THE PROGRESS OF A SYNTACTIC CHANGE
ENGLISH DO—SUPPORT*

1.1. The English construction with do-support in the affirmative form, in the interrogative form, in the declarative-negative form, and in the interrogative-negative form is a periphrastic construction. It satisfied the definition of a strengthened construction as long as it was an optional replacement of the corresponding non-strengthened construction, i.e. of forms without do-support.

1.2. The following predictions can be made about the use of the construction with do-support while it was a strengthened construction:

1.2.1. The construction with do-support was used more often than the construction without do-support with heavy main verbs, i.e. within frequent and with morphologically complex verbs.

1.2.2. The construction with do-support was used relatively more frequently than the construction without do-support under complex grammatical conditions:

   a) in dependent clauses (vis-à-vis main clauses)
   b) in the non-present tenses (vis-à-vis the present tense)
   c) in the non-indicative moods (vis-à-vis the indicative mood)
   d) in the non-third verbal persons (vis-à-vis the third verbal person)
   e) in the non-singular (vis-à-vis the singular)
   f) in non-declarative clauses (vis-à-vis declarative clauses)
   g) in non-affirmative declarative clauses (vis-à-vis affirmative declarative clauses)
   h) with verb + prepositional object (vis-à-vis verb + direct object)
   i) with verb + object clause (vis-à-vis verb + direct object).

2. THE CONSTRUCTION WITH DO-SUPPORT IN THE CORPUS

2.1. The corpus consists of John Lyly's plays in prose (Campaspe 1580 /C/, Sapho and Phao 1581 /SP/, Gallathea 1584 /G/, Endimion 1585 /E/, Midas 1589

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2.2. The examples of the construction with do-support in the corpus will now be adduced, grouped according to the propositional modality of the construction (affirmative, negative, interrogative, and interrogative-negative), and subclassified as indicated in paragraph 1.2.2. The interrogative form is classified into yes-no questions and wh-questions.

2.3. The affirmative form

2.3.1. $C = m$, $T = pr$, $N = sg$, $P = 1$, $V = tr$, $O = \text{dir. obj}^1$
1. Thy name I doo remember — E V.1.54. ²
2. Here I do plight my faith — MB IV.1.47.

2.3.2. $C = m$, $T = pr$, $N = sg$, $P = 1$, $V = tr$, $O = \text{dir.obj}$, $i$
4. here doe I beare them in my handes. — SP I.3.5.
6. for now only do I thinke Eumenides faithfull — E V.3.234.
7. so doo I thinke it most allowable — M III.3.65.

2.3.3. $C = m$, $T = pr$, $N = sg$, $P = 1$, $V = tr$, $O = \text{dir.obj}$, $Prn = \text{rfl.prn}$, $i$
10. and therefore doe I esteeme my selfe most free — E III.2.7.

2.3.4. $C = m$, $T = pr$, $N = sg$, $P = 1$, $V = tr$, $O = \text{obj.cl}$, $i$
11. And rather doe I wish hee preserue our fame — C I.1.55.
12. els do I think there is none in their harts. — SP III.4.30.
14. so do I meane to do againe — C II.1.43.
15. now onely doe I begin to liue. — E V.3.214.

2.3.5. $C = m$, $T = pr$, $N = sg$, $P = 1$, $V = tr$, $O = \text{prep.obj}$

2.3.6. $C = m$, $T = pr$, $N = sg$, $P = 2$, $V = tr$, $O = \text{dir.obj}$
17. thou doost decrease thy glemes — E I.1.63.
18. thou dost want wit — M I.2.55.

2.3.7. $C = m$, $T = pr$, $N = sg$, $P = 2$, $V = tr$, $O = \text{dir.obj}$, $i$
19. What perplexities dost thou feel — SP IV.2.7.
2.3.8. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = obj.cl, i
22. for little doost thou knowe heauie his head lies — E IV.1.73.

2.3.9. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = prep.obj
23. But thou ...dost detract from thy perfections — E I.1.60.

2.3.10. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj

2.3.11. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj, i
25. Then doth he shew me coûterfeits — C I.2.67.
26. As much doth it delight thee — SP I.1.7.

2.3.12. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = obj.cl

2.3.13. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = prep.obj
28. The Sunne dooth beate vppon the playne fieldes — G I.1.1.
29. my hart doth nowe take hold of me. — E III.4.37.

2.3.14. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = intr
30. for Alexander doth loue — C II.2.96.
31. my maister doth come. — C III.5.3.
32. thy tongue doth itch — M II.1.116.
33. Thy father doth liue — MB III.4.162.

2.3.15. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = intr, i
34. and often doth it happen — G III.3.24.
35. so doth my wit increase by loue. — E III.3.62.

2.3.16. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj, i
36. Litle do you know — C II.2.79.
37. and therefore sleightly do you regarde — C II.2.79.

2.3.17. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 3, V = tr, O = obj.cl
38. Gods do know,..., that loue is a consuming of wit — LM III.1.23.

2.3.18. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 3, V = intr
39. sing a song to the tune of my teeth do ake. — M III.2.136.

2.3.19. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 3, V = intr, i
40. nowe do they dine vppon another. — C II.1.52.
41. So do knaues go double — MB IV.1.9.
2.3.20. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 1, V = tr, O = dir.obj, i
42. there did I weare Pantopheles — SP I.3.4.
43. in the rose did I always behold thy colour — LM V.4.121.

2.3.21. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 1, V = tr, O = obj.cl
44. I did euer imagine that trou loue would end — LM V.3.3.

2.3.22. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 1, V = tr, O = obj.cl, i
45. A bridge of gold did I mean to make — M III.1.46.
46. Those Ilandes did I long to touch — M III.1.48.
47. Vpon that Rocke did I resolue to end my life: — LM V.4.116.

2.3.23. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
48. thou didst forget thy dutie — C I.3.111.

2.3.24. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = obj.cl, i
49. Thys noble Gentleman Geron...didst thou procure to lyue in a Deserte — E V.3.35.

2.3.25. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj
50. But Fortune...did change her copie — G I.1.20.
51. Erissicthon did...hewe downe my sacred tree. — LM V.1.32.

2.3.26. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj, i
52. and the same time did Mars make a full point — SP III.2.49.
53. That shower did my Master make — G II.3.39.
54. So did Jupiter...possesse his loue — M II.1.13.

2.3.27. C = m, T = pa, N = pl, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj, i
55. so did you ouer-heare me — M III.2.75.

2.3.28 C = m, T = pa, N = pl, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj
56. Thy Nymphes did...scorne my constant love. — LM V.1.33.

2.3.29. C = d, T = pr, N = sg, P = 1, V = intr
57. lest I doe starue — LM III.2.57.

2.3.30. C = d, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj
58. When thy mistresse doth bend her brow — SP II.4.107.
59. which loue doth worship — LM IV.1.60.
60. This is all Cupid doth commaund. — LM IV.1.123.

2.3.31. C = d, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj, i
61. that dooth Nature claime. — M III.1.56.
2.3.32. $C = d$, $T = pr$, $N = sg$, $P = 3$, $V = tr$, $O = obj.cl$
62. which your learning doth well ynderstande is all man — E I.3.99.

2.3.33. $C = d$, $T = pr$, $N = sg$, $P = 3$, $V = intr$
63. And whilst our flocke doth roame — G I.1.6.
64. then commonly nature dooth afforde — E V.3.20.
65. when a Lion doeth so much degenerat — M IV.2.25.
66. because he doth die — MB III.4.162.

2.3.34. $C = d$, $T = pr$, $N = pl$, $P = 3$, $V = tr$, $O = dir.obj$
67. whose passions and thoughts do...exceede others — C II.2.81.
68. that women do so lightly beleue. — SP II.4.74.
69. where fowles doe breede theyr quils: — G I.1.31.

2.3.35. $C = d$, $T = pr$, $N = pl$, $P = 3$, $V = tr$, $O = dir.obj$, $i$
70. that doo the Gods chalenge. — M III.1.55.

2.3.36. $C = d$, $T = pr$, $N = pl$, $P = 3$, $V = tr$, $O = intr$
71. whom other mens hornes do make to beware. — M V.2.39.

2.3.37. $C = d$, $T = pa$, $N = sg$, $P = 1$, $V = tr$, $O = dir.obj$
72. I did quip thee — C III.2.28.
73. I did flatter thee — G IV.4.11.
74. I that did possesse mynes of golde — M III.1.7.

2.3.38. $C = d$, $T = pa$, $N = sg$, $P = 1$, $V = tr$, $O = obj.cl$
75. I didde meane to make my tale. — SP I.1.68.

2.3.39. $C = d$, $T = pa$, $N = sg$, $P = 1$, $V = intr$
76. as I did lye — SP V.3.20.

2.3.40. $C = d$, $T = pa$, $N = sg$, $P = 2$, $V = tr$, $O = dir.obj$
77. that thou didst counterfeate monye. — C I.3.121.
78. thou didst hit my hearte — SP IV.1.11.
79. thou didst both dislike and dishonour; — M IV.1.163.
80. which thou didst promise — LM III.2.25.
81. thou...that did/st/ sweare to follow. LM IV.2.87.

2.3.41. $C = d$, $T = pa$, $N = sg$, $P = 2$, $V = tr$, $O = dir.obj$, $Prn = rfl.prn$
82. thou didst vowe thy selfe to death — E V.3.159.

2.3.42. $C = d$, $T = pa$, $N = sg$, $P = 2$, $V = tr$, $O = dir.obj$, $M = cond$, $i$
83. And didst thou want al things thou desirest — SP II.1.9.
2.3.43. C = d, T = pa, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = prep.obj
84. onelie because thou didst shine vpon them — E II.1.19.

2.3.44. C = d, T = pa, N = sg, P = 2, V = intr

2.3.45. C = d, T = pa, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj
86. he did spring the partridge. — M IV.3.53.

2.3.46. C = d, T = pa, N = pl, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj, Prn = rfl. prn
87. many wolues...did...bleede themselves to death — E V.1.121.

2.3.47. C = d, T = pa, N = you1, P = 2, V = intr
88. you did seeeme — LM V.4.127.

2.4. The negative-declarative form

2.4.1. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 1, V = tr, O = dir.obj
89. I doe not thinke it — G III.2.34.
90. thy fauour I doe not yet call — E V.1.55.

2.4.2. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 1, V = tr, O = obj.cl
91. I doe not think but his excuse wilbe better — C I.3.55.
92. I do not think he will flye. — C III.2.58.
93. I doe not wish thee to be a woman — G III.2.9.
94. I do not thinke that this breast shalbe pestred — E II.2.136.
95. I doe not thinke Loue hath any sparke — LM I.1.9.
96. I doe not disdaine that which I thinke is not — LM III.1.12.

2.4.3. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 1, V = tr, O = dir.obj, i
97. neither doe I imagin anie thing — E I.4.7.
98. then do I finde neither mercies — M III.1.26.
99. neither doe I thanke thee — LM V.4.66.

2.4.4. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 1, V = tr, O = obj.cl, i
100. then do I not maruell thou remembrest not — E V.1.37.

2.4.5. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 1, V = intr
101. I doe not so much stand — C I.3.28.
102. "in faith I do not loue". — SP III.4.27.

2.4.6. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj, Prn = rfl.prn
103. Thou doest not flatter thy selfe — SP II.1.5.

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2.4.7. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = intr

2.4.8. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 1, V = tr, O = dir.obj
105. We doe not meane fortune tellers — G V.3.181.

2.4.9. C = m, T = pr, N = youl, P = 2, V = intr
106. you do not mistrust. — C IV.4.5.

2.4.10. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 1, V = tr, O = prep.obj, i
107. for yet did I neuer heare of a woman — SP III.3.57.

2.4.11. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 1, V = tr, O = obj.cl, i
108. for yet did I neuer heare that his oracles were — M V.1.37.

2.4.12. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 1, V = intr
109. I did not runne awaye — C I.2.27.

2.4.13. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
110. thou didst neuer yet deceiue vertue — C I.1.29.

2.4.14. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 2, V = intr
111. happie Niobe...didst neuer turne — LM V.4.96.

2.4.15. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 3, V = intr, i
112. there did neuer enter any motion of loue. — LM II.1.46.

2.4.16. C = d, T = pr, N = sg, P = 1, V = intr
113. I doe not dissemble — MB V.3.312.

2.4.17. C = d, T = pr, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj, M = cond
114. if thou doo not beleue it — E III.4.187.

2.4.18. C = d, T = pa, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
115. in that thou didste not counterfeite money. — C I.3.122.

2.4.19. C = d, T = pa, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj

2.4.20. C = d, T = pa, N = sg, P = 3, V = intr
117. who yet neuer did hurt. — MB III.1.28.
2.5. The interrogative form

2.5.1. Yes-no questions

2.5.1.1. \(C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 1, V = \text{intr}\)

118. do I mistake? — E I.1.16.

2.5.1.2. \(C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 2, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{dir.obj}\)

120. Doost thou weare Cupids Quiuer — E IV.3.120.
121. dost thou think me a foole — MB I.1.22.
122. doest thou imagine thy misters — MB I.1.24.
123. Doest thou mocke me — MB II.1.24.
124. doest thou thinke them rattes — MB V.3.270.
125. Dost thou disdaine Loue — LM III.1.11.

2.5.1.3. \(C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 2, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{obj.cl}\)

126. or dost thou...more delight to be hewed — C III.5.23.
127. Doest thou beleue that there are any gods — C V.1.18.
128. dost thou thinke that he will make it — G II.3.81.
129. doest thou thinke haires will breede — M III.2.65.
130. Doest thou thinke she tooke her — MB I.2.13.
131. doest thou thinke an horse can speake? — MB IV.2.184.

2.5.1.4. \(C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 2, V = \text{intr}\)

132. Doest thou preferre — C IV.2.2.

2.5.1.5. \(C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{dir.obj}\)

133. Doth Sapho bewitch thee — SP II.4.4.
134. Doth thys Monster deuoure her? — G I.1.53.
135. Doth she adde craft — G III.4.70.
136. Or dooth the remembraunce...refine my spirits — E IV.3.20.
137. Doth she want eares? — M I.2.54.
138. doth she weare any — M I.2.119.
139. Or doth Ceres... reward me — LM I.2.97.
140. Doth Erisicthon offer force — LM II.1.1.
141. doth hee stretch his hand — LM II.1.3.

2.5.1.6. \(C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{prep.obj}\)

142. Doth Pan talke of the passions — M IV.1.17.

2.5.1.7. \(C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{obj.cl}\)

143. doth she thinke to contend — SP IV.2.22.
144. or dooth ouercarefulnes make you forget — G I.1.73.
145. Doth Midas determine to tempt — M I.1.59.
146. Doeth your Maiestie begin to melt — M III.1.67.

2.5.1.8. C = m, N = sg, P = 3, V = intr
147. doth it suffice? — G V.3.171.

2.5.1.9. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
149. Doe you both beeing Maidens loue one another? — G V.3.116.
150. But do you heare the strange newes — M I.2.121.

2.5.1.10. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 2, V = tr, O = obj.cl
151. Doe you thinke Ile be iested out — MB IV.2.203.
152. do you thinke Ile bee cosned — MB V.3.320.

2.5.1.11. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 2, V = intr
153. doe you heare? — SP III.3.128.

2.5.1.12. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 3, V = tr, O = prep.obj
154. Doe they dote so much on their daughters — G V.3.11.

2.5.1.13. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 3, V = tr, O = obj.cl
155. doe your eyes begin to loue collours — G III.4.51.
156. doe men beginne to bee equall — G V.3.10.

2.5.1.14. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 3, V = intr
157. doe your sheepe feede — G II.1.47.
158. Doe sillie Sheepeheards goe — G II.2.15.
159. doe they speake so? — G II.3.21.
160. Doe they all dissemble? E II.1.66.
161. do they still ake? — M III.2.80.

2.5.1.15. C = m, T = pr, N = youl, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
163. do you loue Apelles? — C V.4.121.
165. do you keep the ferry — SP I.1.50.
166. Doe you knowe in court any — SP I.2.35.
167. And doe you loue him still? — SP V.2.35.
168. Do you loue the Moone Endimion? — E I.1.16.
169. doe you...continue you constant loue? — LM V.4.30.

2.5.1.16. C = m, T = pr, N = youl, P = 2, V = tr, O = obj.cl
170. do you thinke...any use to dissemble? — SP I.2.34.
171. doe you thinke that lust followeth loue? — LM II.1.122.
2.5.1.17. C = m, T = pr, N = you1, P = 2, V = intr
172. doe you loue — SP II.1.33.
173. doe you loyter — G II.3.96.

2.5.1.18. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
174. Didst thou nourse me — SP III.3.90.
175. didst thou euer heare such a dolt? — E I.3.81.
176. diddest thou euer heare such a sighing — E II.2.1.
177. diddest thou heare anie wordes — MB V.3.154.

2.5.1.19. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 2, V = intr.
178. Didst thou heare so? — SP I.1.67.

2.5.1.20. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj
179. Did thy mother...sende thee — G III.4.69.

2.5.1.21. C = m, T = pa, N = pl, P = 2, V = tr, O = obj.cl
180. Dyd you euer see water buble as the Sea did? — G I.4.10.

2.5.1.22. C = m, T = pa, N = you1, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
181. Did you euer see any so perplexed? — C V.4.10.

2.5.1.23. C = m, T = pa, N = you1, P = 2, V = tr, O = obj.cl
182. Did you euer see me kisse my Daughter? — G IV.1.47.

2.5.1.24. C = m, T = pa, N = you1, P = 2, V = intr
183. did you once love? — E III.4.57.

2.5.2. Wh-questions

2.5.2.1. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 1, V = tr, O = dir.obj
184. What doe I heare? — G II.3.89.
185. Why doe I trifle the time in words? — E III.4.103.
186. What doe I see — E V.1.30.
187. whom doe I beholde — E V.1.44.
188. What doe I heare? — E V.2.86.
189. Whome doe I see? — LM V.4.38.

2.5.2.2. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
190. what dost thou thinke — C I.3.133.
192. What dost thou think — C V.4.45.
193. what dost thou think — C V.4.57.
194. What dost thou dislyke — C V.4.64.
197. But why doost thou blame him — G II.1.9.
198. what doost thou feare? — G IV.4.35.
199. What doost thou feele — E V.2.18.
201. why doost thou abuse the world — M V.3.6.
203. What doest thou most hate — LM II.1.96.
204. What dost thou heare — LM IV.2.84.

2.5.2.3. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = prep.obj

2.5.2.4. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 2, V = intr
206. But how doest thou then liue? — C I.2.81.
207. But why doest thou laugh. — MB II.1.84.

2.5.2.5. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj
208. whether doth the sea...bring...creatures? — C I.3.94.
209. what dishes...doth his Lordshippe feast you — E V.2.7.

2.5.2.6. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 1, V = tr, O = dir.obj
211. what els do we se now then a kind of softnes — C IV.3.7.

2.5.2.7. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
212. What doo you giue me the boots? — MB IV.2.32.
213. What punishment doe you desire — LM IV.1.80.

2.5.2.8. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 2, V = tr, O = prep.obj

2.5.2.9. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj

2.5.2.10. C = m, T = pr, N = you1, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
217. how doe yee like the sweete face — C II.2.2.
218. Whom do you loue — C IV.2.37.
219. whom do you honour — C V.2.40.
220. what do you think — C V.4.30.
221. what doe you think — SP III.1.37.
222. Where...doe you feele...paine? — SP III.3.8.
223. what do you thinke — SP III.4.75.
225. Why doe you lay that knot — G IV.2.46.
226. Why doe you put that — G IV.2.57.

2.5.2.11. C = m, T = pr, N = youl, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj, Prn = rfl.prn
228. how doe you feele your self — SP I.2.2.

2.5.2.12. C = m, T = pr, N = youl, P = 2, V = tr, O = obj.cl
229. But what do you imagine it to be? — C V.4.34.

2.5.2.13. C = m, T = pr, N = youl, P = 2, V = intr
230. Where doe you first begin — C III.4.70.
231. why do you laugh? — C V.1.10.
232. why doe you sigh — SP III.4.68.

2.5.2.14. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 1, V = tr, O = obj.cl
233. why did I couet to get...crownes — M III.1.14.
234. Why did I wish that all might bee gold — M III.1.43.

2.5.2.15. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 1, V = intr
235. when did I rest? — E II.3.22.
236. Where did I consent — MB V.3.177.

2.5.2.16. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
237. why didst thou draw it — C III.5.40.
238. why didst thou wound me — SP IV.1.4.
239. What diddest thou imagine — E V.1.118.
240. why didst thou boare him — MB IV.2.195.
241. Why didst thou...torment...Nymphes — LM II.1.101.

2.5.2.17. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = obj.cl
242. But why diddest thou tell mee it was...sonne? — MB IV.2.133.

2.5.2.18. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 2, V = intr
243. why didst thou proue — SP IV.1.6.
244. How then didst thou liue? — G V.1.33.
245. how didst thou escape — LM IV.2.1.

2.5.2.19. C = m, T = pa, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj
246. Why did Nature...giue a face — G II.4.8.
247. How did it take you — G III.1.55.
248. how did it take you — G III.1.58.
249. Why did Cupid punish vs — G IV.2.66.
2.5.2.20. C = m, T = pa, N = pl, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj
250. What did they see? — E III.4.43.

2.5.2.21. C = m, T = pa, N = you1, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
251. What did you dreame — SP IV.3.53.

2.6. The interrogative-negative form

2.6.1. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
252. Why the doest thou ow no reuerence — C II.2.125.

2.6.2. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 2, V = tr, O = obj.cl
254. doest thou not remember that wee haue — C III.2.13.
255. Doost thou not knowe that I was calculating — G III.3.34.
256. Doost thou not know what a Poet is? — E I.3.15.
257. doest thou not think she was chast? — M III.3.15.
258. Dost thou not know...that...Bacchus commaunded mee — M V.1.41.

2.6.3. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = dir.obj
259. doeth not your beauty put the painter — C III.4.59.

2.6.4. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = tr, O = obj.cl
261. dooth not that make...blushe, that makes — G III.4.16.

2.6.5. C = m, T = pr, N = sg, P = 3, V = intr
262. doth not this matter cotton — C III.4.117.
263. Doth not the horse trauell — SP III.2.16.
264. Doth not Frankinsence & Myrrhe breath out — E I.2.23.
265. doth not Cupid speake — LM II.1.134.

2.6.6. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 1, V = tr, O = obj.cl
266. doe we not presently say, go too — SP I.4.45.

2.6.7. C = m, T = pr, N = pl, P = 3, V = intr
267. Doe not all his Subiects...swarme — M III.1.58.

2.6.8. C = m, T = pr, N = you1, P = 2, V = tr, O = dir.obj
268. doe you iudge no Merchants — LM III.2.46.

2.6.9. C = m, T = pr, N = you1, P = 2, V = tr, O = obj.cl
269. Doe you not knowe...that an honorable death is — G I.1.73.
270. do you not thinke it would beate — MB V.3.120.
2.6.10. $C = m, T = \text{pr}, N = \text{you1}, P = 2, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{prep.obj}$
271. do you not looke on faire Ladies — SP I.2.10.

2.6.11. $C = m, T = \text{pr}, N = \text{you1}, P = 2, V = \text{intr}$

2.6.12. $C = m, T = \text{pa}, N = \text{sg}, P = 1, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{dir.obj}$
273. dyd not I see...your daughter — G IV.1.34.

2.6.13. $C = m, T = \text{pa}, N = \text{sg}, P = 1, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{obj.cl}$
274. Did not I see thee come out — C IV.1.55.

2.6.14. $C = m, T = \text{pa}, N = \text{sg}, P = 1, V = \text{intr}$
275. when did I not sigh? — E II.3.22.

2.6.15. $C = m, T = \text{pa}, N = \text{sg}, P = 2, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{dir.obj}$
276. Didst not thou...pul up a tree — E IV.3.12.
277. Didst not thou...pull open the yron Gates — E IV.3.14.
278. why then didst not bring a stooele — MB IV.2.166.
279. Didst thou neuer see Cupid? — LM II.1.49.

2.6.16. $C = m, T = \text{pa}, N = \text{sg}, P = 2, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{obj.cl}$
280. didste thou not finde I did quip thee? — C III.2.27.
281. Dydst thou neuer heare howe Jupiter came — G II.3.90.

2.6.17. $C = m, T = \text{pa}, N = \text{sg}, P = 3, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{dir.obj}$
282. Did no bodie name Phao — SP III.3.70.

2.6.18. $C = m, T = \text{pa}, N = \text{sg}, P = 3, V = \text{intr}$
283. did no bodie dreame — SP IV.3.22.

2.6.19. $C = m, T = \text{pa}, N = \text{pl}, P = 3, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{dir.obj}$
284. Didde your maisters neuer teach you — C I.2.33.

2.6.20. $C = m, T = \text{pa}, N = \text{pl}, P = 3, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{dir.obj}, \text{Prn} = \text{rfl.prn}$
285. But did not the two foolles...court one another? — MB IV.2.163.

2.6.21. $C = m, T = \text{pa}, N = \text{pl}, P = 3, V = \text{intr}$

2.6.22. $C = m, T = \text{pa}, N = \text{you1}, P = 2, V = \text{tr}, O = \text{obj.cl}$
287. Did not you promise mee...to make — G III.3.10.
3. THE ANALYSIS

3.1. The working method can be described as follows:

3.1.1.1. First we formulate the empirically verifiable predictions that follow from the working hypothesis.

3.1.1.2. In the corpus we find all instances of do-support, and analyse them.

3.1.1.3. In the same corpus we find and analyse all finite verbal forms without do-support, in which do-support is possible (or even obligatory after the grammaticalization of do-support).

3.1.2. Every clause is analysed as to its propositional modality (affirmative, declarative-negative, interrogative, interrogative-negative), and whether it is a main or a dependent clause. Every finite verbal form is analysed as to the following grammatical categories: tense, number, verbal person, transitivity, mood, and the presence of inversion. With transitive verbs it is ascertained whether their object is the direct object, or the prepositional object, or even the object clause, and also, whether the transitive verb is followed by a reflexive pronoun in lieu of an object.

3.1.3. Then the following parameters of the analysed instances are processed statistically: declarative-negative form, interrogative form (yes-no questions and wh-questions), interrogative-negative form, main clause, past tense, plural (the subject you for one person excluded), plural (the subject you for one person included), first person, second person, non-third person, third person, intransitive verb, direct object, prepositional object, object clause, prepositional object and object clause together.

3.2. Statistical results

3.2.1. The number of instances with do-support is 287. This number includes two exclamatory sentences and one aposiopesis.
Hence \( n_1 = 284 \).

3.2.2. The number of instances without do-support is 1328.
Hence \( n_2 = 1328 \).

3.2.3. Declarative-negative form
+ do = 29, −do = 249 \( p_{(a1)} = 1.2\% : 18.7\% \), \( Id = 3.7 \)
3.2.4. Interrogative form

3.2.4.1. Yes-no questions
+do = 64, —do = 30, P(a2) = 22.5% : 2.6%, Id = 9.05

3.2.4.2. Wh-questions
+do = 68, —do = 151, P(a3) = 23.9% : 11.4%, Id = 5

3.2.5. Interrogative-negative form
+do = 36, —do = 18, P(a4) = 12.7% : 1.4% Id = 6.65

3.2.6. Main clause (interrogative & interr.-negative form)
n1 = 170, n2 = 199
+do = 170, —do = 159, P(a5) = 100% : 80%, Id = 25.4

3.2.7. Main clause (declarative-negative form)
n1 = 29, n2 = 249
+do = 24, —do = 199, P(a6) = 82.7% : 79.9%, Id = 4.8

3.2.8. Past tense
+do = 85, —do = 146, P(a7) = 30% : 11%, Id = 7.3

3.2.9. Plural (— you for one person)
+do = 41, —do = 248, P(a8) = 14.4% : 18.7%, Id = 2

3.2.10. Plural (+ you for one person)
+do = 80, —do = 420, P(a9) = 28.2% : 31.6%, Id = 1.13

3.2.11. First person
n1 = 152, n2 = 798
+do = 62, —do = 317, P(a10) = 40.8% : 39.7%, Id = 0.25

3.2.12. Second person
n1 = 222, n2 = 1011
+do = 132, —do = 530, P(a11) = 59.4% : 52.4%, Id = 2

3.2.13. Non-third person
+do = 194, —do = 847, P(a12) = 68.3% : 63.8%, Id = 1.45

3.2.14. Third person
+do = 90, —do = 481, P(a13) = 31.7% : 36.2%, Id = 1.45

3.2.15. Intransitive verb
+do = 60, —do = 320, P(a14) = 21.1% : 24.1%, Id = 1.11
3.2.16. Direct object
\[ n_1 = 224, n_2 = 1008 \]
\[ +do = 154, \quad -do = 785, \quad P(a15) = 68.7\% : 77.9\%, \quad I_d = 2.8 \]

3.2.17. Prepositional object
\[ n_1 = 165, n_2 = 844 \]
\[ +do = 11, \quad -do = 59, \quad P(a16) = 6.6\% : 6.9\%, \quad I_d = 0.75 \]

3.2.18. Object clause
\[ n_1 = 213, n_2 = 949 \]
\[ +do = 59, \quad -do = 164, \quad P(a17) = 27.7\% : 17.2\%, \quad I_d = 3.33 \]

3.2.19. Prepositional object and object clause together
\[ n_1 = 244, n_2 = 1008 \]
\[ +do = 70, \quad -do = 223, \quad P(a18) = 31.2\% : 22.1\%, \quad I_d = 2.8 \]

3.3. The analysis of statistical results

3.3.1. There were processed all favourable events with do-support (287), and all favourable events without do-support in the declarative-negative, interrogative, and interrogative-negative form (448), and 30\% of favourable events without do-support in the affirmative form (880).

3.3.2. Of the 287 instances with do-support, 88 are in the affirmative form, 29 in the declarative-negative form, 134 in the interrogative form (66 yes-no questions and 68 wh-questions), and 36 in the interrogative-negative form.

3.3.3. The instances no. 5 and no. 173 (exclamatory sentences) and no. 132 (aposiopesis) have not been included in the statistics.

3.3.4. The opposition indicative : non-indicative mood is not discussed, since the construction with do-support is rare in the non-indicative mood, hence negligible from the point of view of statistics.

3.3.5. The opposition heavy : light main verbs is not discussed, since the frequency of their occurrence with and/or without do-support is nearly the same. In analysing Lyly's works it is impossible to prove statistically that the constructions with do-support appear predominantly with heavy main verbs.

The following main verbs are used most frequently:

\[ +do: \text{think, love, know, hear, see,} \]
\[ \text{and less frequently: imagine, feel, mean, begin, find, take;} \]
\[ -do: \text{have, think, love, know, do,} \]
\[ \text{and less frequently: hear, see, come, go, honour, take;} \]
Heavy main verbs (e.g. counterfeite, dishonour, disdaine, mistrust, etc.) appear only rarely in complex and/or simple constructions.

4. THE COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PREDICTIONS AND THE RESULTS

4.1. The comparison between the declarative-negative and the remaining forms.

Contrary to our prediction, the construction without *do*-support is used relatively more frequently in the declarative-negative form than the construction with *do*-support, and the difference between the two relative frequencies is statistically significant. Thus the state of affairs in the declarative-negative form vs. the remaining forms does not confirm our hypothesis.

4.2. The comparison between the interrogative and the remaining forms.

In conformity with our prediction, the construction with *do*-support is used relatively more frequently in the interrogative form than the construction without *do*-support, and the difference between the two relative frequencies is statistically significant. Thus the state of affairs in the interrogative form vs. the remaining forms does confirm our hypothesis.

4.3. The comparison between the interrogative-negative and the remaining forms.

In conformity with our prediction, the construction with *do*-support is used relatively more frequently in the interrogative-negative form than the construction without *do*-support, and the difference between the two relative frequencies is statistically significant. Thus the state of affairs in the interrogative-negative form vs. the remaining forms does confirm our hypothesis.

4.4. The comparison between the main and the dependent clauses.

Contrary to our prediction, the construction with *do*-support is used relatively more frequently in the main clause than the construction without *do*-support, and the difference between the two relative frequencies is statistically significant. Thus the state of affairs in the main clause vs. the dependent clause does not confirm our hypothesis.

4.5. The comparison between the present tense and the past tense.

In conformity with our prediction, the construction with *do*-support is used relatively more frequently in the past tense than the construction without *do*-support,
and the difference between the two relative frequencies is statistically significant. Thus the state of affairs in the past tense vs. the present tense does confirm our hypothesis.

4.6. The comparison between the singular and the plural.

4.6.1. Contrary to our prediction, the construction with do-support is used relatively more frequently in the singular (the subject you for one person included) than the construction without do-support, and the difference between the two relative frequencies is statistically significant.

4.6.2. Contrary to our prediction, the construction with do-support is used relatively more frequently in the singular (the subject you for one person excluded) than the construction without do-support. However, the difference between the two relative frequencies is not statistically significant.

4.6.3. Thus the state of affairs in the singular vs. the plural does not confirm our hypothesis.

4.7 The comparison among the verbal persons.

4.7.1. The comparison between the first and the third verbal persons.

In conformity with our prediction, the construction with do-support is used relatively more frequently in the first verbal person than the construction without do-support. However, the difference between the two relative frequencies is not statistically significant. Thus the state of affairs in the first vs. the third verbal person does not confirm our hypothesis.

4.7.2. The comparison between the second and the third verbal persons.

In conformity with our prediction, the construction with do-support is used relatively more frequently in the second verbal person than the construction without do-support, and the difference between the two relative frequencies is statistically significant. Thus the state of affairs in the second vs. the third verbal person does confirm our hypothesis.

4.7.3. The comparison between the third and the non-third verbal persons.

In conformity with our prediction, the construction with do-support is used relatively more frequently in the non-third verbal persons than the construction without do-support. However the difference between the two relative frequencies is not statistically significant. Thus the state of affairs in the third vs. the non-third verbal persons does not confirm our hypothesis.
4.8. The comparison between the transitive and the intransitive verbs.

In conformity with our prediction, the construction without do-support is used relatively more frequently in the intransitive verbs than the construction with do-support. However the difference between the two relative frequencies is not statistically significant. Thus the state of affairs in the transitive vs. the intransitive verbs does not confirm our hypothesis.

4.9. The comparison among the transitive verbs construed with direct or prepositional object, or with object clause.

4.9.1. The comparison between the verbs construed with direct object and the verbs construed with prepositional object.

Contrary to our prediction, the construction without do-support is used relatively more frequently with the verbs construed with prepositional object than the construction with do-support. The difference between the two relative frequencies is statistically significant. Thus the state of affairs in the verbs construed with direct object vs. the verbs construed with prepositional object does not confirm our hypothesis.

4.9.2. The comparison between the verbs construed with direct object and the verbs construed with object clause.

In conformity with our prediction, the construction with do-support is used relatively more frequently with the verbs construed with object clause than the construction without do-support, and the difference between the two relative frequencies is statistically significant. Thus the state of affairs in the verbs construed with direct object vs. the verbs construed with object clause does confirm our hypothesis.

4.9.3. The comparison between the verbs construed with direct object on the one side, and the verbs construed with prepositional object or object clause on the other side.

In conformity with our prediction, the construction with do-support is used relatively more frequently with the verbs construed with prepositional object or object clause than the construction without do-support, and the difference between the two relative frequencies is statistically significant. Thus the state of affairs in the verbs construed with direct object vs. the verbs construed with prepositional object or object clause does confirm our hypothesis.

4.10. The analysis of our statistical results shows that our working hypothesis is confirmed with respect to the following parameters: interrogative form (yes-no
questions, wh-questions), interrogative-negative form, past tense, second person, object clause, prepositional object and object clause together. The remaining parameters do not confirm our hypothesis, either because they disconfirm it, or because they are statistically insignificant.

4.11. Our hypothesis is fully disconfirmed by the declarative-negative form, and, conditionally, by the plural.

FOOTNOTES

1 Abbreviations:
C = clause, m = main, d = dependent
T = tense, pr = present, pa = past
N = number, sg = singular, pl = plural, you1 = you for one person
P = person, 1 = first, 2 = second, 3 = third
V = verb(main), tr = transitive, intr = intransitive
O = object, dir.obj = direct object, prep.obj = prepositional object, obj.cl = object clause
Prn = pronoun, rfl.prn = reflexive pronoun
M = mood, cond = conditional
i = inversion.
2 E = abbreviation of the title, V. = act, l. = scene, 54. = line.
3 The inversion is more frequently used with intransitive verbs (Ellegård 1953: 190).
4 First 30% of each of the 7 plays in prose.

REFERENCES


Iz navedenega vidimo, da se je zgradba z do pojavljala v zapletenem okolju pogosteje kot v manj zapletenem; to pa je v skladu z okrepitevami, ki predstavljajo začetek skladenjskih sprememb.