Dora Maček

A Draft for the Analysis of Verbal Periphrases in the "Canterbury Tales"

1. The present paper is intended as an account of some analyses performed on a pilot, corpus\(^1\) for the purpose of studying periphrastic verbal forms in the Canterbury Tales. It will also serve as a starting point for further procedure.\(^2\)

2. The term periphrastic is often\(^3\) applied to designate the collocation

\[
\text{be } + \text{-ing} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{do } + \text{infinitive}
\]

i.e. for the "expanded present" and for the emphatic or interrogative use of do.

We intend to study any compound verbal form expressing various verbal relations, and regard it as periphrastic. Verbal periphrases are to be studied as units with respect to their distribution and function, as well as with respect to the mutual relations of their members. An attempt will be made to interpret finally the results of the analyses, bearing in mind the significance Chaucer's English has as a stage in the development of standard English, and in particular to interpret the periphrastic form in Chaucer as an earlier development of modern English periphrasis.

Thus, in the present paper, verbal periphrasis is regarded as a feature of verbal inflexion, expressing such verbal relations as tense, modality, aspect, and voice by means of verbal phrases consisting of one auxiliary verb, inflected for person,

---


\(^2\) The study is to be submitted as a Ph. D. thesis to the Faculty of Arts of Zagreb University.

\(^3\) e. g. Jespersen, Curme, Strang — see Bibliography
number, tense, and mood, and a non-finite form (infinitive, present or past participle) of the main verb. Optionally, in a three-member periphrasis, a second auxiliary, in a non-finite form, can be interpolated between the other members. The formula

\[ \text{Vaux + \( /\text{Vaux}/ + \text{V} \) } \]

functions in the same way as does the synthetic device for expressing verbal relations i.e. stem + affix, or change of root vowel.

There is some difficulty in delimiting the verb phrases which are to be regarded as periphrastic, because of the double function, as full verb and auxiliary, of many auxiliary verbs, and because of other verb phrases with use similar to the above: longen to goon, heere cynglen. For our purpose we shall set out with verbal phrases containing one of the following verbs, to be considered as auxiliary:⁴

be, can, dar, do, gin, have, let, make, may, moot, ouhte, shal, wil;

the above verbs often show the ability to act as first member (i.e. inflected verb) in three member periphrases of the type:

he myghte han doon

while collocations like

he longeth han to goon

have not been attested.

In the course of our work we expect to be able to establish some reliable formal criteria for the definition of periphrastic verbal inflexions in Chaucer’s English. It is also hoped that an extensive study of periphrastic verbal forms in the Canterbury Tales might provide a set of rules applying to the usage of verbal periphrases in Chaucer, as well as serve as a link with modern English usage.

3. It is planned that the entire corpus,⁵ further CT, be divided into groups according to social and regional dialect characteristics in parts of CT where they are overtly expressed, assigning the rest to Chaucer’s literary idiolect, which can be

⁴ The list is taken from Mossé A Handbook of Middle English and Mustanoja A Middle English Syntax (see Bibliography), weorden does not occur in the Canterbury Tales, and is accordingly omitted.

⁵ The entire corpus is to consist of the complete Canterbury Tales.
tentatively classed as 14th century standard English. The various groups are then to be compared as regards structural and functional distribution of the verbal periphrases.

4. Methodologically the proposed study is to be, to some extent, an essay in computational data processing.

For this purpose the CT was encoded with regard to clauses containing verbal periphrases. Periphrastic forms were coded in detail, indicating person, number, tense and mood of the auxiliary verb, and the particular non-finite form of the full verb. Contracted forms of auxiliary and negation and/or personal pronoun are also represented in the code. Other components of the clause are broadly marked as subject (distinguishing between noun, pronoun and relative pronoun), object, complement, adverbial adjunct, conjunction and agent in passive constructions.

CT was next selectively concordanced, various forms of the auxiliary serving as key. The CT was thus in the first procedure sorted to give a verbal paradigm.

5. The analysis of the periphrastic forms is to include the following features:

a. the frequency of periphrastic verbal forms in general;
b. the frequency of periphrases with particular auxiliaries;
c. the frequency of the particular non-finite forms accompanying the auxiliaries;
d. the order of the members of periphrastic verbal forms;
e. the ordering of other members of the clause;
f. the determination of the precise grammatical function of various periphrases.

To complete data about the function of the periphrases additional study of the context, as well as a transformational approach are likely to be necessary.

6. So far a more detailed study, including some of the proposed criteria for analysis, has been performed only on the first 835 lines of CT, i.e. the General Prologue, further GNPR. The following data have been obtained from the study of this pilot corpus.

6.1. The relation between the total number of finite verbal forms and periphrastic forms is 100 : 38, i.e. more than a third

---

6 For code see Appendix I.
7 The programme is described at length in D. and V. Maček »Primjena digitalnog računala pri analizi teksta, Filologija, no. 6, Zagreb, 1970.
of all finite verbal forms are periphrastic. This appears to be a considerable number and asks for comparison with a similar count in modern English, which might furnish a useful indication of the trend the development of periphrasis has taken in modern English.

6.2. Out of a total of 295 occurrences of periphrases with the auxiliaries BE /inclusive the forms been, ben, is, was, were, weren/, only 59, i. e. about 20% are used in periphrases, the rest occurring either as full verb:
   whit was his berd as is a dayesie
or as main verb in periphrasis:
   at mortal batailles hadde he been fiftene.

HAVE (with the forms: had, hadde, han, hath, have) is in 40% of its total occurrences used as an auxiliary in periphrases, CAN (kan, koude) in 98%,
MAY (may, myghte) in 90%,
MOOT (moot, moote, moste, mote) in 100%,
SHAL (shal, sholde) in 100%, and
WIL (nolde, wol, wolde, wolden, wole) in 100% of occurrences.

Other auxiliaries were too infrequent in the GNPR (dar, do, gin, let, make, ouhte) to be indicative of anything, so for the present they will be disregarded.

Though the frequency of the auxiliaries treated in this paper is far from being conclusive they may persuade us to assume that the "modal auxiliaries" /kan, may, shal, wil/ show a strong tendency to function as auxiliaries in verbal periphrases and therefore lose their function and meaning of main verbs. On the contrary, be and do, the two auxiliaries most frequently mentioned as periphrastic, still function to a large extent as full verbs, be it in periphrases, or in independent verbal forms. The frequent use of a verb as a means of expressing the grammatical relationship of the main verb leads, we may further assume, to the deterioration of its meaning, and reinforcement of its grammatical function. If it is replaced by another verb in the general vocabulary it may become a structural word in all usages. It is hoped that the study will yield some more information about this process.

6.2. Here are some other considerations regarding verbal relations expressed by periphrastic forms with the above auxiliary verbs.

6.2.1. BE: been — present indicative plural, infinitive, past participle
   ben — infinitive

698
is — 3rd person singular present indicative
was — 3rd person singular present indicative
were — plural preterite indicative, 3rd person singular preterite subjunctive
werten — plural preterite indicative

is mostly used with the past participle, while only two out of 56 of its occurrences in periphrases are accompanied by the present participle.

The first construction,

\[ \text{be} + \text{V/pp/} \text{ or } \text{Vaux} + \text{be/pp/} + \text{V/pp/} \]

is usually the expression of the passive voice:
and she was cleped madame Englyntyne
and we wol reuled been at his devys.
In other cases it expresses aspectual relationship like perfectivity of action; also indicating its results:
for he was late ycome from his viage
when we were in that hostelre alight.

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between the passive and reflexive meaning, and the meaning of perfectivity:
and he was clad in cot and hood of greene.
The distribution of the three functions is 38 : 7 : 6, and the difference between them can be shown by paraphrasing:

a. X did Y “people called her madame Englyntyne”

b. X finished doing Y with the result Z “we ended alighting from our horses and are now in the hostel”

c. X did Y “servants clothed the knight”
   X did Y to himself “the knight clothed himself”
   X finished doing Y with the result Z “the Knight finished putting on clothes and is now dressed”

The type: \[ \text{be} + \text{V/pres. p./} \] appears to be expressing a prolonged action in the present or past, depending on the form of the auxiliary:

\[ \text{syngynge} \text{ he was and floytinge all the day} \]
\[ \text{sounynge} \text{ in moral vertu was his speche} \]

sometimes accompanied by an adverbial denoting the length of the duration of the action /all the day/.

It is to be noted that in three member constructions, where BE is in a non-finite form, it invariably carries a passive meaning. The same meaning is conveyed by the past participle, which is also the form of the auxiliary BE when functioning as a second auxiliary in three member periphrases. The past
participle indicates completion and is contrasted with the present participle in periphrases denoting duration:
with many a tempest hadde his berb been shake.

6.2.2. HAVE /had — 3rd person singular preterite indicative
hadde — 1st pers. sing. pret. ind. 3rd pers. sing.
pret. ind., plural pret. ind.
han — plur. pres. ind., infinitive
hath — 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind.
have — 1st pers. sing. pres. ind., 3rd pers. sing.
pres. ind./
occurs invariably with the past participle of the main verb, even in three member constructions where it is the first auxiliary, the second auxiliary /BE/ stands in the past participle:

\[
\text{have + be/pp/ + V/pp/}
\]

ful many a draughte of wyn had he ydrawe
so hadde I spoken with hem everichoon
for to han been a marchal in a halle
the droghte of March hath perced to the rote
now have I toold you.

The function of this periphrasis is the expression of completion and/or result of an action, similar as b. and c. in 6.2.1.: X has finished doing Y /with the result Z/ “I have finished talking and now you know the news” (now have I toold you). It sometimes indicates merely a past time action, though even here the idea of completedness seems to be present, which may be due to the presence of the past participle:

aventures that whilom han bifalle
in youthe he hadde lerened a good myster
The periphrasis with HADDE, it can thus be concluded, is used to express temporal and/or aspectual relation, occasionally (when in the inf.) even modal ones, denoting ability, possibility — unreality:

A semely man Oure Hooste was withalle for to
han been a marchal in a halle.
In both temporal and aspectual function, the periphrasis /or the auxiliary HAVE/ has a past time reference.

6.2.3. The auxiliaries CAN, MAY, SHAL, WIL form periphrases with the infinitive of the main verb.

\[
\text{can + V/inf. / may + V/inf. /}
\]
CAN /kan — 3rd person singular present ind.
   koude — 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind., plur. pret. ind./
   usually denotes physical or mental ability.
MAY /may — 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind., plur. pres ind.
   myghte — 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. plur. pret. ind./
   denotes ability, possibility, likelihood, opportunity, when ac-
   companied by a negation also disability and prohibition:

   and seyde as ye may here
   it is nat honest it may nat avaunce
   men myghte his brydel heere
   he may nat spare although he were his brother

Somewhat different seems to be the example:
   of whiche achatours myghte take exemple
meaning unreality: “it would be a good idea if X did Y”, or the
like.

The temporal reference of both periphrases with CAN and
MAY are to present or “general” tyme, or past tyme if the
auxiliary is the preterite.

SHAL and WIL (shal — 1st pers. sing. pres. ind., 3rd
   pers. pres. ind.
   sholde 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. plur.
   pret. ind.)
   (nolde — 3rd pres. sing. pret. ind. nega-
   tion
   wol — 1st pers. sing. pres. ind., 3rd pers.
   sing. pres. ind., plur. pres. ind.
   wolde — 1st pers. sing. pret. ind., 3rd
   pers. sing. pret. ind., plur. pret. ind.
   wolden — plur. pret. ind.
   wole — 3rd pres. sing. pres. ind.)

in two member periphrases: shal
   + V(inf)
   wil

and three member periphrases: shal
   + be(pp) + V(pp)
   wil

refer to the future time carrying important modal overtones:

SHAL — command, determination:
   as Austyn bit how shal the world be served
   and it shal cost noght
   and for to werken as I shal you seye
WIL — willingness, wish, intention:
and at a knight than wol I first biginne
also repetition, habitual action in a temporally
unlimited sphere:

for curs wol slee right as assoilyng savith
or seemingly restricted to an extended past time sphere:

she wolde wepe if that she saugh a mous
due to the narrative context, because if she, the Prioress, is
still alive, she “Weeps every time she sees a mous...”. Thus
it is apparently the context that determines the prevalence of
temporal or modal function of the above periphrases.

The main difference between the “modal auxiliaries” CAN
and MAY on the one hand and SHAL and WIL on the other, is
the prominent temporal characteristic of the latter two, which
have a definitely future time reference:

I decided that it cost nothing (when in two days it comes
to paying)
I mean to tell you about it (later)
even if the future sphere is unlimited at the outer end, it has
a starting point as in:

Austin ordered that (from his times onwards) the world
is to be served ....

CAN and MAY have primarily a modal reference and the
temporal reference can be only “generic”, i.e. to an undefined
temporal sphere.

The preterite forms of CAN and MAY (could, myghte),
refer to a past time sphere, while SHOLDE and WOLDE
express a degree of modal relation.

* * *

Summing up the analysis in the previous paragraphs, it
appears that periphrases with participles indicate aspectual
relations in the first place, while the auxiliary members of
such periphrases mark by their tense from the temporal
relationship past v. present. BE with transitive verbs is also
a marker of voice.

Periphrases with the infinitive of the full verb are func-
tionally determined solely by the auxiliary verbs, expressing
modal cum temporal relations as shown above.

6.2.4. As mentioned earlier, periphrases with other auxiliaries
were insufficiently represented in the GNPR, and are therefore
omitted from our present considerations. The same holds good
for some other features, like the occurrence and non occurrence
of the prefix y- in the past participle, or the absence or presence
of final -e in auxiliary inflexion. Moreover the interpretations in the previous paragraphs are done intuitively and will have to be attended to with greater care and an ordered procedure.

6.3. Another interesting feature when examined more closely is the order of members in periphrases, by which the degree of homogeneity of the periphrases could be measured.

Considering that the text is written in verse and that there is considerable freedom in word ordering in Chaucer's English, it is to be expected that practically all combinations in ordering of members occur, as they indeed do, the most frequent order being:

Subject + Vaux + /Negation/ + V

There are in the GNPR 19 cases of the periphrases with BE, 13 with HAVE, 4 with CAN, 12 with WIL, in periphrases with SHAL 13 and MAY 5 — total 65 which makes about 34% of a total of 189 peirphrastic forms:

we been accorded to his judgement
he hadde maad ful may a mariage
he may nat wepe

Virtually the same order with modification, i. e. the object, adjunct or adverbial interpolated between Vaux and V, or S and Vaux in also common (about 17%), making with the above order 51% of all periphrastic forms. E. g.

he koude bettre than his lord purchase
S Vaux Adverbial V

The other word order combinations are as follows:

Vaux + S + /N/ + V 35 cases
S + V + Vaux 3 ,,
Vaux + V + S 3 ,, V + S + Vaux 2 ,, V + Vaux + S 1 case

This particular analysis has been processed by a computer. The followchart of the processing /including the first selection and sorting mentioned in 4./ is given in appendix II.

6.4. There are several other problems arising from the analysis which will have to be tackled in our next procedures. One of them is the absence of Vaux in a periprasis which occurs after a clause or phrase containing the auxiliary in question, like:
Ful worthy was he ... and ever (was he) honoured Another question is the delimiting of participles and adjectives:

his head was balled

i.e. whether the construction is to be regarded as periphrastic or merely as V/copula/ + adjectival complement.

There were many questions raised in the present paper for which the answers might be furnished by more extensive analysis and a larger corpus. Even if the findings do not prove to be new it is hoped that the data arrived at will be more manageable after being systematized and the computational techniques applicable to similar studies, not only in English language, but in other, with Middle English typologically or genetically related languages.

Appendix I

CODES

1 Vaux
111 Vaux, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind.
111S Vaux, 1st pers. sing. pres. subj.
N 111 Vaux, negation 1st pers. sing. pres. ind.
N 111S Vaux, neg. 1st pers. sing. pres. subj.
112 Vaux, 1st pers. sing. pret. ind.
112S Vaux, 1st pers. sing. pret. subj.
N 112 Vaux, neg. + 1st pers. sing. pret. ind.
N 112S Vaux, neg. + 1st pers. sing. pret. subj.
121 Vaux, 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind.
121 32 Vaux, 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. + personal pronoun
121S Vaux, 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj.
-etc.
131 Vaux, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.
-etc.
141 Vaux, plur. pres. ind.
-etc.
151 Vaux, inf.
161 Vaux, participle pres.
162 Vaux, participle pret.
171 Vaux, imperative sing.
181 Vaux, imp. plur.
21 V, inf.
22 V, part. pret.
23 V, part. pres.
31 S, noun
32 S, pronoun
321 S, relative
4 Object
5 Complement
6 Adverbial
7 Conjunction
9 Agent in passive constructions

704
APPENDIX II
COMPUTER TEXT ANALYSIS FLOWCHART

CP 1 → RUN 1 → L 1

RUN 2 → DF 1

DF 1 → RUN 3

RUN 3 → DF 2

DF 2 → RUN 4

RUN 4 → L 3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRUCTURE PENDING SORTED KEYS</th>
<th>SORING KEYS ENVIRONMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 21 N 1 21 4 6</td>
<td>0969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 111 7 21 111</td>
<td>01059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 131 7 6 22 131 31</td>
<td>0978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 132 6 22 132 31</td>
<td>0817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 132 22 132 32 6</td>
<td>01048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 1315 22 1315 31</td>
<td>0933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 1325 7 32 22 1325 6</td>
<td>01079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 21 111 32 4 6 21</td>
<td>0873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 21 7 4 32 111 6 21</td>
<td>0885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 21 32 111 N 21 6 4</td>
<td>0869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 21 32 111 6 21</td>
<td>0892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 21 7 32 N 131 21 5</td>
<td>0843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 21 7 131 N 21 4</td>
<td>0945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 21 7 131 4 21 4 6</td>
<td>0947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 21 7 131 4 6 21</td>
<td>01040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 22 4 31 131 22 4</td>
<td>0915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 22 7 32 131 6 22</td>
<td>0924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 22 131 4 6 22</td>
<td>0944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 22 7 6 31 131 6 22</td>
<td>01025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 22 32 131 4 22 4</td>
<td>01083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 21 7 31 132 21</td>
<td>0954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 21 32 132 21 6 4</td>
<td>0960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 21 7 31 132 21</td>
<td>0962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 21 32 132 4 21 4</td>
<td>01046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 22 4 32 32 22</td>
<td>0864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 22 32 132 22 22</td>
<td>0867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 22 7 32 132 22 6 6</td>
<td>0894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 22 7 31 132 9 22</td>
<td>0963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 22 7 32 921 132 4 6 22</td>
<td>0964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 22 6 32 721 22 31</td>
<td>01041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 22 32 132 22 7 5</td>
<td>01049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 22 32 132 22</td>
<td>01065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 22 7 32 132 22</td>
<td>01073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141 22 7 6 32 141 22 6 6</td>
<td>0943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141 22 32 141 22</td>
<td>01073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141 22 6 32 141 4 22</td>
<td>01020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141 22 7 141 4 22 6 6</td>
<td>01021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 22 32 142 22</td>
<td>0922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 22 32 142 9 5 7 9 22</td>
<td>01019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N+142 21 7 4 31 N+142 6 21</td>
<td>0903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 1318 31 27 1318 31</td>
<td>0925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112 161 22 32 112 161 22 6 4</td>
<td>0876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 151 22 7 32 131 151 22</td>
<td>0910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141 162 23 32 141 162 23 6</td>
<td>0979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 22 1 22 7 32 131 4 22 7 1 22</td>
<td>0909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 22 1 22 6 31 131 4 22 7 1 22 4 6</td>
<td>01002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 21 1 21 6 132 32 21 4 1 21</td>
<td>0946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151 72 1 22 7 321 22 7 1 22</td>
<td>0946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FULL MANY A RICH CONTREE 4 MAIDE 132 HE 32 WOMNE 22
THAT 321 WILLIAM 6 WAS 132 YELVED 22 SCITHIA 5
LE FE 111 3 32 THIS NOBLE DUC 4 TO ATHERNE 6 KYDE 21
I 92 WOLDE 112 HAVE 161 TUGD 22 YOU 4 FULLY 6 THE MANERE 4
HIM 6 WOMEN 22 WAS 132 THE REGNE OF FEMENE 3
THAT 7 TAL THAT THYNG 4 I 32 MUCH 111 AS NOW 6 FORERE 21
1 32 WOL 111 NAT N LETEN 21 EEK 6 NOIN OF THIS ROUTE 4
AND THRI FER I LEFT 1, 132 WOL 111 AYEN 6 RIGYNE 2, 21
WHAN 6 HE 32 WAS 132 COME 22 ALMOST 6 ONTO THE TOWN 4
IN 7 WHO 32 HATH 131 YOKE 4 MYSOYDRE 22 OR 7 0 1 OFFENDED 22
AND TULLETH ME IF 7 IT 32 MAY 131 BEN 151 AMENDED 22
AND 1 OF THIS CRY + THEY 32 WULDE 142 HEVERE 6 SINTEREN 21
AND 7 WHY THAT 6 YE 32 HEEN 141 CLOTHED 22 THIS IN BLAK 6
WHAN 7 SHE 32 HAIDE 132 SOWNED 22 WITH A DEELY CHEESE 6
SHE SEYDE + LUK + TO 8 WHOM 4 FURTUNE 31 HATH 131 YVEN 22 VICTORIE 4
THAT 7 SHE 32 WE N HATH 131 BEEN 21 A DUCHESSE OR A QUEENE 5
NOW OF WE CAYTVYES, AS 7 IF 32 IS 131 WEL 6 SEENE 22
THANKED 22 BE 131S FURTUNE 31 AND HIR FALSE WHEEL
WE 32 HAN 141 BEN 162 WAYS YNGE 23 AL THIS QUARBERG 31
THAT STARK AT THE RIE 23 CURED 27 BE 131S THAT DAY 31
OF ALLURE LURDES WHICHE THAT 321 BEEN 141 YSLAWE 22
HATH 131 ALLE THE RUDYFE 31 ON A HEEP 6 YDEN 22
AN 7 WOL 131 N SUFFREN 21 HEM 4 • BY NOU ASSENT
NEITHER 8 TO HEEN 131 YOUYEX 22 FOR 8 0 1 YERSENT 22
BUT 8 MAKE H 131 HUNDERS 6 ETE 21 HEM 4 IN DESPE 6
HYM THOUGHT F THAT 7 HIS HERTHE 31 WOLDE 132 BREKE 21
HE 32 WOLDE 132 DOUN 21 50 PERPERTHILY 6 HIS NIGHT 4
THAT 7 II THE PEOPLE OF GRECCE 31-SINGLE 131 SPEKE 21
HON 7 CREEDN 31 WAS 132 OF THESEUS 9 YSERVE 22
AS 7 HE 32 THAT 321 HAIDE 132 HIS DEETH 4 FUL WEL 6 DESERVED 22
NO MEIR ATHERNES 6 WULDE 132 HE 32 GO 21 WE 8 0 1 RATE 21
HE 6 TAKE 21 HIS SE 4 FULLY 6 A DAY 6
AND 8 BY HIS BANER 6 BORN 22 IS 131 HIS PENGUN 31
OF GOLD FUL RICHES IN WHICH THERE 6 WAS 132 VREST 22 THE KYNOTAUX 31
THE RINES OF HIR THOUSANDS THAT 321 WERE 42 SLAYN 22
WHAN THAT 6 THIS WORTHY DUC 31 • THIS THESEUS 31 •
HATH 131 CREDE 4 SLAYN 22 • AND 8 0 1 WUNNE 22 THEDES 4 THUS 6
AS THEY THAT 321 WERE 142 OF THE BLOOD NOIDAL 10
OF THERE 5, AND 8 OF SUSTREN TWO 9 0 1 Yborn 22
LUTF OF THE TAAS 6 THE PILLOWS 31 HAN 141 HEM 4 TORN 22
AND 8 HAN 141 HEM 4 CARRIED 22 SOFTE 6 UNTO THE TENTE 6
AND 8 WHAN 8 HIS WORTHY DUC 31 HATH 131 THUS 6 YODON 22
AND 8 MAKE H 131 HYM 4 OUT OF HIS SHEP 6 TO STEREL 41
SHE 32 WAS 132 AIRSEN 22 AND 8 AL REDY NIGHT 5
THIS 32 MAKEH 132 EMELIE 4 HAVE 21 REMEMBRAUNCE 4
CYCLOTHED 22 WAS 132 SHE 32 FAS-SSM 6 • FORD TO DEUVYSE
HIRE YELLOW HER 31 WAS 132 KHODYDE 22 IN A TRESE 6
OF WHICH I 32 FULLIE YOW AND 6 TELDEN 21 SHAL 111
WAS 132 KISEN 22 AND SOWN IN A CHAMBER ON HIGH
THAT 3 HE 32 WAS 132 BORN 22 • FULL OFTE HE SEYDE • ALLAS
AS THOUGH 8 HE 32 STOGEN 22 WERE 1325 UNTIL THE HERDE 6
WHAT 32 HATH 131 THEE 4 TOON 22 OFFERED 4 Y
Run 1 After having the entire corpus (CT) prepunched on cards (File CF 1), during Run 1 it is sequentially searched for single predefined auxiliary verbs expressed in code numbers.

List 1 L 1 represents a sorted collection consisting of predefined verbal forms found in the corpus. (see note 7).

Run 2 The corpus is checked according to predefined syntactic structures (i.e. verbal periphrases with varying order of members). During Run 2 the programme creates a new disc file, DF 1, consisting of only the code numbers representing the above structures.

List 2 L 2 is a sequential control list, with the printout of the entire text (see Appendix III).

Run 3 The standard IBM sort programme sorts coded structures in an ascending sequence of numbers during Run 3. Output is sorted in disc file, DF 2.

Run 4 Run 4 lists disc file DF 2 on the printer.

List 3 L 3 presents the output of Run 4, and consists of multi sorted structures in an adequate form. Structures pending sorted keys are printed on the left side of the page in ascending sequence, while total structure environment (the clause) is printed on the right side of the page, ending with the number of line in CT.

RELEVANT BIBLIOGRAPHY

CURME, G. O., Syntax, Boston, 1931.
JESPERSEN, O., A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles, Copenhagen, 1931.

* A long summary of the MA thesis Engleski elemenat u hrvatsko-srpskom tehničkom vokabularu.