

Addressing Formulæ and Politeness in *The Shepherds Calender*

Francisco Martín Miguel & Santiago González

UNIVERSITY OF A CORUÑA

INTRODUCTION

In the framework of contemporary linguistics, it has become widely acknowledged among those who favour the study of language from a social or anthropological point of view that verbal communication is not simply a means of conveying information, but also an equally outstanding means of establishing, maintaining, and even terminating social relationships with other people.

Linguistic theory cannot restrict its attention to the study of the linguistic code in itself and ignore the general social communicative conduct, since they have been proved to be closely interrelated in a variety of ways. The rules of politeness, that is rules which determine appropriate behaviour, are one of the aspects of culture which are clearly reflected in language. The relationship of the interactants, their age, the specific situation, and so on, will directly affect their language use to degrees determined by the culture.

It is commonly accepted (Baugh & Cable 1993[1958], Pyles & Algeo 1993[1964], Görlach 1991) that the sixteenth century witnessed the establishment of the personal pronoun in the form that it has had ever since. One of the most remarkable phenomena in the period is the use -and change in use- of the pronouns *thou/you*. Much has been argued about the second person pronoun system of Renaissance English, as Crystal (1995: 71) points out, “not simply because the forms provide an obvious point of contrast with Modern English, but because they perform a central role in the expression of personal relationships, and are thus crucial to any study of contemporary drama.”

Within the socio-pragmatic approach to the study of language outlined above at least two social characteristics play a significant role in determining linguistic use. Following Brown & Levinson (1978: 79), these variables are: i) the social distance (D) between the participants; and ii) the relative power (P) between them. The notions of power and solidarity provide, according to Hope (1994: 141), an explicative (even arguably a predictive) model for the pronoun usages, namely the use of *thou* and *you*, encountered in dramatic texts:

characters ‘+power’ (monarchs, the rich, men, parents, masters and mistresses) can be expected to give *thou* and receive *you* when interacting with those ‘-power’ (subjects, the poor, women, children, servants). Theoretically under this model we expect characters of equal power, or social class, to exchange reciprocal *you* if they are upper class, and *thou* if they are lower.

What follows is part of an ongoing research project, some results of which have already been put forward in González (1994 & in press). There the author examined a singular corpus that

included all Spenser's Dedicatory Sonnets¹ from the point of view of their formulæ of address and tentatively established a comparison with similar formulæ in other works by the same poet. In the past, several scholars have carried out analogous studies of sixteenth century texts on the basis of corpora which, in our opinion, have revealed themselves to be insufficient for the kind of results obtained from them. In addition, we think that these corpora do not contain the significant number of data so as to being able to arrive at tenable conclusions. This is true, in our opinion, of some influential studies, such as, for instance, that found in Barber (1976) dealing with the use of *thou/you*: too small data bases and biased texts have been employed as the starting point of such analyses.

Our main endeavour in this paper is to revise such data and our main claim is that the methodological procedures used to analyse such data are to be changed. Our intention is to sift through computer text files and produce a large and exhaustive number of data in the future that have to be interpreted correctly. For the modelling of this we have selected Spenser's *The Shepherds Calender* because, as a poet, he seems to represent the more educated layers of late sixteenth century sociolects.²

As regards computer implementation, we have used a computer program called *Conc. A Concordance Generator*, version 1.70beta (Antworth 1992). *Conc* is a program designed to facilitate the intensive study of a flat text or an interlinear text by producing a list of all the words occurring in it, with a short section of the context preceding and following each occurrence of a word. In many fields of study such a list is called a concordance. *Conc* can also produce a more conventional index, consisting of a list of the (distinct) words in a document, each with a list of the places where it occurs. It can also do some simple statistical studies of a text, such as counting the number of occurrences of words that match a given pattern.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

First of all, we suggest considering the quantitative evidence from *The Shepherds Calender*. Using *Conc* we have analysed all forms of the following words: *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *ye*, *you* and *your*. The quantitative results are shown in Table 1 and the full list of concordances can be found in Annex I: there is a total of 286 th-forms, whereas there are just 120 y-forms. At first sight these figures might indicate that the characters mainly belong to the same social class,³ since th-forms are more than double the number of y-forms: the level of familiarity between the shepherds is reflected in the use of the th-forms, which are significantly abundant. We will not discuss here whether these shepherds are real shepherds or not, as for our purpose, if they are not real shepherds, they are at least literary impersonations of characters of a similar social rank, and this implies both upper and lower classes.

TABLE 1

¹ *Id est*, all sonnets by Spenser —or attributed to him— addressed to —usually— important persons (the Queen, noblemen, patrons, etc.) appearing either before his own poems, or, as in *The Faerie Queene*, postponed to it, in which the author 'dedicates' the work in the expectation that the importance or fame of the prospective protector may help the poet and the advancement of his work.

² The basic text chosen for the selection of data is that printed in the *Shepherd's Calender* copy at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, item 4.F2(11) Arts Bs, and converted into a machine-readable text by means of keyboard input into an ASCII text file, containing 33,317 words —*id est* sets of characters separated by a blank space. We have used a microfilm provided by the Bodleian Reprographic Service, checking it against the original copy. This text has also been collated with J. C. Smith & E. de Selincourt's Oxford Standard Authors version (we use the one volume edition as printed in 1970, although the text originally appeared in 1912), the *Variorum* text (C. G. Osgood & al. 1943), and the *Yale Edition of the Shorter Poems of Edmund Spenser* (W. A. Oram & al. 1989). Collation has been both traditional and computer based, using in this case P. Robinson's program *Collate 2* (see P. Robinson 1994). All page references to *The Shepherds Calender* in this article refer to Smith & De Selincourt's edition, as above.

³ Theoretically a 'lower' class, as sixteenth-century real shepherds should be considered. However, these 'lower' characters tend to be 'feigned' shepherds rather than real ones. For further discussion, see, for instance, H. Cooper 1977.

286:	th-forms	y-forms	: 120
thou	112	ye	23
thee	54	you	47
thy	120	your	50

In order to develop a coherent detailed analysis of all the occurrences of the forms in Table 1, we have chosen to apply the syntactic criteria listed in Table 2. They comprise the identification of the forms above as functioning in subject or object position on the one hand, or else as vocatives on the other. Within each category, we have thought it relevant to check whether the pronouns are followed by an appositive structure or not. We have also been careful to register whether the pronouns function as subjects of a verb in the indicative, subjunctive or imperative mood, whether the word order is subject+verb or, on the contrary, a process of subject-verb inversion (SVI) takes place. Finally we have considered it appropriate to include analyses of the type [NP, XP], that is, the so-called small clauses.

TABLE 2

Syntactic criteria	:
Subject	
Subject: Apposition	
Subject: Indicative	
Subject: Indicative: SVI	
Subject: Indicative: Apposition	
Subject: Indicative: Apposition: SVI	
Subject: Imperative: SVI	
Subject: Subjunctive	
Subject: Subjunctive: Apposition	
Subject: Small-clause analysis	
Object	
Object: Apposition	
Vocative: Apposition	
Vocative: Imperative: Apposition	

The next step in the process entails classifying, analysing and discussing every single occurrence of the forms. Annex II contains the classification and the analyses of the occurrences in Annex I. It is beyond the scope of this paper to delve into every case at length. However, we will mark out and comment on some cases which, in our view, pose problems from the point of view of syntax. They are shown in Table 3.¹

TABLE 3

1) in heauens hight. I see	thee blessed soule, I see, Walke in	(November 177-179)
2) Submitting me to	you good sufferance, And praying to	(February 187-188)
3) lette me in your folds	ye lock, Ere the breme Winter breede	(December 147-148)
4) hem emong, All for	thy casten too much of worlds care	(September 113-114)

¹ For some individual references of the examples in our tables (with concordance line and edition page), see our annex II.

The first concordance under consideration includes the second person singular form of the personal pronoun in accusative/dative case, *thee*. It may be easily analysed as the direct object of the transitive verb *see* followed by an appositive NP, *blessed soule*. However, as can be seen in Annex II, of the five occurrences of *thee* followed by an apposition, only this one shows a non-personal appositive NP (*blessed soule*), whereas the others contain personal referents (*shepherd, Hobbinoll, poore Orphane, Diggon*). An alternative analysis is possible if we take into account the following occurrences:

Wil. so cleaues	thy soule a sonder: Per. Or as Dame (August 88-89)
for shame hold vp	thy heauey head, And let vs cast with (October 1-2)
kydst not ene to cure	thy sore hart roote, Whose ranckling (December 93-94)

Analogically, it would not be illegitimate to suggest that *thee blessed soule* is in fact meant to be *thy blessed soule*. In the first case, *soule* is used in combination with *thy* in a genitive+noun construction; in the second and third cases the structure is of the type genitive+adjective+body part, similar to *thee blessed soule*. Besides, phonetic reasons might support this use of *thee/thy*: the Northern pronunciation /i/ could also be an argument for the case.

Much of the same could be said of the second concordance, which illustrates a similar problem. The second person plural form of the personal pronoun in accusative case, *you*, with a singular, polite meaning, is followed by the adjective+noun combination. It is somewhat difficult to interpret this adjective+noun construction as the apposition to the pronoun due to the nature of its semantic reference (*good sufferance*). Whenever a similar structure is found in the text (*you*+apposition), the semantics of the apposition is mainly human or human-like, as the following concordances indicate:

Whose cause I pray	you Sir, yf Enuie shall stur vp any (Epistle §5)
yt is already donne.	You naked trees, whose shady leaues (January 310-31)
my request: And eke	you Virgins, that on Parnasse dwell (April 40-41)

We believe that the most logical interpretation for *you good sufferance* is a structure of genitive+adjective+noun, that is, *your good sufferance*, by analogy with cases such as:

defend with	your mighty Rhetorick and other your (Epistle §5)
can, and shield with	your good wil, as you ought, against (Epistle §5)
that vpon sight of	your speciall frends and fellow Poets (Epistle §6)
But I be relieved by	your beastly head. I am a poore (May 265-266)

The third problematic concordance is special in the sense that it is the only occurrence in which the pronoun *ye* appears in object position. Out of the 23 occurrences of the form *ye*, we believe that the only syntactic and semantic interpretation of this form is as the object of the transitive verb *lock*. The context is:

Gather ye together my little flocke,
 My little flock, that was to me so lief:
 Let me, ah lette me in your folds ye lock,
 Ere the breme Winter breede you greater grieffe.
 Winter is come, that blowes the balefull breath,
 And after Winter commeth timely death. (December 145-150)

As can be checked in Annex II, the other 22 occurrences of the form *ye* function as the subject of several syntactic structures, mainly indicative and imperative sentences.

Finally, it is important to note that going through computer files has a clear advantage: to enable us to spot transcription mistakes. This is what happens with concordance number 4 in Table 3:

hem emong, All for thy casten too much of worlds care (September 113-114)

The form *thy* raises problems as far as its syntactic analysis is concerned, since a noun is expected to head an NP construction containing a genitive word. However, *casten* is a third person plural present indicative verb form of *cast*. *Thy* does not seem to be the appropriate subject form of the verb. It was thanks to the computer implementation that it was possible to locate a transcription mistake in the computerized text: *thy* is a misprint for *they*. This particular problem of misprints and alterations is apparently seldom taken into account by scholars doing research by means of computer quantitative analysis. The correct concordance should then read as follows:

hem emong, All for *they* casten too much of worlds care (September 113-114)

So far we have focussed our analysis on the nominative and accusative forms of the second person pronouns in *The Shepherds Calender*. In order to address a pragmatic study of the differences in use of the second person pronouns in the sixteenth century, and thus try to draw some conclusions concerning the reasons for the change, a thorough analysis of the genitive pronouns *thy/your* is needed. We have searched for the anaphoric referents of such pronouns within a general sociological approach centered on politeness formulæ. The complete analyses of these forms, together with those of the forms *ye* and *you*, are shown in Annex II: the speaker is written before the arrow; the addressee appears after the arrow. Table 4 and Table 5 contain the different speaker-addressee relationships attested with the forms *thy* and *your*, together with the number of times each relationship occurs in the text.

TABLE 4

thy

3	(XX) -> the president of noblesse and of cheualree		
1	Colin -> Pan	4	Colin -> barrein ground
2	Colin -> feeble flocke	4	Colin -> Hobbinol
13	Cuddie -> Thenot	4	Thenot -> Cuddie
1	Thenot -> my soueraigne, Lord of creatures all		
3	Willye -> Thomalin	1	Thomalin -> Willye
5	Thenot -> Hobbinol	2	Thenot -> Cynthia
3	Palinode -> Piers	10	Piers -> Kidde
8	Hobbinol -> Colin	1	Colin -> Menalcas
2	Morrell -> Thomalin	1	Morrell -> shepheardes
1	Thomalin -> sheepe		
5	Willye -> Perigot	2	Willye -> Bellibone
1	Cuddie -> Fayth of my soule		
1	Perigot -> Colin		
4	Hobbinol -> Diggon	4	Diggon -> Hobbinol
5	Piers -> Cuddie	2	Cuddie -> Piers
7	Thenot -> Colin	2	Colin -> Thenot
1	Piers -> pierlesse Poesye		
2	Colin -> Lobbin	1	Colin -> my Muse
1	Thenot -> francke shepheard		
1	Piers -> (impersonal reference)		
1	Cuddie -> (impersonal reference)		
2	(narrator) -> Pan		
2	(narrator) -> Colin		
1	(narrator) -> (reader)		
5	[gloss]		
1	[misprint]		
		Total:	120

TABLE 5

your	
12	E.K. -> Maister Haruey
1	Colin -> Gods of Love
4	Colin -> naked trees
4	Thenot -> heardgroomes
3	Thenot -> my liege Lord, the God of my life
2	Thenot -> my soueraigne, Lord of creatures all
2	Hobbinol -> daynte Nymphs
1	Hobbinol -> Elisa
3	Hobbinol -> ye shepheards daughters
1	Hobbinol -> ye daintie Damsells
4	Piers -> Kidd (=good young maister)
1	Collin -> ye gentle shepheards
1	Collin -> shepheards
1	Colin -> ye shepheards daughters
1	Colin -> ye shepheards boyes
1	Hobbinol -> Colin
1	Cuddie -> Willy & Perigot
2	Cuddie -> birds
1	Cuddie -> shepherds
1	Cuddie -> Nightingale
1	Collin -> my little flock
2	[gloss]
Total: 50	

In view of these pragmatic data, one should emphasize a striking fact: some characters apparently employ at random *thy* and *your* to refer to the same addressee.¹ Thenot addresses the “Lord of creatures all” a total of 3 times in the whole text, twice using the polite form *you*, once employing *thy*. Likewise Piers uses *thy* 10 times and *your* 4 times to refer to Kid. Finally, Hobbinol basically treats Colin as of equal rank (*thy*), but there is one case in which he employs the polite mode (*your*). All these data are summarized in Table 6.

TABLE 6

	Total	<i>thy</i>	<i>your</i>
Thenot -> my soueraigne, Lord of creatures all	3	1	2
Piers -> Kidde	14	10	4
Hobbinol -> Colin	9	8	1

¹ ‘Apparently’, because there may be pragmatic (at least) reasons for some of the uses of *thy* and *your*. See C. Calvo (1992 and this volume), T. Fanego (this volume), and also S. González (forthcoming).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

It seems prudent at present to show but some provisional results. Table 7 is a more complete and improved version of Table 1. It contains quantitative data of the occurrences of the second person singular, plural and polite forms of the personal pronoun system in Spenser's *The Shepherds Calender*. However, these quantitative data, as demonstrated, have been submitted to a qualitative 'old style' analysis as we proposed in our methodological approach. We would particularly like to highlight one of the figures in the Table: out of the 50 occurrences of *your*, 23 correspond to polite, singular uses. Of these 23 cases, 12 refer to Gabriel Haruey (prefatory letter), 5 to the 'soueraigne Lord', 1 to Elisa, and 1 to Colin.

TABLE 7

T H - F O R M S			Y - F O R M S			TOTAL	TH	Y
PLURAL			POLITE				%	
NOM.	THOU	112	YE	23	1	135	82	18
ACC.	THEE	54	YOU	47	24	101	54	46
GEN.	THY	120	YOUR	50	23	170	70	30

We believe that we have demonstrated that applying a quantitative/qualitative methodology in the study of texts is needed if we want to obtain more reliable data than those used so far by many scholars that have dealt with Middle and Modern English texts. Besides, computer assistance forces us to face evidence that, by following different methodological strategies, might have escaped our notice.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Antworth, E. 1992: *Conc. A Concordance Generator*, Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- Barber, C. 1976: *Early Modern English*. London: Deutsch.
- Baugh, A. C. & Cable, T. 1993[1958]: *A History of the English Language*. London: Routledge.
- Brown, P. & Levinson, S. 1978: Universals in language usage: politeness phenomena. Goody, E. N. ed. 1978: *Questions and politeness: strategies in social interaction*. Cambridge: CUP. 56-310.
- Calvo, C. 1992: Pronouns of address and social negotiation in *As You Like It*. *Language and Literature* 1: 5-27.
- Calvo, C. 1996: *The Tragicall Historie of Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke* and the Pronouns of Address: Q1 (1603) versus Q2 (1604/5). *Sederi* 7: this volume.
- Cooper, H. 1977: *Pastoral. Medieval into Renaissance*. Ipswich: D. S. Brewer.
- Crystal, D. 1995: *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. Cambridge: CUP.
- Fanego, T. 1996: English in transition 1500-1700: On Variation in Second Person Singular Pronoun Usage. *Sederi* 7: this volume.
- González, S. 1994: Problemas de traducción del *Calendario de los Pastores*. Eguíluz, F. et al. eds. 1994: *Transvases culturales: Literatura, cine, traducción*. Vitoria: UPV 199-210.
- González S. (forth.): Spenser's Dedicatory Sonnets: a Reappraisal. *Actas del V Congreso de la Sociedad Española de Estudios Renacentistas Ingleses*. León: Universidad de León.
- Görlach, M. 1991: *Introduction to Early Modern English*. Cambridge: CUP.

- Hope, J. 1994: The use of *thou* and *you* in Early Modern spoken English: evidence from depositions in the Durham ecclesiastical court records. Kastovsky, D. ed. 1994: *Studies in Early Modern English*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. 141-151.
- Oram, W. A., Bjorvand, E., Bond, R., Cain, Th. H., Dunlop, A. & Schell, R. 1989: *Yale Edition of the Shorter Poems of Edmund Spenser*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Osgood, C. G., Lotspeich, H. G. [assisted by D. E. Mason] 1943: *The Works of Edmund Spenser: A Variorum Edition. Volume I: The Minor Poems*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Pyles, T. & Algeo, J. 1993[1964]: *The Origins and Development of the English Language*. Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
- Robinson, P. 1994: *Collate 2*. Oxford University Computing Services, Oxford.
- Smith, J. C. & Selincourt, E. de eds. 1977[1912]: *Spenser: Poetical Works*. Oxford: OUP.
- Wales, K. 1983: 'Thou' and 'you' in Early Modern English: Brown and Gilman re-appraised. *Studia Linguistica* 37 (2): 107-125.

* * *

ANNEX I: A LIST OF FORMS AND THEIR CONTEXT (SAMPLES)¹*THOU*

1.	aske thy name, Say	thou wert base begot with blame: For
2.	blame: For thy thereof	thou takest shame. And when thou art
3.	shame. And when	thou art past ieopardie, Come tell
	ETC.	
112.	as spring doth ryse.	Thou kenst not Percie howe the ryme

THEE

1.	if that Enuie barke at	thee, As sure it will, for succoure
2.	wing, And asked, who	thee forth did bring, A shepheards
3.	swaine saye did	thee sing, All as his straying flocke
	ETC.	
54.	watch and ward: I	thee beseche (so be thou deigne to

THY

1.	Goe little booke:	thy self present, As child whose
2.	But if that any aske	thy name, Say thou wert base begot
3.	begot with blame: For	thy thereof thou takest shame. And
	ETC.	
120.	of some iouisauce?	Thy Muse to long slombreth in

YE

1.	yeare. But eft, when	ye count you freed from feare, Comes
2.	Violet. Tell me, haue	ye seene her angelick face, Like
3.	royall aray: And now	ye daintie Damsells may depart
	ETC.	
23.	oftentimes resound:	Ye carelesse byrds are priuie to my

YOU

1.	flew Theocritus, as	you may perceiue he was all ready
2.	or profitable, be	you iudge, mine own good Maister
3.	Whose cause I pray	you Sir, yf Enuie shall stur vp any
	ETC.	
47.	bewray least part)	You heare all night, when nature

YOUR

1.	both in respect of	your worthinesse generally, and
2.	defend with	your mighty Rhetorick and other your
3.	Rhetorick and other	your rare gifts of learning, as you
	ETC.	
50.	English poemes of	yours, which lye hid, and bring them

ANNEX II: CASE ANALYSIS

*THOU**A. Subject: Indicative*

1.	aske thy name, Say	thou wert base begot with blame: For
2.	blame: For thy thereof	thou takest shame. And when thou art
3.	shame. And when	thou art past ieopardie, Come tell
	ETC.	
112.	as spring doth ryse.	Thou kenst not Percie howe the ryme
	TOTAL: 59 cases	

B. Subject: Indicative: SVI

14.	downe, So semest	thou like good fryday to frowne. But
23.	Willye. How kenst	thou, that he is awoke? Or hast thy
26.	so sweete? Or art	thou of thy loued lasse forlorne? Or

¹ The full range of data is excessively long to be reproduced in full here, hence that a sampling of each list is offered. Actually, there are 286 TH- forms and 120 Y- forms, totalling 406 2nd person pronominal forms.

ETC.	
99. wound? Why dyest TOTAL: 12 cases	thou stil, and yet aliue art founde
<i>C. Subject: Indicative: Apposition</i>	
10. most I would: And	thou vn lucky Muse, that wontst to
19. there (quoth he)	thou brutish blocke? Nor for fruit
101. thy selfe didst proue.	Thou barrein ground, whome winters
102. the ysicles depend.	Thou feeble flocke, whose fleece is
110. wont to make a part: TOTAL: 5 cases	Thou pleasaunt spring hast luld me
<i>D. Subject: Indicative: Apposition: SVI</i>	
12. Lewdly complainest TOTAL: 1 case	thou laesie ladde, Of Winters wracke
<i>E. Subject: Subjunctive</i>	
8. pype, albee rude Pan	thou please, Yet for thou pleasest not
11. yet canst not, when	thou should; Both pype and Muse
13. No marueile Thenot, if ETC.	thou can beare Cherefully the
97. I thee beseche (so be TOTAL: 16 cases)	thou deigne to heare, Rude ditties
<i>F. Subject: Subjunctive: Apposition</i>	
57. Herdgrome, I feare me, TOTAL: 1 case	thou haue a squint eye: Agreede
<i>G. Subject: Indicative/Subjunctive</i>	
15. my budding braunch	thou wouldest cropp: But were thy
48. vpon a hyll, (as now	thou wouldest me: But I am taught by
59. Fayth of my soule,	thou shalt ycrowned be In Colins
88. gyfts for guerdon	thou shalt gayne, Then Kidde or
104. thy lasses gloue. TOTAL: 5 cases	Thou wouldest thou pype of Phyllis
<i>H. Subject: Indicative/Subjunctive: SVI</i>	
16. encline. Tho wouldest	thou learne to carroll of Loue, And
17. gloue. Thou wouldest	thou pype of Phyllis prayse: But
92. of myrth now shalt TOTAL: 3 cases	thou haue no more. For dead shee is
<i>I. Subject: Indicative/Subjunctive: Apposition</i>	
40. so deadly spight. And TOTAL: 1 case	thou Menalcas, that by trecheree
<i>J. Subject: Small-clause analysis</i>	
7. Thou weake, I wanne:	thou leane, I quite forlorne: With
103. ouercome with care. TOTAL: 2 casew	Thou weake, I wanne: thou leane, I
<i>K. Vocative: Apposition</i>	
89. Then vp I say,	thou iolly shepeheard swayne, Let
91. Vp then Melpomene	thou mournefulst Muse of nyne, Such
93. O carefull verse. O	thou greate shepheard Lobbin, how
95. O soueraigne Pan	thou God of shepheards all, Which of
106. Lord of creatures all, TOTAL: 5 cases	Thou placer of plants both humble
<i>L. Vocative: Imperative: Apposition</i>	
4. dittie. And Pan	thou shepheards God, that once didst
41. Morrell. What ho, TOTAL: 1 case	thou iollye shepheards swayne, come

THEE

A. Object

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | if that Entuie barke at
wing, And asked, who | thee, As sure it will, for succoure
thee forth did bring, A shepheards |
| 3. | swaine saye did
ETC. | thee sing, All as his straying flocke |
| 54. | watch and ward: I
TOTAL: 43 cases | thee beseche (so be thou deigne to |

B. Object: Apposition

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 12. | Cvddie. Now I pray | thee shepheard, tel it not forth: Here |
| 15. | so trimly dight, I pray | thee Hobbinoll, recorde some one: The |
| 18. | did creepe) God blesse | thee poore Orphane, as he mought me |
| 33. | Hobbinoll. Fye on | thee Diggon, and all thy foule leasing |
| 52. | in heauens hight. I see
TOTAL: 5 casew | thee blessed soule, I see, Walke in |

C. "Methinks" constructions

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------------------------|
| 13. | tale I tasted. Hye | thee home shepheard, the day is nigh |
| 23. | ouerture. But if | thee lust, to holden chat with seely |
| 27. | Willy: then sitte | thee downe swayne: Sike a song |
| 41. | wars, of giusts, Turne | thee to those, that weld the awful |
| 42. | fayre Elisa rest, Or if | thee please in bigger notes to sing |
| 46. | aye remaine, Whether
TOTAL: 6 cases | thee list thy loued lasse aduance, Or |

THY

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1. | Goe little booke:
<i>XX --> the president of noblesse and of cheualree (p. 416, Epistle)</i> | thy self present, As child whose |
| 2. | But if that any aske
<i>XX --> the president of noblesse and of cheualree (p. 416, Epistle)</i> | thy name, Say thou wert base begot |
| 3. | begot with blame: For
<i>XX --> the president of noblesse and of cheualree (p. 416, Epistle)</i>
ETC. | thy thereof thou takest shame. And |
| 76. | hem emong, All for
<i>MISPRINT --> All for they casten... (p. 453, September 114)</i>
ETC. | thy casten too much of worlds care |
| 83. | with pleasaunce of
<i>Piers --> IMPERSONAL REFERENCE (p. 457, October 23)</i> | thy vaine, Whereto thou list their |
| 84. | as thou gynst to sette
<i>Piers --> Cuddie (p. 457, October 25)</i> | thy notes in frame, O how the rurall |
| 85. | him ere the more for
<i>Cuddie --> IMPERSONAL REFERENCE (p. 457, October 33)</i>
ETC. | thy? Or feedes him once the fuller by |
| 104. | pleasaunce mought
<i>[NARRATOR] --> Pan (p. 464, December 16)</i> | thy fancie feede) Hearken awhile |
| 105. | Hearken awhile from
<i>[NARRATOR] --> Pan (p. 464, December 17)</i> | thy greene cabinet, The rurall song of |
| 106. | kydst not ene to cure
<i>[NARRATOR] --> Colin (p. 465, December 93)</i> | thy sore hart roote, Whose ranckling |
| 107. | thou stil, and yet hast
<i>[NARRATOR] --> Colin (p. 465, December 95)</i> | thy deathes wound? Why dyest thou |
| 108. | Dare not to match
<i>[NARRATOR] --> Reader? (p. 467, December Gloss)</i> | thy pype with Tityrus hys styl, Nor |
| 109. | and after hasted
<i>Colin --> barrein ground (p. 421, January 22)</i> | Thy sommer prowde with |
| 120. | of some iouisaunce?
<i>Thenot --> Colin (p. 460, November 3)</i>
TOTAL: 120 cases | Thy Muse to long slombreth in |

YE

A. Subject: Indicative

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | yeare. But eft, when | ye count you freed from feare, Comes |
| 5. | Cuddie. Gynne, when | ye lyst, ye iolly shepheards twayne |
| 7. | pypes as ruthful, as | ye may. Ye wastefull woodes beare |
| 9. | my nightly cryes: : | ye heare apart, Let breake your |

B. Subject: Indicative: SVI

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2. | Violet. Tell me, haue | ye seene her angelick face, Like |
|----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|

C. Subject: Indicative: Apposition

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3. | royall aray: And now | ye daintie Damsells may depart |
| 22. | as ruthful, as ye may. | Ye wastefull woodes beare witsnesse |
| 23. | oftentimes resound: | Ye carelesse byrds are priuie to my |

D. Subject: Imperative: SVI

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 10. | downes abyde, Waile | ye this wofull waste of natures |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------------------|

E. Object

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 15. | lette me in your folds | ye lock, Ere the breme Winter breede |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------------------|

F. Vocative: Apposition

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 16. | loued sheepe, Adieu | ye Woodes that oft my witsnesse |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------------------|

G. Vocative: Imperative: Apposition

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4. | to goe: Then ryse | ye blessed flocks, and home apace |
| 6. | Gynne, when ye lyst, | ye iolly shepheards twayne: Sike a |
| 8. | woe: Helpe me, | ye banefull byrds, whose shrieking |
| 11. | dust ygoe. Sing now | ye shepheards daughters, sing no moe |
| 12. | herse, Make hast | ye shepheards, thether to reuert, O |
| 13. | ouercast. Now leaue | ye shepheards boyes your merry glee |
| 14. | does hast. Gather | ye together my little flocke, My |
| 17. | shepe there fedde. | Ye Gods of loue, that pitie louers |
| 18. | vnto the Waters fall. | Ye daynty Nymphs, that in this |
| 19. | bene principall. | Ye shepheards daughters, that dwell |
| 21. | not, as I wish I were, | Ye gentle shepheards, which your |

H. Gloss

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--|
| 20. | of a Queenes roialty. | Ye daintie) is, as it were an Exordium |
|-----|-----------------------|--|

Referents

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | yeare. But eft, when
<i>Thenot -> heardgroomes (p. 424, February 42)</i> | ye count you freed from feare, Comes |
| 2. | Violet. Tell me, haue
<i>Hobbinol -> daynty Nymphs (p. 432, April 64)</i> | ye seene her angelick face, Like |
| 3. | royall aray: And now
<i>Hobbinol -> daintie Damsells (p. 433, April 147)</i> | ye daintie Damsells may depart |
| 4. | to goe: Then ryse
<i>Hobbinol -> blessed flocks (p. 442, June 118)</i> | ye blessed flocks, and home apace |
| 5. | Cuddie. Gynne, when
<i>Cuddie -> ye iolly shepheards twayne (p. 449, August 51)</i> | ye lyst, ye iolly shepheards twayne |
| 6. | Gynne, when ye lyst,
<i>Cuddie -> ye iolly shepheards twayne (p. 449, August 51)</i> | ye iolly shepheards twayne: Sike a |
| 7. | pypes as ruthful, as
<i>Cuddie -> Willy, Perigot (p. 450, August 150)</i> | ye may. Ye wastefull woodes beare |
| 8. | woe: Helpe me,
<i>Cuddie -> banefull byrds (p. 450, August 173)</i> | ye banefull byrds, whose shrieking |
| 9. | my nightly cryes: :
<i>Cuddie -> Nightingale (p. 450, August 188)</i> | ye heare apart, Let breake your |
| 10. | downes abyde, Waile
<i>Colin -> Shepheards (p. 461, November 64)</i> | ye this wofull waste of natures |
| 11. | dust ygoe. Sing now
<i>Colin -> shepheards daughters (p. 461, November 77)</i> | ye shepheards daughters, sing no moe |
| 12. | herse, Make hast
<i>Colin -> shepheards (p. 462, November 191)</i> | ye shepheards, thether to reuert, O |

13.	ouercast. Now leaue	ye shepheards boyes your merry glee
	<i>Colin -> shepheards boyes (p. 466, December 139)</i>	
14.	does hast. Gather	ye together my little flocke, My
	<i>Colin -> my little flocke (p. 466, December 145)</i>	
15.	lette me in your folds	ye lock, Ere the breme Winter breede
	<i>Colin -> my little flocke (p. 466, December 147)</i>	
16.	loued sheepe, Adieu	ye Woodes that oft my wisse
	<i>Colin -> Woodes (p. 466, December 154)</i>	
17.	shepe there fedde.	Ye Gods of loue, that pitie louers
	<i>Colin -> Gods of loue (p. 421, January 13)</i>	
18.	vnto the Waters fall.	Ye daynty Nymphs, that in this
	<i>Hobbinol -> daynty Nymphs (p. 432, April 38)</i>	
19.	bene principall.	Ye shepheards daughters, that dwell
	<i>Hobbinol -> shepheards daughters (p. 433, April 129)</i>	
20.	of a Queenes roialty.	Ye daintie is, as it were an Exordium
	<i>[Gloss]</i>	
21.	not, as I wish I were,	Ye gentle shepheards, which your
	<i>Colin -> gentle shepheards (p. 442, June 106)</i>	
22.	as ruthful, as ye may.	Ye wastefull woodes beare wisse
	<i>Cuddie -> wastefull woodes (p. 450, August 151)</i>	
23.	oftentimes resound:	Ye carelesse byrds are priuie to my
	<i>Cuddie -> carelesse byrds (p. 450, August 153)</i>	

YOU

A. Subject

1.	flew Theocritus, as	you may perceiue he was all ready
4.	gifts of learning, as	you can, and shield with your good
5.	with your good wil, as	you ought, against the malice and
	ETC.	
47.	bewray least part)	You heare all night, when nature
	TOTAL: 23 casew	

B. Subject: Apposition

15.	So loytring liue	you little heardgroomes, Keeping
-----	------------------	----------------------------------

C. Subject: Imperative: SVI

2.	or profitable, be	you iudge, mine own good Maister
----	-------------------	----------------------------------

D. Subject: Small-clause analysis

14.	With mourning pyne I,	you with pyning mourne. A thousand
-----	-----------------------	------------------------------------

E. Object

6.	the Author vnto	you, as vnto his most special good
7.	and my selfe vnto	you both, as one making singuler
8.	so choise frends, I bid	you both most hartely farwel, and
	ETC.	
42.	breme Winter breede	you greater grieffe. Winter is come
	TOTAL: 16 cases	

F. Object: Apposition

3.	Whose cause I pray	you Sir, yf Enuie shall stur vp any
----	--------------------	-------------------------------------

G. Vocative: Apposition

24.	on the greene, hye	you there apace: Let none come there
43.	yt is already done.	You naked trees, whose shady leaues

H. Vocative: Imperative: Apposition

21.	my request: And eke	you Virgins, that on Parnasse dwell
-----	---------------------	-------------------------------------

???

19.	Submitting me to	you good sufferance, And praying to
-----	------------------	-------------------------------------

Referents

1. flew Theocritus, as
E.K. -> Maister Haruey (p. 418, Epistle) you may perceiue he was all ready
2. or profitable, be
E.K. -> Maister Haruey (p. 418, Epistle) you iudge, mine own good Maister
3. Whose cause I pray
E.K. -> Maister Haruey (p. 418, Epistle) you Sir, yf Enuie shall stur vp any
4. gifts of learning, as
E.K. -> Maister Haruey (p. 418, Epistle) you can, and shield with your good
5. with your good wil, as
E.K. -> Maister Haruey (p. 418, Epistle) you ought, against the malice and
6. the Author vnto
E.K. -> Maister Haruey (p. 418, Epistle) you, as vnto his most special good
7. and my selfe vnto
E.K. -> Maister Haruey (p. 418, Epistle) you both, as one making singuler
8. so choise friends, I bid
E.K. -> Maister Haruey (p. 418, Epistle) you both most hartely farwel, and
9. farwel, and commit
E.K. -> Maister Haruey (p. 418, Epistle) you and your most commendable
10. the garlond, which to
E.K. -> Maister Haruey (p. 419, Epistle) you alone is dewe, you will be
11. to you alone is dewe,
E.K. -> Maister Haruey (p. 419, Epistle) you will be perswaded to pluck out of
12. light. Truste me
E.K. -> Maister Haruey (p. 419, Epistle) you doe both them great wroong, in
13. from aboue, where
Colin -> Gods of loue (p. 421, January 15) you in ioyes remaine, And bowe your
14. With mourning pyne I,
Colin -> feeble flocke (p. 422, January 48) you with pyning mourne. A thousand
15. So loytring liue
Thenot -> litle heardgroomes (p. 424, February 35) you little heardgroomes, Keeping
16. eft, when ye count
Thenot -> litle heardgroomes (p. 424, February 42) you freed from feare, Comes the
17. annoied. Then paye
Thenot -> litle heardgroomes (p. 424, February 49) you the price of your surquedrie
18. of my life, Pleaseth
Thenot -> my liege Lord (p. 425, February 151) you ponder your Suppliants plaint
19. Submitting me to
Thenot -> my soueraigne (p. 425, February 187) you good sufferance, And praying to
20. is he for a Ladde,
Thenot -> Hobbinol (p. 431, April 17) you so lament? Ys loue such pinching
21. my request: And eke
Hobbinol -> Virgins (p. 432, April 41) you Virgins, that on Parnasse dwell
22. her princely grace can
Hobbinol -> daynty Nymphs (p. 432, April 67) you well compare? The Redde rose
23. Maiestie, Where haue
Hobbinol -> daynty Nymphs (p. 432, April 72) you seene the like, but there? I sawe
24. on the greene, hye
Hobbinol -> shepheards daughters (p. 433, April 128) you there apace: Let none come there
25. her grace. And when
Hobbinol -> shepheards daughters (p. 433, April 131) you come, whereas shee is in place
26. rudenesse doe not
Hobbinol -> shepheards daughters (p. 433, April 132) you disgrace: Binde your fillets faste
27. Let dame Eliza thanke
Hobbinol -> daintie Damsells (p. 433, April 150) you for her song. And if you come
28. for her song. And if
Hobbinol -> Eliza (p. 433, April 151) you come hether, When Damsines I
29. I will part them all
Hobbinol -> Eliza (p. 433, April 153) you among. Thenot. And was thilk
30. I am very sybbe to
Piers -> Kidd (p. 438, May 269) you: So be your goodlihead doe not
31. and fauour then I
Piers -> Kidd (p. 438, May 269) you pray, With your ayd to forstall
32. stealing steppes doe
Hobbinol -> blessed flocks (p. 442, June 119) you forsloe, And wett your tender

33. Lambes, that by
Hobbinol -> *blessed flocks* (p. 442, June 120) you trace. Colins Embleme. Gia
34. my thought: Wil. so
Willye -> *Perigot* (p. 449, August 108) you may buye gold to deare. Per. But
35. be the priefe. Per. And
Perigot -> *simple shepe* (p. 450, August 117) you, that sawe it, simple shepe, Wil
36. Colin made, ylke can I
Cuddie -> *shepheards* (p. 450, August 142) you rehearse. Perigot. Now say it
37. bred her woe: And
Cuddie -> *Nightingale* (p. 450, August 187) you that feele now owe, : : when as
38. pypes shepheards, til
Cuddie -> *shepheards* (p. 451, August 194) you be at home: The night nigheth
39. shepheards swayne
Diggon -> *IMPERSONAL REFERENCE* (p. 453, September 42) you cannot wel ken, But it be by his
40. For such encheason, If
Diggon -> *IMPERSONAL REFERENCE* (p. 453, September 116) you goe nye, Fewe chymneis reeking
41. chymneis reeking
Diggon -> *IMPERSONAL REFERENCE* (p. 453, September 117) you shall espye: The fatte Oxe, that
42. breme Winter breede
Colin -> *my little flocke* (p. 466, December 148) you greater grieffe. Winter is come
43. yt is already donne.
Colin -> *naked trees* (p. 422, January 31) You naked trees, whose shady leaues
44. sunne laugheth once,
Thenot -> *heardgroomes* (p. 424, February 38) You deemen, the Spring is come
45. made of greene corne,
Thenot -> *heardgroomes* (p. 424, February 41) You thinken to be Lords of the yeare
46. suggestion. Embleme
[Gloss] You remember, that in the fyrst
47. bewray least part)
Cuddie -> *banefull byrds* (p. 450, August 177) You heare all night, when nature

YOUR

1. both in respect of
E.K. -> *Maister Haruey* (p. 418, Epistle) your worthinesse generally, and
2. defend with
E.K. -> *Maister Haruey* (p. 418, Epistle) your mighty Rhetorick and other your
3. Rhetorick and other
E.K. -> *Maister Haruey* (p. 418, Epistle) your rare gifts of learning, as you
4. can, and shield with
E.K. -> *Maister Haruey* (p. 418, Epistle) your good wil, as you ought, against
5. and commit you and
E.K. -> *Maister Haruey* (p. 418, Epistle) your most commendable studies to
6. that vpon sight of
E.K. -> *Maister Haruey* (p. 418, Epistle) your speciall frends and fellow Poets
7. sonne, and also
E.K. -> *Maister Haruey* (p. 418, Epistle) your selfe, in smothering your
8. selfe, in smothering
E.K. -> *Maister Haruey* (p. 418, Epistle) your deserued prayses, and all men
9. might conceiue of
E.K. -> *Maister Haruey* (p. 418, Epistle) your gallant English verses, as they
10. haue already doen of
E.K. -> *Maister Haruey* (p. 418, Epistle) your Latine Poemes, which in my
11. remaine, And bowe
Colin -> *Gods of Love* (p. 421, January 16) your eares vnto my dolefull dittie
12. ... ossomes, wherewith
Colin -> *naked trees* (p. 422, January 34) your buds did flowre: I see your
13. buds did flowre: I see
Colin -> *naked trees* (p. 422, January 35) your teares, that from your boughes
14. your teares, that from
Colin -> *naked trees* (p. 422, January 35) your boughes doe raine, Whose drops
15. teares descend, As on
Colin -> *naked trees* (p. 422, January 42) your boughes the ysicles depend
16. ... ardgroomes, Keeping your beastes in the budded broomes

- Thenot* -> *heardgroomes* (p. 424, February 36)
 17. the harte. Then is your carelesse corage accoied, Your
Thenot -> *heardgroomes* (p. 424, February 47)
 18. paye you the price of your surquedrie, With weeping, and
Thenot -> *heardgroomes* (p. 424), February 49
 19. Pleaseth you ponder your Suppliants plaint, Caused of
Thenot -> *my liege Lord, the God of my life* (p. 425, February 151)
 20. constraint, Which I your poore Vassall dayly endure: And
Thenot -> *my liege Lord, the God of my life* (p. 425, February 153)
 21. dayly endure: And but your godnes the same recure, Am like
Thenot -> *my liege Lord, the God of my life* (p. 425, February 154)
 22. That bene the honor of your Coronall. And oft he lets his
Thenot -> *my soueraigne, Lord of creatures all* (p. 425, February 178)
 23. such outrage, Crauing your goodlihead to aswage The
Thenot -> *my soueraigne, Lord of creatures all* (p. 425, February 184)
 24. Brooke doe bathe your brest, Forsake your watry
Hobbinol -> *daynte Nymphs* (p. 432, April 39)
 25. your brest, Forsake your watry bowres, and hether looke
Hobbinol -> *daynte Nymphs* (p. 432, April 40)
 26. Of fayre Elisa be your siluer song, that blessed wight
Hobbinol -> *Elisa* (p. 432, April 48)
 27. is in place, See, that your rudenesse doe not you disgrace
Hobbinol -> *ye shepheards daughters* (p. 433, April 132)
 28. you disgrace: Binde your fillets faste, And gird in your
Hobbinol -> *ye shepheards daughters* (p. 433, April 133)
 29. faste, And gird in your waste, For more finesse, with a
Hobbinol -> *ye shepheards daughters* (p. 433, April 134)
 30. feare, I haue troubled your troupes to longe: Let dame Eliza
Hobbinol -> *ye daintie Damsells* (p. 433, April 149)
 31. studies. Binde your) Spoken rudely, and according to
 [Gloss]
 32. I espye, And keepe your corpse from the carefull
Piers -> *good young maister (=Kidd)* (p. 438, May 257)
 33. But I be relieued by your beastlyhead. I am a poore
Piers -> *Kidd* (p. 438, May 265)
 34. sybbe to you: So be your goodlihead doe not disdayne The
Piers -> *Kidd* (p. 438, May 270)
 35. then I you pray, With your ayd to forstall my neere decay
Piers -> *Kidd* (p. 438, May 273)
 36. shepheards, which your flocks do feede, Whether on
Collin -> *ye gentle shepheards* (p. 442, June 106)
 37. you forsloe, And wett your tender Lambes, that by you
Hobbinol -> *Collin* (p. 442, June 120)
 38. heauy laye, And tune your pypes as ruthless, as ye may. Ye
Cuddie -> *Willy, Perigot* (p. 450, August 150)
 39. to my cryes, Which in your songs were wont to make a part
Cuddie -> *birds* (p. 450, August 154)
 40. Increase, so let your yrksome yells augment. Thus all
Cuddie -> *birds* (p. 450, August 178)
 41. apart, Let breake your sounder sleepe: : and pitie
Cuddie -> *Nightingale* (p. 450, August 189)
 42. Shepheards, that by your flocks on Kentish downes abyde
Colin -> *shepheards* (p. 461, November 63)
 43. into weeping turne your wanton layes, O heauiie herse
Colin -> *ye shepheards daughters* (p. 461, November 79)
 44. ye shepheards boyes your merry glee, My Muse is hoarse
Colin -> *ye shepheards boyes* (p. 466, December 139)
 45. Let me, ah lette me in your folds ye lock, Ere the breme
Colin -> *my little flock* (p. 466, December 147)
 46. of the greatest. Your owne assuredly to be
E.K. -> *Maister Haruey* (p. 418, Epistle)
 47. corage accoied, Your carefull heards with cold bene
Thenot -> *heardgroomes* (p. 424, February 48)
 48. Ladies of learning. Your siluer song) seemeth to imitate

[Gloss]

49. should it not yshend
Cuddie -> *shepherds* (p. 450, August 140)

50. English poemes of
E.K. -> *Maister Haruey* (p. 419, Epistle)

Your roundels fresh, to heare a

yours, which lye hid, and bring them

* * *