To Agree or not to Agree: An overview of agreement in copular sentences in *Culhwch ac Olwen.*

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BA Thesis

University of Utrecht

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June 28, 2016

Abstract

In this thesis I examine the text *Culhwch ac Olwen* from the *Llyfr Gwyn Rhydderch*, the White Book of Rhydderch, in an attempt to find out if there is a pattern to the agreement of copula sentences, and I compare the findings to the patterns we expect to find, based on non-copula sentences.

I expect to find that if there is a difference in the amount of agreement between a copula and its subject and between other verbs and theirs, the copula will show agreement more often.

There were only three instances of a copula followed by a subject that is a plural noun and all of these were in the third person singular. While there is too little data from which to draw any hard conclusions, this is in accordance with the literature and suggests that there is no reason to assume that the copula has different rules governing its agreement than other verbs have.

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Theoretical introduction

In this thesis I look at the way in which the copula agrees with its subject. Specifically, I examine the cases where that subject is a plural noun (i.e. not a pronoun) that follows the verb, in order to see if there is a difference between how copula agrees with its subject, compared to other verbs.

Grammatical agreement

First, let us examine what agreement entails.

There are two terms that are regularly used when discussing this topic: agreement and concord. These concepts sometimes mean different things to different authors, although most authors treat them like synonyms, and no consistent differentiation can be made[1].

While there is a consensus amongst linguists about the general concept of agreement, the details of what qualifies as agreement are everything but clear. Agreement is found in about 75 percent of the world's languages, and where linguists agree that certain instances are a case of agreement, there is no formal definition. To give at least some definition of the term, Corbett[2] gives the following quotation from Steele[3]:

> "The term *agreement* commonly refers to some systematic covariance between a semantic or formal property of one element and a formal property of another. For example,

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[1] Corbett 1994: 55.
[2] Corbett 1994: 55.
[3] Steele 1978: 610.

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In more general terms, Corbett speaks of this as a controller, a target, a feature and a domain. The controller determines the form of the target with respect to a certain feature in a syntactical environment called the domain[4].

There are a number of features which can be modified in a target: the most common ones are gender, number, case and, in the case of verbs, person. Some languages also allow for agreement in definiteness, i.e. a definite noun comes with a definite form of the adjective, whereas an indefinite noun triggers the indefinite form of the adjective[5]. One thing to keep in mind when considering agreement, is that the controlling feature does not always have to be visible on the controller. In his examples 21 a & b, Corbett[6] shows how a different verbal ending is triggered for a female speaker of Russian when speaking in the first person past tense, when compared to a male speaker in the same context.

(21 a)   ja   pisal.

            1st sg.   "write" past sg. masc.

            'I was writing.' (man)

(21 b)   ja   pisal-a.'

            1st sg.   "write" past sg. fem.

            'I was writing.' (woman)

We see here, that the distinction between masculine and feminine is not made in

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[4] Corbett 2003: 159.
[5] Corbett 1994: 55.
[6] Corbett 2003: 176.

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the 1st person singular pronoun that serves as the sentence's subject, but does show on the verbal ending.

How agreement works is a matter of strong debate. The answer must lie somewhere between two extreme positions[7], which argue that it is either a purely semantic process or a syntactic one. The first says that a sentence is grammatical when there is compatibility between the controller and the target. This system, however, cannot account for the gender of non-personal nouns, or even pronouns that refer back to these nouns, as there is nothing inherently male, female or neuter about a given object. The other approach does account for this, because the syntax of the sentence requires it, but cannot account for sentences where, for instance, there is a singular subject denoting a group of people that triggers a plural verbal form, as the only reason for a plural form of the verb is semantic.

In Middle welsh there sometimes is a discrepancy between the person of the subject and that of the verb. This is the case when the subject is the constituent that is brought to the front of the sentence in the mixed order. When this subject is 1st or 2nd person, the verb will still be in the 3rd person singular. For more on the mixed order, see the next section.

In subject-verb sentences we would expect agreement to occur in all cases, but Plein's research shows that this is not always the case[8]. There is a hierarchy in animacy that correlates with the amount of agreement we find. If the subject is a personal pronoun (3rd person singular pronouns excluded, as we cannot tell if there is agreement or if the 3rd person singular form is triggered as standard form) she found that 99% of the cases showed agreement. When there is a non-pronominal

[7] Corbett 2004: 160-1.
[8] Plein 2013: slides 25-30.

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animate subject 61% of the cases showed agreement. Of the non-pronominal inanimate subjects only 31% agreed with the verb.

Middle Welsh also has non-agreement in number when a plural noun follows a verb. The verb tends to be singular in these cases. In Middle Welsh literature, we sometimes do find agreement in these cases, most probably due to foreign influences[9], but it could be that the animacy hierarchy also plays a role here.

Since Middle Welsh does not express gender in its verbal inflection, this aspect is not relevant here.

For this thesis I limit myself to verbal agreement, i.e. if the verb and the subject agree in number in verb-subject sentences.

The Middle Welsh verb

In Middle Welsh there are two ways in which a verbal action can be expressed. The verb occurs either as a verbal noun in periphrastic construction with *bot* 'to be', or as an inflected form, complete with tense, mood, person and number. For this research only the inflected verbs are of interest, because the copula does not use the periphrastic construction.

Where Modern Welsh is a VSO language, Middle Welsh was a verb second language. Although it has long been debated whether the verb second feature of Middle Welsh was a literary construct or not, Willis has concluded that verb second was fully functioning in Middle Welsh, and that the language shifted to VSO during its development to Modern Welsh[10].

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[9] Borsley, Tallerman & Willis 2007: 305-6.
[10] Willis 1996: 301.

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Because of this difference between Middle Welsh and Modern Welsh, the default word order in Middle Welsh is confusingly known as the abnormal order, i.e. abnormal when compared to Modern Welsh. Almost any constituent could be placed in front of the verb; the most common constituents are adverbs, subjects, nominal objects and verbal nouns or non-finite verbal phrases[11].

Beside this abnormal order we also find the normal order, which was common in early Middle Welsh, but falling out of favour for a while before growing in popularity again, until it became the norm in Modern Welsh. In this word order the verb stands in initial position.

The final word order is the mixed order, where a constituent is placed at the front of the sentence when it is to be emphasised, preceded by the copula. Evans[12] writes that the copula agreed with the main clause verb originally, but that the 3rd person singularg form *ys* spread at the expense of the other forms. During the language's shift to Modern Welsh, it became more common to drop this initial copula, until it was eventually dropped entirely.

One further oddity of the Middle Welsh verb is that the 3rd person singular form is generally used before a plural noun subject[13], though occasionally the plural form is also found. It is this behaviour that I shall take a look at with regards to the copula.

Verbal agreement in Middle Welsh

In order to be able to determine if there is a difference in the way that copulae agree with their subjects compared to the way that other verbs do so, we first have to establish the norm.

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[11] Borsley, Tallerman & Willis 2007: 289, table 9.1.
[12] Evans 1964: §146.
[13] Evans 1964: §198.

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In accordance with what we saw above, Plein[14] confirms that in the case of a sentence with Verb-Subject word order, as well as with relative sentences, we expect the default 3rd person singular form of the verb whenever we do not find a personal pronoun as the subject. For cases where we find the subject to be a pronoun, we expect to find agreement, and, therefore, these cases are of no interest to this study.

In a study of the text *Historia Gruffud vab Kenan*, Plein & Poppe[15] found that in 30% of the cases where there was a verb followed by a plural subject the verb agreed with its subject. While this still leaves 70% of the cases that conform to the theory, a deviation of 30% is quite high. They explain this percentage as an influence from the Latin text *Vita Griffini Filii Conani*, as the Welsh text is an adaptation of the Latin text, though they also state that given this number of exceptions, the Middle Welsh language must have had room in its grammar to tolerate these constructions.

In her research studying a variety of Middle Welsh texts, Plein found that different texts in a number of other manuscripts show a varying amount of deviation from the expected amount of agreement between a verb and a plural subject following it[16]. While we would expect no agreement at all, she only found this in the *Ymboth yr Enaid*, *Chwedleu Seith Doethon Rufein* and *Gramadegau'r Peinceirddiaid* from the *Llyfr Goch Hergest* texts. In the *Brut Dingestow* manuscript, she found that the main text showed agreement in 21% of the cases and as much as 74% in the prophetic texts. In the *Mabinogion* there was agreement in 11% of the cases.

As we have seen, Middle Welsh seemed to allow for constructions where there is agreement between the verb and the following plural noun subject, but this

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[14] Plein 2013: Slide 10
[15] Plein & Poppe 2014: 160-1.
[16] Plein 2013: Slide 20.

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construction is far from the norm. In texts where we find these deviations from the norm, they are often limited to a low percentage of the cases. These deviations can usually be explained by influences from other languages with which the scribes would have been familiar, in particular Latin. It could be that animacy, given the impact it has in subject-verb sentences, might also play a role here. The only real exception appears to be the prophetic texts from the *Brut Dingestow* manuscript, where agreement seems to be the norm, rather than the exception.

Given these factors, it would seem reasonable to expect less agreement in texts with no Latin equivalent, and we might expect that older texts might show less room for the agreeing construction.

The Middle Welsh *bod* 'to be'

The verb *bod*, 'to be' can be used in two functions: it can function as a substantive verb or a copula[17]. The majority of the paradigms of *bod* behave like any other strong verb, meaning that they are irregular in the root that they take, but still have one form per person, per number, per tense. This does not hold in third person forms in the indicative present, where there is a variety of options for how this verb can appear. For the singular these are: *yw*, *(y) mae*, *(y) taw* and *oes*, and for the plural: *ynt*, *(y) maent* and *y maen*. Of these, *yw* is used as the copula, *oes* is used as an existential verb: 'there exists', *(y) taw* as a locative verb: 'there is' and *(y) mae* can be both copula or locative. Charles-Edwards:

> "The use of *(y) mae* and *yw* appears to be determined by
> word-order: *mae Peredur* 'that is Peredur' is natural because
> *mae* precedes its subject in a non-clefted sentence, but
> *Peredur wyf i* 'I am Peredur' is also a standard Predicate + *bod*

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[17] Evans 1964: §144-9.

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> + Subject sentence. Hence the clefted *y may Peredur wyf i* preserves the word-order of both *may Peredur* and *Peredur wyf i.* (…) What Middle Welsh seems to be doing, therefore, is preserving the word-order of the un-embedded sentence even after it has been embedded[.]"[18]

The standard Old Welsh copula construction was C(opula) + P(redicate) + S(ubject), but this has shifted so that in the Middle Welsh era, most copula constructions are formed as PCS[19]. This change also introduced the possible use of the predicative particle *yn* when the noun or adjective comes after the copula, although this construction is not used very often.

While the morphology and word-order of the copula are well described, there seems not to be any work on the agreement between the copula and the subject. In this thesis I examine if there is a difference in the way the copula agrees with its subject when compared to the way a normal verb does.

Method

The text

For this thesis I examine the text *Culhwch ac Olwen* as found in the edition by Bromwich and Evans[20]. This text is one of the oldest prose texts in the Middle Welsh corpus. Because it is a native Welsh story and because it is old, this text makes a good candidate for this research. The age means that we can expect as few

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[18] Charles-Edwards 2005: 167.
[19] Watkins 1995: 292-3.
[20] Bromwich & Evans 1992.

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innovations as possible, and the fact that it is a Welsh story means that we can expect the minimal amount of influences from other languages, especially Latin.

The text is found in two manuscripts, the *Llyfr Gwyn Rhydderch* and the *Llyfr Goch Hergest*. The *Llyfr Gwyn Rhydderch* has the older, more conservative version of this story, but is, unfortunately, incomplete. The *Llyfr Goch Hergest* version is a later copy of, presumably, the same parent document, but the author of this manuscript is notoriously known to modernise the texts he copied.

The *Llyfr Gwynn Rhydderch* manuscript is dated to around 1350 A.D.[21] In their sub paragraph on Language[22] Bromwich and Evans write on the conservative word usage of the *Llyfr Gwyn Rhydderch* when compared to the *Llyfr Goch Hergest*. They suggest, here, that there is

> "a close affinity with the Cynfreirdd, and (especially) with the Gogynfeirdd, with OW material, and with the Laws – rather than with later prose works. Other aspects of the language here, such as the occurance of rare old forms, serve to prove that the text is early."

As for the origins of the story they propose the end of the eleventh century or very early twelfth[23].

Rodway[24] argues that the occurrence of rarer older forms means that the text has to be early. He states that the word usage does, indeed, coincide with that of the *Gogynfeirdd* from the twelfth century, but also with that of law texts from the late

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[21] Bromwich & Evans 1992: xiv.
[22] Bromwich & Evans 1992: xv-xxiii.
[23] Bromwich & Evans 1992: lxxxi.
[24] Rodway 2005.

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fifteenth century, which means that people must have had an understanding of the meaning these words up to that time.

> "I suggest (…) that *Culhwch ac Olwen* cannot be proved to have been composed in its present form any earlier than the middle of the twelfth century.
>
> Furthermore I believe that the affinity between the language of *Culhwch ac Olwen* and that of the court poets is easily explained if we assume that the author was himself a poet."[25]

With some knowledge about the text and the manuscript it is in, we can now start analysing the text.

Procedures

An analysis of the full text is beyond the scope of this thesis and I therefore only examine the more archaic part of the story, from the *Llyfr Gwyn Rhydderch*, though this is, unfortunately, incomplete. The first 824 lines in the edition by Bromwich and Evans are derived from the *Llyfr Gwyn*, whilst the remainder of the story is taken from the *Llyfr Goch Hergest*.

In order to be able to give a full analysis, i.e. being able to say what percentage, if any, deviates from the norm, all instances of copular agreement are taken into account. I have analysed the text and created an overview of all instances of the copula with its direct relevant context, which appears in this thesis as an appendix.

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[25] Rodway 2005: 43.

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I analyse these results in order to see if we can determine anything on the way the copula agrees with its subject. For an offset comparison with normal verbs, the results are compared to the results found by Plein & Poppe[26] and Plein[27].

Creating appendix A

For this appendix, I went through the text and highlighted every instance of the verb *bod*. These instances, along with their immediate context, I then translated, so that I could analyse them, in order to determine whether or not the verb was used as a copula or as a substantive verb. All the copulae are listed in this appendix, together with the line number from the edition by Bromwich and Evans, an English translation of the sentence and a grammatical analysis of the verb, subject and predicate. For those sentences that have a plural noun subject following the verb, the order of the copula, predicate and subject, as well as the animacy of the subject are listed, in case future research might benefit from this.

Expected results

I expect that if we find a difference in frequency in which the copula agrees with its subject, that this frequency will be higher than in the cases of other verbs.

I would expect this difference, because a copula sentence is, in its essence, of the type A=B. Because of this simplicity, which can be obscured by replacing A and B by more complex or embedded phrases, I would expect there to be a greater link between the verb and its subject, and that stronger connection might cause an increased likelihood for agreement to occur.

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[26] Plein & Poppe 2014.
[27] Plein 2013.

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Results

The copula agrees with its subject in all of the cases where we find a singular subject and there are no instances of a plural noun subject with a plural form of the copula. There are, however, two cases (21 and 41 of the appendix) where there is a plural subject and one (44 of the appendix) with a dual subject where we find no agreement. These examples are given in full below.

(21) *hyt y llall ym penn y ulwydyn*   ***y bu***   *y kenhadeu*   *yn krwydraw*

             prep. phrase   ind. pret. 3 sg.   pl. noun.   verbal noun

             "until the other end of the year the messengers were wandering"

The word order for this sentence is CSP. We find a plural personal noun as the subject, with the verb in the indicative preterit 3rd person singular and a verbal noun as the predicate.

(41)   **oed**   gvynnach   y falueu

        ind. impf. 3 sg.   adj.   pl. noun

        "her palms were whiter"

The word order here is CPS. In this sentence we have an inanimate plural subject, the verb is in the indicative imperfect 3rd person singular, with an adjectival predicate.

(44)   ***oed***   *kochach*   *y deu rud*   *no'r fion*

        ind. impf. 3 sg.   adj.   dual noun   prep. phrase

        "her two cheeks were redder than foxglove"

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Here we find the word order to be CPS again. This sentence consists out of an inanimate dual noun subject, the verb here is also in the indicative imperfect 3rd person singular and the predicate is an adjective.

Analysis

I set out to determine if there is any basis on which to conclude that there is a difference in agreement patterns between copulae and other verbs.

The data found appear to be in line with Plein's findings[28] that in the prose texts most cases with a third person plural subject following the verb occur with a singular form of the verb. Of these texts, the *Mabinogion* has the most deviation, with agreement in 11% of the cases.

There is a great difference between these data and the high amount of agreement Plein found in the prophecy section of the *Brut Dingestow*, but since they belong to different genres, it is hard to make a comparison.

Due to the scarcity of the data found in this research, we only have three cases of a copula followed by a plural noun subject, no significant statements can be made.

Conclusion and discussion

Because I only looked at one text from one manuscript, there is, obviously, too little data to actually draw any hard conclusions, but this text shows no reason to assume that there is a difference between copulae and other verbs when it comes to agreement. It is, of course, possible that a study of other texts, or texts from other

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[28] Plein 2013: Slide 23.

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manuscripts might indicate that there is a difference between the copula and normal verbs.

We have seen in Plein & Poppe[29] that Middle Welsh seems to allow for constructions where the verb does agree with its subject. And Plein's own research[30] showed that in the case of the prophetic text in *Brut Dingestow* agreement seems to be the norm rather than the exception. It might therefore be interesting to see how copulae behave in these other texts and manuscripts or even other genres.

Given the strong link between animacy and agreement in subject-verb sentences Plein found[31], it might also be of interest to investigate whether this might have an influence on copular agreement or in verb-subject sentences in general.

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[29] Plein & Poppe 2014.
[30] Plein 2013.
[31] Plein 2013.

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	Line	Welsh	English	Verb	Subject	Predicate	Notes
1	11	Bonhedic hagen **oed** y mab	the boy was noble, however	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.	
2	12	keuynderw dy Arthur **oed**	he was a cousin to Arthur	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Sg. noun	
3	18	Drwc **yw** iti hagen llygru dy uab	it is bad to you to harm your son	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	Vn.	Adj.	
4	30-1	Sef **yw** honno gweirc Doget Urenhin	it is this one: the wife of King Doged	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Dem.	
5	47-8	Gwreicca **yssyd** da iti, a mab	Seeking a wife is good to you, son	Ind. Pres. Rel.	Vn.	Adj.	
6	57-8	Arthur **yssyd** geuynderw it.	Arthur is your cousin	Ind. Pres. Rel.	Sg. noun	Sg. noun	
7	83	ni **bo** teu de benn, pyr y kyuerchy di?	might it not be your head, that you request it?	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Sg. noun	
8	103	Ot agory y porth, da **yw**	if you open the gate, it is good	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	Verb phrase	Adj.	
9	132-4	**ys** dyhed a beth gadu dan wynt a glaw y kyffryw dyn a dywedy di	it is a desperate thing leaving under wind and rain such a man you say	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	Vn.	Adj. + sg. noun	
10	144	**Poet** yn gystal y'th deon a'th niuer a'th catbritogyon	Let it be equally good to your nobles and your host and your leaders of hosts	Imp. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.	
11	144-5	y **bo** y gwell hwnn.	as it should be	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	2 sg. in verb	Adj.	
12	145	ny **bo** didawl neb ohonaw	he should not be without a share of it	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Prep phrase	
13	145-6	mal **y mae** kyflawn y kyuercheis I well I ti	As the greeting that I have given to you is complete	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.	
14	146-7	**boet** kyflawn dy rat titheu a'th cret a'th etmic yn yr Ynys honn.	may it be complete your grace and your oath and your honour on this island	Imp. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.	
15	147	**Poet** gwir Dyw, unben	Let it be the truth of God, chieftain	Imp. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Sg. noun	
16	265	kei a dywedit y **uot** yn uab itaw	Cai was said to be as a son to him	vn.	3 sg. pron.	Sg. noun	
17	266	oer uyth **uyd** y galon	his heart will be forever cold	Imp. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.	

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18	324-5	y dyd y **bei** drist y gellyngei y lleill weuyl idaw	the day was sad that he let loose the one (…) to him	Subj. Impf. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.	
19	330	deu was y Wenhwyuar **oedynt**	they were two servants to Gwenhwyuar	Ind. Pres. 3 pl.	3 pl. in verb	Pl. noun	
20	371-2	a honno a **uu** teir oes gvyr yn uyw	and she was alive for three generations	Ind. Pret. 3 sg.	Sg. dem.	Adj.	
21	376-7	hyt y llall ym penn y ulwydyn y **bu** y kenhadeu yn krwydraw	until the other end of the year the messengers were wandering	Ind. Pret. 3 sg.	Pl. noun	Vn.	CSP personal
22	379-80	ac yd **vyf** i ettwa yn eiddywet	and I am again lacking	Ind. Pres. 1 sg.	1 sg. pron.	Sg. noun	
23	387	Budugawl **oed** Kei	Kei was victorious	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.	
24	389-90	dyrnued uch y law ac arall is y law yt **uyd[ei]** yn sych	a hand breadth above his hand and another behind his hand used to be dry	Consuet. Past. 3 sg.	Noun phrase	Adj.	
25	390	yr hynn a **uei** yn y law	that which would be in his hand	Subj. Impf. 3 sg.	Sg. dem.	Prep phrase	
26	391-2	dyskymon **vydei** hynny utunt y gynneu tan	this was kindling for them for lighting a fire	Consuet. Past. 3 sg.	Sg. dem.	Sg. noun	
27	396	kyt **bei** unllofyac	although he was onehanded	Subj. Impf. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.	
28	406-7	Nei y Arthur, uab y chwaer a'y gefynderw **oed**	he was the nephew of Arthur, the son of his sister and his cousin	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Noun phrase	
29	414	Pan debygynt vy eu **bot** yn geuagos	When <u>they</u> thought that they were close	vn.	Poss. 3 pl.	Adj.	
30	419	noc amws naw gayaf **oed** mwy	than a horse nine winters was as big	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.	
31	430-1	ny **bo** berthach	may it never be fairer	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.	
32	431	byth y **boch** chwy no minheu	that you may be than I	Subj. Pres. 2 pl.	2 pl. pron.	[no explicit predicate]	
33	434	pan **yw** Yspydoden Penkawr	that he is Yspydoden Penkawr	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Sg. noun	
34	435	pwy **wyt**?	who are you	Ind. Pres. 2 sg.	2 sg. in verb	Interr.	
35	435	Custenhin Amhynwyedic **vyf** i	I am Custenhin Amhynwyedic	Ind. Pres. 1 sg.	1 sg. pron.	Sg. noun	
36	437	pwy **ywch**?	who are you	Ind. Pres. 2 pl.	2 pl. in verb	Interr.	

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#		Welsh	English	Mood/Tense	Subject	Predicate	CPS
37	445	nyt **oed** uynnych it caffel douot	getting treasure was not frequent to you	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	Verb phrase	Adj.	
38	470-1	**oed** dyhed kelu y ryw was hwnn	concealing to such a boy was deplorable	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	Verb phrase	Adj.	
39	490	**oed** melynach y fenn	her head was yellower	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.	
40	491	**oed** gwynnach y chnawd	her flesh was whiter	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.	
41	491-2	**oed** gvynnach y falueu	her palms were whiter	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	Pl. noun	Adj.	CPS inanimate
42	494	nyd **oed** olwg tegach	not was an eye fairer	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.	
43	495	no bronn alarch gwynn **oed** gwynnach y dwy uron	her two breasts were whiter than the breast of a white swan	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.	
44	496	**oed** kochach y deu rud no'r fion	her two cheeks were redder than foxglove	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	Du. Noun	Adj.	CPS inanimate
45	507-8	a da **yw** it o dihengy	and it is good to you if you escape	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.	
46	534-5	a'e fedwar gorhendat **yssyd** uyw ettwa	and her fourth great-grandfather that is as big again	Ind. Rel. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.	
47	541; 556-7	**Poet** emendigeit y foc yt uerwit indi	May the forge that it was heated in her be cursed	Imp. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.	
48	561	ac a **uo** mwy os mynhy	and that it be more if you desire it	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.	
49	571-2	a'e losci ar uyneb y tir hyt pan **uo** glo hwnnw	and its burning on the face of the land until it will be cinders	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Sg. noun	
50	572	a'e ludu a **uo** teil itaw a uynhaf	and its ashes will be the greatest manure	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Sg. noun	
51	573-4	hyd pan **uo** hwnnw a wnelit	so that that will be what would have been done	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	Sg. dem.	Rel. clause	
52	576-7; 582-3	kyd tybyckych na **bo** hawd	Although you might think that it would be easy	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.	
53	598	**ys** hwy yr rei hynny	it is them, those ones	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	3 pl. pron.	
54	607-8	hyt pan **vo** ef a **uo** penlliein gwynn am penn vym merch ar dy neithawr	so that it may be a white veil on my daughter's head on your wedding feast	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. pron.	Sg. noun	

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55	610	mel a **uo** chwechach naw mod no mel kynteit heb wchi heb wenyn y vragodi y wled	honey should be nine times sweeter than honey of the first swarm without drones or bees to make braggot for the fest	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.
56	687	na pheth **yw**	nor what it is	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Interr.
57	695	Y geuynderw **yw**	he is his cousin	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Sg. noun
58	697	penkynyd Iwerdon **yw**	he is the chieftain of Ireland	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Sg. noun
59	704-5	canys breu **vyd**	for she shall be brittle	Consuet. Fut. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.
60	721-2	hagyr **yw** idaw adaw y teirnas	it is unbecoming of him to promise the kingdom	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.
61	725	ellyngywr da **yw**	he is a good unleasher	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.
62	732	gwr kyuoethawc **yw**	he is a wealthy man.	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.
63	732-4	sef **yw** yr achaws	this is the reason	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	Sg. dem.	Sg. noun
64	759-60	hynny **vyd** kaer uaen gymrwt a welisit	that is the fort of stone and mortar that was seen	Consuet. Pres. 3 sg.	Sg. dem.	Sg. noun
65	770-1	ny **bo** teu dy penn, pyr y kyuerchi dy?	should it not be your head that you request?	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Sg. noun
66	775-6	Yslipanwr cledyueu goreu yn y byt **wyf** ui	I am the best furbisher of swords in the world (the furbisher of the best swords)	Ind. Pres. 1 sg.	1 sg. pron.	Sg. noun
67	783	**ys** gwers	it is a good while	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Sg. noun
68	783	yd **wyf** yn keissaw a olchei uyg cledyf	that I am seeking (one) who would polish my sword	Ind. Pres. 1 sg.	1 sg. in verb	Vn.
69	792	yr hwnn a **uo** da genhit ti	that was good with you	Subj. Pres. 3 sg.	Sg. dem.	Adj.
70	793	malpei teu **uei**	if it were yours that it were	Subj. Impf. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Poss. Dem.
71	795	**oed** well genhyf	It is better with me	Ind. Impf. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.
72	795-6	bei oll yt **uei** val hynn	if all should be like this	Subj. Impf. 3 sg.	Pron.	Prep. phrase
73	802-3	Budugawl **yw** Bedwyr	Bedwyr is victorious	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.

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74	810	goreu dyn **yw**	I am the best man	Ind. Pres. 1 sg.	1 sg. in verb	Noun phrase	
75	815	da **yw** weith	(the) work is good	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	Sg. noun	Adj.	
76	815	a ranc bod **yw** genhyf	and it is pleasing with me	Ind. Pres. 3 sg.	3 sg. in verb	Adj.	

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Appendix B

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VERKLARING KENNISNEMING REGELS M.B.T. PLAGIAAT

Fraude en plagiaat

Wetenschappelijke integriteit vormt de basis van het academisch bedrijf. De Universiteit Utrecht vat iedere vorm van wetenschappelijke misleiding daarom op als een zeer ernstig vergrijp. De Universiteit Utrecht verwacht dat elke student de normen en waarden inzake wetenschappelijke integriteit kent en in acht neemt.

De belangrijkste vormen van misleiding die deze integriteit aantasten zijn fraude en plagiaat. Plagiaat is het overnemen van andermans werk zonder behoorlijke verwijzing en is een vorm van fraude. Hieronder volgt nadere uitleg wat er onder fraude en plagiaat wordt verstaan en een aantal concrete voorbeelden daarvan. Let wel: dit is geen uitputtende lijst!

Bij constatering van fraude of plagiaat kan de examencommissie van de opleiding sancties opleggen. De sterkste sanctie die de examencommissie kan opleggen is het indienen van een verzoek aan het College van Bestuur om een student van de opleiding te laten verwijderen.

Plagiaat

Plagiaat is het overnemen van stukken, gedachten, redeneringen van anderen en deze laten doorgaan voor eigen werk. Je moet altijd nauwkeurig aangeven aan wie ideeën en inzichten zijn ontleend, en voortdurend bedacht zijn op het verschil tussen citeren, parafraseren en plagiëren. Niet alleen bij het gebruik van gedrukte bronnen, maar zeker ook bij het gebruik van informatie die van het internet wordt gehaald, dien je zorgvuldig te werk te gaan bij het vermelden van de informatiebronnen.

De volgende zaken worden in elk geval als plagiaat aangemerkt:
- het knippen en plakken van tekst van digitale bronnen zoals encyclopedieën of digitale tijdschriften zonder aanhalingstekens en verwijzing;
- het knippen en plakken van teksten van het internet zonder aanhalingstekens en verwijzing;
- het overnemen van gedrukt materiaal zoals boeken, tijdschriften of encyclopedieën zonder aanhalingstekens en verwijzing;
- het opnemen van een vertaling van bovengenoemde teksten zonder aanhalingstekens en verwijzing;
- het parafraseren van bovengenoemde teksten zonder (deugdelijke) verwijzing: parafrasen moeten als zodanig gemarkeerd zijn (door de tekst uitdrukkelijk te verbinden met de oorspronkelijke auteur in tekst of noot), zodat niet de indruk wordt gewekt dat het gaat om eigen gedachtengoed van de student;
- het overnemen van beeld-, geluids- of testmateriaal van anderen zonder verwijzing en zodoende laten doorgaan voor eigen werk;
- het zonder bronvermelding opnieuw inleveren van eerder door de student gemaakt eigen werk en dit laten doorgaan voor in het kader van de cursus vervaardigd oorspronkelijk werk, tenzij dit in de cursus of door de docent uitdrukkelijk is toegestaan;
- het overnemen van werk van andere studenten en dit laten doorgaan voor eigen werk. Indien dit gebeurt met toestemming van de andere student is de laatste medeplichtig aan plagiaat;
- ook wanneer in een gezamenlijk werkstuk door een van de auteurs plagiaat wordt gepleegd, zijn de andere auteurs medeplichtig aan plagiaat, indien zij hadden kunnen of moeten weten dat de ander plagiaat pleegde;
- het indienen van werkstukken die verworven zijn van een commerciële instelling (zoals een internetsite met uittreksels of papers) of die al dan niet tegen betaling door iemand anders zijn geschreven.

De plagiaatregels gelden ook voor concepten van papers of (hoofdstukken van) scripties die voor feedback aan een docent worden toegezonden, voorzover de mogelijkheid voor het insturen van concepten en het krijgen van feedback in de cursushandleiding of scriptieregeling is vermeld.

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In de Onderwijs- en Examenregeling (artikel 5.15) is vastgelegd wat de formele gang van zaken is als er een vermoeden van fraude/plagiaat is, en welke sancties er opgelegd kunnen worden.

Onwetendheid is geen excuus. Je bent verantwoordelijk voor je eigen gedrag. De Universiteit Utrecht gaat ervan uit dat je weet wat fraude en plagiaat zijn. Van haar kant zorgt de Universiteit Utrecht ervoor dat je zo vroeg mogelijk in je opleiding de principes van wetenschapsbeoefening bijgebracht krijgt en op de hoogte wordt gebracht van wat de instelling als fraude en plagiaat beschouwt, zodat je weet aan welke normen je je moeten houden.

Hierbij verklaar ik bovenstaande tekst gelezen en begrepen te hebben.
Naam: *Jorrit Muller*
Studentnummer: *4011147*
Datum en handtekening: *28 Juni 2016*

Dit formulier lever je bij je begeleider in als je start met je bacheloreindwerkstuk of je master scriptie.

Het niet indienen of ondertekenen van het formulier betekent overigens niet dat er geen sancties kunnen worden genomen als blijkt dat er sprake is van plagiaat in het werkstuk.

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