Norman Davis (1953), *ibid*.

[3] Richard M. Hogg ed. (1992) *The Cambridge History of the English Language, Volume I. The Beginning to 1066*. Cambridge University Press. p. 546, 'Glossary of linguistic terms'.

[4] Bertil Weman (1953; Kraus Rerint, 1967) *Old English Semantic Analysis and Theory with Special Reference to Verbs of Denoting Locomotion*. p. 96.

[5] Bertil Weman (1933; Kraus Reprint, 1967), pp. 45-46.

[6] *The Oxford English Dictionary, Second Edition on CD-RomVersion 4.0*. (2009) Oxford University Press. *go*, v. For further details about *iddja* and *eode*, see Warren Cowgill (1960) "Gothic *iddja* and Old English *eode*," *Language* 36, pp. 483-51.

[7] *OED, wend*. v[1].

[8] Roger Lass (1992) "Phonology and Morphology," in Norman Blake ed. (1992) *The Cambridge History of the English Language. Volume Ⅱ. 1066-1476*. Cambridge University Press. p. 143.

[9] Jerzy Wełna (2001) "Suppletion for Suppletion, or the Replacement of *eode* by *went* in English," *Studia Anglica Posnaniensia, 36*. pp. 95-110.

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[11] Joseph Bosworth (1888) *The Gothis and Anglo-Saxon Gospels in Parallel Columns with the Versions of Wycliffe and Tyndale*. London: Reeves & Turner. p. xi.

[12] Joseph Bosworth (1888), p. xxii.

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[14] T. N. Toller with Revised and Enlarged Addenda by A. Campbell (1921; OUP, 1980) *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary Based on the Manuscript Collections of Joseph Bosworth, Supplement*. See *gán*.

[15] Joseph Bosworth and T. N. Toller (1898; OUP, 1980) *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary Based on the Manuscript Collections of the Late Joseph Bosworth*, edited and enlarged by T. N. Toller. See *wendan*.

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[17] Charles Plummer (1899; OUP, 1972) *Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel with Supplementary Extracts from the Others, Volume II*. p. xxiii.

[18] The descriptions of MSS. are taken from N. R. Ker (1957; Oxford, 1990).

[19] M. J. Swanton (1997) *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. J. M. Dent, London. pp. xxi-xxviii. The titles of manuscripts follow Swanton.

[20] M. J. Swanton (1997), p. xxv.

[21] M. J. Swanton (1997), *ibid*.

[22] M. J. Swanton (1997), *ibid*.

[23] Cecily Clark (1970) *The Peterborough Chronicle 1070-1154, 2nd ed*. Oxford. p. xlii.

[24] Cecily Clark (1970). p. xliv.

[25] Cecily Clark (1970). p. xlv.

[26] Kikuo Miyabe ed. (1974) *A Middle English Prose Reader*. Kenkyusha. p. 131.

[27] Charles Plummer (1899; OUP, 1972) *Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel with Supplementary Extracts from the Others, Volume I*.

[28] I have consulted M. J. Swanton (1997), and G. N. Garmonsway (1953) *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd.

[29] Richard Fletcher (1989) *Who's Who in Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon England*. Shepheard-Walwyn. pp. 198-200.

[30] {þ} represents a thorn with slash.

[31] *OED, wend*. v[1].