On Reporting Expressions of Charles Dickens’ Works

[III]

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This paper is the third of a four-divided thesis; therefore, Abstract and Introduction are omitted here because they were written in the first (2005).

Key Words: prose, style, reporting expressions, Charles Dickens, Sketches by Boz, Oliver Twist, The Life & Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby, Dombey and Son, Hard Times

Type 3-1. RS, RV-NP, RS.

The percentage of this type to the total reporting expressions of each work had been increasing to 30.8%(NN), and then has gradually been decreasing as shown in Table 17. It is characteristic of this type that almost all NPs are not pronouns but common nouns and personal ones.

e.g. ‘How I should like to see you together,’ ejaculated Mr. Gabriel Parsons.– ‘What fun!’ (SB, p. 454)

‘If you had proposed it in a filial manner, Edith,’ whined her mother, ‘perhaps not; very likely not. But such extremely cutting words–’ (DS, Ch.30, p.434)

Table 17. Frequency of Type 3-1

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<tr>
<th>Work</th>
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<th>add</th>
<th>answer</th>
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proceed, quoth, repeat, reply, resume, return, say, think; ADVs are impatiently (18), hastily (15), hurriedly (13), quickly (13), mildly (10), (still) thoughtfully (9), gently (9), sternly (9), angrily (8), eagerly (8), emphatically (8), sharply (8), solemnly (8), coolly (7), earnestly (7), firmly (7), pettishly (7), soothingly (7), tartly (7), carelessly (6), kindly (6), softly (6), (most) complacently (5), (very) slowly (5), again (5), approvingly (5), at length (5), contemptuously (5), passionately (5), triumphantly (5), warmly (5), (almost) aloud (4), bitterly (4), calmly (4), gruffly (4), haughtily (4), indignantly (4), mournfully (4), timidly (4), anxiously (3), gaily (3), gravely (3), grimly (3), hysterically (3), impressively (3), modestly (3), mysteriously (3), quietly (3), reproachfully (3), submissively (3), suddenly (3), sulkily (3), tenderly (3), testily (3), together (3), (half) aside (2), (more) humbly (2), (very) pompously (2), briskly (2), cheerfully (2), coldly (2), composedly (2), condescendingly (2), coquettishly (2), disdainfully (2), drily (2), encouragingly (2), expressively (2), exultingly (2), faintly (2), fiercely (2), furiously (2), generally (2), good-humouredly (2), imperiously (2), imploringly (2), innocently (2), lazily (2), meekly (2), shortly (2), snappishly (2), steadily (2), stoutly (2), wildly (2), abruptly, archly, argumentatively, arrogantly, at last, bashfully, bewitchingly, blandly, bluntly, boldly, by the way, coaxingly, compassionately, darkly, defiantly, differentially, discontentedly, dramatically, drowsily, evasively, feebly, fervently, good-naturedly, gratefully, hoarsely, impetuously, incredulously, indistinctly, inside, insidiously, irascibly, irritably, languidly, majestically, manfully, mechanically, merrily, outside, petulantly, plaintively, politely, precipitately, presently, profoundly, rapturously, reflectively, reprovingly, respectfully, reverentially, scornfully, severely, spitefully, sullenly, suspiciously, sweetly, tragically, unconsciously, unwillingly, viciously, violently, wistfully. Here are four instances where two ADVs are joined with “and” : faintly and solemnly, loudly and laboriously, slowly and impressively, suddenly and almost fiercely.

\textit{e.g.} \quad RV=\textit{observe}; ADV=\textit{complacently}

\begin{quote}
\textquote{So they used to say in that of the country I come from,\textquote{ observed Peg, complacently, \textquote{but I think oil’s better.}}
\end{quote}

\textit{NN, Ch.57, p.750}

\begin{quote}
\textquote{RV=\textit{say}; ADV=\textit{majestically}}
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
\textquote{\textquote{Sir}, said she, majestically. \textquote{It is apparent to me that I am in your way at present. I will retire to my own apartment.}}
\end{quote}

\textit{IHT, Ch.3-9, p.295}
‘I said just now, Madam,’ returned Mr. Dombey, loudly and laboriously, ‘that I am coming in a day or two.’ (DS, Ch.40, p.570)

Table 18. Frequency of Type 3-2

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work</th>
<th>AV</th>
<th>PIL</th>
<th>ORS</th>
<th>RBC</th>
<th>TJ</th>
<th>PR</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>EM</th>
<th>SB</th>
<th>OT</th>
<th>NN</th>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>19</td>
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</table>

Type 3-3. RS, RV-NP-ADVC, RS.

This type which first occurred forty-six times in Austen’s works, is occasionally found Dickens’s works: twenty-six, thirty-eight, seventy-four, nineteen and six times in SB, OT, NN, DS and HT respectively. RVs used here are (in order of frequency of use): say (109), cry (7), exclaim (7), think (7), return (5), mutter (4), interpose (3), observe (3), reply (3), inquire (2), remark (2), repeat (2), resume (2), add, ask, bawl, continue, interrupt, laugh. (Incidentally, in Austen’s works, say (33), cry (8), reply (4), repeat.)

ADVCs used are as S+V (76), when S+V (51), as if (though) S+V (17), after S+V (12), while S+V (2), as soon as S+V, directly S+V, though S+V, and while S+V.

e.g. RV=inquire; ADVC=after S+V

‘Why, what do you think, ma’am?’ inquired the inquisitive Agnes of her mistress, after they had been in the house some three hours; ‘what do you think, ...’ (SB, pp. 295-96)

RV=return; ADVC=though S+V

‘Never mind,’ returned the Captain, though he was evidently dismayed by the figures: ‘all fish that come to your net, I suppose?’ (DS, Ch.9, p.121)

Table 19. Frequency of Type 3-5

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<tr>
<th>Work</th>
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<th>PIL</th>
<th>ORS</th>
<th>RBC</th>
<th>TJ</th>
<th>PR</th>
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<th>EM</th>
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<td>131</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>215</td>
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<td>866</td>
</tr>
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</table>

PP shows a great variety in kind: more than 300. The top-thirteen PPs alone are described for reference as follows (the frequency of use is given in parentheses):

1) in voice (39): in a broken voice, in a gentle voice, in a horse voice, in a piteous voice, in a reproachful voice, in suppressed voice, in a tremulous voice, in a low and pious voice, etc.

2) to somebody (33): to one’s companion, to Miss Charlotte Truggs, to one’s companion, to one’s wife, to the bewildered lad, etc.

3) in manner (32): in an absent manner, in a very business-like manner, in a hurried manner, in a very impressive manner, in one’s cold sarcastic manner, in the same unmoved and quiet manner, etc.

4) with smile (29): with an affable smile, with a bitter smile, with a condescending smile, with a faint smile, with a good-humoured smile, with an ironical smile, with one’s quiet smile, etc.

5) in tone (26): in an awful tone, in an exasperated tone, in an imploring tone, in a low tone, in one’s most solemn tone, in one’s shrillest tone, in a very serious tone, etc.

6) after V-ing (25): after acknowledging the compliment, after being silent for a minute, after closing the door, after hearing the statement, after reflecting a little, after silently watching, after waiting for some moments, etc.

7) after pause (17): after an impressive pause, after a short pause, after a terrible pause, another and dismal pause, etc.

8) after silence (13): after a silence, after a moment’s silence, after long silence, after a short silence, after a few seconds of awkward silence, etc.

9) with sigh (11): with a sigh, with a mincing sigh, with a moral sigh.

Type 3-4. RS, ADV-RV-NP, RS.

This type which has never occurred before is found seven times and twice in SB and OT respectively, where RVs are continue, demand, exclaim, interrupt, observe, pursue, reply, respond and retort; ADVs are angrily (2), calmly, coolly, hastily, sharply, slowly, timidly and triumphantly. Interestingly enough, angrily alone is not used in Type 3-2.

e.g. RV= demand; ADV=angrily

‘Well, what’s that to me?’ angrily demanded the matron.

‘I can’t keep her alive, can I?’ (OT, p. 171)

Type 3-5. RS, RV-NP-PP, RS.

This type has been increasing since TJ as shown in Table 19. RVs used in this type are 44 : (RV marked with an asterisk was used before Dickens’s works.) say*(377), reply*(69), return*(53), cry*(44), rejoin*(23), exclaim (21), observe* (18), retort (16), ask* (8), pursue (8), repeat*(7), answer*(6), interpose (6), interrupt*(6), resume (6), continue (5), demand (4), ejaculate (4), inquire (4), murmur (4), think (4), whisper*(4), add* (3), croak (3), growl (3), mutter (3), assent (2), bawl (2), reason (2), scream (2), shout (2), shriek (2), echo, falter, gasp, mumble, muse, proceed, respond, smile, sob, soliloquise, urge, vociferate.
10) in tone of (10): in a tone of the acutest anguish, in a tone of great indignation, in a tone of passion, in one’s tone of state, etc.

11) in whisper (10): in a whisper, in a discontented whisper, in growling whisper, in a most knowing whisper, in the same hollow whisper, etc.

12) with air (10): with an argumentative air, with a careless air, with a gratified air, with an incredulous air, with a most communicative air, with a very self-satisfied air, etc.

13) with look (9): with an eager (one’s) look, with a portentous look, with a very shrewd and satisfied look, etc.

e.g. RV = ejaculate; PP = in a state of NP:
‘Mr. Timson, the clergyman!’ ejaculated Watkins Tottle, in a state of inexpressible beatitude, ....  ‘Angel! Certainly–this moment!’ (SB, p. 462)

RV = inquire; PP = with concern
‘What’s the matter, my lad?’ inquired the Captain, with great concern. ‘Gills an’t been and sprung nothing again?’ (DS, Ch.15, p.208)

There are a few examples which have a couple of PPs:

e.g. ‘Why, no, I don’t know him by that name,’ returned Flamwell, in a low tone, and with an air of immense importance. ‘I have no doubt I know him, thpough. ...’ (SB, p. 362)

‘Oh! I see,’ responded the reg’lar, with a knowing wink, but without evincing the slightest disinclination to undertake the charge–‘I see-bit o’ Sving, eh?’ (Ibid., pp. 408-9)

‘Carker,’ returned Mr. Dombey, with a supercilious frown, and in a tone that was intended to be final, ‘you mistake your position in offering advice to me on such a point, and ...’ (DS, Ch.47, p.660)

Type 3-6. RS, RV-NP-ADV, ADVC, RS.

This type, which occurred in EM for the first time, is only occasionally found in Dickens’ Works as shown in Table 20.

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ADVs and ADVPs used here are: absolutely, again, briskly, doggedly, eagerly, good-humouredly, softly, soothingly, one evening, that afternoon, and one day all at once. ADVCs are: as S+V (5), when S+V (4) and as if S+V (2).

e.g. ‘Bitzer,’ said Mrs. Sparsit that afternoon, when her patron was gone on his journey, and the Bank was closing, ‘present my compliments to young Mr. Thomas, and ...?’ (HT, Ch.11, p.207)

Type 3-7. RS, ADV-RV-NP-PP, RS.

This type which has never been found before occurs once in SB, where observe is used as RV, coolly as ADV, and to-NP as PP.

‘A good dog for the country that!’ coolly observed Budden to the distracted Minns, ‘but he’s not much used to confinement. ...’ (SB, p.315)

Type 3-8. RS, ADV-RV-NP-ADVC, RS.

This type which has never been found before occurs once in OT, where cry is used as RV, suddenly as ADVC, and aloud as ADVC.

‘Come back!’ suddenly cried Sikes aloud. ‘Back! back!’ (OT, p. 163)

Type 3-9. RS, ADV-RV-NP-ADVC, RS.

This type which has never been found before occurs once in SB, where exclaim is used as RV, angrily as ADVC, and as S+V as ADVC.

‘Now don’t stare at that idiot in the corner,’ angrily exclaimed Parsons, as the extraordinary convulsions of Walkins Tottle’s countenance excited the wondering gaze of Timson, —‘but have the goodness to tell me in three words the contents of that note.’ (SB, p. 465)

Type 3-10. RS, RV-NP-ADV-PP, RS.

This type, which first occurred in Austen’s Works, is found fourteen times in Dickens’ works. RVs are say (11), mutter, return, and think; ADVs and ADVPs are slowly (3), at length (2), again, bluntly, haughtily, proudly, suddenly, sorrowfully, sternly, one day and somewhat doubtfully; PPs are after V-ing (2), after a brief pause, after a further silence of some minutes, as one’s sentiment, in a low tone, in a more cheerful tone, on his way, to the black eyed, to one’s sister, with hesitation, with surprising presence of mind, without a latent threatening and without V-ing.

e.g. ‘I fear it is all too true,’ said the old gentleman
sorrowfully, after looking over the papers. ‘This is not much for you intelligence;...’ (NN, p. 125)

‘I say; ...if you please,’ said Toots at length, with surprising presence of mind’ I say! Miss D. O. M. you know!’ (DS, Ch 32, p.458)

Type 3-11. **RS, RV-NP, ADV-PP, RS.**

This type which has never had any instance before occurs four times in Dickens’ works, where *aid, cry, reply* and *return* are used as *RV*, and *almost in a yell, almost with severity, also in tears and still in confidence with the wall* as *ADV-PP*.

e.g. ‘Don’t say that, Sir,’ returned Mrs. Sparsit, almost with severity, ‘because that is very unkind to Mrs. Bounderby. And to be unkind is not to be you, Sir.’ (HT, Ch.2-9, p.194)

Type 3-12. **RS, RV-NP-ADV and (but) PP, RS.**

This type which rarely occurred in Austin’s works is found three times in Dickens’ works, where *say* only is used as *RV*; *significantly, roughly enough and thoughtfully as ADV, and after V-ing, with a look of eager inquiry and with something more of kindness* are used as *PP*.

e.g. ‘When I was a child,’ said Florence, thoughtfully, and after musing for some moments, ‘did you ever see that gentleman who has taken the trouble ...?’ (DS. Ch.28, p.397)

Type 3-13. **RS, RV-NP- PP, ADVC, RS.**

This type, the first instance of which occurred in Jane Austen’s *EMMA*, is found ten times, three times, six times in *SB, OT* and *DS* respectively. *RVs* used here are *say* (12), *continue, exclaim, hint, mutter, resume, shout* and *soliloquise*; *PPs* are *in a low voice* (2), *to oneself* (2), *in a greater tone, in a tone of greatest alarm, in a stentorian voice, in a whisper, over one’s morning’s coffee, to one’ s conductor, to one’s daughter, to one’s host, to one’s partner, to one’s spouse, with a resigned air, with a very long face, with an expressive look, with a motion of one’s hand and with a sign*; *ADVCs* are *after S+V (5), as S+V (10), as if S+V (3) and just as S+V*.

e.g. ‘My dearest Edith,’ hinted Cleopatra in a low voice, as she held her eye-glass aside, ‘really very charming of Mr. What’s-his-name. And full of heart!’ (Ibid., Ch.37, p.523)

Type 3-14. **RS, RV-NP-ADV and PP, ADVC, RS.**

This type which has never been found before occurs once in *HT* alone, where *enquire* is used as *RV, slowly as ADV, in a curious tone as PP* and as if *S+V as ADVC*.

‘Tom,’ enquired his sister, slowly, and in a curious tone, as if she were reading what she asked in the fire, and it were not quite plainly written there, ‘do you look forward with any satisfaction to this change to Mr. Bounderby’s?’ (HT, Ch.8, p.53)

Type 3-15. **RS, RV-NP-ADV-ADVC and PP, RS.**

This type which has never been found before occurs once only in *NN*, where *say* is used as *RV, sadly as ADV, as S+V as ADVC, and with an expression... as PP*.

‘I am thinking how to do so,’ said brother Charles; sadly, as it seemed to his young friend, and with an expression allied to pain. ‘You accidentally saw a young lady in this room one morning. ...’ (NN, Ch.46. p.597)

Type 3-16. **RS, RV-NP, V-ing/ed, RS.**

This type has been increasing since *TJ* as shown in Table 21.

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e.g. ‘I shall do you a mischief!’ interposed the Jew, goaded by these reproaches; ‘a mischief worse than that, if you say much more!’ (OT, p. 116)

‘I didn’t mean no harm, Sir,’ whimpered Rob, putting one hand to his throat, and the knuckles of the other to his eyes. ‘I’ll never come again, Sir. I only wanted work.’ (DS, Ch.22, p.394)

Type 3-17. RS, RV-NP, ADJ, RS.

This type where “being” is omitted before an adjective, is found in Dickens’ works for the first time: four times, twice, once, three times in OT, NN, DS and HT respectively. RVs used here are pursue, reply, return and say.

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e.g. ‘My father will be here soon,’ said Louisa, anxious to bring him to the point. ‘Is my brother safe?’ (HT, Ch.2, pp.151-52)

Type 3-18. RS, RV-NP, ADV-V-ing/ed, RS.

This type occurred for the first time in Jane Austen’s works, where it has seventeen instances. However it is very often found in Dickens’ works as shown in Table 22.

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The adverbs used here are: still (16 times), suddenly (13), quite (11), hastily (9), a little (6), gently (6), not (6), apparently (5), greatly (5), much (5), eagerly (4), scarcely (4), almost (3), evidently (3), first (3), hurriedly (3), rather (3), slightly (3), somewhat (3), abruptly (2), again (2), anxiously...
(2), actually (2), impatiently (2), now (2), perfectly (2), slowly (2), thoroughly (2), violently (2), actually, all, always, angrily, benevolently, blandly, briskly, by no means, carefully, coldly, completely, considerably, deliberately, dutifully, easily, faintly, fervently, firstly, fondly, for the moment, gradually, gravelly, half, hardly less, highly, immediately, instantly, inwardly, irascibly, irritably, joyfully, listlessly, more than half, mournfully, naturally, no longer, not at all, not very well, obstinately, piously, quietly, really, seriously, spitefully, squarely, staunchly, superciliously, tremulously, unspeakably, utterly, vainly, willfully, winningly, wistfully.

e.g. ‘Mamma!’ cried Florence, joyfully meeting her, ‘Come again!’ (DB, Ch.30, p.421)
‘Ay, ay, ay! But you mustn’t fancy,’ cried the gentleman, quite elated by coming so happily to his point. ‘That’s it! You are never to fancy.’ (HT, Ch.2, p.7)

Type 3-19a. RS, RV-NP, ADV, V-ing/ed, RS.
This type in which the commas are put before and after the adverb has not been found before, but occurs seventeen times in Charles Dickens’ works: twice in SB, five times in OT, four times in NV, three times in DS and three times in HT. RV's used are say (12), continue, cry, demand, reply, shout; ADV's are again (2), at least (2), faintly (2), timidly (2), abruptly, all suavity, at last, cheerfully, fiercely, hastily, rather resentfully, slowly, then.

e.g. ‘Wait, a minute! Don’t speak! Stop—’ continued Mr. Grimwig, abruptly, losing all dread of the fever...; ‘that’s the boy who had the orange! ...’ (OT, p. 98)

Type 3-19b. RS, RV-NP, ADV, and V-ing/ed, RS.
This type, which was the first to be found in EM, occurs once in OT, three times in NV and five times in OT. RVs used here are say (6), cry, pursue and repeat; ADVs are all of a sudden, carefully, confidentially, hurriedly, merrily, mildly, quickly, rather hastily and slowly.

e.g. ‘Here is a boy here, Sir,’ pursued the Major, confidentially, and giving him a thrust with his cane. ‘Son of Bitherstone of Bengal. ... ’ (DS, Ch.10, p.126)

Type 3-20. RS, RV-NP, ADV1, ADV2-V-ing/ed, RS.
The earliest instances of this type are found in SB only, where RV's are exclaim, return and say; ADV1's are aloud, consequentially and once again; ADV2's are again, quite and in reality.

e.g. ‘Poor creetur!’ exclaimed the coal-dealer’s wife once more: again resorting to ... ‘Ah! when they’ve seen as much trouble as I and my old man here have, they’ll be as comfortable under it as we are.’ (SB, p. 451)
‘I should think one would be enough,’ said Mr. Joseph Tugs in a very slow and soft voice, in a very sepulchral voice and rueful accent, in the tone of a man, upon this encouragement, outside the door with the boxes, to oneself, with a drunken look of ... , with an inflamed countenance, with a peculiar smile.

e.g. ‘I beg your pardon, Miss, I’m sure,’ said Towlinson, outside the door with the boxes, addressed. ‘Oh, pray don’t Mr. Toots. ...’ (DS, Ch.41, p.581)

Type 3-21. RS, RV-NP, V-ing/ed, ADV, RS.
This type, which has not been found before, occurs once in OT, DS and HT respectively, where RV's are all say; ADVs are approvingly, dubiously and most unexpectedly.

e.g. ‘Besides which,’ said Mr. Harthouse, taking a turn or two across the room, dubiously, ‘it’s so alarmingly absurd. ...’ (HT, Ch.3-2, p.234)

Type 3-22a. RS, RV-NP, PP, V-ing/ed, RS.
This type which appeared in Austen’s works occurs 14 times in Dickens’ works, where RV’s are say (8), cry (2), answer, exclaim, mutter, reply; PPs are after a long silence, at this crisis, at this juncture, by this time, in a faint voice, in a very slow and soft voice, in a very sepulchral voice and rueful accent, in the tone of a man, upon this encouragement, outside the door with the boxes, to oneself, with a drunken look of ... , with an inflamed countenance, with a peculiar smile.

e.g. ‘I beg your pardon, Miss, I’m sure,’ said Towlinson, outside the door with the boxes, addressed. ‘Oh, pray don’t Mr. Toots. ...’ (DS, Ch.41, p.581)

Type 3-22b. RS, RV-NP, PP, and V-ing/ed, RS.
This type which already appeared in Austen’s works occurs 19 times in Dickens’ works, where RV’s are say (14), interpose, mutter, observe, rejoin and reply; PPs are after another pause, after a pause, after the ordinary salutation, between one’s teeth, in aack-a-daisical voice, in an incredibly loud key, in a low voice, in colloquy with..., in confidential accent, in one’s ear, in one’s hoarse whisper, in one’s slow and measured way, with a half smile, with a laugh, with a look of terror, with one’s thumbs in the arms of one’s coat, with quivering lip, with the same nervous eagerness and without any show of surprise.

e.g. ‘Never mind, ma,’ said Miss Emma Porter, in colloquy with her respected relative, and trying to look unconcerned; ‘if they had invited me, you know that neither you nor pa would have allowed me to take part in
such an exhibition’ (SB, p. 423)

‘It’s no fault of mine if he is!’ interposed the other man, with a look of terror, and clasping the Jew’s arm with trembling hands. ‘Mind that Fagin!…’ (OT, p. 194)

Type 3-23. RS, RV-NP, PP₁, V-ing/ed, PP₂, RS.

This type which first occurs in our research is quoted from DS, where RV is say; PP₁ is in a round…voice; PP₂ is like the knocker as follows:

‘Well, Sir,’ said Doctor Parker in a round, deep, sonorous voice, muffled for the occasion, like the knocker; ‘do you find that your dear lady is at all roused by your visit?’ (DS, Ch.1, p.4)

Type 3-24. RS, RV-NP, V-ing/ed, (and/but) PP, PP₁, RS.

This type, the earliest instance of which was quoted from Emma (1815), sometimes occurs in Dickens’ works as shown in Table 23. PPs used here are: after a moment’s consideration, after being for moment at a loss, as in duty bound, (as though) by a violent effort, in a lower voice, (rather) in prairie manner; in return for..., in the impatience, on the day of... with a changing face..., with all one’s innocent gratitude beaming in one’s face, with an air of familiarity, with an air of perfect confidence, with an air of the most profound and most considerate respect, with a gathering alarm, with a girlish air, with a malevolent grin upon it, with an air which..., with a sort of exulting despair, with an emphasis, with an exulting smile, with a propitiatory air, with a whistle, with excessive sharpness, with excessive politeness, with great vehemence notwithstanding, with one’s most propitiatory smile, with some disdain, with that mindfulness of one’s profession, with the aid of one... with a sort of exulting despair, with an emphasis, with a whistling, with excessive politeness, with some disdain, with that mindfulness of one’s profession, with the aid of one...

e.g. ‘What!’ croaked the old woman, putting her face close to his, with a malevolent grin upon it that puckered up the loose skin down in her very throat. ‘Do you deny your old chum! ….’ (Ibid., Ch.46, p.637)

‘This,’ said Mr. Losberne, speaking softly, but with great vehemence notwithstanding, ‘this is the lad, who ...’ (OT, Ch.31, p.229)

An instance with a couple of PPs:

‘He is not, I assure you’ replied Frank, handling the object of his surprise, after this appeal, with sudden tenderness and respect. ‘He is not hurt in the least.’ (NN, Ch.49, p.646)

Table 23. Frequency of Type 3-24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RV</th>
<th>Work</th>
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<th>NN</th>
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Type 3-25. RS, RV-NP, V-ing/ed, ADV-PP, RS.

The first instance of this type occurs in DS, where ADV is almost timidly and PP is on the back with one’s parasol as follows:

‘My dearest Edith knows I was admiring her!’ said Cleopatra, tapping her, almost timidly, on the back with her parasol. ‘Sweet pet!’ (DS, Ch.27, p.388)

Type 3-26. RS, RV-NP, ADV, V-ing/ed, PP₁-P1, RS.

This type occurs in SB for the first time, where shout is used as RV, again as ADV, PP₁ and PP₂ as in an under-tone and to somebody by him respectively as follows:

‘That’s right–now pull all on you’ shouts Dando again, adding, in an under-tone, to somebody by him, ‘Blowed if hever I see sich a set of muffs!’ (SB, p.99)

Table 24. Frequency of Type 3-27

<table>
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<tr>
<th>RV</th>
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<th>SB</th>
<th>OT</th>
<th>NN</th>
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</table>
e.g. ‘Toby,’ said the boy, falling back, as Sikes turned his eyes towards him, ‘why didn’t you tell me this, down stairs?’ (OT, Ch. 50, p. 386)
‘I say!’ cried Toots, speaking the moment he entered the room, lest he should forget it; ‘what do you think about?’ (DS, Ch.12, p.167)

**Type 3-28. RS, RV-NP, ADVC, V-ing/ed, RS.**

The two instances of this type are first quoted from DS, where RVs are say and ADVCs are as $S+V$ and when $S+V$.
e.g. ‘Stop a moment, Withers!’ said Mrs. Skewton, as the chair began to move; calling to the page with all the languid dignity with which she had …. ‘Where are you staying, abomination?’ (Ibid., Ch.21, p.289)

**Type 3-29. RS, RV-NP, ADVC, V-ing/ed, PP, RS.**

This type first appears in DS, where RV is say, ADVC is when $S+V$, and PP is with-NP as follows:
‘John Carker,’ said the Manager, when this was done, turning suddenly upon his brother, with his two rows of teeth bristling as if he would have bitten him, ‘what is the league between you and this young man, ...’ (Ibid., Ch.13, pp.175-76)

**Type 3-30. RS, RV-NP, NP2 -VP, RS.**

An instance such as this type very rarely occurs in Dickens’ works, where NP1 is different from NP2.
‘Well, Uncle Sol’ said Walter. The old man was sitting ruefully on the opposite side of the table, with his spectacles over his eyes, for a wonder, instead of on his forehead. ‘How are you now?’ (Ibid., Ch.9, p.115)

**Type 3-31. RS, RV-NP-PP Conj. NP-VP, RS.**

This type occurs for the first time in DS, where RC and one more clause are inserted between the first RS and the second RS.
‘Polly, my gal,’ said Mr. Toodle, with a young Toodle on each knee, and two more making tea for him, …, but always kept a good supply on hand—‘you an’t seen Biler lately, have you?’ (Ibid., Ch.38, pp.533-34)
‘In truth, you have avoided me, Mr. Carker,’ said Walter, with the tears rising to his eyes; so true was his compassion. ‘I know it, to my disappointment and regret. ...’ (Ibid., Ch.13, p.177)

**Type 3-32. RS, RV-NP, V-ing, ADVC, V-ing/ed, RS.**
The first instance of this type in which say (RV) and two actions (=muse, look down) occurs at the same time is quoted from DS.
‘Captain Cuttle,’ said Walter, musing, when they stood resting from their labours at the shop-door, looking down the old familiar street; it being still early in the morning; ‘nothing at all of Uncle Sol, in all that time!’ (Ibid., Ch.50, 698)

**Type 3-33. RS, RV-NP, RS, PP.**

This type which was first quoted from EMMA occurs in HT, where say is used as RV and with NP as PP in the following:
‘Ah! That’s what I mean,’ said Tom. ‘Do you know where he is to-night?’–with a very deep expression. (HT, Ch.14, p.94)

**Type 3-34. RS, RV-NP, V-ing, RS, V-ing.**

This type, where the second RV is omitted because the second RS is uttered immediately after the first RS, occurs in OT.
“I’ll eat my head, sir,’ repeated Mr. Grimwig, striking his stick upon the ground. ‘Hallo! what’s that!’ looking at Oliver, and retreating a pace or two. (OT, p. 98)

**Type 3-35. RS, RV1 -NP, RS, RV2 -NP.**

This type, where RC is repeated after the second RS, is the first to be found in our research. Interrupt, observe and say used as RV1 correspond to reiterate, say and say as RV2 respectively.
‘What do you mean by hussies’ interrupts a champion of the other party, ... ‘What do you mean by hussies?’ reiterates the champion. (SB, p.70)
‘Surely you must know, Louisa,’ observed Mr. Dombey, ‘that I don’t question your natural devotion, and regard for, the future head of my house. Mr. Pilkins saw Paul this morning, I believe?’ said Mr. Dombey. (DS, Ch.8, p.96)

**Type 3-36. RS, RV1 -NP, RS, RV2 -NP-ADV.**

This type which has not occurred before is quoted only from DS, where the second RC gives a vivid description and concrete expression compared with the first RC.
‘What! You won’t give me nothing?’ cried the old woman. ‘You won’t give me nothing to tell your fortune, pretty lady?...!’ croaked the old woman, passionately. (DS, Ch.27, p.381)
Type 3-37. $RS, RV^v_NP, RS, RV^v_NP, V-ing/ed$.
This type which is the first to be found occurs twice, four times and once in $OT, NN$ and $DS$ respectively, where $RV_i$ and $RV^v_j$ are $exclaim, rejoin, say$ and $murmur, say, say, repeat$ in pairs.

*e.g.* ‘Ah!’ said the old lady, ‘painters always make ladies out prettier than they are, ...’ said the old lady, laughing very heartily at her own acuteness. ($OT, P. 79$)

‘I shall make a point,’ says Cousin Feenix, ‘of pledging myself for any day you think best. ...’, says Cousin Feenix, failing in the other turn of speech. ($DS, Ch.41, p.586$)

Type 3-38. $RS, RV^v_NP, RS, RV^v_NP, V-ing/ed, ADVC$.
This type is found first only in $DS$, where the second $RC$ is far longer than the first $RC$ as follows:

‘Well, Ma’am,’ said the major. ‘I have thrown out hints already, and ...?’ said the major, swelling with shortness of breath and slyness, as he produced a note, addressed to the Honourable Mrs. Skewton, ... ($Ibid., Ch.26, p.372$)

Type 3-39. $RS, RV^v_NP-ADV, RS, RV^v_NP, V-ing/ed$.
The first instance of this type is given in $DS$, where $RV_i$ and $RV^v_j$ are $growl$ and $say$ respectively, and $ADV$ is $slowly$.

‘Well, my lad,’ growled the Captain slowly, ‘I won’t deny but what I find myself very much down by the head, ...?’ said the Captain, musing over the ruins of his fallen castle with a very despondent face. ($Ibid., Ch.50, p.702$)

Type 3-40. $RS, RV^v_NP, RS, RV^v_NP, PP$.
The first instance of this type is found in $DS$, where $RV_i$ is $return, say$ respectively, and $PP$ is $almost$ in passion.

‘Dombey,’ returns the Major, ‘you know it. Let us have no false delicacy. You know it. Do you know it, or do you not, Do Dombey?’ says the Major, almost in passion. ($Ibid., Ch.31, p.440$)

Type 3-41. $RS, RV^v_NP-PP, RS, RV^v_NP,V-ing/ed$.
Two instances of this type which has not occurred before are quoted only from $DS$, where $RV_i$ and $RV^v_j$ entirely correspond to $return$ and $say$ respectively, and $PP$s are after $V-ing/ed$ with the same frankness and with an air of triumph.

*e.g.* ‘It will be anything but shrewd in you, my good fellow, if we do,’ returned the Manager, with the same frankness; ‘for you may rely, I give you fair warming, upon my detecting and exposing you. ...!’ said Mr. Carker, nodding his head. ($Ibid., Ch.32, p.468$)

Type 3-42. $RS, RV^v_NP, V-ing/ed, RS, RV^v_NP, PP$.
This type, which has not been given in our research before, occurs once in $NN$, where $RV_i$ and $RV^v_j$ are $rejoin$ and $say$, and $PP$ is (rather) at a loss for smile.

‘No,’ rejoined Mantalini, shaking his head again. ‘Unless he was dashed into such little pieces that they blew away, he wasn’t hurt, for he went off as quiet and comfortable as-as-as demnition,’ said Mr. Mantalini, rather at a loss for a simile. ($NN, Ch.34, p.433$)

Type 3-43a. $RS, RV^v_NP, V-ing/ed, RS, RV^v_NP, V-ing/ed$.
Three instances of this type, which is the first to be found in our research, occur in $DS$, where $RV_i$ are $pursue, return, say$ and $RV^v_j$ are repeat, $say$.

*e.g.* ‘What I mean, Uncle Sol,’ pursued Walter, bending over a little more to pat him on the shoulder, ‘is, that then I feel you ought to have, ...,’ repeated Walter, reaching over further yet, to shake his uncle by the hand. ($DS, Ch.9, p.113$)

Here is an instance which has longer $RC$:

‘But we go on,’ said her visitor, rubbing his forehead, in an absent manner, with his hand, and then drumming thoughtfully on the table, ‘we go on in our clockwork routine, ...’ said the gentleman, walking to the window, and back, and sitting down again, in a state of extreme dissatisfaction and vexation. ($DS, Ch.33, p.477$)

Type 3-43b. $RS, RV^v_NP, ADV-V-ing/ed, RS, RV^v_NP V-ing/ed$.
This type where $ADV$ is before the first $V-ing/ed$ is found in $NN$ for the first time, where $RV_i$ and $RV^v_j$ are all $say$.

‘That’s right,’ said Squeers, calmly getting on with his breakfast; ‘keep ready till I tell you to begin. ...’ said the schoolmaster, turning to Nicholas, and speaking with his mouth very full of beef and toast. ($NN, Ch.5, pp.45-46$)

Type 3-44. $RS, RV^v_NP, V-ing/ed, RS, RV^v_NP, ADVC$.
The first instance of this type is quoted from $DS$ alone, where $RV_i$ and $RV^v_j$ are $answer$ and $say$ respectively as follows:

‘And read it,’ answered the Captain, eyeing him attentively, and proceeding to quote it from memory.

‘“My dear Ned Cuttle, when I left home for the West Indies in forlorn search of intelligence of my dear–”’ There he sits! There’s Wal’r!’ said the Captain, as if he
were relieved by getting hold of anything that was real and indisputable. (DS, Ch.56, p.797)

**Type 3-45. RS, RV₁-NP, RS, NP-RV₂-ADV.**

The first instance of this type occurs in NN, where RV₁ is rejoin; RV₂ is add; ADV is quickly.

‘I don’t know,’ rejoined Newman. ‘Shall I ask?’ he added quickly. (NN, Ch.28, p.369)

**Type 3-46. RS, RV₁-NP, RS, NP-RV₂-PP.**

The first instance of this type occurs in NN, where RV₁ is think; RV₂ is whisper; PP is to one’s friend.

‘Delightful embarrassment,’ thought Miss Squeers, ‘I have brought him to it, at last. Answer for me, dear,’ she whispered to her friend. (Ibid., Ch.12, p.141)

**Type 3-47. RS, RV₁-NP-PP₁, RS, NP-RV₂-PP₂.**

The first instance of this type occurs in DS, where RV₁ and RV₂ are say and add; PP₁ and PP₂ are in a tone of …, and with emphasis.

‘You will further please, Madam,’ said Mr. Dombey, in a tone of sovereign command, ‘to understand distinctly, that I am to be deferred to and obeyed.’ he added, with emphasis. (DS, Ch.40, pp. 564-565)

**Type 3-48. RS, RV₁-NP-PP, RS, NP-RV₂, V-ing/ed.**

The first instance of this type occurs in SB, where RV₁ and RV₂ are exclaim and continue, and PP is after-NP as follows:

‘Tom!’ exclaimed Parsons, after a few minutes’ consideration, ‘just put the horse in, will you? …’ he continued, addressing the sheriff-officer’s Mercury. (SB, p. 445)

**Type 3-49. RS, RV₁-NP, V-ing/ed, RS, NP-RV₂, PP.**

The first instance of this type occurs in NN, where RV₁ and RV₂ are say and add, and PP is with-NP as follows:

‘You are wet through,’ said Newman, passing his hand hastily over the coat which Nicholas had thrown off; ‘and I–I–haven’t even a change,’ he added, with a wistful glance at the shabby clothes he wore himself. (NN, Ch.15, p.172)

**Type 3-50. RS, RV₁-NP, V-ing/ed, RS, NP-RV₂, V-ing/ed.**

The first instance of this type occurs in SB, where RV₁ and RV₂ are exclaim and add as follows:

‘God help me!’ exclaimed the woman, weeping bitterly, ‘how can I hope … You will not see him then, sir?’ she added, rising suddenly. (SB, p. 374)

**Type 3-51. RS, RV₁-NP, V-ing/ed, RS, NP-RV₂-ADV, V-ing/ed.**

The first of this type occurs in DS, where both RV₁ and RV₂ are scream, and ADV is again. It is very interesting that the first RS is the same with the second RS.

‘It’s my gal! It’s my Alice! It’s my handsome daughter, living and come back!’ screamed the old woman, rocking herself to and fro upon the breast that. …’ It’s my gal! It’s my Alice! It’s my handsome daughter, living and come back!’ she screamed again, dropping on the floor before her, clasping her knees, …. (DS, Ch.34, p.486)

**Type 3-52. RS, RV-NP, V-ing/ed, RS, V-ing/ed, RS.**

This type where the second RS and the third RS are split by V-ing/ed is the first to be quoted in our research.

‘What’s the matter? What is it? How did it all come about?’ said the old man, laying his hand on the shoulder of Nicholas, and walking him up the street. ‘You’re– Eh?’ laying his finger on the sleeve of his black coat.

‘Who’s it for, eh?’ (NN, Ch.35, p.450)

**Type 3-53. RS, NP-RV RS.**

This type has been used since RSC as shown in Table 28. It is characteristic of Dickens’ works that the number of RVs is great as compared with other works.

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Type 3-54. RS, NP-RV-ADV, RS.

This type, three instances of which were quoted from EM for the first time, occurs three times, five times, thirteen times, seven times in OT, NN, DS and HT respectively. RV's used here are say (13), repeat (4), add (3), answer (2), ask (2), make communication, rejoin, reply, retort; ADVs are at length (3), presently (2), sharply (2), again, almost scornfully, bitterly, composedly, contemptuously, exactly as before, fiercely, gently, kindly, mincedly, nervously, not so hopefully, obdurately, once more, one day, rather hard, reprovingly, reverently, tenderly, then.

e.g. ‘Why, you don’t mind the old girl, do you, Fagin?’ he asked at length. ‘You’ve known her long enough to trust her, or the Devil’s in it.’ (OT, p.140)

‘What,’ he repeated presently, ‘would Mr. Bounderby say?’ (HT, Ch.4, p.13)

Type 3-55. RS, NP-RV-ADVC, RS.

This type, which was first found once in EM, occurs once, twice, five times, five times twice in SB, OT, NN, DS, HT respectively. RV's used here are say (8), murmur (2), whisper (2), add, chuckle, resume; ADVC's are as S+V (7), as if S+V (3), when S+V (3), after S+V, as soon as S+V.

e.g. ‘Hush!’ he said, as the young lady rose in some alarm at this unusual proceeding.

‘Don’t be afraid. . .’ (OT, Ch. 41. p. 312)

Type 3-56. RS, NP-ADV-RV, RS.

This type which occurred 12 times in Austen’s works for the first time is quoted twice, tree times, five times from NN, DS, HT respectively. RV's used here are return (2), ask, observe, pursue, remonstrate, rejoin, repeat, reply, retort (interesting enough, say is not used at all); ADVs are eagerly (2), blushingly, expressively, incoherently, quietly, solemnly, sometimes, still, sulkily.

e.g. ‘You are not, Cecilia,’ Thomas Gradgrind solemnly repeated, ‘to do anything of that kind.’ (HT, Ch.2, p.7)

Type 3-57. RS, NP-RV, PP, RS.

This type which occurred once in RBC and 17 times in Austen’s works is occasionally found in Dickens’ works as shown in Table 29.
PPs used here are as follows:

(1) after-NP: after a lengthened (short/moment’s/a few moments’) silence, after a while, after some indecision, after showing young Crummles downstairs. after looking down.

(2) in-NP: in a low voice (5), in a dolorous (suffocating / trembling / one’s stern) voice, in a voice inaudible beyond oneself, in a forlorn (gentler / lighter / very insinuating manner, in a calmer (one’s former curious) tone, in a tone that..., in a soft regretful tone of voice, in all humility, in another burst of tears, in compassionate accents, in great astonishment, in one’s mind, in a whisper, in the midst of a dead calm, in the same breath, in answer to the coarsely blurted question, in a steady, straight way, without regarding this.

(3) to-NP: to any child who..., to Mr. Dombey (a visitor).

(4) with-NP: with a sigh (2), with a curtsey, with one’s eager avaricious (frightened) face, with a face of great surprise, with one’s false mouth distended to its fullest stretch, with a flourish or one’s walking-stick, with a disappointed air; with an (edifying) air of authority (superiority), with an effort to..., with eyes that..., with a loud (a kind of) laugh, with haughty carelessness, with one’s two shining rows of teeth laid bare, with a shake of one’s head, with a slow nod or two, with more of one’s first manner on somebody than somebody had lately seen, with something between a furious menace and an effort at a defiant dance, with sprightly cheerfulness with submission, with the same glance behind somebody, with unexpected quickness, with unusual energy.

(5) without-NP: without any show of emotion, without stirring e.g. ‘Now I won’t have none of this sort of thing on my premises!’ he interposes with an air of authority. ‘Mrs. Mackin, keep yourself to yourself,...’ (SB, pp.192-3)

‘Mr. Bounderby,’ she went on in a steady, straight way, without regarding this, ‘asks me to marry him. ...!’ (HT, Ch.15, p.100)

Type 3-58. RS, NP-RV-ADV, (and) PP, RS.

Two instances of this type which did not have any example are quoted from NN and HT, where RVs are answer, say and ADVs are quickly, frankly and PPs are after a moment’s pause, not without an anxious glance... e.g. ‘Come!’ he said, frankly, after a moment’s pause, ‘we parted on no very good terms the last time we met; ...’ (NN, Ch13, pp.156-57)

Type 3-59. RS, NP-RV-PP-ADVC, RS.

This type which occurred in PR for the first time is quoted twice from HT alone, where RV’s are say, screech and PPs are after some minutes, in a low voice and ADVCs are as S+V, as if S+V.

e.g. ‘Back agen?’ she screeched, after some minutes, as if he had that moment said it. ‘Yes! And back agen. Back agen ever and ever so often. Back? Yes, back. Why not?’ (HT, Ch.10, p.68)

Type 3-60. RS, NP-RV-ADV, ADVC, RS.

This type which is the first to be found in our research is once quoted only from DS, where RV is say, and ADVC is sharply, and ADVC is as if S+V as follows:

‘If you really think that sort of society is good for the child,’ he said sharply, as if there had been no interval since she proposed it, ‘where’s Miss Florence’ (DS, Ch.3, p.28)

Type 3-61. RS, NP-RV-PP, ADVC, ADVC, RS.

This type which is the first to be found in our research occurs once in SB, where RV is whisper, and ADVC is confidentially, and ADVC is as S+V.

‘I don’t know who he is,’ he whispered to Mr. Malderton, confidentially, as they followed Horatio up to the drawing-room. ‘It’s quite clear, however, that he belongs to the law, and...’ (SB, p. 367)

Type 3-62. RS, NP-ADV-RV-PP, RS.

This type which occurred in EM for the first time is quoted once from SB, where RC is given in parenthesis, and RV is speak, ADVC is always and PP is in hints.

‘Yes, sir,’–(waiters always speak in hints, and never utter complete sentences,)--‘yes, sir, --Boots at the Lion, sir, --Bar, sir, --Missis said number nineteen, sir–Alexander Trott, Esq., sir?–Your card at the bar, sir, I think, sir?’ (Ibid., p. 406)

Type 3-63. RS, NP-RV, and VP-ADV, RS.

This type in which NP-VP is followed by and VP-ADV is occurs once in DS for the first time, where RV is say and ADVC is again.

‘Lastly, take my warning! Look to yourself!’ she said, and smiled again. ‘You have been betrayers are. ...!’ (DS,
Type 3-64. **RS, NP-ADV-RV-PP, ADVC, RS.**
This type is quoted from *DS* for the first time, where *RV* is *shriek*, *ADV* is *almost*, *PP* is *in one’s passion*, and *ADVC* is *while S+V*.
‘And am I to be told to-night, ...,’ her mother almost shrieked in her passion, while her palsied head shook like a leaf, ‘that there is corruption and contagion in me, and ...?’ (*Ibid.*, Ch.30, p.433)

Type 3-65. **RS, NP-RV, V-ing/ed, RS.**
This type, which was found ten times in Austen’s works for the first time, occasionally occurs in Dickens’ works as shown in Table 30.

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e.g. ‘At last,’ he muttered, wiping his dry and fevered mouth. ‘At last!’ (*OT*, Ch. 47, p. 356)
‘We had our fears,’ Sissy explained, glancing at Louisa, ‘before yesterday; ...’ (*HT*, Ch.3-7, p.277)

Type 3-66. **RS, NP-RV-ADV, V-ing/ed, RS.**
This type which appeared once in *PM* for the first time is quoted once from *OT, NN* and *DS* respectively; where *add, cry, say* are used as *RVs* and *impatiently, sagaciously, suddenly and angrily* are used as *ADVs*.

Type 3-67. **RS, NP-RV, (and) V-ing/ed, RS.**
This type which has never been found before is quoted once from each of five works, where *RVs* are *add, answer, cry, exclaim, say*, and *PPs* are *in a low tone, in one’s voiceless manner of assent, in a suppressed voice with a burst of passion, with great energy*.
e.g. ‘Oh! don’t say so, sir,’ she exclaimed, with a burst of passion, amounting almost to frenzy. ‘Oh! don’t say, sir! I can’t bear it! ...’ (*SB*, pp. 379-80)
‘I couldn’t see you before, my dear,’ he said, in a low tone, and pointing, as he spoke, to the next room. ‘I was engaged in receiving them. Now–shall I take you in?’ (*NN*, Ch.19, p.234)

Type 3-68. **RS, NP-ADV-RV, V-ing/ed, RS.**
This type which has never appeared in our research rarely occurs in *DS* and *HT* only, where *RVs* are *add, repeat*, and *ADVs* are *at length, sagaciously*.
e.g. ‘My intelligent sister is about where she was. ...,’ he sagaciously added, puffing at his cigar again. ‘Girls can always get on, somehow.’ (*HT*, Ch.2-3, p.136)

Type 3-69. **RS, NP-RV, and VP, RS.**
This type which has never been found before occurs twice in *DS* alone, where *RVs* are *hesitate and shriek*.
e.g. ‘No, no! Walter!’ She shrieked, and put her hands up to her head, in an attitude of terror that transfixed him where he stood. ‘Don’t say that word!’ (*DS*, Ch.49, p.695)

Type 3-70. **RS, NP-RV, -ADV, and RV2, RS.**
The first instance of this type is quoted only from *DS*, where *RV1* and *RV2* are *repeat and go on*.
‘Most happy day!’ Edith seemed to repeat the words involuntarily, and went on. ‘Though the merit is not mine, I thought little of you until I saw you, ...’ (*Ibid.*, Ch.35, p.507)

Type 3-71. **RS, NP-RV, -ADV, V-ing/ed, RS.**
This type which has never occurred before is found once and four times in *NN* and *HT* respectively, where *RVs* are *ask, pursue, return, say think*, and *ADVs* are *quite (2), calmly, still, suddenly*. 

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Ch.54, p.764)

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e.g. ‘Good God!’ he thought, suddenly correcting himself, ‘what a boy I am!’ (NN, Ch.22, p.271)

Type 3-72. **RS, NP-RV, V-ing/ed, PP, RS.**

This type which has never been found before is quoted once from OT, DS and HT, where RVs are begin, reply, say and PPs are after a great number of very rapid turns, after a moment’s consideration, with fumbling fingers.

e.g. ‘I ha’ coom,’ Stephen began, raising his eyes from the floor, after a moment’s consideration, ‘to ask yor yor advice. …’ (HT, Ch.11, p.71)

Type 3-73. **RS, NP-ADV-RV, ADV-V-ing/ed, RS.**

The first instance of this type occurs in HT, where RV is say, ADV is then and ADV is much.

‘I assure you, Mrs. Powler,’ he then said, much exhausted, ‘that the father’s manner prepared me for a grim and stony maturity. …’ (Ibid., Ch.2-1, p.122)

Type 3-74. **RS, NP-RV, V-ing/ed, ADVC, RS.**

This type is rarely given in DS, where RV is go on, and ADVC is while S+V.

‘There is no wealth,’ she went on, turning paler as she watched him, while her eyes grew yet more lustrous in their earnestness, ‘that could buy these words of me, and … ’ (DS, Ch.40, p.568)

Type 3-75. **RS, ADV-NP-RV, RS.**

This type which has never been found before occurs only in NN and DS, where RVs are burst into, reply, and ADVs are here, perhaps.

e.g. ‘He is later than usual to-night,’ perhaps madeline would reply. ‘Nearly half an hour.’ (NN, Ch.55, p.724)

Type 3-76. **RS, ADV1-NP-ADV2-RV, Conj. VP-ing/ed, RS.**

The first instance of this type is given in HT, where RV is sob, ADV1 is here, ADV2 is fairly, and as confessing … is put after RV.

‘Yes, Miss Louisa–they always remind me of stutterings, …? And I said, Miss;’ here Sissy fairly sobbed as confessing with extreme contrition to her greatest error; ‘I said it was nothing.’ (HT, Ch.9, pp.57-58)

Type 3-77. **RS, ADV-NP-RV, RS, PP.**

The first instance of this type where PP is put at the end of sentence is given in DS. RV here is say, and PP is in NP as follows:

‘His father’s name, Mrs. Dombey, and his grandfather’s! I wish his grandfather were alive this day!’ And again he said ‘Dom-bey and Son,’ in exactly the same tone as before. (DS, Ch.1, p.2)

Type 3-78. **RS, (NP)-V-ing/ed, NP-RV, RS.**

The first instance of this type where RC is introduced by the participial clause occurs once in HT. RV used here is add.

‘I think he makes bets.’ Mr. Harthouse waiting, as if that were not her whole answer, she added, ‘I know he does.’ (Ibid., Ch.2-7, p.171)

Type 3-79. **RS, NP-VP, RS.**

This type which does not have any RV in RC occurs 5 times in NN, DS, HT altogether. It is the first to be found in our research.

e.g. ‘I know. I felt that, at the time.’ He drew his friend closer to him. ‘You will forgive me; I could not help it; …’ (NN, Ch.58, p.763)

The author also notes that there is an instance of NP-VP, and VP, as follows:

‘Happy to know you, sir.’ Mr. Folair touched the brim of his hat with his forefinger, and then shook hands. ‘A recruit, sir, I understand?’ (Ibid., Ch.23, p.291)

Type 3-80. **RS, be-NP, RS.**

This type which occurred 21times in Austen’s works is quoted 19 times from SB, OT, NN, DS and HT in all, where NPs are reply (10), answer (5), rejoinder (2), answer and word.

e.g. ‘It is,’ was the reply. ‘Get up.’ (OT, Ch.47, p.361)

‘I know better. I saw as plain as I see now,’ was the answer. ‘Oh! Say you’ll keep me with you. Swear you won’t leave me, for an instant!’ (NN, Ch.58, p.761)

Type 3-81. **RS, be-NP-PP, RS.**

This type which has never occurred before is quoted once from HT, where NP is demand, and PP is in NP as follows:

‘Why, what do you mean by this?’ was his highly unexpected demand, in great warmth. ‘I ask you, what do you mean by this, Mrs. Sparsit, ma’am?’ (HT, Ch.3-5, p.260)

Type 3-82. **RS, be-NP-ADVC, RS.**

This type which occurred once in MP for the first time is
quoted once from HT, where NP is salutation, and ADVC is as $s+V$ as follows:

‘Your thervant, Thquire,’ was his cautious salutation as they passed in. ‘If you want me you’ll find me here. You mustn’t mind your thon having a comic livery on.’ (Ibid., Ch.3-7, p.283)

**Type 3-83. RS, be-NP, V-ing/ed, RS.**

This type occurs in OT for the first time, where NP is reply. ‘A lady!’ was the reply, accompanied with a scornful look. ‘What lady?’ (OT, Ch. 39, p.298)

**Type 3-84. RS, such-be-NP, RS.**

This type occurs once from NN for the first time, where NP is one’s words. ‘Beautiful madam,’ such were his words, ‘if I have made any mistake with regard to your family or connexions, I humbly beseech you to pardon me. ...’ (NN, Ch.41, p.536)

**Type 3-85. RS, as NP-RV, RS.**

This type whose earliest instance was given in Tom Jones, followed by once in PR, is quoted three times from SB and once from NN, where RVs are say (2), observe, protest. It is characteristic of this type that RS, as NP-RV, RS is a part of a long sentence.

e.g. ‘... ‘according,’ as one married lady observed, ‘to the immemorial custom, which was half the diversion of gipsy parties.’ (SB, p. 544)

There is also an instance of as NP-RV, and NP-VP:

‘every description of goods,’ as the proprietors said–and they must know best–‘fifty percent. under cost price.” (Ibid., p. 369)

**Type 3-86. RS, as NP-RV-PP, RS.**

This type which forms a part of a sentence is quoted from DS, where RV is observe and PP is with-NP.

... ‘which,’ as he was used to observe with chuckles at his club, ‘has been fifty to one in favour of Joey B., Sir, ever since his elder brother died of Yellow Jack in the West Indies.’ (DS, Ch.10, p.124)

**Type 3-87. RS, as NP-ADV-RV-PP, RS.**

The first instance of this type occurs in SB, where RV is remark, ADV is forcibly and PP is to-NP.

‘Bass!’ as the young gentleman near us with the blue stock forcibly remarks to companion, ‘bass! I b’lieve you; he can go down lower than any man: so low sometimes that you can’t hear him’ (Ibid., p.57)

**Type 3-88. RS, RV-ing, RS.**

This type which was given in Austen’s works for the first time occurs once in each of DS and HT, where all the RVs are address.

e.g. ‘Monny’s the pleasant word as soom heer has spok’n wi’ me; ...’ addressing Slackbridge, ‘but ‘tis easier to ca’ than mak’ out. So let be.’ (HT, Ch.2-4, pp.142-143)

**Type 3-89. RS, RV-ing, PP, RS.**

The first instance of this type occurs in DS, where RV is address, and PPs are after-NP and with-NP. It is interesting that address is used as RV both in Types 3-88 and 3-89.

‘I hope, Mrs. Dombey,’ addressing her after moment’s silence, with especial distinctness; ‘that these alterations meet with your approval?’ (DS, Ch.35, p.500)

**Type 3-90. RS, V-ing, RS.**

Three instances of this type occur in DS alone. Each V-ing is not RC, but the parenthetical expression. V-ing used here are: looking widely at somebody, referring to the little porch, touching one’s chest.

e.g. ‘Unmoved?’ looking widely at her–‘it’s gone now–and why are you so unmoved? That is not my fancy, Edith. It turns me cold to see you sitting at my side.’ (Ibid., Ch.41, p.583)

**Type 3-91. RS, V-ing to RV, RS.**

The first instance of this type is given in DS, where RV is whimper.

‘My own fault!’ beginning to whimper. ‘The parent I have been to you, Edith: making you a companion from your cradle!...’ (Ibid., Ch.37, p.530)

**Type 3-92. RS, PP, RS.**

This type whose earliest instance occurred in MP is given three four times in DS alone, where PPs are to-NP : to a horse and to another horse, and with-NP : with great expression and with a shriek and stare.

e.g. ‘And what he said–what’s-his-name, I never could remember names–Major—that dreadful word, ...’ with a shriek and a stare, ‘it’s not that that is the matter with me.’ (Ibid., Ch.41, p.584).
Type 3-93. RS, ADV, RS.  

The earliest instance of this type is quoted from DS, where ADV is archly as follows:

‘Fie, my dearest Dombey!’ archly; ‘dull!’ (Ibid., Ch.35, p.500)

Type 3-94. RS, NP, PP, RS.  

The earliest instance where RV is omitted occurs in DS as follows:

‘A thousand pardons! ...;’ a bald man, with a large beard from a neighbouring restaurant: ‘with despair! Monsieur had said that supper was to be ready at that hour:...’ (Ibid., Ch.54, p.756)

This paper will be continued in the next number owing to rigid limits of space.

Text


References


