1892

The Subjunctive in the Chanson de Roland

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The Subjunctive in the Chanson de Roland.

Thesis for A. M.

Frank Emil Godeman.

1892.
The works consulted while writing the thesis are as follows:

French Subjunctive, Williams.
French Syntax, Harrison.
Philology of the French Language, Meissner.
Latin Grammar, Harkness.
Französische Grammatik, Mätzner.
Grammaire de la Vieille Langue Française, Clédat.
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The Subjunctive in the Chanson de Roland.

The subjunctive is the mood generally used to express a Wish, an Entreaty, a Command, a Concession, or a Possibility. It is comparatively rare in independent sentences, being mostly found in dependent clauses, not because they are dependent, but because a wish, a possibility, etc., is now thus expressed.

The subjunctive mood, including the optative, is of earlier origin than the complex sentence, with its dependent clause, and was used to denote what was not real, at a time when thought was expressed by unconnected simple sentences. The dependent subjunctive has thus grown out of its former use in independent constructions, which is really the older form.

One general principle underlies all the various uses of the subjunctive, whatever the form of the clause, viz., the subjunctive serves to express not an actual, but a possible fact. This will explain why, after the same verbs and expressions, we sometimes find the indicative and then again the subjunctive.
By comparing the syntax of the subjunctive in Latin, with that in modern French, it will be seen how much more important a part the subjunctive played in the former language, than it does in the latter. The Old French occupies a position between the two, the subjunctive being found less often than in Latin, but more frequently than in modern French. One reason for this, besides the general tendency of modern languages to make less use of the subjunctive mood, is the growth of the conditional. This mood is indeed found in the Chanson de Roland, but its use was not so general, and in modern French, it often takes the place of an old subjunctive.

Following the arrangement adopted by Williams in his work on "The French Subjunctive," I have considered the subject under the two principal heads of The Subjunctive in Independent Clauses, and The Subjunctive in Dependent Clauses.
A. The Subjunctive in Independent Clauses.
   I. The Subjunctive of Desire.
   II. The Subjunctive of Command.
   III. The Potential Subjunctive.

I. The Subjunctive of Desire.

In Latin, the Subjunctive of Desire expressing a wish, an entreaty, or a command, was, like the Potential Subjunctive, widely used, and was found in all tenses and persons.

Its use in modern French has become much restricted, being confined, as a rule, to a few idiomatic expressions and seldom found except in the 3rd person of the present tense. As to the remaining tenses, the imperfect occurs in a few phrases with pled; the pluperfect is hardly ever used, and the perfect tense is entirely wanting.

Although, in Old French, the use of this subjunctive is more extended than in modern French, it is far from being met with as frequently as in Latin. In the Chanson de Roland, it occurs in all the persons of the singular, and the 3rd p.s. of the present tense, and
rarely in the imperfect tense. This subjunctive was often accompanied in Latin by utinam. In modern French, it is generally introduced by que, but in Old French, all conjunctions are, as a rule, omitted. However, the subjunctive is sometimes strengthened by or, car, or mais, placed at the head of the clause.

1. p. s. Present Tense.

3757. Tel seis, se jo l’ceil.

3897. Tel reis fel, se jo mie l’otrei.

2. p. s. Present Tense.


3. p. s. Present Tense.

2066. Duns leis aius qui unkes ne mente.

Examples of the subjunctive in the 3 p. s. are very numerous. See also: 358, 579, 616, 698, 788, 1008, 1047, 1062, 1073, 1889, 1107, 1349, 1503, 1854, 1856, 1865, 1938, 2066, 40.


2711. S’il Apollin ki nous ad en baillie.

2712. E Terzagau e Mahum nostre aire.

2713. Saluen le Rei e guardarit la Reine.
3 pers. sing., imperfect tense

1779. Pur so le first, ne first aparissaut

The imperfect subjunctive appears but seldom in this connection, the above instance being the only one noted in the Chanson de Roland. Even this may be construed in two ways. The clause "ne first aparissaut" is independent in form, and, as such, the verb may be considered as being in the Subjunctive of Desire. But perhaps the more logical way would be to consider it as a clause denoting purpose with the conjunction omitted. The Old French is partial to such constructions, and many examples occur of dependent clauses in the form of independent sentences. They are frequent after verbs of commanding, wishing, &c.

In all the examples thus far given, the conjunction is omitted, but in Line 1693, the clause is apparently introduced by que.

1693. Bels chiers cumpeling, pur que ne que vis enhait.
1694. Tenez bons vassals vez gezir par tere.
It is not certain, however, that que in this connection is a conjunction, as it may stand in place of the relative qui.

II. The Subjunctive of Command.

A command, in modern French, is generally expressed by the imperative mood, but the present subjunctive with que takes its place in the 3p.s. and 3p.p. In the Chanson de Roland, the same construction occurs, the only difference being that the conjunction que is omitted.

3 p.s. Present Tense.

1013. Or guart cascone que grant eslopes i emples.

1616. Tere major, Mahummet te maldiect.

See also: 424, 1258, 209, 2617, 2680, 2687, 2749, 3017, 3272, 3340, &c.

In addition to the usual way of expressing a command, a construction was noted in the Chanson de Roland, that has now become obsolete, viz: in two instances, lines 1113 and 2337, a negative infinitive is used in place of the subjunctive.

2337. Nem monez bleus mere, n'en laissee hunis France.
III. The Potential Subjunctive.

The Potential Subjunctive, like the Subjunctive of desire, was extensively used in Latin, in all tenses and persons. In modern French, its use has become greatly restricted. Williams mentions three cases under this subjunctive, viz;—1. Its use in the Present Tense; 2. The Pluperfect in Conditional Sentences; 3. Exclamatory Sentences, all Tenses.

1. The Present Tense.

In the present tense, the subjunctive is found only in a few idiomatic expressions with the verbs savoir and se souvenir. This is a modern idiom, not found in the Old French.

Nor has the present tense a wide application in the Old French. But a few cases occur in the Chanson de Roland, where it is used to denote a condition, a concession, or a possibility.

Condition.

591. Sei qui l'oiét, tuit paix puis venger.
1744. Venget li Reià, si nue pursat venger.
Concession.


1433. Veillez o mon, d'en est de l'emp turnez.

See also: 959, 1419, 1626, 2043, 2168, 2220, 3170.

2. The Imperfect, or Pluperfect to denote a Conditioin.

This use of the subjunctive is quite common both in modern and Old French, and is treated of more at length under the head of 'Conditional Sentences', in dependent clauses. It occurs only as the conclusion of conditional sentences, and two cases may be noted, viz.; a. With the condition expressed; b. With the condition implied.

Condition Expressed.

1102. Trust i li Reis, ni sussum damage.

Condition Implied.

349. La vissiez tant chevaliers plurer.

3. Exclamatory Sentences.

Its use in exclamatory sentences is frequent in modern French, but in our text it is quite rare. In the example given, line 1698, the
subjunctive might be thus considered, or it could be explained as a clause of purpose with que.

1698. Ferez païens, que mile ne s'assouret.

B. Subjunctive in Dependent Clauses.

As stated above, the subjunctive is of frequent occurrence in dependent clauses. I shall treat of these under eight different heads.

I. Object Clauses.

The subjunctive in object clauses occurs after a great many verbs. These verbs may be divided into four classes, viz:—

1. "Verbs of Willing."
2. "Verbs and Expressions of Emotion and Feeling."
3. "Verbs of Perceiving, Thinking and Declaring."
4. "Verbs of denial, doubt and despair."

No verbs were found in the Chanson de Roland that could be classed under No. 4.
The Latin construction generally requires the subjunctive in object clauses after the above verbs. Verbs of class 1 and 3 are followed either by the subjunctive with us or me, or by an infinitive with subject accusative. Those of class 2 require an infinitive with subject accusative, or the subjunctive with quod, whenever the reason is to be made more prominent.

In the present French construction, object clauses, after the above classes of verbs, generally have the verb in the subjunctive, and are introduced by quæ; but the infinitive is sometimes used, and in certain cases, the indicative.

1. Verbs of Willing.

"A large class of verbs expressing usually some act of the Will, such as Command, desire, and the like, when followed by quæ and an object clause to specify the object willed, require after them the subjunctive."

The Old French use is substantially the same. These verbs are further divided as follows:


b. Verbs of Desire, Expectation.
c. Verbs of Approval, Permission, Concession.

d. Verbs of Disapproval, Prohibition, Hindrance, Opposition.

Below are given the verbs found in the Chanson de Roland, belonging to the different classes:

A Command, Exhortation.

Commander, 319, 2673, 2949, 3842.

Dire, in the sense of "to order", "to tell," 87, 332, 2746, 2760.

Ecrire, 1964.

Guarder, in the sense of "take care," 659, 1013, 2061.

Juger, "..." "to order," 309, 353.

Loyer, "..." "to counsel," 226.


Reclamer, 2044, 2469.

Prendre conseiller, in the sense of "to decide", may also be placed here. It occurs but once in the text, and is followed by the subjunctive.

Examples:

319. Carlee commander que face son service.

1964. Après écris Rollant qu'il li aient.

3590. Si pren conseiller que verse moi te reputes.
Desire, Expectation.

These verbs require the subjunctive with que. The conjunction is omitted in but few cases.

Avoir talent, in the sense of "to desire." 521, 579, 1255, 3153, 3476, 3681.


Vuln, 1127, 2361, 2439, 3609, 3623, 3674.

Under this head may also be placed the expression

vuln mili...Que. 1091, 1647, 1697, 1701, 2336, 2738, 3909.

It is always followed by an object clause with

the subjunctive, but que has not here the value of the simple

conjunction that, having the meaning of than that. In the modern

construction, this subjunctive is replaced by d'e with an infinitive.

The subjunctive after avoir talent, an expression now

obsolete, may be replaced by an infinitive. It occurs thus

in line 1255.

Examples:

1255. Nosre Fransez n'unto talent de fuir.

1647. Mielz veillz muriir que jo ne l'alge veire.

3623. Pains d'en turment, chem veoie qu'il ne remainez.

2518. E priez bieu qui as aumez eet guaran.
C. Approval, Permission, Concession.
These verbs present no peculiarities, being all followed by the subjunctive with que.
Consentir, 3108.
Duser, in the sense of “to permit,” 310.
Otier, 3962.

Examples.
310. Le ne s co dument que fo de la repara.
3962. Sur tuz les altres l’ont otit li France.
3963. Que chenes morgot par merveilleus ahou.

D. Disapproval, Prohibition, Opposition, Hindrance.
Verbs of this class take the subjunctive with que. Nearly all the examples found in the text are expressions that are now lost to the French language. However all verbs and expressions of similar meaning require in modern French the subjunctive.
Defendre, 2438.
Ne laisser que, in the sense of “manger à” and “s’en empêcher”, 437, 839, 893, 1266, 1252, 1669, 1931, 2354, 2666.
Le pech muer que, in the sense of “ne peut faire autrement que de,” 773, 825, 841, 1599, 1710, 2026, 2193, 2517, 2873.
Le guarder que, in the sense of "empêcher," 9, 95.
Reprover, 768.

Examples.

9. Ne s'fout guarder que mals ne li ataignent.
825. Petits neu prent, ne fent nu mer n'en plurt.
2354. kleuw ne laissier que France en seit hunie!

The verbs under this head are divided into three classes, but these need not be further considered, as but two such verbs were found in the Chanson de Roland, viz; remanié, a verb expressing surprise, and croydre, a verb of fearing.

Both verbs are followed by clauses introduced by que, but contrary to the modern usage, the former requires the indicative in its dependent clause. At the present time, the object clause after croydre, and all verbs of fearing, contains the particle ne, whenever the principal clause is affirmative in sense. The example given shows that ne is omitted in the dependent clause, although croydre is positive.
Examples.

237. Je ne m'éprendrais que vue vue mesliesiz.
241. "Allé x" diist le Reis, tant me pois esmaier.
2412. Que jo ne fui a l'estir sunnyeis.

3. Verbs of Perceiving, Thinking, Declaring.

Verbs of this class, when affirmative, are followed in modern French by object clauses with the indicative, and with the subjunctive, whenever the principal clause is either negative, interrogative, or conditional. The Old French construction is substantially the same, though we sometimes find the subjunctive after affirmative clauses, where we should expect the indicative.

Aichier, 3665.
Aifier, 608, 627.
Sapercevoir, 3553.
Sereire, 1066.

Alier, 447, 1074, 1959; 705, 734, 983, 1146, 2091, 2913.
Juncier, 2674, 3191.

Plevoir, 403, 626, 1058, 1069, 1072, 1704.

The declarative expression, Estre prez may also be placed here. It occurs once in the Chanson de Roland, line 316, and is followed by the subjunctive. The modern usage would require a with an infinitive.

Two other verbs belonging to this class were noted, viz:

Quider and Penser.

Quider occurs both affirmatively and negatively, and is followed by the subjunctive in either case. The verb to think in itself contains a doubt, and as stated by Williams was frequently followed by the subjunctive, even when affirmative, up to a late period.

The sentence in which Penser is used, line 354, contains a positive statement, and is thus, although negative in form, properly followed by the indicative.

Quider occurs negatively, in lines 1666 and 1848, affirmatively, in 3723.
Examples:

354. Li quem Rollanz ne l'ze douzet pense.
355. Que estray estes de mult grant parentet.
607. De sur ma-lev le ves afirai.
628. Le jo le trois, qui jo mi 'cumbatai.
626. E ves plevis que ves tes cumbatrum.
1983. "Deus!" dize li Queene, vi ne sai yo que face.
3724. Quidet li Reis qu'el se cait parmi.
1. Joy and Surprise.

Est merveille, 1774, 2877.

Placet, new, 1062, 1073, 1089, 1671, 3538, 5718.

After est merveille, the indicative only was found, but the subjunctive stands regularly after placet.

Examples.

1771. Car placet Dem qui asez de tels ait carles.
1774. Est est merveille que fleus le sosfret tant.

2. Sorrow, Pain, Displeasure.

Dulur est, 716, 2030.

Est dole, 2605.

These are followed by the indicative.

Examples.

2030. Quand tu ie morz, dulur est que jo vif.
2605. Mult est grant doles que new est ke l'oeil.

3. Fitness and Unfitness.

Est miez, 44, 58, 339, 3952.

Est dreiz, 228, 279, 497, 1444, 1950, 2349, 2561, 2978, 3971.

Here the usage is the same as the modern one, the subjunctive being used.
Examples.

44. Assez est mielz qu'il i perdent les chevres.

279. Le li Reis ovell, bien est dreiz qu'il i alget.


Our poi que, in the sense of "Il s'en fait de bien peu de."

325, 2789, 3608.

A bien petit que, in the sense of "Peu s'en faut." 326.

These phrases are equivalent to modern French expressions of Want, that require after them subject clauses with the subjunctive. Both are, however, followed by clauses with the indicative.

Examples.

326. A bien petit que il ne perd le sens.

3608. Carles cancellet, pur poi qu'il n'est casiz.

5. Possibility and Impossibility.

Il peut estre. 3913.

This shows no peculiarity.

3913. Il ne peut estre qu'il reiult deseuve.
Impersonal verbs, expressing a certainty or a probability, are, when affirmative, followed by subject clauses that require the verb in the indicative. The subject clause has the verb in the subjunctive, when the principal clause is either negative, interrogative, or conditional. In either case the clause is introduced by quœ.

The few examples of such verbs in the Chanson de Roland show no departure from the modern usage.

Est vis, 659.
Est jugest, 884.
Sours est, 549.

These expressions are used affirmatively and so properly take the indicative after them.

Examples:

659. Guernes respond: “Moi est vis que trop targe.”
884. Il est jugest que nous les ocirum.”
III. Simple Relative Clauses.

Relative clauses, which in modern French have the verb in the subjunctive, are thus divided:

1. Relative Clauses of Purpose and Result, after verbs of wishing, commanding, and the like.
2. Relative Clauses after Superlatives.
3. " " " General Negatives.
5. " " " General Interrogatives.
6. " " " Indefinite Antecedents.

The Latin construction is similar, also requiring the subjunctive in these classes of relative clauses.

In the Chanson de Roland, Nos. 5 and 6 do not occur; as for the rest, the usage is as follows.

1. Relative Clauses after Verbs of Wishing, etc.

But few examples were found in the Chanson de Roland of this class of relative clauses. In the two instances given the subjunctive is used.

275. Kar m'aplasiez un barun de ma marche.
276. Qui à l'œi Marsilié me portet un mesage.
781. Si li trouez ki très bien li aint.
2. Relative Clauses after Superlatives.
The use of the subjunctive in relative clauses after a superlative is of later origin, for in the three examples, found in the text, the indicative only is used.
343. Le guarnesnent ne prend à encreer,
344. Le ses meilheus que il pouv recouvrer.
2121. E des meilheus ki el camp quident estre.
3703. De celo de France les plus saivas ki sunt.

3. Relative Clauses after General Negatives.
The Chaussem de Roland offers many examples of the use of the subjunctive in relative clauses after general negatives. The particle ne is generally used alone, the noun being without an article. With but few exceptions, the construction is the same as the modern one.
494. Ni ad paine ki un pul mot en diet.
1430. N'en ad neceot dunt li mures ne eravent.

See also: 4, 18, 19, 22, 376, 411, 479, 530, 571, 730, 779, 822, 1244, 1522, 1555, 1618, &c.

Sometimes que is used in the place of ki. This may be either the conjunctive, or another form of the relative pronoun.
982. Pierre n'ad que tut ne seit meire.

In the following, both the relative pronoun and
the conjunction are omitted, a construction not admissible in
modern French. The subjunctive is always found.

1730. Ni ad Francis, pur nus ne preierat.
3462. Ni ad celui n'i'ferget e n'i caplet.

See also: 101, 653, 854, 1450, 1483, 1637, 1717, 1803, 1836, 2069, etc.

After the expression "Jamais n'iert juruz", the
relative pronoun governed by a preposition is replaced by
the conjunction que. Several examples are found and all
are followed by the subjunctive.

641. Jamais n'iert juruz que de l'mieu ne vuz danze.
See also: 650, 915, 971, 2913, 3903.

After an affirmative clause, the modern con-
struction calls for the indicative. In the Chanson de Roland,
we find the subjunctive as well as the indicative, and there
is little or no difference in the nature of the sentence. The
subjunctive occurs in—

1924. Mais tut seit fel ki chier ne s'vendrat primes.
3559. Trestut seit fel ki n'i'ferget ad caplet.

In line 1924, the future vendrat is given
in the text, but the vocabulary, in referring to this line, makes use of the subjunctive "se vendre". The indicative occurs in line 2062. Text par zeit fel ki ne's wait envaie.

4. Relative clauses after Conditional Sentences. In the few instances of this kind in the Chanson de Roland, we find the verb in the subjunctive. 3669. Sor i ad cel ki Barlun cuntrediet. 3670. Il le fait pendre, o ardeir, o oire. See also: 458, 5834.

IV. Compound Relative Clauses. After quisquis, quidquid, utur, etc., the Latin equivalents, if the modern French compound relatives treated under this head, the verb, with but few exceptions, is in the indicative. The modern French construction requires the verb in the subjunctive. We distinguish three kinds of clauses under this head.
1. **Compound Indefinite Pronouns.**
   
   The only pronoun noted in the *Chanson de Roland* was *ki que*, and in every instance it is followed by the subjunctive.

   1278. Le cors de trenchet, le firie e le fulmen.

   1279. Que mort l'abbat quien pléis v que nun.

   1546. Ambre ooit, ki que l'blasme ne le bot.

   See also: 1592, 1912, 3364.

2. **Compound Indefinite Adjectives.**

   The indefinite adjectives occurring in the text, *quel que* and *quantque*, are followed, the former by the subjunctive, and the latter by the indicative. At the present time, it is no longer admissible to place the noun between the two parts of *quel que*, but in one instance, line 2034, this construction is found in the *Chanson de Roland*.

   With but one exception, *quantque* always occurs as an adverb. In line 3202, however, it has the force of an adjective.
3. Compound Indefinite Adverbs

Two indefinite adverbs occur. Current qu'el, in the only instance in which it is found, is followed by the subjunctive, while guanque always requires the indicative. The form guanque has become obsolete, its modern French equivalent, tant que, antant que, tout que are generally followed by the indicative.

5232. Li Amblacz en jubet guanqu'il poet.
5323. Guanque gu'el seït, me si volet ouler mie.

See also: 1193, 1175, 1541, 2298.

V. Relative Clauses in Conditional Sentences

As the Chanson de Roland presents many instances of the use of the subjunctive in relative clauses, in conditional sentences, I treat of the matter separately, instead of under the head of "Condition", as is done by Williams. Three cases occur.
1. The relative clause occurs after a conditional sentence. In this, as in the following examples, the pronoun "qui" is not the simple relative, but it is preceded by no antecedent, and has the force of the compound relative, whoever, anyone who.

It is followed by the subjunctive, as is the simple relative clause after a conditional sentence. The indicative, however, is used whenever the statement expresses a fact, no doubt being implied.

391. S'est qui l'où est tute sais fois avrums.
119. S'est qui l'demandet ne l'estoek enseignier.
See also: 576, 1107.

2. The relative clause takes the place of a conditional clause. The conclusion is expressed. The modern construction would generally require the indicative, but in the Chanson de Roland, the subjunctive is used.

3483. Ki dune veist ez essuz ki malniz.
3484. Ez blanç osbures Ki dune veist fremir.
3488. De grant dolur poüst suvenir.
See also: 1181, 1970.
3. The relative clause takes the place of a conditional sentence, the conclusion being omitted. The construction is similar to the preceding one, and in both No. 2, and No. 3, the verb is in the imperfect tense. The modern construction generally requires the indicative.

1680. Ni puis veir Rollant et Olivier.
1681. De leur espèce ferir et captive.
See also: 1341, 1703, 3473.

VI. Purpose and Result.

Purpose.

In Latin, clauses expressing pure purpose introduced by ut and ne, and in some cases by quo, have the verb always in the subjunctive.

Afin que, pour que, or simply que, the modern French conjunctions corresponding to ut and ne, are likewise always followed by the subjunctive, when introducing clauses of pure purpose.

The Old French construction does not differ from this to any extent, but the conjunction generally
used in the simple que. In the Chanson de Roland, 
que occurs but twice.

505. Si purpuriez les destreiz e les tertres.

506. Que l'Empereur nisun des royaus n'i perdet.

1004. Sunent mil graidle pur ço que plus bel seyt.

3981. Baptizez la puis que treus eu ait l'ame.

See also: 1046, 1474, 1927. 2263, 2436, 3136.

Result.

The verb, in clauses expressing result, as
in those of purpose, is in Latin in the subjunctive
mood. The conjunctions, ut and ut non, are generally
preceded by either adverbial, adjective, or pronominal
correlatives, such as sic, ita, tamen, etc., and in his, talis,
and the like. When the principal clause is negative,
quin is often used in the place of ut.

In modern French, after pour que, the clause
denoting result, has the verb in the subjunctive. A
correlative like assez or trop is then found in the principal
clause. The indicative, however, is used after such con-
junctions as de sorte que, de facon que, de maniere que,
if merely the result, without intention or purpose, is expressed. After sans que, to express negative result, the verb is in the subjunctive. Then both the principal and subordinate clauses are negative, que—ne replaces the usual conjunctions.

On the Chanson de Roland, many examples were noted of clauses expressing result, and with few exceptions, the verb is in the indicative. Generally, the conjunction que introduces the clause, though at times it may be omitted, but no examples were found of the modern conjunctions. The correlatives occurring in the text are si, tel and tant, followed in some cases by que, and again standing alone. The examples in modern French, in which que stands alone without any preceding correlative, are comparatively few, but such is not the case in the Chanson de Roland.

Indicative in Clauses of Result.

1588. Si grant doel ad que par mi guider fendoir.
1601. Si Quene le fiet tant vertunement
1602. Tresqu'a l'asal tu le helme li feut.

See also: 33, 131, 366, 311, 397, 452, 533, 549, 564, 723, 834, 1035, 1249, 1273, 1279, 1299, 1302, 1307, 1316, 461
The Subjunctive in Clauses of Result.

270. L'Empereur tant li dixiez avoir.

271. Ni ait Franciens, ki tak ne s'en merveilt.

In the following, both clauses are negative.

The conjunction is omitted.

The above refers to clauses expressing only pure purpose or pure result. There are many object clauses, relative or adverbial clauses, denoting mixed purpose and result that require the verb in the subjunctive, and these have been treated under their respective Heads.

VII. Conditional Sentences.

In Latin, we have three classes of conditional sentences with the subjunctive as the regular mood. 1. After dum, modo, dummodo. 2. After ae si, ut si, &c. 3. After si, nisi, ni, &c.
Under 3, there are to be noted sentences containing:

1. The Indicative in both clauses.
2. The Subjunctive, present and perfect in both clauses.
3. The Subjunctive, imperfect and pluperfect in both clauses.

In modern French, the use of the subjunctive of condition has become much restricted. Corresponding to 1, 2, and 3 above we have,

1. The Subjunctive after pouvoir que and pour peu que to express a Promise.
2. The Subjunctive, and more frequently, the Indicative, after comme si, in Comparative Clauses.
3. The Subjunctive after si.

The subjunctive is further found after certain conjunctions; as after en cas que, etc., to express a Supposition; after à moins que, etc., an Exception; and after soit que -- soit que, a Concession.

In conditional sentences after si, the use of the subjunctive has become greatly restricted in modern French, where it is found in the pluperfect tense only. However, this is not the usual construction, for either the pluperfect indicative, or the conditional perfect...
have replaced it in most cases. No trace remains of its frequent use in Latin, with the present and perfect tenses.

In Old French, although the subjunctive in conditional sentences does not occur nearly as frequently as in Latin, its use corresponds more nearly to the Latin construction than it does now. The different conjunctions so frequent in modern French do not occur, and the conditional clauses with but few exceptions are always introduced by se, the modern French as. In a few of the sentences noted, se at times has the force of such conjunctions as au cas que, or à moins que... ne, but it is not thought of sufficient interest to classify the sentences according to these meanings.

The three different constructions after se, nisi; se, (see under 3 above) are distinctly to be traced in the Chanson de Roland. The indicative after se occurs frequently. The perfect subjunctive is wanting, but there are two examples of the present subjunctive. The imperfect tense is very frequently used, and the pluperfect occurs a few times.

**Indicative after Se.**

3005. S'il trovent o bataille qui lent rendre.
3111. Se de venir Arrabif me s' repeatent.
3012. La mort Rollant sur quid chièrement vendre.
See also: 40, 74, 87, 258, 273, 279, 316, 435, 475, 613, 840, 868, 889, 893, 902, 914, 922, 928, 935-986, 1102, 1134, &c.

Present Subjunctive after Se.

310. Se dions et dinuez que de la jo repaire.
311. Jo t'en mourrai si grand doel e contoire.
312. Ki durerat a trestuit tem edage.
3682. En ma merel ne se enzj à me piez.
3683. E ne yurperisset la lei de chrestiens,
3684. Jo li toldrai la curune de l'chief.

Pluperfect Subjunctive after Se.

1728. Se m'creissiez, vennz i fost mis aire.
1729. LIeste bataille quisum departie.
1730. Q pris o morz i fost li reis Marsilies.
See also: 697.

Imperfect Subjunctive after Se.

3441. Se li pienz une feiz recovrast.
3442. Semprés fost morz li nobilies vassals.
1760. Se l'esiist aile, ja semblast grant muncunge.
1769. Une ne l'aimast, se ne fost cumbatant.
See also: 1717, 3439, 5764,
Those sentences, in which the conditional clause is replaced by a relative clause with *si*, have been noted under "Relative Clauses." Many examples also occur of the subjunctive in conditional sentences, where either the condition or the conclusion has been omitted. When the conditional or dependent clause is omitted, the verb in the remaining independent clause, if subjunctive, may be classified under "Potential Subjunctive," in independent sentences.

**Condition Omitted.**

3385. La veissez la terre si junchiée.
See also: 349, 355, 455, 1458, 1622.

**Conclusion Omitted.**

440. Ferir l'en volt, se n'en fust desturnez.
See also: 1466, 3164.

Generally, conditional sentences with the conclusion omitted, are introduced by relative pronouns.

In one instance, line 234, the subjunctive occurs after *mais que*, in the sense of provided that. In this sense, the subjunctive would also be used in the modern construction with *pourvu que*.

234. Savoir i'ad, mais qu'il seît entendez.
A condition may also be expressed by the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive, by placing the verb before its subject. This construction occurs in modern French generally with the verbs avoir, être, and avoir, but in the Chanson de Roland, examples were noted with the verb to be only. Both clauses contain the imperfect subjunctive.

899. Fust christiens, assiz l'üst barbel.

902. Fust i li Reis, ni oissem damage.

VIII. Temporal Clauses.

Temporal clauses in Latin are introduced by 1. dum, donee, quodcum, or by 2. antequam, primumanu. These clauses, which generally have an "accessory notion of cause or purpose," may have the verb either in the indicative or subjunctive.

After 1, the indicative is used, when "The action is viewed as an actual fact"; the subjunctive, "When viewed not as much as a fact as something desired, or proposed."

After the conjunctions under 2, the indicative...
stands, "When they denote more priority of time," and the
subjunctive, "When they denote a dependence of one event
upon another."

In modern French, tant que, jusqu'à ce que
and en attendant que, corresponding to there is,
are followed by the subjunctive "to denote a limit of time
that involves a purpose." With reference to past actions,
or actual facts, the first two require the indicative.

The subjunctive stands after avant que and
plutôt que, corresponding to antequam, praequam, "to express
an active antecedent to and immediately dependent upon
the action of the principal clause."

The four following conjunctions are used in the
Chanson de Roland in the sense of jusqu'à ce que, viz;
Tant que — Tant cum — Jusque — and Jusque.

Tant que, until, is in every case followed by
the indicative, while in modern French, it sometimes requires
the subjunctive. The two parts of tant que are not written
together, but tant is found in the principal clause while
que introduces the subordinate clause.
Tant que with the Indicative.

2642. Tant chevalcher qu'il est première devant.

See also: 402, 405, 1829, 2110, 2649, 2818, 3697.

Tant cum, as long as, introduces a simple fact, and may be followed by either the indicative, or the subjunctive. The modern French tant que, in such a case, requires the indicative.

Tant cum with the Subjunctive.

544. "Lo n'ier, dis" Guenes, "tant cum vivot six nies.

See also: 557.

Tant cum with Indicative.

1851. Carles chevalcher tant cume li port durent.

See also: 1321, 1802, 1868, 2126.

Jusque, until, generally occurs after verbs of wishing, and regularly takes the subjunctive after it.

Jusque with Subjunctive.

2662. Ne finerai en tresost mun vivant.

2663. Jusqu'il sost mort o tut vifs remerc.

See also: 1838, 2439, 3588.
Fresque, on the other hand, with the same meaning as jusque, is followed by the indicative.

Fresque with Indicative.

163. La noit demurent tresque vint a l'jour ele.
See also: 3849.

Two conjunctions, ciez que and ciez que, occur in the text corresponding to avant que. They have the same meaning, before that, before, and both are followed by the subjunctive.

88. Ciez qu'il vissent quatre lieses viges.
889. Si's eqnillit e tempeste e orez.
811. Encore qu'en scienet set ciez espées traitez.
See also: 1690, 1804, 1870, 1900, 2035, 2230, 2939, 3480.

A few other conjunctions of time were noted, introducing clauses with the verb in the indicative, the same mood found after corresponding conjunctions in modern French.

Respectfully submitted,

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