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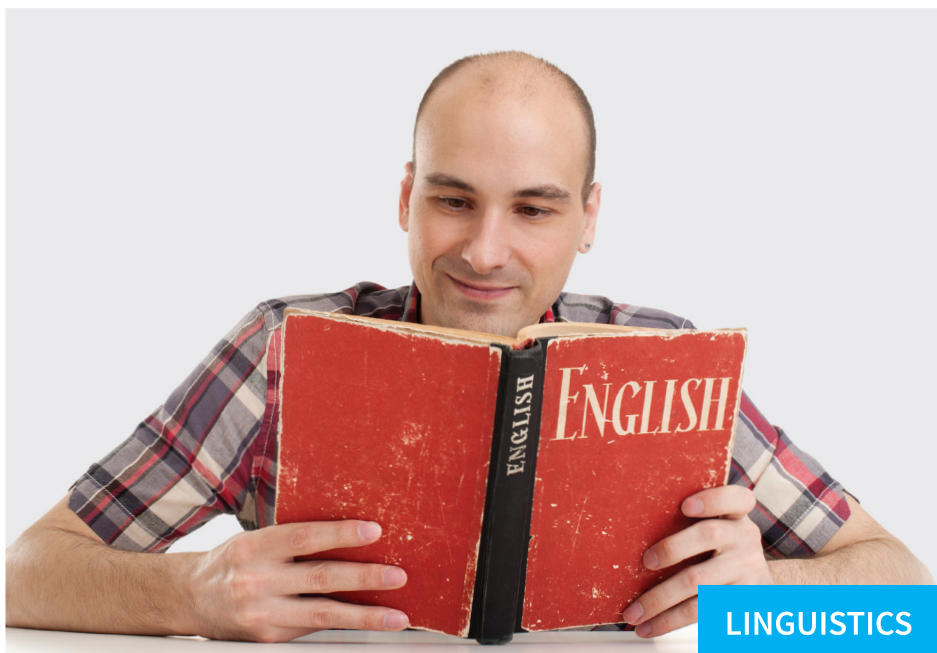
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# Second-person pronouns and their relation with nominal forms of address in Late Middle English and Early Modern English personal letters

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## Abstract

Generally, little attention has been given to the role of selected linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the use of forms of address (Walker 2007). Therefore, the major theoretical concern behind this research is to examine quantitatively and qualitatively, based on selected letters from the CEECS corpus (1998), the influence of social stratification and family relations on the usage of pronominal forms of address. Apart from that, it also analyses the interrelation between second-person pronouns and nominal forms of address in Late Middle English and Early Modern English.

## 1. Introduction

Terms of address can be divided into two categories: pronominal and nominal. There have been a substantial number of scholars who devoted their studies to this phenomenon (Mulholland 1967; Barber 1981; Brown and Gilman 1960; Brown and Levinson 1987; Mazzon 2009; Kopytko 1993; U. Busse 2002, B; Busse 2006). However, most of the existent studies were performed from a pragmatic perspective using various modified versions of Brown and Levinson's politeness theory (Busse 2006). Hence, the present study seeks to explore the connection between the usage of second-person pronouns, social stratification and family relations in Late Middle English and Early Modern English. Apart from checking the effect

of social rank and type of relations, it aims at analysing the type of correlation between pronominal and nominal terms of address. Since many studies have been based on Shakespeare's dramatic works (Mulholland 1967; Barber 1981; Brown and Gilman 1960; Brown and Levinson 1987; Kopytko 1993; U. Busse 2002; B. Busse 2006), this study uses the collection of letters from the CEECS (1998) corpus as a material subjected to analysis.

This article is divided into five sections. The sections devoted to the description of theoretical background, results and analysis are numbered from two to five. The second section is a description of rank classification in Late Middle English and Early Modern English. Then the article progresses to a section devoted to epistolary conventions in the above-mentioned period. Another section describes research methodology and research questions. Finally, the last section serves to provide answers to the research questions and reevaluate the relevance of social stratification and family relations in pronoun selection. Apart from the discussion of results, the section reveals weaknesses of the study, and suggests some ideas for further research.

## **2. Rank classification in Late Middle English and Early Modern English**

Social class is one of the key notions in sociolinguistics, since it has its roots in functionalist sociology (Saville-Troike 2003). The term may be approached from various perspectives. When describing the concept, Spolsky (1998) concentrates on economic aspects and notes that it is a set of divisions, which is determined based on such factors as income, occupation and education. Singh (2009) states that what is important in specifying the nature of one's social status is not only the economic situation of an individual but also the prestige of birth and the mode of living. Kerswill (2010) also emphasizes the fact that traditionally, the notion of social class is presented as a set of divisions in socioeconomic hierarchy. However, he provides his own definition as well, and describes it as one of the internal differentiations and constraints on one's usage of language, which enable categorisation of people into broad groups in a society. As far as the present study is concerned, the definition provided by Kerswill (2010) is more applicable, since this study is sociolinguistic in nature and its primary aim is to check the influence of social rank on language use with respect to terms of address.

In Late Middle English and Early Modern English, the society was highly stratified. Social status depended mostly on one’s position on the social ladder (Laslett 1983). Furthermore, the sources from the sixteenth century reveal that the society was divided into four layers. The structure of society in the above-mentioned period is presented in the table on the following page:

**Table 1.** Detailed rank classification (Walker 2007:25)

	Code	Description	Official title	Occupation
Non-commoners	A	royalty, nobility and the high clergy	Queen, Duke, Archbishop, Baron, Bishop	
	B	knights and baronets		
	C C1	gentry	Sir	
	C2	those in the professions, wealthy traders, wholesale merchants	Esquire Doctor, Colonel	lawyer, doctor, army officer, clergyman, teacher, financier,
Commoners	D	well-to-do farmers, and retailers, urban masters, and certain urban craftsmen		yeoman, shopkeeper, innkeeper, cutler
	E	poorer farmers and (especially) rural craftsmen		husbandman, weaver, blacksmith, shoemaker, alehouse keeper
	F	poor wage-earners, or		labourer, servant, apprentice
	G	those bound to a master unemployed, criminals		pauper, vagrant, whore, thief

The table above contains a detailed description of all the levels, the division into gentry and non-gentry, and official and occupational titles (Walker 2007). In the coding system of divisions, each capital letter represents a different layer of the

society. The top ranks of the society, namely people from groups A, B and C1 did not do any kind of manual work, and their income came from land ownership (Laslett 1983). Group A stands for royalty and high clergy, group B for knights and baronets, while C1 for the gentry. As far as group C2 is concerned, Walker (2007) states that it is difficult to place a group of professions in the social hierarchy, since the group does not fit into the division based on the ownership of land. He notes that in this group, various kinds of service or commerce are sources of wealth; therefore, he describes it as *pretended gentry*. When considering the differences between social groups, the greatest divide lines can be observed between non-commoners and commoners represented in groups from D to G. Laslett (1983) notes that downwards the social ladder one's status was defined only based on occupation and its position in the hierarchy. The groups of non-gentry illustrate a classification of the lower echelons of society who relied on manual labour solely. The system will be used in the study to classify the authors and addressees of the chosen letters from the corpus.

### 3. Epistolary conventions in Late Middle English and Early Modern English

In Late Medieval and Early Modern England, letter writing was considered one of the methods used to teach people classical rhetoric. It was claimed that in personal correspondence there were some traces of Renaissance humanism, which had influence on the epistolary conventions (Nevalainen and Raumolin-Brunberg 1995). Therefore, when writing letters one had to follow a set of rules related to form and content.

There were many manuals containing guidelines for writing personal letters. One of the most popular letter-writing manuals written by Fullwood (1558) is a detailed description of all the rules with regard to technical requirements and ways of addressing individuals. Since the focus of the present study is on terms of address, technical aspects of private correspondence, such as visual representation of one's social status by means of layout, will not be discussed. Fullwood (1568) suggests that when addressing members of higher or lower class one has to remember to emphasise social status of the addressee. He notes that when writing to social superiors one has to do it with honour, humility and reverence, and he or she should not address them with their first name. In addition, he points out that using first name instead of names denoting social rank accompanied by ap-

propriate modifiers would be disrespectful. When considering letters directed at social equals, he stresses the fact that one should express familiar reverence and politeness, and use one's name of rank and such words as *worshipful* or *honourable*. As far as pronominal terms of address are concerned, Fullwood (1568) adds that non-commoners, in other words, members of gentry and nobility, should always employ *you*. In contrast, he points out that in address to social inferiors one should show his or her authority and use *thou*.

Nevalainen and Raumolin-Brunberg (1995) agree with Fullwood (1568) and state that in the fifteenth and sixteenth century, the society favoured very complex forms of address. They enumerate various modifiers of nominal terms of address, which were considered clear indicators of addressee's position within the social hierarchy. The table on the following page contains a set of the most frequently encountered modifiers denoting social class together with their explanation:

**Table 2.** Typical modifiers on nominal forms of address in LME and EME (on the basis of Nevalainen and Raumolin-Brunberg 1995: 550)

Modifier	Meaning
<i>generous</i>	high-born
<i>gentle, kind</i>	well-born
<i>honest</i>	holding a honourable position
<i>honourable</i>	of distinguished social rank
<i>noble</i>	illustrious by rank, title, or birth
<i>reverent</i>	worthy of deep respect on account of rank, age or character
<i>worshipful</i>	distinguished in respect of character or rank
<i>worthy</i>	holding a prominent place in the community

The table above reveals that in early correspondence, there could be a tendency to emphasise addressee's social rank and to follow epistolary conventions (Hall 1908). In the present study, it will be checked if the chosen individuals followed all the rules and used terms of address in order to indicate social class differences.

Apart from non-kinship terms denoting social class membership, Braun (1988) and Nevalainen and Raumolin-Brunberg (1995) discuss the typical model of household in England. Nevalainen and Raumolin-Brunberg (1995) state that nuclear family consisting of two generations was the prevailing type. Moreover, they add that people tended to indicate a type of kinship in address terms, even if it was a very distant relation and even in addressing members of non-nuclear family. They argue that when the speaker and the addressee were connected by kinship ties, no-naming was a common phenomenon, and people usually addressed each other with kinship terms accompanied by modifiers and intensifiers such as *right* or *most*. Braun (1988) also comments on no-naming and she points out that using first name was a common practice only among the ranks below nobility. In contrast to the claims made by Nevalainen and Raumolin-Brunberg (1995), she states that in social relations, social rank always overrode kinship and in the case of status differentials, there should be no indication of family relations between the speakers. Walker (2007) agrees with her point and notes that when there is any status differential, one should always mark it in forms of address due to the importance of social stratification and strong tendency to signalise differences by means of language in the fifteenth and sixteenth century.

#### **4. Methodology – The influence of social rank and family relations on pronoun selection**

The primary aim of the present study is to investigate qualitatively and quantitatively the influence of social rank and family relations on the usage of pronominal forms of address in Late Middle English and Early Modern English. Apart from the analysis of pronoun selection, it additionally checks the type of correlation between pronominal and nominal forms of address. In order to check the impact of chosen non-linguistic factors on the pronoun usage, the following research questions have been constructed:

- Is addressee's social rank reflected by the usage of pronominal forms of address?
- Are family relations reflected by the usage of pronouns?
- What is the type of correlation between pronominal and nominal forms of address in the personal letters chosen from CEECS?

The study is based on the collection of forty letters from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, retrieved from the first part of *the Corpus of Early English Correspondence Sampler* (CEECS). The CEECS consists of two parts and the total number of tokens is 450,000. It is one of the elements of the *Corpus of Early English Correspondence*, which was compiled by Sociolinguistics and Language History Project Team at the Department of English at the University of Helsinki. The team consisted of such scholars as Helena Raumolin-Brunberg, Terttu Nevalainen, Minna Nevala, Arja Nurmi, Jukka Keranen or Minna Palander-Colin (Nurmi 1998).

As far as reliability of the corpus is concerned, Nurmi (1998) states that the CEECS proves to be a useful tool in all types of linguistic research apart from the studies of orthography, since spelling was not standardised then. In addition, she notes that despite the size, the social representativeness of the corpus is as wide as possible. Nevalainen (1996) and Raumolin-Brunberg (1995) also comment on the representativeness of the corpus. In contrast to Nurmi (1998), they do not consider the exact word count. They focus on the low level of literacy in Late Middle and Early Modern English. Nevalainen (1996) points out that due to the abovementioned problem, it was not possible to cover entire social hierarchy in the corpus, because most of the letters were written by members of the higher levels of society, who according to the figures presented by Laslett (1983) represented only around 5% of the whole society. However, she further notes that contrary to the problem of illiteracy and limitations set by it, the corpus contains appropriate kind of data for sociolinguistic investigation. Apart from the issue of reliability of the data from the corpus, Palander-Colin et al. (2009) also add that letters as a text type bear close resemblance to speech, since they are a kind of communication between identified individuals. Therefore, the collection of letters chosen from the CEECS seems to be a good choice when assessing the reliability of the materials subjected to analysis.

In the present study, twenty-eight identified individuals, who are the authors of the chosen letters from the CEECS corpus, are basic units of analysis. In order to obtain relatively high representativeness, the individuals had to represent higher and lower layers of the society. Apart from aiming at a relatively high representativeness, another factor was also taken into consideration, namely gender of the addressers and addressees. Since the influence of gender is not of particular interest in the context of the study, only letters written by men and addressed to men were chosen. The choice was also motivated by the fact that most of the letters



from the corpus were written by men and addressed to men, and women, who were mainly members of royalty and nobility, wrote only one-fifth of the letters. The vast majority of chosen letters subjected to analysis comes from the collection written by members of Stonor family and its servants. Apart from that, the data also contains the correspondence pertaining to the highest echelons of society, namely letters written by clergy and royalty. Due to relatively high illiteracy in the fifteenth and sixteenth century, the correspondence between members of the lowest levels of society is not available (Nevalainen and Raumolin-Brunberg 1995).

The letters were grouped according to the description of rank classification based on the studies done by Walker (2007) and Nevalainen and Raumolin-Brunberg (1995), which was presented in the first section of the present study. The table enclosed in the appendix shows the list of chosen letters from the corpus together with the date of composition, short descriptions of the authors and addressees and their social background, the number of letters written by each author, relations between the author of the given letter and the addressee, and expected results.

The study consisted of several stages. The first step was the choice of letters. Another one concerned the analysis of letters with the help of Wordsmith tools 5.0. The first element of the analysis performed with the help of the program involved the use of *concordance search*. This type of search was used in order to find all the possible contexts of usage of pronominal forms of address to check qualitatively the type of correlation between pronominal and nominal terms of address, and to investigate the influence of social stratification on the usage of second-person pronouns by applying the framework presented in the second section. Second element of the study was related to the quantitative part. It relied on generating the *frequency lists* by the program in order to obtain the exact number of second-person pronouns in all the case forms and to find the most frequently occurring nominal forms of address and the accompanying modifiers and intensifiers.

As far as the expected results are concerned, the usage of second-person pronouns by the chosen individuals is supposed to reflect the influence of social stratification and family relations. Furthermore, there should be a strong correlation between the employed pronominal and nominal forms of address. The letters should also fulfil all the requirements related to epistolary conventions in the fifteenth and sixteenth century presented by Fullwood (1568).

## 5. Results of the study

The present section is concentrated on the results obtained from the quantitative and qualitative study. It contains interpretations of numerical and qualitative data in the theoretical framework presented in the previous sections. Apart from findings and their interpretation, the section provides an overall summary of the obtained results and describes weaknesses of the study, and some suggestions for further research.

Before presenting a detailed analysis of pronominal forms of address with respect to social and linguistic factors, the overall distribution of second-person pronouns in the selected letters from the corpus will be presented in the table below:

**Table 4.** The number of occurrences of *you* in all the spelling variants

Form	Number of occurrences
YOU	86
YOUE	8
YOUR	213
YOURE	16
YOURRE	1
YOURS	1
YOV	4
YOVEN	1
YOW	83
YOWE	19
YOWER	6
YOWR	6
YOWRE	9
YOWRS	2
YOWUR	6

The table above shows that the total number of occurrences of *you* in all case forms and spelling variants was 464. As regards the investigated pronouns, quantitative analysis of the results performed with the help of Wordsmith tools 5.0 revealed, as it was expected, that there were no instances of the usage of *thou*. When considering letter-writing manuals, the usage of pronominal forms of address might have been determined by the epistolary conventions, which suggested that social rank should be presented and emphasised in all types of correspondence, even in family letters. Apart from that it might be also connected with the content of the letters, which was very formal, since in the majority of cases, business matters were the main issue discussed by the authors of letters. Another table contains a list of nominal terms of address and their modifiers together with the number of occurrences in letters written by each author:

**Table 5.** List of nominal forms of address and their modifiers

Author	Addressee	Results
1	2	3
<b>GROUP A</b>		
King Henry VII (royalty)	a) Sir Gilbert Talbot (group B-knight, Earl of Shrewsbury) b) Sir William Say (group C2-below nobility-Sir/Sheriff of Hertfordshire) c) Cardinal Wolsey (group A-high clergy, royal minister and Archbishop of York)	a) <i>Trusty and well-beloved; well-beloved Knight and Sir</i> b) <i>Trusty and well-beloved; well-beloved knight</i> c) <i>Lord Cardinal; Lord; Good Cardinal</i>
Richard Duke of York (nobility)	the Citizens of Shrewsbury (lower class-below nobility and below C2-G)	<i>Right worshipful friends; worshipful friends</i>
Dr Cuthbert Tunstall (Bishop of Durham)	King Henry VIII (royalty)	your Grace (30)
John Abbot of Norton (Abbot of Norton)	William Stonor (group B-Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	<i>Right worshipful and fullgood master (2)</i>

Second-person pronouns and their relation with nominal forms...

1	2	3
<b>GROUP B</b>		
Sir Thomas Boleyn (Sir/Earl of Wiltshire)	King Henry VIII (royalty)	<i>your Grace (15); your Highness (9)</i>
Lord Dacre (baron)	Cardinal Wolsey (group A-high clergy; royal minister and Archbishop of York)	<i>your Grace (5)</i>
Humphrey Forster (Sir, Sheriff of Gloucestershire)	Thomas Stonor (group B- Sir; knight)	<i>Right worshipful and good, kind brother (2); good Brother (4)</i>
Thomas Stonor (Sir; knight)	William Stonor (group B-Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	<i>William Stonor; you+no naming</i>
Thomas Hampden (knight)	William Stonor (group B-Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	<i>Right worshipful cousin (2)</i>
<b>GROUP C2</b>		
Hugh Unton (lawyer)	Thomas Stonor (group B- Sir; knight)	<i>Right worshipful master (2); sir</i>
William Goldwyn (physician)	John Byrell (C2-apothecary)	<i>Sir (3); master (2)</i>
Richard Page (lawyer)	William Stonor (group B-Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	<i>Good mastership; master Sir William; sir (3); right singular good master (2)</i>
Edmund Stonor (merchant)	William Stonor (group B-Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	<i>Right reverent and worshipful brother (3); good brother (4)</i>
Thomas Mathew (bailiff)	Thomas Stonor (group B- Sir; knight)	<i>Right worshipful master</i>
Richard Pace (diplomat/ administrator; the Cardinal's secretary)	Cardinal Wolsey (code A- high clergy; royal minister and Archbishop of York)	<i>your Grace (4)</i>

Table 5. cont.

1	2	3
Thomas Betson (merchant)	William Stonor (group B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	<i>Right worshipful sir; right worshipful and singular good master; your good mastership (3); sir (4)</i>
William Burbank (the Cardinal's secretary)	King Henry VIII (royalty)	<i>Your most noble Grace; your Grace</i>
<b>GROUP F</b>		
John Frende (family servant)	Thomas Stonor (group B- Sir; knight)	<i>Right worshipful master (2)</i>
John Yeme (family servant)	Thomas Stonor (group B- Sir; knight)	<i>Right reverent master (2)</i>
Thomas Mull (family servant)	Thomas Stonor (group B- Sir; knight)	<i>Master Stonor; sir; right worshipful master</i>
Walter Elmes (family servant)	William Stonor (group B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	<i>Master (2)</i>
Goddard Oxbryge (family servant)	William Stonor (group B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	<i>Right worshipful and reverent sir (3); good master; sir(3); right worshipful and reverent master</i>
Henry Makney (family servant)	William Stonor (group B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	<i>Good master (4); sir (2)</i>
Thomas Henham (family servant)	William Stonor (group B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	<i>Right reverent and worshipful master (2); your mastership (2); right honourable (1); sir (5)</i>
Henry Dogett (family servant)	William Stonor (group B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	<i>Right reverent worshipful master (2)</i>

1	2	3
Richard Germyn (family servant)	William Stonor (group B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire &Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	<i>Right reverent master (2); sir (2)</i>
<b>NO INFORMATION ABOUT SOCIAL CLASS MEMBERSHIP</b>		
Thomas Hampton	Thomas Stonor (group B- Sir; knight)	<i>Right worshipful cousin (2); sir (5)</i>

In the above table, the exact number of usages by the authors is given in cases when there was more than one example noted. The letters written by one of the members of the top level of society, namely by King Henry VII, contained the forms denoting social rank of the addressees. Other representatives of group A, namely Dr Cuthbert Tunstall and John Abbot of Norton, also employed terms of address indicating social class membership. However, one of the authors from group A, Richard Duke of York, did not emphasise social rank when addressing citizens of Shrewsbury. The reason why he used the form *friends* might have been related to the fact that he wanted to politely encourage people to enjoy the election of the new king and to fulfil some orders.

As far as the representatives of group B are concerned, not all of them used terms denoting social rank of the addressees. Two of them, namely Lord Dacre and Sir Thomas Boleyn emphasized social class membership. However, the rest, apart from William Stonor who addressed his son with first name and family name, tended to indicate the type of family relations. One of the representatives of group C, namely Edmund Stonor, also used kinship terms when addressing his brother. The authors of letters from group C who were not related by any family bonds always employed forms denoting social class membership. As far as members of the lower echelons of the society are concerned, that is family servants, they always expressed social rank of their masters by means of terms of address. All the representatives of group F usually used such forms as *master* and *sir*. In addition, they used such modifiers as *right*, *worshipful* or *reverent*, which were clear indicators of social position of the addressee.

When analysing the correlation between pronominal and nominal forms of address, the results prove that it is not possible to determine the exact strength of relation between the two, since there were no occurrences of *thou* noted. In the vast majority of cases, namely in the case of letters written by the representa-

tives of the top levels of society, *pretended gentry*, and servants, who were not related by any kind of family bonds, the usage of pronominal and nominal terms of address reflected social rank of the addresser and addressee. Surprisingly, the qualitative part of the study also shows that members of the Stonor family, who were related by different types of kinship, contrary to what was claimed by Brown (1988), always emphasised the type of family relation, not one's social position in the hierarchy.

The results obtained from quantitative and qualitative parts of the present study prove that social stratification seemed to have influence on the usage of pronominal forms of address in the selected letters. The data also confirm the claims made by Nevalainen and Raumolin-Brunberg (1995), since the authors of letters who were related by the ties of kinship tended to indicate type of family relations rather than social rank. The lack of *thou* in the selected letters could be the effect of epistolary conventions on the choice of the right form.

As far as the weaknesses of the study are concerned, the amount of the data analysed for the purpose of pilot study is too small to generalise about the whole society, therefore further studies are needed. Furthermore, in order to compare the instances of the usage of *you* and *thou*, bottom-to-top approach is required, and firstly the CEECS corpus should be checked for the exact number of occurrences of both pronominal forms of address. Apart from that, in order to draw some more general conclusions about the society in Late Medieval and Early Modern England, letters written by social equals from the lower echelons of the society should also be subjected to the analysis. In addition, letters written by women should also be investigated.

## Conclusions

To sum up, the corpus-based investigation described above examined the use of terms of address in the selected letters from Late Middle English and the beginning of Early Modern English. The aim of the present pilot study was fulfilled. The results obtained from the quantitative and qualitative parts of the study corroborate the claim that the extralinguistic factor under scrutiny, namely social stratification had influence on the usage of terms of address in the vast majority of cases. When considering further investigation, the influence of a greater number of factors has to be checked to explain fully the mechanisms governing the use of terms of address in private letters in the above-mentioned period.

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## Appendix

Table 3. Units of analysis

Date	Author and his social background	Addressee and his social background	Number of letters	Type of relations	Expected results
1	2	3	4	5	6
1452	Richard Duke of York(code A-nobility- the higher class)	the Citizens of Shrewsbury (lower class-below nobility and below C2-G)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you</i> + nominal forms denoting social group membership
1495	King Henry VII (code A-royalty)	Sir Gilbert Talbot (code B-knight, Earl of Shrewsbury)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you</i> + <i>sir</i>
1490	King Henry VII (code A-royalty)	Sir William Say (code C2-below nobility-Sir/Sheriff of Hertfordshire)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you</i> + <i>sir</i>
1514	William Burbank (Code C2- the Cardinal's secretary)	King Henry VIII (code A-royalty)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>your</i> + <i>Grace</i>
1516	King Henry VII (code A-royalty)	Cardinal Wolsey (code A- high clergy; royal minister and Archbishop of York)	2	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you</i> + <i>Cardinal</i>
1517	Dr Cuthbert Tunstall (code A- Bishop of Durham)	King Henry VIII (code A-royalty)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>your</i> + <i>Grace</i> / <i>Highness</i>
1519	Sir Thomas Boleyn (code B-Sir/Earl of Wiltshire)	King Henry VIII (code A-royalty)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>your</i> + <i>Grace</i> / <i>Highness</i>
1519	Richard Pace (code C2-diplomat/ administrator; the Cardinal's secretary)	Cardinal Wolsey (code A- high clergy; royal minister and Archbishop of York)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you</i> + <i>Cardinal</i>

Table 3. cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1517	Lord Dacre (code B-baron)	Cardinal Wolsey (code A- high clergy; royal minister and Archbishop of York)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+Cardinal</i>
1462	John Frende (code F- family servant)	Thomas Stonor (code B- Sir; knight)	3	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+master</i>
1462	Thomas Hampton (no information given)	Thomas Stonor (code B- Sir; knight)	1	Kin-cousins	The use of <i>you+cousin</i>
1462	Hugh Unton ( code C1-lawyer)	Thomas Stonor (code B- Sir; knight)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+master</i>
1466	John Yeme(code F- family servant)	Thomas Stonor (code B- Sir; knight)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+master</i>
1466	Humphrey Forster (code B-Sir, Sheriff of Gloucestershire)	Thomas Stonor (code B- Sir; knight)	2	Brothers-in-law	The use of <i>you+Sir</i>
1469	Thomas Stonor (code B-Sir; knight)	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	2	Father-son	The use of <i>you+ kinship terms, terms of endearment</i>
1472	Thomas Mull (code F-family servant)	Thomas Stonor (code B-Sir; knight)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+master</i>
1469	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	Thomas Stonor (code B-Sir; knight)	1	Son-father	The use of <i>you+ father, family name, terms of endearment</i>

Second-person pronouns and their relation with nominal forms...

1473	Thomas Mathew (code C2-bailiff)	Thomas Stonor (code B-Sir; knight)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+master</i>
1475	Edmund Stonor( code C2-merchant)	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	2	brothers	The use of <i>you+</i> brother, family name, terms of endearment
1481	Walter Elmes(code F-family servant)	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+master</i>
1476	Thomas Betson (code C2-merchant)	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	2	Son-in-law to Father-in-law	The use of <i>you+master</i>
1476	Goddard Oxbryge (code F-family servant)	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	2	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+master</i>
1477	Thomas Hampden (code B-knight)	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	1	Kin- cousins	The use of <i>you+</i> cousin
1478	Henry Makney(code F-family servant)	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	2	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+master</i>
1477	John Abbot of Norton (Code A- Abbot of Norton)	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+sir</i>
1480	Richard Page (code C2-lawyer)	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	2	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+master</i>

Table 3. cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1479	Thomas Henham (code F-family servant)	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+master</i>
1479	Henry Dogett (code F-family servant)	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+master</i>
1480	William Goldwyn (code C2-physician)	John Byrell ( Code C2- apothecary)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+sir</i>
1480	Richard Germyn (code F-family servant)	William Stonor (code B- Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, & Devonshire, High Steward of Oxford University)	1	Non-kinship relation	The use of <i>you+master</i>

## LINGUISTICS

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