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THESIS

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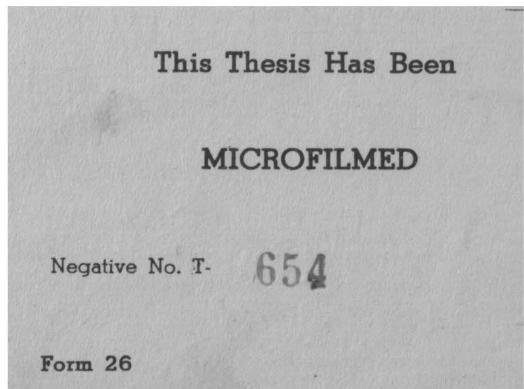
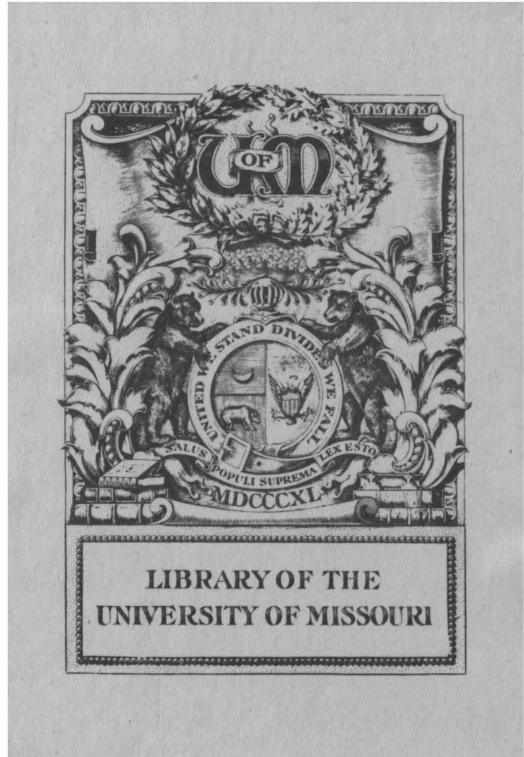
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Herrnleben.

On the Genitive Case in Hartmann Von Aue's
Armer Heinrich.



1899

Mr. Henry Herrnleben.

Approved

D.P. Hoffmann

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A THESIS ON THE GENITIVE CASE IN HARTMANN VON AUE'S "ARMER HEINRICH.

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The Genitive Case in Mid. High German, as in the other related languages, has been partially traced to adjective origin, denoting by its form the various relations which are now more generally expressed by the derivative adjective. In many instances of course it corresponds to the use of the Genitive in Modern German. Concerning these varied and seemingly complicated uses of the Genitive in Mid. High German, no code of rules can be given that would cover all the examples found. The only way to render an intelligent classification from which the different uses may be studied from their natural and logical function in the sentence in which they occur, is to examine a pure fragment of the language where each individual occurrence of the Genitive may be spoken of separately.

For this purpose I selected Hartmann von Aue's "Armer Heinrich," a Mid. High German poem written in the 13th century. It is

a truly scholarly production, and its language can safely be considered the best German of the author's time.

I shall treat the example of each special class separately, beginning with the so-called possessive Genitive. This Genitive occurs more frequently in Mid. High German than probably any other class, and its use since that period has undergone as it seems, more marked changes than any other class.

In making this classification I have to some extent followed the guidance of " Thomas's Practical Grammer." The number of the line in the poem will be given with each example, and when thought necessary I shall translate the citation into Modern German or English.

1. Possessive Genitive.

(a) Examples of Genitive dependent upon the Nominative or more accurately defining a noun found in the Nominative.

26. man seit, er ^{sí} sin selbes bote

60. er was eine bluome der jugent,
staeter triuwe ein adamas
ein ganziu krône der zuht.
er was der nôthaften fluht,

65. ein schilt siner mage,
der milte ein glichiu wage:
70. er was des râtes brücke
97. dirre werlte veste;
(die Veste dieser Welt)
228. nu einst ez niht der liute site,
231. niwan der maget herzen bluot:
(nichts weiter als das Blut des Madchens Herzen)
595. daz ich von sage wolde nöt
erkenne daz des libes töt
ist stark und strenge.
654. unser beider frôude sin,
gar unsers libes wünne,
657. unsers alters ein stap.
688. ja ist dirre werlte leben,
Niuwan der séle verlust.
(nichts als ein Verlust der Seele.)
1026. daz was der megde gewant.
1253. ob dich diss kindes töt ernert.
1480. mir hät gegeben gesunden lip,
unsers herren gebot.

4.

1123. ir sint eines hasen genōz.
 (ihr seid des Hasens Genoss.)

(b) Examples of Genitive found with Dative or defining a noun found in the Dative. Here, as in the previous sub-class, we can readily notice the Genitive in an adjective sense. This use of the Genitive in Mid. High German underwent scarcely any modifications in its transition to Mod. German, e.g., "Fruh von des Tages ersten Schein." - Schiller.

138. von Jobes gedultekeit.

256. gotes hiusern viel daz ander teil

324. daz man si zallen ziten vant
 under ir herren fluoze.

348. von gotes gebe ein suezer geist

466. hin ze der engel guete.

1066. od bistū ūf die rede braht
 von bete od dines herren dro?

1374. von unsers herren gotes pflege.

(c) Examples of Genitive with the Accusative, or defining the direct object of a verb. This use has been almost wholly preserved in Mod. German, as the following examples will clearly show.

5.

13. daz gotes éren töhte
 (was die Ehren Gottes ^{zu} tangte.)

28. swer über des andern schulde bite,

72. alsus kund er gewinnen
 der werlte lop und pris.

120. do man die swaeren gotes zuht
 gesach an ^{an}inem libe,

142. durch der sele gemach

255. gerouchte über der sele heil,

630. do si der tohter ernst ersach

998. umbe ir vil lieben kindes tot.

1027. nu wer mochte volgesagen
 die herzeriuwe und das klagen
 und auch des vater arbeit.

2. Partitive Genitive.

The Partitive Genitive is used to define the whole of which the limited noun is a part.

(a) Examples of Partitive Genitive of indefinite measure, with vil and teil.

402. von des gnaden mir geschach

6.

403. vil ^u eren und ḡotes.

424. swie vil des heiles st̄e an mir,

~~630~~ senfte mir der rede ein teil.

827. der triuwen ist ein teil ze vil.

331. zuo ir kintlichen spil,
des gap der herre ir vil.

372. so vil ze Salerne
von arzenien meister ist,

(b) As peculiar Genitive of measurement the following

examples may be cited.

1101. geriuwet ez dich h̄ares breit,
sō han ich min arbeit,
unde du den lip verloren.

1143. wan dehein nōt sō grōz ist.

1197. si schamte sich nicht hares groz.

(c) Partitive Genitive with no sign of quantity
or measure.

8. dā begunde er suochen
ob er iht des funde.

207. ja han ich ḡotes wal die kraft:

434. des dū mich gefrāget h̄ast

7.

435. daz sage ich dir vil gerne.

3. Reflexive Genitive.

This Genitive could well be placed under some of the foregoing heads, as it is too unfrequently found to deserve a special name.

~~The~~ It closely resembles a Genitive as secondary object, with the reflexive as direct object of the verb: e. g., in Mod. German, "freus dich deiner Jugend: er entsinnt sich jedes Wortes."

525. des eines sī sich gar verwaſ
(sie besloss sich ein Ding zu then.)

1064. er sprach kint weder hastū dich
diss willen selbe behāht?

1107. diu maget lachende sprach,

1108. wan sī sich des wol versach.

4. Negative Genitive.

The Negative Genitive is found in sentences expressing negation or denial. Termed in Mid. High German grammars ~~as~~ the Genitive with "niht."

(a) Genitive with "niht" alone and with niht accompanied with the negative particle "en."

221. un enmac des leider niht sin
228. un enist es niht der liute site,
534. daz si an in
der gehenge niht enfunde
daz mans ir iht gunde.
578. du hast des todes niht gesehen.
963. die enmugen diu niht wol enbern,
iehn sol auch niht ir leides gern.
1083. nu enhil mich dines willen niht
1256. ich enwill dies kindes tot niht sehen.
1223. des enturrent ir niht dulden.
- 1358 vor dem deheimes herzen tor
furnames niht beslozzen ist.

(b) Genitive without niht, but accompanied with some other negative sign, either en or dehein.

208. ir enwellent inwer meisterschaft
und iuwer reht auch brechen

8. 1/2

281. des war deheiner si gelich
in dem lande also rich.

1392. si engloubten niemans sage.

5. Genitive with "alles," "slahte," and "hande."

We still have in Mod. German the compound "allerhand," allerlei," meaning all kinds of, and also ^lschacht, Mod. German Schlag, in the expression "dies ist ein anderer Schlag Hunde!" This is another breed of dogs.

The parts of these words "allerhande," allerlei, ^{is} are written separately in Mid. High German, but are found in Old High German as they occur in Mod. German, written as one word.

59. mit aller hande reiner tugent.

169. des wart vil maneger slahte
sin gedinge und sin ahte.

484. und welher hande swaere.

770. mit manegar hande sache.

665. aller der gnaden wol.

787. da enist deheiner slahte leit:

780. sin hof ist alles râtes vol.

6. Genitive with Comparative.

This Genitive is not often found in Mod. German, if at all, in the same sense.

415. des boeser muoz ich dannoch sîn:

585. der rede iemer mere lut.

1425. das bezzers willen niene wart.

1430. wan er wart richer vil dan ē,
des guotes und der ēren.

7. Genitive with superlative.

This Genitive is still found in Mod. German in the expressions **allerliebste**, **der allerschlechtest**, etc., and **das allerbeste**.

The genitive **aller** and the superlative of the adjective are in Mod. German written as a compound.

96. sô wir aller beste waenen leben.

111. sô er aller gruenest waenet sin.

244. daz in daz aller weist verdrox.

250. daz erx aller beste bekerte.

8, Genitive of Time.

(a) Time when; adverbial Genitive.

470. unz man des nāhtes sl̄afen gie. adv.
514. unz man des andern nāhtes gie. adv.
608. ez ist mir kommen uf daz zil;
des ich got iemer loben wil, adv.
eines tages Sigebant uf einer grenden sas.-Kudrun.
1107. Diu maget lachende sprach,
wan si sich des wol versach, -adv.
ir hulfe des tages der tot. adv.

(b) Genitive as extent of time. I found but one example of this use in the poem, but shall give a typical example from the Kudrun, which must have been written near the same time.

1144. diu sich in eines tages frist,
an mime libe geenden mac.

do blieben si des nāhtes bi in uf dem se.-Kudrun.

(dann blieben sie die nacht durch auf der See.)

9. Causative Genitive.

The Causative Genitive in Mod. German is defined by Thomas as a genitive as sole object of a verb, e.g.; des ^tgodes sterben,

des Hungers sterben. This statement seems too narrow to cover the examples I wish to give as causative Genitive. I mean by a causative Genitive in Mid. High German that the thing or circumstance causing the action expressed by the verb must be in the Genitive case. It may be or may not be the sole object of the verb.

678. des sol ich nach iuwern gebote,
iemes mē vil gerne stān.

24. daz er im bitende wese
der sēle heiles hin ze gote.

145. des lobet er got und frōute sich.

198. dā hoeret arzenie zuo
der waerent ir genislich.

203. des sint ir iemer ungenesen,

242. des wart sin herzesere.

456. des muoz ich schemeliche nōt
tragen unz an min ende.

289. wan in vil lutzel des verdroz.

539. des wart sō grōz ir ungehabe,
daz ir vater dar abe
und ir ūmoter wart erwahnt.

10. Impersonal Genitive.

There is found in Mid. High German a Genitive called an Impersonal Genitive. This Genitive is not wanting in Mod. German, e.g.; mich erbarmt seines Elends, (~~Gott erbarme sich meiner~~) "mich jammert seiner Klage."
 903. des frôute sich diu reine maget.

277. des duhte sinen herren gnuoc:

377. herre, des wundert mich.

997. des weinent tet in michel nôt.

936. des gnuget mich wäl von dir.

11. Genitive with adjective.

This Genitive is still used in the same sense, and its form of expression has changed but slightly; e.g., Ich bin des Schreibens muede.

44. doch was er unnach also rich
 der geburt und des guotes
 so der éren und des muotes.

Also given as Genitive of Rank.

529. von dem gedanke wart si do
 vil ringes muotes und frô.

902. daz si der rede waren frô.

13.

1383. daz si in ir gennete
sînes glückes waren frô.

12. Predicate Genitive.

In this class the Genitive of the noun is used wholly as an adjective in the predicate is used in English, e.g.; He was willing, He was satisfied; or also in Mod. German; Er war zufrieden; as an example of the same idiom, however, we still have the expression; Ich bin froen Mutes.

225. diu vollen hibaere
und ouch des willen waere.

950. diu dâ gæhes muotes sint
1011. diu maget wart richen muotes.

~~Kudrun~~ er was sô bâldes herzen. - Kudrun.

13. Genitive of Rank.

The Genitive of rank is used in the same idiomatic way in both Mid. High German and Mod. German, but unfortunately I found but ^{two} one example of this class in the poem I examined.

14.

44. doch was er nunâch also rich
der geburt und des guotes
sô der éren und des muotes.

1170. wan ich doch lih̄tes künnes bin.

14. Genitive of Exclamation.

The Genitive of exclamation is not unfrequently found in Mod. German and no doubt occurs in Mid. High German, but I have found only one such Genitive in "Armer Heinrich." We have, however as an example in Mod. German the following: "O des Schreckens! pfui des Bösewichts!"

222. nu enmach des lieder niht sin!

This could also be explained as a Genitive with niht. I shall quote a typical example of the exclamatory Genitive from paragraph 15, aventure I. of the Kudrun:

ahi wie hohes umotes der vogt von Irlande was!

15. Genitive of Specification.

The Genitive of specification is a Genitive used to define a noun by telling wherein the noun consists.

15.

86. daz diu uppige krône
 wertlicher süeze
 vellet under füeze.

120. do man die swaeren gotes zuht
 gesach an sinem libe.

Also given under Genitive with Accusative.

1037. diu reine gotes güete

1276. gotes will e müeze an mir geschehen.

nach richem kuniges site.- Kudrun.

Before going farther with this classification the reader would naturally expect to find a class of Genitives called *Adjective Genitives*. In the poem I examined, no such Genitive was found, nor did the Mid. High German *Gramma* give any such classification. I have found a few examples which might be called *Objective Genitives*, but they came with equal fitness under other heads.

1037. diu reine gotes güete.

1256. ich enrill des kindes tôt niht sehen.

This is also Genitive with niht and so given elsewhere.

1276. gotes will e müeze an mir geschehen:

16.

The Subjective Genitive as defined by Thomas is also wanting in Mid. High German grammars, that is, as a separate class. Thomas defines it; "A Genitive limiting a verbal noun and denoting the subject of the action is called by way of contrast subjective." e.g.; Das Wehen des Windes. Bismarcks Lösung des Problems. The poem contains no typical example of this Genitive.

16. Genitive governed by Verbs.

There are in Latin, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, as well as in the different periods of the German a class of verbs which govern the Genitive case. Some take the Genitive as sole object and others as secondary.

(a) Genitive as sole object.

392 dō nam ich sín vil kleine war.

441. mīner sūhte genesen.

467. sīner rede nam sī war.

578. dū hāst des tōdes nicht gesehen.

This example is also given under the Negative

Genitive or Genitive with niht.

627. dā mit wil alle s̄in genessen.
736. n̄u gedenkent, saeligez wip,
m̄üeterlicher triuwe.
762. sō ist geschehen, des ir dā gert
776. dem ich wol m̄ines libes gan.
804. und ob ā ir mir gunnent
guotes unde ēren.
848. des wirst dū h̄arte wol erlā;
853. des tödes des gemese wir
878. und wil gar vergazen,
durch des kindes minne.
der zungen und der s̄inne
- (929. und ervolleten im dīu ougen)
980. des gunne wir it harte wol
1010. s̄i gerten keines dankes dō.
- 1210 des er zu solhen diugen pflac.
1194. in sinnewherzen er des jach,
1210. daz schoener creatiure
1321. des nim ich wol dā bi war
1462. die s̄eines wortes naemen war.

(b) Genitive not as sole object, but accompanied by some other noun or pronoun which is also governed by the same verb.

75. dō ~~mer~~ herre Heinrich
 also[^] geniete sich
 éren und guotes
 und froeliches muotes.

This example is also given under reflexive Gen.

362. und vil gar ent-setzen.

363. éren und guotes.

676. wem soll ich der genâden jehn

777. mē dan in zwein nach gote.

1398. man welle si rehtes rouhen. acc. of pr.. gen of thing.

1520. der lôn den si nâmnen, dat. of pr., gen. of thing.
 des helfe uns got. Amen!

Henry H. Henschen.



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