THE ADVERBIAL ACCUSATIVE OF DURATION 
AND ITS PREPOSITIONAL EQUIVALENT 
PART II. EARLY MODERN ENGLISH 

By KIKUO YAMAKAWA* 

I. Introduction 

1.1. The present part, Part II, has been intended as a continuation of Part I of “The Adverbial Accusative of Duration and its Prepositional Equivalent”1 which dealt with the phenomenon as observable in the periods of Old English and Middle English. It will deal with the phenomenon in Early Modern English, that is the English in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In going on with Part II we assume the same principle of historical research in English syntax as we did in composing Part I, and try to observe how the two types of expression in Old and Middle English — types A, B, C and D on the one hand and types A', B', C' and D' on the other2 — have been handed down to Early Modern English. 

It must be admitted that in the course of Middle English the morphological character of the language underwent so much change that at the beginning of the sixteenth century the outward distinctions between the cases of nouns, adjectives, and demonstratives were almost lost and that as for those instances of the non-prepositional type which are found in Modern English texts one cannot tell, from a strictly morphological point of view, an accusative from a dative, as well as from a nominative. In terms of historical or diachronical syntax, however, we would contend that expressions of the non-prepositional type have...
maintained their original function as adverbial accusatives expressing the temporal duration of the actions or states meant by the verbs with which they are closely combined, even after the sixteenth century when the morphological feature as accusative had been lost and the use of the prepositional equivalent was gradually advancing.

In Old and Middle English, as was stated in Part I, the frequency of the prepositional type is incomparably lower than that of the non-prepositional type, and especially the development of the for-phrase as equivalent to the latter was still immature. The main purpose of Part II is to see how well the traditional adverbial accusative of duration was preserved in Early Modern English and to what extent the prepositional phrase, particularly introduced by for, advanced so as to encroach on the sphere of the non-prepositional type during the two centuries.

At the same time, we must not overlook that the newly-developed for-periphrasis has acquired such semantic value of its own as cannot be found in the corresponding adverbial accusative of duration. As O. E. D. (s. v. FOR 28a, b) puts it, for is used to mark intended duration, as well as actual duration. Furthermore, in its connotation intention is often delicately associated with purpose or restriction, the notion that is primarily inherent in the preposition for. In Part II, and Part III, where we are to deal with Late Modern English, we are going to consider the for-phrase in question as an analytic expression with such value of its own, not merely as equivalent to the adverbial accusative of duration.

1.2. In Part II, and also in Part III, we shall pay particular attention to two points afresh. One is how the perfect or perfect progressive tense of the verb is used with each of the types of adverbials in question. We shall observe the way that the two elements are semantically related to each other and that the semantic value of the adverbial has been, as it were, reinforced by a compound verb in the perfect or perfect progressive form, especially as it expresses the durative and imperfective aspect, the use of which is becoming more and more frequent in the course of the Modern English period.

The other point is how each of the two types of adverbials in question is used in a negative construction. We shall first observe whether the adverbial is inside the scope of negation or outside it, and then how, when it is outside the scope of negation, the prepositional adverbial is fitter to the construction than the non-prepositional, especially when it is related to a verb in the perfective or frequentative aspect, and which of the prepositions—mostly for and in—is more appropriate in that case.

In this connection, we would comment that the Middle English use of type D, as seen in “Ymeneus...Saugh nevere his lyf so myrie a wedded man” (Ch., C. T., “Mch.,” E 1730-1; cf. ex. 7, § 3.7, Pt. I), might be called rather inadequate or unexpressive from a modern point of view, and that this expressive inadequacy was to be refreshed in the course of Modern English by the usage of type D’, in the form of “in one’s life.”

Here we might be justified in announcing that in Part II, and also in Part III, we restrict

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1 It must be added here that the perfect or perfect progressive form began to be used much earlier than in Modern English. The initial phenomena of the perfect form were already found in Old English. Even the perfect progressive became developed in late Middle English. Among the examples quoted from the corpora adopted in Part I of the present study we find in the Chaucer corpus 10 examples with perfect verbs and 1 with a perfect progressive form, and in the Malory corpus 1 with a perfect verb.

2 Here we may well compare the following note given in G. Leech and J. Svartvik: A Communicative Grammar of English (Longman, 1975), § 152 (p. 80): “For is generally not omitted when it comes first in the sentence: For several years they lived in poverty; or when it follows a negative: I haven’t seen him for eight years.”
the sphere of type D to those prepositional phrases which refer to a person's past experience, or otherwise some continuous activity, during his lifetime. It is in order to pursue so much the more purposively the subject on the use of an adverbial in question combined with a negative that we have ventured to make this slight alteration in the system of the present investigation.

1.3. As material for the investigation we have chosen eight texts—that is, four texts for each of the two centuries, the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In choosing them we have tried to cover all the varieties of literary work written by those British writers who are representative of the periods concerned—the prose romance or narrative, the drama, the epic poem, and the biblical version. Little attention has been paid to the average length of each of the texts, since our main purpose is to find out the relative frequencies of the two types in question, which do not seem to be affected to any meaningful extent according to the length of the texts examined.

What must be specially mentioned here is that we have included the Gospels of the Authorised Version in the seventeenth century corpus. We have an intention to make a comparative examination of the four corresponding biblical texts, which represent the four stages in the history of the English language—the West-Saxon Gospels, the Wycliffite Gospels, the Gospels in the Authorised Version, and the Gospels in the New English Bible—of which the first two were already treated in Part I and the last is to be treated in Part III.

II. The Sixteenth Century

2.1. As the sixteenth-century corpus we have examined the following texts:


2.2. In Lyly's two romances of Euphues (1579, '80) we find 52 examples of the adverbial accusative of duration and 19 of the corresponding prepositional type.

The 52 adverbial accusatives of duration contain 22 of type A, 1 of type Ab, 2 of type Ac, 6 of type B, and 21 of type C. Out of these, 12 are used with verbs in the perfect tense—4 of type A, 1 of type Ab, 1 of type Ac, 1 of type B, and 5 of type C. The one

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4 In view of the quantitative plausibility of the incidence of the examples we have sometimes treated as one text more than one work by the same author, as in the case of Lyly (16th c.), Shakespeare (17th c.), and Congreve (17th c.).
instance of type B is used with a perfect progressive form. 10 are used in negative constructions—3 of type A, 1 of type Ab, and 6 of type C.

Type A (22 exx.):

(1) And can you bee so vnnaturall, whome dame Nature hath nourished and brought vpp so many yeares, to repine as it were agaynst Nature?—Lyly, A. W., I. 191. 25–7.

(2) haue I serued thee three yeares faithfully, and am I serued so vnkindely?—Lyly, A. W., I. 232. 33–4.

(3) as she hath liued fortie yeares a virgin in maiestie, so she may lyue fourescore yeares a mother, with great ioye,—Lyly, E. E., II. 212. 11–13.

(4) Two and twentie yeares hath she borne the sword with such iustice, that...—Lyly, E. E., II. 214. 10–11.

(5) Jeremy...apointeth their exile to continew threescore and ten yeares.—Lyly, A. W., I. 297. 33–4.

(6) Wherein she played the nice mother in sending me into the country to nurse, where I tyred at a dry breast three yeares, and was at the last enforced to weane my self.—Lyly, A. W., I. 325. 9–11. (tyred at: pul’d at.)

(7) ...willing to see all countrys, journeyed three or foure dayes verye deuoutlye lyke a pilgrim,—Lyly, E. E., II. 20. 3–4.

(8) in this sort they refreshed themselues 3 or 4 daies,—Lyly, E. E., II. 35. 26–7.

(9) Besides this thou art to be bounde as it were an Apprentice seruing seauen yeares for that, which if thou winne, is lost in seauen houres,—Lyly, E. E., II. 52. 35–53.1.

(10) In this manner I led my life almost one yeare,—Lyly, E. E., II. 75. 29–30.

(11) Thus they passed the time many daies in England,—Lyly, E. E., II. 185. 12.6

In most of these examples the functional characteristic of the adverbial accusative of duration is fairly well revealed in its being combined with the verb so closely that the two elements can almost constitute a semantic unit. Especially in ex. 3, the parallel adverbial accusatives fortie yeares and fourescore yeares are placed immediately after “hath liued” and “may lyue,” respectively, even before the predicative appositives “a virgin” and “a mother.” In exx. 2 and 9 the verb serve is directly followed by the adverbial accusative of duration, which might be termed “pseudo-object” of it. In ex. 9, the durative connotation of seauen yeares is in clear contrast to the perfective of the prepositional adverbial “in seauen houres,” used in the subsequent clause of the same sentence.

The same feature is even more conspicuous in:

(12) ...Debora, who ruled twentie yeares with religion, or Semyramis that gouerned long with power, or Zenobia that reigned six yeares in prosperitie.—Lyly, E. E., II. 210. 3–5. [Similarly E. E., II. 267. 26.]

(13) ...so sweete to his nose, that he could hardly suffer it to be an houre from his nose.—Lyly, E. E., II. 185. 23–5. [Similarly E. E., II. 151. 16.]
In ex. 13, the combination “be an houre” (where be implies ‘remain separate’) is so close that one can neither alter the order “to be an houre from his nose” to “to be from his nose an houre” nor supersede “an houre” by “for an houre” (type A’).

Here are further examples to be noticed:

(14) It is not strange whenas the greatest wonder lasteth but nyne days: That a newe worke should not endure but three monethes.—Lyly, A. W., I. 182. 9–11.

(15) The sharpe Northeast winde...doth neuer last three dayes,—Lyly, E. E., II. 143. 9.

Here, again, the combination of the verb last or endure with the adverbial of type A is very close. In the negative construction in ex. 15 the scope of negation covers the whole combination “last three dayes”; what is negated is the whole continuous state that lasts three days.

The use of but in ex. 14 is worth noting. The first but can be interpreted as an intensive meaning ‘only, merely.’ Genetically, however, it derives from what was used in a construction where the conjunction but, meaning ‘unless, if not,’ is correlated with the preceding negative. We see this original construction manifested in “should not endure but three days.” From this the omission of the negative, which in early English used proclitically to the verb, has led to the use of the adverb but (thus ME “he nis but a child” has led to “he is but a child”). Anyway, both “lasteth but nyne days” and “should not endure but three monethes” in ex. 14 should descriptively be regarded as comprising an intensified combination of the durative verb and the adverbial of type A.

The following shows a somewhat peculiar phenomenon:

(16) she...went to hir Uncles, hauing taried a day longer with my father, then she appoynted, though not so manye with me, as shee was welcome.—Lyly, E. E., II. 72. 27–30.

In “having taried a day longer,” the comparative adverb longer is defined by the adverbial of measure or extent a day, which should be interpreted as instrumental-dative, rather than as accusative. On the other hand, the elliptic construction “though not so manye...” can be structurally expanded into “though she had not taried so manye days...”; accordingly, so manye (days) can be taken as an adverbial accusative of duration.

Type Ab (1 ex.):

(17) Now is the Temple of lanus remoued from Rome to England, whose dore hath not bene opened this twentie yeares,—Lyly, E. E., II. 209. 37–210. 2.

Here “hath not bene opened” expresses the absence of any occasion that the door was opened, but the adverbial this twentie yeares (=these twenty years) serves to add a sort of durative implication to the notion, so that the clause has virtually come to mean that the state of the door being unopened has continued for the last twenty years.

Type Ac (2 exx.):

Of the two examples one contains “the space of...” and the other “the tewn (=term) of...” Both of these forms are now considered somewhat archaic.9

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1 Cf. O.E.D., s.v. BUT C4a, c. 6. In Part I we already dealt with some ME instances of this use, quoted from Layamon—exs. 8 and 27, § 3.1.

2 Cf. O.E.D., s.v. SPACE 3(a); TERM 4a. As for “the space of...,” an earlier instance, quoted from Malory, was given as ex. 9, § 3.8, Pt. I.
(18) This life I continued the space of xiiiij yeares,—Lyly, E. E., II. 24. 7–8.
(19) I determined from that unto my liues end, to lead a solitary life in this caue, which I haue don the teamf of ful forty winters,—Lyly, E. E., II. 25. 9–11.

In ex. 19 the adverbial of type Ac modifies the present perfect haue don. If the notion were to be re-expressed in more modern and explicit English, it would read “...I have been doing...,” though it is more likely that the simple perfect in the original context should be interpreted as having a perfective connotation.

Type B (6 exx.):

It is worthy of note that in one (ex. 20) of the 6 examples we have the verb in the present perfect progressive form accompanied by the adverbial of type B.

(20) Philautus I haue well nigh all this night beeing disputing with my selfe of thy distress,—Lyly, E. E., II. 155. 35–6.
(21) they daunced all that afternoone,—Lyly, A. W., I. 199. 16.
(22) what sports sower I haue all the day, I loue to haue the game in my dish at night.—Lyly, E. E., II. 157. 21–2.
(23) I am content this winder to haue my doings read for a toye, that in sommer they may be ready for trash.—Lyly, A. W., I. 182. 8–9.
(24) Thus all night tossing in my bedde, I determined the next daye...to offer also my importunate service.—Lyly, E. E., II. 63. 21–2.
(25) all that night he vewed hir with a suspitious eye,—Lyly, E. E., II. 183. 11.

Type C (21 exx.):

These comprise long time (or longe tyme) (9 exx.), all (or al) this while (5 exx.), a while (2 exx.), and 5 other forms, each occurring once: all this time, any time, all the time of..., time out of minde, and one minute.

Long time (or longe tyme) (9 exx.):

The form would now be replaced by “a long time.” This usage seems the more remarkable because the same text contains “for a long time” as an instance belonging to type C.

(26) Deere daughter, as thou hast longe tyme lyued a mayden, so nowe thou must learne to bee a Mother,—Lyly, A. W., I. 227, 11–12. [Similarly E. E., II. 110. 24; E. E., II. 212. 14.]
(27) ...your friend Euphues, who hath not long time bene, where he might haue bene welcomed at all times,—Lyly, E. E., II. 127. 1–2.
(28) I did long time debate with my selfe Philautus, whether it might stand with mine honour to send thee an aunswere,—Lyly, E. E., II. 227. 29–30.
(29) at the last he perceiued Vulcan, to bee wrought in luory, Venus to be carued in leate, which long time beholding with great delyght, at the last he burst out in these words,...—Lyly, E. E., II. 102. 13–16. (leate: jet.) [Similarly E. E., II. 220. 9.]
(30) Long time we loued, but neither durst she manifest hir affection, bicause I was noble, nor I utter myne, for feare of offence,—Lyly, E. E., II. 219. 35–6. [Similarly E. E., II. 75. 27.]

In exx. 26–28, long time (or longe tyme) is placed between the constituents of the compound predicate verb; the two elements are combined so closely. In ex. 27, long time directly follows the negative not, which, however, does not affect the durative signification expressed by the perfect verb.
THE ADVERBIAL ACCUSATIVE OF DURATION

All (or al) this while (5 exx.):

(31) Frauncis..., seeing Philautus all this while to be in his dumpes, beganne thus to playe with him.—Lyly, E. E., II. 174. 22-4.

(32) But to put you out of doubt that my wittes were not al this while a wol-gather-
ing,...—Lyly, E. E., II. 175. 22-3. (a wol-gathering: in wool-gathering; in a dreamy or inattentive state.)

(33) ...his friend Euphues, who al this while lost no time at his booke in London,—Lyly, E. E., II. 142. 37-143. 1.

(34) hee desired the Merchant with whome all this while he soiournied to invite a great number to dinne,—Lyly, E. E., II. 186. 1-2. [Similarly E. E., II. 173. 27.]

It should be noted that in ex. 32 all this while is embedded in the negative construction, though semantically it is outside the scope of the negation.

A while (2 exx.):

(35) ...that scalding water if it stande a while turneth almost to yse,—Lyly, A. W., I. 218. 33-4.

(36) ...and there fell to his Pater noster, wher a while I will not trouble him in his prayers.—Lyly, E. E., II. 103. 23-4. \[Similarly E. E., II. 173. \]

The examples of the other forms are:

(37) I meruaile Gentleman that all this time, you haue bene tongue tyed,—Lyly, E. E., II. 47. 11-12.

(38) the pressing yron of the one is neuer out of the fyre, nor the printing presse of the other any time lyeth still.—Lyly, A. W., I. 182. 18-19.

(39) This Ladie all the time of his sisters reigne was kept close,—Lyly, E. E., II. 206. 26.

(40) Last of all vppon prescription, whiche is a certeine custome continued time out of minde,—Lyly, E. E., II. 195. 18-19.

(41) Their friendship augmented every day, insomuch that the one could not refraine the company of the other one minute,—Lyly, A. W., I. 199. 18-20.

The adverbials in the last three examples have some peculiarity to be commented on. In ex. 39, all the time of his sisters reigne determines a particular period; but we have here treated it as a variety of all the time, a general way of type C to express length of time. Time out of mind, as used in ex. 40, is an idiomatic expression, meaning 'from time immemorial,' which began to be used in the fifteenth century. In view of this non-prepositional idiom originating as early as in Middle English, we have regarded it as an adverbial accusative of type C. One minute in ex. 41 is literally an expression of time measurement; but because its contextual function is to denote a very short space of time and reminds us of its later estab-

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The following use of a whyle should be compared:—seeinge that wee haue but a whyle to lyue, who woulde lyue lyke a seruaunt?—A.W., I. 282. 6-7. Here a whyle functions as object of haue, though its semantic relation to the subjoined infinitive to lyue is that of adverbial accusative. We should now be reminded of the later establishment of the verbal combination "have to -," which is in a way ascribable to the structural transition: "We have but a while to live."—->"We have to live but a while." In this connection, we might further compare the use of a short time in:—The sharpe Northeast winde...doth neuer last three dayes, tempests haue but a short time, and the more violent the thunder is, the lesse permanent it is.—E.E., II. 143. 8-10.

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10 Cf. O.E.D., s.v. MIND sb. 1f; TIME sb. 29; M.E.D., s.v. MIND (e n. (1) 4b (c)).
lishment, chiefly in the form of "a minute," as an idiomatic phrase to indicate the minimum of temporal duration, we have also treated it as an adverbial of type C.

Just as exx. 27 and 32 mentioned above, exx. 33, 36, 38 and 41 comprise negative elements. In exx. 38 and 41, as in exx. 27 and 32, the adverbial belongs to the scope of negation; while in exx. 33 and 36 the adverbial, standing at the front-position, is outside the scope of negation. In the latter case, when the non-prepositional adverbial is used in a looser relation with the predicate verb, the prepositional type of adverbial, that is, the for-phrase, would be more likely to occur in its place in later English.

2.3. In the Lyly text we find no more than 19 examples of the prepositional type. Out of the 19 examples, 7 are of type Ac', 9 of type C', and 3 of type D'. Of these prepositional phrases, 15 (6 of type Ac' and 9 of type C') are introduced by for, 2 (of type D') by in, 1 (of type Ac') by by, and 1 (of type D') by during. With verbs of the perfect form are found 2 for-phrases (1 of type Ac' and 1 of type D') and 1 by-phrase (of type Ac'); and we cannot find any instance used in a negative construction.

Type Ac' (7 exx.):

These comprise 6 in the form of "for the space of..." and 1 in the form of "by the space of...". These forms are now considered archaic. Especially, the form "by the space of...," though it has been fairly idiomatic since the fourteenth century, was evidently felt archaic by the middle of the nineteenth century.

(1) Gentlemen, I haue for the space of this twenty yeares dwelt in this place, taking no delight in any thing but only in keeping my Bees,—Lyly, E. E., II. 44. 13-15.

(2) Being thus by hir for the space of one moneth cherished, I waxed strong and so lustie, as though I had neuer bene sicke.—Lyly, E. E., II. 78. 35-7.

(3) he became publyque Reader in the Uniuersitie,...in the which he continued for the space of tenne yeares, only searching out the secrets of Nature and the hidden mysteries of Philosophy,—Lyly, A. W., I. 286. 23-5.

(4) ...went into the country, where she determined to make hir abode for the space of three moneths,—Lyly, E. E., II. 54. 1-2.

(5) Wher being welcome, they frequented almost every day for the space of one moneth.—Lyly, E. E., II. 84. 17-19.

(6) I was striken into such a maze, that for the space almost of half an houre, I lay as it had ben in a traunce,—Lyly, E. E., II. 78. 9-11.

(7) Euphues having soiourned by the space of two moneths in Naples,...—Lyly, A. W., I. 196. 31.

Type C' (9 exx.):

These comprise 3 instances of for the time and 6 different forms, each occurring once.

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13 O.E.D. (s.v. MINUTE sb. 1b) records the use of minute meaning 'a very short space of time; an instant, moment' beginning in 1390, but it gives no quotation illustrating the use as adverbial accusative, as seen in "Wait a minute." Also compare M.E.D., s.v. MINUT (e n. (1) 1 (a)).

14 Cf. M.E.D., s.v. by prep. 4(c).

15 The latest quotation of this form is given from 1841 by O.E.D. (s.v. by prep. 20). Compare also the ME instances of the by-phrase quoted from Layamon, Wyclif, and Malory, and the comments on them in §§ 3.2, 3.4, 3.9, Pt. I.

16 Outwardly the following for-phrase looks like an instance of type B'—they all took their leave for that night.—E.E., II. 183. 19. But the main function of for in for that night here is to denote purpose or intention. That night does not mean the actual period occupied by the action but only the intended period.
(8) Many embracings there were, much straunge curtesie, many pretie glaunces, being almost for the time but straungers because of their long absence,—Lyly, E. E., II. 154. 12–14.

(9) Fayre words fatte fewe, great promises without performance, delight for the time, but yerke euer after.—Lyly, E. E., II. 227. 29–30. (yerke: irk, disgust, bore.)

(10) ...one of which braunches if either the man want, or the woman, it may be a lyking betweene them for the time, but no loue to continue for euer.—Lyly, E. E., II. 182. 21–3.

(11) thus all partes were pleased for that time.—Lyly, E. E., II. 137. 18–19.

(12) Good Lady leaue off fishing for this time,—Lyly, E. E., II. 174. 12.16

(13) These were for a long time cuil wars in this country, by reason of seueral claymes to the Crowne, between the two famous and noble houses of Lancaster and Yorke,—Lyly, E. E., II. 205. 25–7.

(14) And seeing it is so, I will absent my selfe, hier an other lodging in London, and for a time giue my selfe to my booke,—Lyly, E. E., II. 103. 4–6.

(15) When one of the Lacedemonians had bene for a certeine time in Athens..., retourninge home hee was asked howe all things stoode in Athens.—Lyly, A. W., I. 275. 25–8.

(16) And so I taking leaue, till I heare thee better minded, England shall be my abode for a season,—Lyly, E. E., II. 103. 14–16.

What most impresses us is the limited use of for-phrases of this type, as compared with the use of the corresponding non-prepositional type (type C). It seems particularly interesting to compare the use of for a long time in ex. 13 above with that of long time, exemplified in exx. 26–30 in the previous section. Apparently, for a long time in ex. 13 above is invested with more value of its own as an adverbial unit than long time in exx. 26–30, §2.2, which looks—functionally, at least—unified with the verbal that follows it.17

Type D’ (3 exx.):

(17) I for my part wil honour those alwaies that be honest, and worship them in my lyfe whom I shall know to be worthy in their liuing,—Lyly, A. W., I. 258. 24–5.

(18) ...his old friend Euphues, whom he was wont to have alwayes in mirth a pleasant companion, in griefe a comforter, in al his lyfe the only stay of his lybertie,—Lyly, E. E., II. 141. 31–3.

(19) so he that seeketh after my youngest daughter, which is deformed, shall finde the great treasure of pietie, to comfort him during his lyfe.—Lyly, E. E., II. 61. 36–8.

It should be noted that, unlike the for-phrase, these prepositional phrases do not connote the durative aspect of the verbal action, but they themselves denote the whole length of a person’s lifetime—thus in my lyfe (ex. 17) meaning ‘as long as I am alive,’ in al his lyfe (ex. 18) ‘so long as he was alive,’ and during his lyfe (ex. 19) ‘as long as he is alive.’

16 With this should be compared:—you shall pardon mee Mistresse Lucilla for this time, if thus abruptly, I finish my discourse:—A.W., I. 32–4. Here for in for this time implies the concept of temporal restriction—rather than duration—mingled with that of purpose or intention, just as in the idiomatic phrases: for once, for the time being, for the present, etc.

17 We might here compare the instances of a similar type:—And to the ende such cures may be wrought, God hath stirred vp in all times Clearkes of greate vertue,—E.E., II. 110.4/...your friend Euphues, who hath not long time bene, where he might have bene welcomed at all times,—E. E., II. 127. 1–2. These prepositional phrases introduced by in and at connote the frequentative aspect of the verbal action, though they are combined with the predicate verbs in the perfect form.
As for the during-phrase, the preposition during, which began to be used in the fourteenth century\textsuperscript{18}, emphasizes the duration of the period or event that is designated by the headword of the phrase, rather than that of the activity or state meant by the verb to which it is related. Furthermore, while the duration indicated by the for-phrase characteristically coincides in time with the activity or state expressed by a verb or its equivalent, that is not necessarily the case with the during-phrase, which often indicates that only part of the whole space of time denoted by the headword is occupied\textsuperscript{19}.

2.4. In the first two books of Sidney's Arcadia (1590), we find 62 examples of the adverbial accusative of duration and 25 of the corresponding prepositional type.

Out of the 62 examples of the non-prepositional type, 7 are of type A, 3 of type Ab, 3 of type B, and 49 of type C. Of these 21 (4 of type A, 2 of type Ab, and 15 of type C) are used with verbs in the perfect form, and 4 (1 of type B and 3 of type C) are used in negative constructions.

Type A (7 exx.):

(1) But having lain so, (wet by raine, and burnt by the Sun) five dayes, and five lightes, she gat up and went over many a high hil, and many a deepe river;—Sid., Arc. II. xiv, 241. 32-4.

(2) So having sailed almost two daies, looking for nothing but when we might looke upon the land, a grave man...came unto us,—Sid., Arc. II. xxiv, 303. 33-6.

(3) Miso forthwith like a valiant shrew,...tolde Gynecia, that her daughter had bene a whole houre together in secrete talke with Zelmane:—Sid., Arc. II. xxv, 309. 1-4.

(4) And so I...went on my journey towards Anaxius, for whom I was faine to stay two daies in the apointed place,—Sid., Arc. II. xvii, 269. 30-32.

(5) therefore went he to Tiridates,...living in his Court eleven or twelve yeares,—Sid., Arc. II. xv. 249. 34-5.

(6) Yet divers days I followed his steppes;—Sid., Arc. I. xi, 73. 29. (divers: several.)

(7) For after some daies being there...we were brought to receive the favour of acquaintance with this Queene Andromana,—Sid., Arc. II. xx, 277. 34-278. 5.

In ex. 6 divers daies is related to the verb whose aspect is frequentative, rather than durative, and so implies the notion of prolonged repetition, which should be considered analogous to that of continuous duration. In ex. 7 some daies is not used as regimen of the preposition after but functions as an adverbial related to the following gerund "being (there)." The gerundial phrase would now be expressed as "after having been there (for) some days."\textsuperscript{20}

Type Ab (3 exx.):

\textsuperscript{18} Cf. O.E.D., s.v. DURING 2; M.E.D., s.v. DURING.

\textsuperscript{19} Cf. H. Sandhagen, Studies on the Temporal Senses of the Prepositions at, on, in, by, and for in Present-Day English (Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells, 1956), pp. 165-7. We have excluded from type D/ such expressions in the form of "in one's life" as in:—if thou loue me as thou protestest in thy letters, then leaue thy vices and shewe it in thy life.—A. W., I. 34-6.

\textsuperscript{20} The following temporal adverbials are not regarded as denoting duration, but as marking measure or extent:—...: which she finding there a fewe daies before Zelmanes comming,...—II. iv, 172. 15-16/A few daies since, he and Dametas had furnished themselves very richly to run at the ring before me.—II. v, 178. 26-7/she had not lived a yeare longer, when she was striken with most obstinate Love,—II. xiii, 232. 29-30.
Each of these adverbials is introduced by the plural demonstrative *these*.

(8) ...Laconia, not so poore by the barrennes of the soyle... as by a civill warre, which being *these two yeares* within the bowels of that estate, ... hath in this sorte as it were disfigured the face of nature,—Sid., *Arc.* 1. ii, 14. 8–13.

(9) *These thirtie yeares* you have so governed this Region, that neither your Subjectes have wanted justice in you, nor you obedience in them;—Sid., *Arc.* 1. iv, 24. 29–31.

(10) *These fiftie winters* maried have I beene;—Sid., *Arc.* 1. Ecl., 139. 38.

Type B (3 exx.):

(11) But so were they carryed by the tyrannie of the winde, and the treason of the sea, *all that night*, which21 the elder it was, the more wayward it shewed it selfe towards them;—Sid., *Arc.* 1. ii, 193. 19–22.

(12) ...and when night came, under tents and bowes making great cheare, and meaning to observe a wassaling watch *all that night* for your sake.—Sid., *Arc.* 2. xxvii, 321. 37–40. (wassaling: vassalling, characteristic of vassals.)

(13) And so she went, and she went, and never rested *the evening*, wher she went in the morning;—Sid., *Arc.* 2. xiv, 241. 38–9.

In ex. 13 the verb *rested* is very closely connected to the adverbial *the evening* and *never* negates the whole group “rested the evening.”22

Type C (49 exx.):

These comprise 18 of a *while* (or a-*while*), 10 of *all* (or a-*al*) *this while*, 7 of a *good while*, 3 of a *great while*, 3 of *long time*, 2 of *some while*, and 1 of each of the 6 other forms. As for the hyphenated form a-*while*, we would comment that in the thirteenth century the weakened numeral a (<OE âne in dne hwile, cf. ex. 12, § 2.2, Pt. I) came to be proclitically combined with the following noun while.23 As in the Lyly text, here is found *long time* without the indefinite article.

A *while* (or a-*while*) (18 exx.):

(14) ...love...; which I have a *while* practised in this sort, then you shall see me turn it to greater matters.—Sid., *Arc.* 1. xii, 81. 3–6.

(15) For after that Zelmane had a *while* lived in the lodge with her, ...—Sid., *Arc.* 2. iv, 169. 21–2. [Similarly I. x, 63. 36; II. ix, 204. 36; II. xi, 223. 1.]

(16) ...there sitting, Pamela having a *while* made the lute in his language, shew how glad it was to be touched by her fingers,—Sid., *Arc.* 2. xii, 226. 10–11.

(17) There she paused a *while*, making signe with her hand unto them,—Sid., *Arc.* 2. xxvi, 314. 4–5. [Similarly I. x, 62. 39.]

(18) And thus went they to the Lodge, where they found Genecia and her daughters ready to go to the field, to delight themselves there a *while*.—Sid., *Arc.* 1. xix, 1982]
118. 30–2.

(19) Faire streams..., let the tribute-offer of my teares unto you, procure your stay a while with me,—Sid., Arc., II. vii, 256. 31–4. [Similarly I. xii, 75. 12; II. iv, 172. 2.]

(20) They doubted a while what it should be;—Sid., Arc. I. i, 8. 11–12. [Similarly II. xxvi, 314. 7.]

(21) The Captaine I hapt a while to fight withall,—Sid., Arc. II. xxiv, 305. 33–4. [Similarly I. xvii, 115. 40.]

(22) a while we stood wondering, another while delighted with the rare bravery therof;—Sid., Arc. II. xxii, 292. 22–4.

(23) she had made her self so absolute a maister of her husbands minde, that a-while he would not, and after, he could not tell how to govern, without being governed by her;—Sid., Arc. II. xx, 278. 12–14.

In ex. 19, though a while may be syntactically interpreted to modify the whole infinitive phrase “procure your stay,” it practically functions as defining the durative state implied by the noun stay. In ex. 21, a while is related more closely to the following infinitive to fight than to the preceding finite verb happt (=happened). A rather peculiar case is seen in exx. 22 and 23. In ex. 22 a while precedes the whole statement “we stood wondering” and is contrasted with the other adverbial of type C another while, which also introduces the statement “(we stood) delighted with...”; and in ex. 23 a-while is used to introduce the negative statement, in correlation with the succeeding adverb after (=after that).

All (or all) this while (10 exx.):

(24) Pyrocles minde was all this while so fixed upon another devotion, that he no more attentively marked his friends discourse, then the childe that hath leave to playe, markes the last part of his lesson;—Sid., Arc. I. ix, 55. 33–6.

(25) But Musidorus had all this while helde his looke fixed upon Pyrocles countenance;—Sid., Arc. I. ix, 57. 26–7.

(26) ...a yong shepheard, who nether had daunced nor song with them, but layne all this while upon the ground at the foot of a cypresse tree,—Sid., Arc. I. Ecl., 132. 10–12. [Similarly II. Ecl., 344. 16.]

(27) Mopsa...stood all this while with her hand sometimes before her face,—Sid., Arc. II. ii, 156. 20–2.

(28) ...her Ladie Philoclea: who all this while...kept on her course, like Arethusa when she ran from Alpheus;—Sid., Arc. II. ii, 120. 13–15. [Similarly II. xviii, 265. 24.]

(29) And by and by it had burned off the maste, which all this while had proudly borne the sayle...but now it fell over boord,—Sid., Arc., II. xxiv, 306. 15–18.

(30) All this while Zelmane was racked with jealousie.—Sid., Arc. I. xv, 115. 1–2. [Similarly II. xxi, 288. 1.]

A good while (7 exx.):

(31) But he craved pardon, protesting unto them that he had onely bene to seeke solitary places, by an extreme melancholy that had a good while possest him,—Sid., Arc. II. xi, 225. 9–12.

(32) There had beene a good while before, and so continued, a suter to this same lady, a great noble man,...named Demagoras:—Sid., Arc. I. v, 32. 25–7. [Similarly II. xxiv, 306. 2.]
(33) I stayed a good while after her words, in hope she would have continued her speech—Sid., Arc. II. ii, 156. 35–6. [Similarly II. xix, 273. 39; II. xix, 273. 40.]

(34) For so impatiently she commanded, as a good while no body knew what she commanded;—Sid., Arc. II. xxi, 287. 15–17.

In ex. 32 a good while does not define the following adverb before, but the latter modifies the former, or rather the whole combination “There had beene a good while,” so that a good while marks the temporal continuation of the state signified, not the degree for specializing the content of before, which would then refer to the point of time when the event began to take place. In ex. 34, a good while, standing at the front-position of the clause, indicates the duration of the negated state. It is probable that in later English it will be superseded by for a good while (type C').

A great while (3 exx.):

(35) having a great while throwne her countenaunce ghastly about her...at length casting up her watrie eyes to heaven, O Sunne (said she)...—Sid., II. i, 145. 27–30.

(36) But Gynecia a great while stoode still, with a kind of dull amasement, looking stedfastly upon her:—Sid., Arc. II. i, 148. 12–14.

(37) And so a great while she kept his commandement;—Sid., Arc. II. xiv, 241. 26–7.

Long time (3 exx.):

(38) And so had I beeene like inough to have stayed long time, but that...the chaunge of object made mee recover my senses:—Sid., Arc. I. xiii, 90. 30–2.

(39) Then let my life long time on earth maintained be,—Sid., Arc. II. xii, 230. 28.

(40) He chanced at that time (for indeed long time none lasted with him) to have next in use about him, a man of the most envious disposition,...—Sid., Arc. II. ix, 203. 5–7. (next: nearest.)

Just as in the case of ex. 34 above, long time in ex. 40 would be superseded in later English by for a long time (Type C').

Some while (2 exx.):

(41) where being possest with an extreeme burning fever, he continued some while with no great hope of life:—Sid., Arc. I. ii, 16. 23–4.

(42) But if my beauty be any thing, then let it obtaine thus much of you, that you will remayne some while in this companie, to ease your owne travail, and our solitarines.—Sid., Arc. I. xiii, 91. 19–22.24

The examples of the other forms25 of type C are:

(43) if you were sometimes with me to marke him...to see all the while with what a grace...he can descend to those poore matters, certainly you would:—Sid., Arc. II. v, 177. 6–14.

(44) The meane while Gynecia kepte Zelmane with her,—Sid., Arc., II. iv, 168. 33.

(45) And thus remayned they a time;—Sid., Arc. I. xii, 83. 24.

(46) much it is against my will to forbeare any time the executing of my just revenge upon this naughtie creature,—Sid., Arc. II. xviii, 265. 36–7.

24 In the following instance the compound form somwhiie defines the preposition before and so is regarded as alien to type C:—He was one day (somwhiie before your comming hether) walking abroade,—Arc. II xii, 226. 18–20.

25 One of these, another while, was exemplified above in ex. 22.
...though Basilius (...being in deede desirous to winne his daughter as much time as might be) was loth to suffer it,—Sid., Arc. II. xxv, 309. 23-6.

For the inclusion of as much time as might be in the last example in type C, the comments made on exx. 39 and 40 in § 2.2. should be compared.26

2.5. In the Sidney text we find 25 examples of the prepositional type—8 of type A', 3 of type Ac', 13 of type C', and 1 of thpe D'. Of these 25 prepositional phrases, 21 (7 of type A', 2 of type Ac', and 12 of type C') are introduced by for, 3 (1 of type Ac', 1 of type C', and 1 of type D') by in, and 1 (of type A') by by. With perfect verbs are used 4 instances—1 for-phrase of type C', 1 by-phrase of type A', and 2 in-phrases of types Ac' and D'. It is worth noting that all the three in-phrases—together with 1 for-phrase of type C—are used in negative constructions.

Type A' (8 exx.):

The use of the one by-phrase (ex. 8) deserves special notice. Just as “by the space of...” used by Lyly (cf. ex. 7, § 2.3), it is found in combination with a verb in the perfect form.

(1) Yet could she for some yeares, so carry her self among them, that they found cause in the delicacie of her sex, of admiration, not of contemt.:—Sid., Arc. II. xxii, 283. 21-3.

(2) The young Musidorus...was yet for some yeares after...lulled up in as much good luck, as the heedfull love of his dolefull mother...could breed unto him.—Sid., Arc. II. vii, 159. 32-160. 3.

(3) they had for a day and almost a while night, as pleasing entertainement, as the falsest hart could give to him he meanes worst to.—Sid., Arc. II. viii, 192. 4-6.

(4) ...yet because he would entertaine Zelmane,...graunted him to pitch his tent for three daies, not farre from the lodge,—Sid., Arc. I. xv, 97. 9-12.

(5) But having as he thought, gotten thus much understanding of the Oracle, he determined for three daies after to perfourme certaine rites to Apollo:—Sid., Arc. II. xxviii, 328. 14-6.

(6) Which they accordingly did, for some fewe dayes forcing themselves to let no change appeare:—Sid., Arc. I. v, 29. 30-2.

(7) Wherein so they beha\'ed themselves as for three daies they caried the prize;—Sid., Arc. II. xxi, 284. 17-18.

(8) ...all his subjectes having by some yeares learned, so to hope for good, and feare of harm, onely from her, that it should have unwound so deeply an entred vice.—Sid., Arc. II. xx, 278. 21-4.

In these quotations, except exx. 3 and 4, the prepositional adverbial of type A' is used before the predicate verb or its semantically main member or the non-finite verbal phrase; and this point should be contrasted with the case of type A, which was exemplified in exx. 1–7 in the previous section. In ex. 5, furthermore, the for-phrase is used to indicate intended duration.

Type Ac' (3 exx.):

(9) In such sort did she serve me in that kingdom of Bythinia, for two moneths

26 Though we cannot find any instance of type D in the Sidney text, we may here mention a very kindred expression containing a cognate accusative:—First she would wish, that they two might live all their lives togither, like two of Dianas Nimphes.—Arc. II.iv, 170.36-8.
space.—Sid., Arc. II. xxii, 292. 1–2.

(10) ...because he trusted upon the general oath taken for two yeares space:—Sid., Arc. II. xxix, 337. 25–6.

(11) But who would thinke it possible...that in almost eight weekes space, I have lived here...yet could never finde opportunitie to have one minutes leasure of privie conference:—Sid., Arc. I. xiv, 93. 11–16.

In ex. 11 the in-phrase refers not only to the durative state expressed by the perfect “have lived (here)” but to the negative perfective action expressed by “could never finde...,” as against the for-phrases, in exx. 9 and 10, which refer to the imperfective and durative activities.

Type C' (13 exx.):

These comprise 6 examples of for a while, 2 of for that time, 2 of for a time, and the examples of 3 other forms, each occurring once.

For a while (6 exx.):

(12) for a while she did nothing but turne up and downe, as if she had hoped to turne away the fancie that mastred her,—Sid., Arc. II. rv, 173. 32–I. [Similarly I, vii, 32. 22; II. ii, 153. 14.]

(13) I had never any tast of Philosophy, nor inward feeling in my selfe, which for a while I did not call for my succour.—Sid., Arc. I. xvi, 85. 32–4.

(14) with that he imprisoned his looke for a while upon Mopsa,—Sid., Arc. II. vi, 184. 11–12. [Similarly II. vii, 258. 5.]

As contrasted with the use of a while (type C), exemplified in exx. 14–23 in §2.4, we can note that for a while (type C') is used in looser relation to the predicate verb of the sentence or clause concerned. It must be noted that in the negative clause in ex. 13 for a while, in spite of its front-position, is inside the scope of negation. With “..., which for a while I did not call for my succour” may well be compared “..., which I did not call a while for my succour.” There will be no difference in eventual meaning, except that in the original the temporal adverbial is much more emphasized.

For that time (2 exx.):

(15) But as he...was returning to the story of himselfe, Philoclea came in, and by and by after her, Miso; so as for that time they were faine to let Dorus depart.—Sid., Arc. II. xi, 215. 30–3.

(16) But the night had so quietly spent most part of her selfe, that the King for that time licensed them:—Sid., Arc. II. Ecl., 353. 26–8.

In both examples for that time implies the notion of restriction as well as duration, which the non-prepositional that time would fail to imply.27

For a time (2 exx.):

(17) ...; who...had for a time left her court, and gone into Laconia.—Sid., Arc. I. xv, 97. 26–8.

(18) for a time it was well fought between us;—Sid., Arc, II. xix, 270. 30–1.

In ex. 17 for a time, though placed between the two elements of the perfect tense, con-

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27 Another instance of for that time found in the Sidney text is evidently incongruous with type C':—And because I may tell you out his conceipt (though that were not done, till the running for that time was ended).—Arc. II.xix, 285.8–9.
notes the notion of intended duration; and in ex. 18 for a time stands at the front-
position of the sentence. They should be compared with ex. 45, §2.4, where a time
(type C) is used in close combination with the durative verb remayned.

The examples of the other forms are:

(19) But Basilius... gave her a stoppe for that while.—Sid., Arc. II. xvi, 256. 11–13.
(20) For which while the shepheards prepared themselves in their best manner,—
Sid., Arc. II. xxvii, 328. 37–329. 1.
(21) And yet in all this time, betwixt us tway,
We beare our double yoke with such consent,
That never past foule word, I dare well say.
—Sid., Arc. I. Ecl., 140. 4–6.

In ex. 19 for that while is directly related to the verbal concept of the noun stoppe
in “gave her a stoppe,” which means “forced her to stop.” The use of the preposition
in ex. 21 might be attributed to its indirect reference to the negation of the perfective
activity expressed by the subsequent clause “That never past foule word,” which means
‘that no foul word has ever passed between us.’

Type D’ (1 ex.):

(22) She thought, in her life she had never seen a man of a more goodly presence,
in whom strong making tooke not away delicacie, nor beautie fierceness:—Sid., Arc.
II. xi, 222. 36–8.

This is a typical example of “in one’s life” of type D’, where it refers to the negation
of the person’s past experience, expressed by the predicate verb in the negated perfective
aspect.28

2.6. In Book III of Spenser’s The Faerie Queene (1590, ’96) we find 64 examples of
the adverbial accusative of duration and 3 of the corresponding prepositional type.

Out of the 64 non-prepositional adverbials 8 are of type A, 1 of type Ac, 7 of type
B, 47 of type C, and 1 of type D. Of these adverbials 10 (2 of type A, and 8 of type
C) are used with verbs in the perfect form, and 2 (1 of type A and 1 of type C) are found
in negative constructions.

Type A (8 exx.):

(1) I lately did depart
From Faery Court, where I have many a day
Served a gentle Lady of great sway
And high accompt throughout all Elfin Land,


(accompt: account, estimation, importance.)

(2) O lamentable fall of famous towne,
Which raignd so many yeares victorious,
And of all Asie bore the soveraine crowne,


(3) Where he, through fatall errour long was led
Full many yeares, and weetlesse wandered

---

28 The following instance of in his life has been left out of account:—Who for eech fickle feare from
vertue shrinkes, Shall in his life embrace no worthy thing:—Arc. I. Ecl., 139.10–11.
From shore to shore amongst the Lybick sandes,
—Sp., F. Q. III. ix. xli. 4–6.

(error: wanderings; weetlesse: thoughtless.)

(4) Whereat she wandered much, but would not stay
For gold, or perles, or pretious stones, an howre,
—Sp., F. Q. III. iv. xviii. 7–8.

(5) there he many yeares did raine,
And built Nausicle by the Pontick shore;
—Sp., F. Q. III. ix. xxxvii. 2–3.

(raine: reign.)

(6) The loving mother, that nine monethes did beare
In the deare clossett of her painefull syde
Her tender babe, it seeing safe appeare,
Doth not so much reioyce as she reioyced theare,
—Sp., F. Q. III. ii. xi. 6–9.

(7) And yet three yeares I now abrode have strayd,
To find them out.
—Sp., F. Q. III. ii. lvii. 4–5.

(8) Some thousand yeares so doen they there remayne,
—Sp., F. Q. III. vi. xxiii. 5.

In ex. 4 the adverbial accusative an howre (=hour) is inside the scope of negation and so means ‘(not...) any while.’ It might be eventually treated as an instance of type C.

Type Ac (1 ex.):

(9) Why then is Busirane with wicked hand
Suffred, these seven monethes day, in secret den
My Lady and my Love so cruelly to pen!
—Sp., F. Q. III. xi. x. 7–9.

As for the use of day in this sentence, meaning ‘space,’ O. E. D. (s.v. DAY 1 1) notes “now Obs. or Sc.” and exemplifies it with the quotations from 1451 to 1825–79.

Type B (7 exx.): 29

(10) For not of nought these suddein ghastly feares
All night afflict thy naturall repose;
And all the day, whenas thine equall peares
Their fit disports with faire delight doe chose,
Thou in dull corners doest thyselfe inclose;
—Sp., F. Q. III. ii. xxi. 1–5.

(peares: peers, equals.)

(11) As fayre Aurora, rysing hastily,
Doth by her blushing tell that she did lye
All night in old Tithonus frozen bed,
—Sp., F. Q. III. iii. xx. 4–6.

(12) But all the day before the sunny rayes

29 The idiomatic phrases, day and night (III.i.iii. 6, III.vi.xxxii. 4, III.x.i.xxvii. 2), both day and night (III. i.xxxix. 7), and nor night nor day (III.x.iii. 7) have been left out of account. Cf. footnote 22.
He us'd to slug, or sleepe in slothfull shade:

(Slug: idle, live idly.)

(13) All day they daunced with great lustyhedd,
And with their horned feet the greene gras wore;

(Lustyhedd: lustiness, energy, vigour.)

(14) Embraced of a Satyre rough and rude,
Who all the night did mind his ioyous play:

(Mind: intend, contemplate.)

(15) All that same evening she in flying spent,
And all that night her course continuewed:

In the last quotation, it should be noticed that the semantic function of all that night, which is closely connected to the continuous action lasting all the night, is very similar to that of all that same evening in the previous line, which is also indirectly related to the continuous action of flying that lasted all the evening, though syntactically the latter functions as object of the transitive spent.30

Type C:

The 47 instances consist of 15 of awhile (or awhyle), 10 of long time, 7 of all the while, 4 of all (or al) this while, 4 of long while (or longwhile), 2 of a space, 2 of (a) long space, 1 of all that time, 1 of somewhat, and 1 of a certaine space. As for the non-articled form long time, it was already commented on with respect to Lyly's use of it (§2.2, p. 6). The similar form long while (or longwhile), now also considered archaic, should be noticed. For long space, O.E.D. (s.v. SPACE 1) records the quotations from a. 1300 to 1871; but the use is now apparently archaic.

Awhile (or awhyle) (15 exx.):

(16) Tho, having vewd awhile the surges hore
That gainst the craggy clifts did loudly rore,

(17) They, here arriving, staid awhile without,
Ne durst adventure rashly in to wend,

(Adventure: venture, attempt; wend: go.)

(18) He rested him awhile; and then the Mayd
His readie wound with salves new drest:

[Similarly III. vii. 7, III. vii. x. 5, III. ix. xxxix. 1.]

(19) So as they gazed after her awhyle,
Lo! where a griesly foster forth did rush,
Breathing out beastly lust her to defyle:

30 Compare also the use of all that day in:—All that day she outwore in wandering And gazing on that Chambers ornament,—F.Q. III.xi.xxxix. 1–2 (outwore: (vt.) spent, passed).
(griesly: horrible, grim, ghastly: foster: forester.) [Similarly III. xi. xxxix. 2.]

(20) Thereat she sighing softly had no powre
To speake awhile, we ready answere make;

(21) They rudely drove to ground both man and horse,
That each awhile lay like a fencelesse corse.

(fencelesse: defenceless; corse: body.) [Similarly III. iii. xxi. 4, III. iii. xxxiii. 1.]

(22) His blindfold eies he bad awhile unbinde,
That his proud spoile of that same dolorous
Faire Dame he might behold in perfect kinde:

(23) Therewith awhile she her flit fancy fedd,
Till she mote winne fit time for her desire;

(flit: fleeting, changing.) [Similarly III. ii. xxii. 6.]

Long time (10 exx.):

(24) Like as a lyon that in drowsie cave
Hath long time slept, himselfe so shall he shake;

(25) like sunny beames,
That in cloud their light did long time stay,
Their vapour vaded, shewe their golden gleames,

(vaded: being dispersed.)

(26) Yet shall he long time warre with happy speed,

(27) Thus warreid he long time against his will;

(28) himselfe he thought depriv'd
Quite of all hope wherewith he long had fedd
His foolish malady, and long time had misledd.

(29) Where wearie wandring they long time did wonne,
And many fortunes prov'd in th'ocean mayne,

(wonne: dwell.) [Similarly III. v. iii. 1, III. ix. xliii. 8.]

(30) Long time ye both in armes shall beare great sway,

[Similarly III. iv. xx. 4.]

All the while (7 exx.):

(31) And all the while sweet Musicke did divide
Her looser notes with Lydian harmony;
And all the while sweete birdes thereto applide
Their daintie layes and dulcet melody,

—Sp., F. Q. III. i. xl. 1–4.

[Similarly III. i. lvii. 4, III. v. xvii. 8.]

(32) But all the while the fisher did securely sleepe.

—Sp., F. Q. III. viii. xxi. 9.

(33) But all the while, that he these speeches spent,
Upon his lips hong faire Dame Hellenore
With vigilant regard and due attent,

—Sp., F. Q. III. ix. lii. 1–3.

(due attent: due attention.)

(34) And, all the while he red, she did extend
Her sword high over him, if ought he did offend.

—Sp., F. Q. III. xii. xxxvi. 8–9.

In exx. 33 and 34, all the while is itself followed by its dependent clause, so that the whole combination introduced by all the while constitutes an adverbial clause of time. Especially in ex. 34, “all the while he red (=read),” without any intermediate relative, forms a very compact clause, meaning ‘while he was reading,’ though we must observe, at the same time, the distinctly durative force connoted by all the while in the original context.

All (or al) this while (4 exx.):

(35) She found, and brought it to her patient deare,
Who al this while lay bleding out his hart-blood neare.

—Sp., F. Q. III. v. xxxii. 8–9.

[Similarly III. v. xiii. 1, III. xii. xxvii. 4.]

(36) Well may I weene, faire Ladies, all this while
Ye wonder how this noble Damozell
So great perfections did in her compile
Sith that in salvage forests she did dwell,

—Sp., F. Q. III. vi. i. 1–4.

[compile: heap up, produce.]

Long while (or longwhile) (4 exx.):

(37) There shall a sparke of fire, which hath longwhile
Bene in his ashes raked up and hid,
Bee freshly kindled in the fruitfulle lle
Of Mona, where it lurked in exile;

—Sp., F. Q. III. vi. i. 1–4.

(38) as hollow cave,
That seemes rough masons hand with engines keene
Had long while laboured it to engrave:


(39) So stared he on her, and stood long while amaz’d.

—Sp., F. Q. III. vii. xiii. 9.

(40) Long while he strove in his courageous brest
With reason dew the passion to subdew,

—Sp., F. Q. III. v. xliiv. 1–2.
A space (2 exx.):
(41) And, after having whispered a space
Certein sad words with hollow voice and bace,
Shee to the Virgin sayd, thrise sayd she itt;
—Sp., F. Q. III. ii. i. 4–6.

(bace: low, deep.)
(42) She fled into the wildernes a space,
Till that unweldey burden she had reard,
—Sp., F. Q. III. vi. x. 3–4.

(unweldey: unwieldy, clumsy; reard: taken away.)
(A) long space (2 exx.):
(43) The warlike Mayd, beholding earnestly
The goodly ordinaunce of this rich place,
Did greatly wonder; ne could satisfy
Her greedy eyes with gazing a long space:

(ordinaunce: equipment, furniture; ne: nor.)
(44) It fortuned, whilst thus she stifiy strove,
And the wide sea importuned long space
With shrilling shriekes, Proteus abrode did rove,
Along the fomy waves driving his finny drove.
—Sp., F. Q. III. viii. xxix. 6–9.

Comparing the fourth line of ex. 43 with the second line of ex. 44, we can see
that the use or non-use of a before long space is ascribable to the metrical structure. In
the latter, importuned should be pronounced as four syllables.
All that while; somewhyle; a certaine space:
(45) With that, upleaning on her elbow weake,
Her alablaster brest she soft did kis,
Which all that while shee felt to pant and quake,
—Sp., F. Q. III. ii. xlii. 6–8.

(46) Which with the Prince of Darkness fell somewhyle
From heavens blis and everlasting rest:
—Sp., F. Q. III. viii. viii. 3–4.\footnote{Just as in the case mentioned at footnote 20, we have left out of account a little whyle in:—A little whyle Before that Merlin dyde, he did intend A brasen wall in compas to compyle About Cairmardin,— F. Q. III. iii. x. 1–4 (dyde: died; compyle: build).}

(47) And them awayted there a certaine space,
To weet if they would turne backe to that place:
—Sp., F. Q. III. i. xix. 4–5.

(weet: know, learn.)
Type D (1 ex.):
(48) "Then is he not more mad," sayd Paridell,
"That hath himselfe unto such service sold,
In dolefull thraldome all his days to dwell?"
—Sp., F. Q. III. ix. viii. 1–3.
2.7. In the Spenser text we cannot find any more than 3 examples of the prepositional type—1 of type $A_C$ and 2 of type $C'$. All of these are introduced by during.

Type $A_C$:

(1) Yet after these sorrows, and huge hills
Of dying people, during eight yeares space,
Cadwallader, not yielding to his ills,
From Armoricke, where long in wretched case
He liv'd returning to his native place,
Shal be by vision staide from his intent:


This during-phrase, however, does not modify the predicate verb of the sentence but defines the temporal duration of the situation implied by the nominal expression “these sorrows, and huge hills of dying people.”

Type $C'$:

(2) During which time the Chorle, through her so kind
And courteise use, conceiv'd affection bace,
And cast to love her in his brutish mind;

—Sp., F. Q. III. vii. xv. 6-8.

(Chorle: churl; cast: resolved, planned.)

(3) And Hellenors both eyes did eke beguyle,
Both eyes and hart attonce, during the whyle
That he there soiourned his woundes to heale;

—Sp., F. Q. III. x. v. 4-6.

(attonce: together.)

It must here be noted that these during-phrases denote the particular periods and are related to the activities that are conclusive, not durative, though in ex. 3 the conjunctural during the whyle that introduces a statement of a durative activity.32

2.8. In Thomas Deloney’s Jacke of Newberie (c. 1597) we find 49 examples of the adverbial accusative of duration, as against 9 of the corresponding prepositional type.

The 49 examples of the former type comprise 10 of type A, 3 of type Ab, 1 of type $A_C$, 21 of type B, and 14 of type C. Among them we find 14 instances with verbs in the perfect form—283 of type A, 3 of type Ab, 3 of type B, and 6 of type C; and 8 instances in negative constructions—1 of type Ab, 4 of type B, and 3 of type C.

Type A (10 exx.):

(1) ...a Gentlewoman..., whom griesely death hath bereft of a kinde husband,
making her a widow, ere she had been halfe a yeare a wife.—Del., J. N. xi. 65. 16-19.
(griesely: grisly, horrible, terrible.)

(2) Notwithstanding he bent his only like to one of his owne servants, whom he had tried in the guiding of his house a year or two—Del., J. N. ii. 19. 42-20. 2.

(3) seeing my going abroad grieues three, where I haue gone forth one day, I will

---

32 The following in their dayes has been excluded from type $D'$, because dayes here does not refer to the whole period of the lifetime:—Of mightie conquerors and capaines strong, which were whilome captived in their dayes To cruell Love, and wrought their owne decayes:—F. Q. III. xi. lii. 3-5.

33 We have left ex. 3 out of account for the reason that will be mentioned below.
THE ADVERBIAL ACCUSATIVE OF DURATION

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THE ADVERBIAL ACCUSATIVE OF DURATION

23
goe abroad three; and for one houre, I will stay fiue.—Del., J. N. i. 17. 23-5.

(4) ...; and in this melancholy humour continued three weekes or a moneth, till
at last it was her lucke upon a Bartholomew day...to spie her man Iohn...—Del., J.
N. i. 10. 4-6.

(5) This wedding endured ten days, to the great reliefe of the poor that dwelt all
about.—Del., J. N. ii. 22. 27-8.

(6) The sweet Rose doth flourish but one moneth, nor Womens beauties but in
yongue yeares.—Del., J. N. vii. 49. 43-5.

(7) Foure dayes lay these men in the Marshalsey, till at last they made their
humble Petition to the King for their release:—Del., J. N. vi. 46. 9-11. (the Marshalsea, i.e. a prison in the borough of Southwark.)

(8) one moneths studying for a Sermon, will make him forget his wife a whole
yeare.—Del., J. N. i. 6. 17-18.

In exx. 1, 4, 5, and 6 the combination between the predicate verbs in the durative
aspect and the adverbial accusatives is ver.y close; and so is the combination in the em-
phatic word-order in ex. 7. In ex. 3, unlike the case of exx I and 2 the perfect “haue
gone (forth)” is not durative but iterative and one day denotes the length of time during
which the narrator stayed abroad at one time. Contrarily, fiue (=fiue houres) is directly
combined with the durative verb stay. We should also notice that in ex. 8 a whole yeare
modifies the infinitive phrase “forget his wife,” not the finite verb in the future tense “will
make.”

Type Ab (3 exx.):

(9) Hang dogs, I haue dwelt in this towne these thirty winters.—Del., J. N. x. 62.
2-3.

(10) by the reason that she doubts her selfe to be with childe, she hath vowed
not to marry these twelue moneths:—Del., J. N. xi. 65. 22-3.

(11) we had zold all our kine to make money for my daughters marriage, and this
zeauen yeare we should not haue been able to buy more:—Del., J. N. ii. 22. 43-4. (zold:
sold; this zeauen yeare: these seven years.)

In ex. 10 these twelue moneths does not modify the negative infinitive “not to marry,”
but the perfect predicate verb “hath vowed (not to marry),” which implies the resultant
state after the lady had made her vow. In ex. 11, the quotation that directly reports
what the old woman said in her dialect, this zeauen yeare is related to the whole negative
statement.

Type Ac (1 exx.):

(12) If you haue the leasure to stay till the Charme be done, the space of sixe
dayes and fiue nights, you shall finde me ready to put on my holy-day-apparell, and on
Sunday morning for your paines I will giue you a spot of Ale ouer against the May-
pole.—Del., J. N. i. 3. 38-4. 2. (against: towards the front of, near.)

Type B:

All day (4 exx.), all night (3 exx.):

(13) as you have staied out all day for your delight, so you may lye forth all night

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14 Here “for one houre” is not in type A', because for means 'in place of.' It would be impossible to interpret “for one houre” as equivalent to ‘where I have stayed (for) one hour.'

15 For this but see the comment made on ex. 14, § 2.2.
for my pleasure.—Del., J. N. i. 17. 40–1. (*lye forth:* originally of bees, settle outside the hive; hence, sleep out.)

(14) Shall I content myselfe to be wrapt in sheepes russet that may swim in silks, and sit *all day* carding for a groat, that can haue crownes at my command?—Del., J. N. vii. 49. 39–42. [Similarly ii. 20. 45.]

(15) When Princes march with speare and shield, the poore man soundly sleepe *all night.*

—Del., J. N. iii. 32. 18–19. [Similarly vii. 52. 13.]

(16) These pretty maids did neuer lin, But in that place *all day* did spin:

—Del., J. N. ii. 20. 33–4. (*lin:* cease.)

*All the yeare* (or *yeere*) (3 exx.); *all the weeke* (1 ex.):

(17) He kept a Butcher *all the yeare,* A Baker eke for Ale and Beere:


(18) Five Cookes within his kitchin great, *Were all the yeare* to dresse his meat.


(19) All those gallant men in white, are his owne servaunts, who are maintained *all the yeare* by him:—Del., J. N. ii. 24. 8–10.

(20) No man could entice him from his businesse *all the weeke,* by all the intretay they could vse:—Del., J. N. i. 3. 31–3.

In ex. 19 the word order shows that the passive predicate verb “are maintained” is more closely related to the adverbial of duration “all the yeare” than to the adjunct of agency “by him.” In ex. 20, again, *all the weeke* virtually modifies the implicit continuous state that would be expressed as ‘... from occupying himself in his business.’

*That night* (3 exx.); *this night* (3 exx.):

(21) His Dame...tooke *that night* but small rest,—Del., J. N. i. 8. 36–7. [Similarly vii. 52. 5.]

(22) The woman was very well pleased, hee would be there *that night.*—Del., J. N. vii. 51. 27–8.

(23) shee hath promised me to lye *this night* in my house,—Del., J. N. vii. 52. 5–6.

(24) as you are perfumed fit for the dogs, so wee enioine you *this night* to serue all our hogs,—Del., J. N. iv. 39. 42–3.

(25) I pray you get hence, and request the Constable to prouide you a bed, for *this night* you shall haue no lodging here.—Del., J. N. i. 17. 34–6.

*This yeare; this day; halfe the day; this Summer season:*

(26) Now by my honesty I drunke none *this yeare,* and therefore I doe not greatly care if I take a taste before I goe:—Del., J. N. x. 61. 17–18.

(27) hee hath not stucke *this day* to vndoe himselfe, onely to become famous by receiwing of your Maiaesty:—Del., J. N. x. 30. 31–3.

(28) *Halfe the day* sometime would hee sit by her, as shee was waighing wooll, often sighing and sobbing to himselfe, yet saying nothing,...—Del., J. N. vii. 47. 19–21.

(29) ...this quiet Common-wealth, who *this Summer season* are making their

In ex. 26 this yeare modifies the whole negative predicate “druke (=drank) none,” which means ‘have not drunk a bit.’ In ex. 27, again, this day modifies the whole predicate “hath not stooke to vndoe himselfe,” which can be paraphrased into ‘has not hesitated to ruin himself,’ the negative perfect verb implying durative force.

Type C:

The 14 examples in type C comprise 4 of (a) long time, 3 of a while (or awhile), 3 of a great while, 2 of a pret(t)y while, 1 of this great while, and 1 of sometime.

(A) long time (4 exx.):

(30) I haue long time beene a sutor vnto you, and this day you promised to giue mee a direct answer.—Del., J. N. I. 14, 1–2.

(31) the Widow... gently answered, that in respect of his great good will long time borne vnto her..., she would not flatly deny him.—Del., J. N. I. 10. 19–23.

(32) Thus lay the poore Draper a long ti,ne in prison,—Del., J. N. IX. 58. 13.

(33) she was so ashamed of her selfe, that shee went not forth of her dooress a long time after.—Del., J. N. x. 63. 42–3.

It may be worth noting that the use of the variants a long time and long time36 is ascribable to a structural factor. The shorter form long time is used immediately before the past participle—beene (in ex. 30) or borne (in ex. 31)—whose durative sense seems to be directly emphasized by the preceding adverbial, while the longer form a long time, with its full force as an adverbial, modifies the preceding verb—lay (in ex. 32) or went (not forth...) (in ex. 33).

Since the clause in ex. 33 expresses a negative activity with conclusive aspect, “a long time after” indicates a period during which the activity has never been done. In later English, the prepositional for a long time would more likely be used here.

A while (or awhile) (3 exx.):

(34) After they had sitten awhile, and well refreshed thenselves, the Widow... drunke vnto the whole company,—Del., J. N. I. 13. 5–7.

(35) You shall not chuse but stay a while—Del., J. N. VIII. 54. 5. [Similarly I. 8. 18.]

In ex. 35 a while modifies the preceding infinitive stay, not the negative finite verb shall not chuse (=choose).

A great while (3 exx.):

(36) What mistres Franke...in faith welcome: how haue you done a great while?—Del., J. N. x. 61. 7–8.

(37) By this meanes the Seruing-man ouertooke him, and taking him by the sleeue, being as windlesse as the other, stood blowing and puffing a great while ere they could speake one to another.—Del., J. N. IX. 59. 7–9.

(38) Her husband...would needes know the cause of her sorrow: but a great while she would not shew him,—Del., J. N. VII. 50. 32–4.

In ex. 36, haue...done is evidently imperfective in aspect, and more explicitly would be expressed as “have...been doing.” In ex. 38, a great while refers to the whole negative statement. We might expect that in later English it would be replaced by the prepositional for a great while.

**Compare its use by Lyly exemplified in exx. 26–30, § 2.2, by Sidney exemplified in exx. 38–40, § 2.4, and by Spenser exemplified in exx. 24–30, § 2.6.**
A pret(t)y while (2 exx.):
Both instances are found in close combination with verbs in the perfect tense.

(39) When hee had a pretty while been washed in this sort, at the length he

(40) after they had sitten a prett while merrily talking, the Widow called her man

Iohn to bring her a bowle of fresh Ale,—Del., J. N. i. 13. 38-9.

This great while; sometime:

(41) By the Masse, che earnd not halfe a groat this great while.—Del., J. N. x. 63.

1-2. (che earned not (vulg.): I have not earned.)
(42) But againe, when hee considered...that she that sometime had been his Dame,

would (perhaps) disdaine to bee gouverned by him that had been her poore seruant,...

—Del., J. N. i. 8. 29-30.

2.9. The Deloney text contains 9 examples of the prepositional type—1 of type A',
4 of type Ac', 3 of type C', and 1 of type D'. The 5 phrases of types A' and Ac'
are introduced by for, while the 4 phrases of types C' and D' are in-phrases. One of the for-
phrases of type Ac' is used with a verb in the perfect tense, and the one in-phrase of
type D' is found in a negative construction.

Type A' (1 ex.):
(1) Thus the matter rested for two or three dayes,—Del., J. N. i. 9. 47.

The construction of “rested for two or three dayes” here should be compared with
that of “continued three weekes or a moneth” (ex. 4, §2.8) or “endured ten dayes” (ex. 5, §2.8). The delicate difference seems to consist in the stronger force displayed by the verb con-
tinued or endured in the latter, which causes its combination with the adverbial of dura-
tion to appear so much the more natural, than the force displayed by the verb rested in
the former.37

Type Ac' (4 exx.):
(2) Neuerthelesse, I haue made a vowe not to love any man for this twelue moneths

space.—Del., J. N. xi. 67. 16-17.
(3) Wherefore she, haung a good opinion of her man Iohn, committed vnto his
gouvernement the guiding of all her worke-folkes for the space of three yeares together38 :
—Del., J. N. i. 3. 27-30.
(4) Whereupon hee willed him for two yeares space to take his dyet and his Ladies

at his house:—Del., J. N. xi. 68. 1-2.
(5) Every day therefore for the space of a moneth after shee was married, it was

her ordinary custome, to goe forth in the morning among her Gossips and acquaint-
ance to make merry, and not to returne home till night, without any regard of her
houshold.—Del., J. N. i. 17. 3-6.

It may be worth noting that, amid the strikingly lower frequency of the prepositional
type on the whole, we can find four examples of type Ac', as against the just single example

37 The following for-phrase, relevant as it appears, functions as defining the frequentative (not durative)
notion of the predicate verb, and so it has been left out of account:—after they had for halfe a score times
tried him to this intent, and saw he would not bee ledde by their lure, they left him to his owne will.
—i. 4. 13-15.
38 O. E. D. (s.v. TOGETHER 5) gives the quotations of together in this use, meaning ‘without intermission,
continuously, running, on end,’ from c. 1290 to 1856.
of type Ac (ex. 12, § 2.8). It is particularly interesting to compare ex. 2 above with ex. 10 under § 2.8, that is, in type Ab. The two sentences are structurally parallel to each other, but the *for*-phrase in “I haue made a vowe...for this twelve moneths space” has more compact and self-sufficient value as an adverbial unit than the non-prepositional phrase in “she hath vowed...these twelve moneths.” We might notice the use of the collective singular *this in* for this twelve moneths (=months’) space.39

Type C’ (3 exx.):
In each of these *in*-phrases the headnoun is determined by *which*, the relative pronoun in attributive use.

(6) Wherefore she ...committed vnto his gouernement the guiding of all her workefolkes for the space of three yeares together: *In which time* shee found him so carefull and diligent, that all things came forward and prospered woundrous well.—Del., J. N. i. 3. 27–31.

(7) Thus lay the poore Draper a long time in prison, *in which space*, his Wife... was glad to goe about and wash buckes at the Thames side, and to be a chare-woman in rich mens houses,—Del., J. N. ix. 58. 13–17. (*buckes.* dirty linen.) [Similarly i. 9. 47.]40

Type D’ (1 ex.):
(8) She neuer gaue me hurtfull counsell *in all her life*, but hath alwaies been ready to tell mee things for my profit.—Del., J. N. viii. 57. 22–4.

Here *in all her life* is used to qualify the negative statement concerning the woman’s conduct. It would sound irrelevant if it were expressed so as to refer to the subsequent positive statement “hath alwaies been ready to....”41

III. The Seventeenth Century

3.1. As the seventeenth century corpus we have examined the four texts, as follows:


(4) William Congreve: *The Old Batchelour* (1693) (abbreviated as Con., O. B.), and

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39 Compare, however, Lyly’s use of type Ab exemplified in ex. 17, § 2.2; also ex. 11, § 2.8.
40 The following *for this time* denotes a point of time intended for a particular purpose and so has been left out of account:—seeing the time agrees with our stomackes, though loth, yet will we giue ouer for this time, and betake our selues to our suppers.—i. 8. 14–16.
41 The following instance has been excluded from type D’, for the same reason that was mentioned at footnote 32:—I haue been a pretty wench in my dayes, and seene some fashions.—viii. 55. 8–9.

3.2. In Shakespeare’s three plays Ham., M. M., and Tem., we find 43 examples of the adverbial accusative of duration and 16 of the corresponding prepositional type.

The 43 examples of the former type comprise 13 of type A, 1 of type Ab, 8 of type B, 20 of type C, and 1 of type D. Of these 9 (4 of type A, 1 of type Ab, 3 of type B, and 1 of type C) are used with verbs in the perfect tense. Only one example (of type A) is found in a negative construction.

Type A (13 exx.):

1. I haue bin sixeteene heere, man and Boy thirty yeares.—Sh., Ham. v. i. 176–7. (sixeteene: sexton; heere: here.)

2. Escalus ...how long haue you bin in this place of Constable? Elbow Seuen yeere, and a halfe sir.—Sh., M. M. ii. i. 250–2.

3. And let vs once againe assaile your eares, That are so fortified against our Story, What we two Nights have seene.

—Sh., Ham. i. i. 31–3.

4. Two nights together, had these Gentlemen (Marcellus and Barnardo) on their Watch In the dead wast and middle of the night Beene thus encountred.

—Sh., Ham. i. ii. 196–9.

These are examples with perfect verbs. In ex. 2 seuen yeere, and a halfe should be contextually interpreted as dependent on “I have been here,” though the part has not been expressed in actual speech. In exx. 3 and 4, two nights does not refer to the continuous duration of the action or event meant by the predicate verb but to the prolonged repetition of it. This use should be understood as analogous to the primary function that the adverbial accusative of duration has to perform.

5. But two months dead: Nay, not so much; not two, So excellent a King, that...

—Sh., Ham. i. ii. 138–9.

6. Into a clouen Pyne, within which rift Imprison’d, thou didst painefully remaine A dozen yeeres:

—Sh., Tem. i. ii. 277–9.

7. you would lift the Moone out of her sphare, if she would continue in it fiue weekes without changing.—Sh., Tem. ii. i. 183–4.

8. What is this Maid, with whom thou was’t at play? Your eld’st acquaintance cannot be three houres:

—Sh., Tem. v. i. 185–6.

9. show your sheepe-biting face, and be hang’d an houre:—Sh., Tem. v. i. 384–5.

10. You know sometimes He walkes foure houres together, heere

41 For the use of together in this example and ex. 10 below, compare ex. 3, § 2.9, and the footnote (38) about it.
In the Lobby. —Sh., *Ham. III. ii.* 141–2.

(11) a great man's Memory, may out-live his life half a year. —Sh., *Ham. III. ii.* 141–2.

(12) If faith, if he be not rotten before he die... he will last you some eight years, or nine years. A Tanner will last you nine years. —Sh., *Ham. v. i.* 181–L

In ex. 5, “two months dead” may be interpreted as expandable to the structure “he (i.e., the king) has been two months dead.” In ex. 9, *an hour* in “be hang’d an hour” is used figuratively meaning ‘a moment, a minute, a little,’ and so might be included in type C. In exx. 11 and 12, the adverbial accusatives after “out-live his life” and “last you,” respectively, are used in such close combination with the preceding verbs that they might almost as well be called accusative objects. They could never be replaced by the corresponding prepositional phrases—“for half a year,” “for some eight years, or nine years,” and “for nine years,” respectively. It is interesting, in this respect, to see that in ex. 12 the two consecutive sentences, which the clown said to Hamlet, contain the repetitive use of the dative you, each time invested with a delicately different shade of function. The first you may be termed an ethical dative and so can logically be dropped, while the second you is functionally more literal and might as well be interpreted as indirect object with direct object “nine years” following.

Type Ab (1 ex.) 42:

(13) by the Lord Horatio, these three years I have taken note of it,... —Sh., *Ham. v. i.* 150–1.

Type B (8 exx.):
These contain 6 instances with night and 2 with day.

(14) I have been drinking all night,—Sh., *M. M. iv. iii.* 41. [Similarly *M. M. iv. iii.* 51.]

(15) He that drinks all night, and is hanged betimes in the morning, may sleep the sounder all the next day.—Sh., *M. M. iv. iii.* 43–5.

(16) I have sat here all day.—Sh., *M. M. iv. i.* 19–20.

(17) Some sayes, that euer 'gainst that Season comes
Wherein our Saviours Birth is celebrated,
The Bird of Dawning singeth all night long:
—Sh., *Ham. i. i.* 158–60.

42 From outside our Shakespearean corpus, we would here quote as further expressions of type Ab used by Shakespeare the instances of that remarkable subtype where the “demonstrative+numeral+noun of time measurement” is preceded emphatically by any time:—1 have maintain’d that Salamander of yours with fire, any time this two and thirtie yeeres,—*H. IV uJ, iii. 52–4/ that I doe, and haue done any time these three hundred yeeres.—*M.W.W. i. i.* 12–13/Autolycus I know yon are now (Sir) a Gentleman borne. Clown I, and haue been so any time these foure houres.—*W.T. v. ii.* 145–8.

(18) Therefore I have intreated him along
With vs, to watch the minutes of this Night,
—Sh., Ham. i. i. 27–8.

(19) I am thy Fathers Spirit,
Doomed for a certain terme to walke the night;
—Sh., Ham. i. v. 9–10.

For the emphatic use of the subjoined adverb long in all night long in ex. 17, O.E.D. (s.v. LONG adv. 6) records the quotations beginning in c. 1290, referring to the corresponding German use, as in “sein Leben lang” (=all his life). The close combination to express an action lasting the whole length of a period designated, such as “watch the minutes of this night” (ex. 18) or “walke the night” (ex. 19), is characteristic of the idiomatic usage that is grounded upon the historical heritage, though it may now be described as obsolete.

Type C (20 exx.):
These comprise 15 examples of a while (a-while, or awhile) and 5 other forms, each of them occurring once: a little while, a great while, the while, some time, and some little time.

(20) Stay Sir, stay a while.—Sh., M. M. v. i. 380. [Similarly Ham. ii. ii. 115, M.M. ii. iii. 18.]
(21) Leave me a while with the Maid,—Sh., M. M. iii. i. 3–4. [Similarly Ham. i. i. 30, Ham. iii. ii. 235, Ham. v. i. 245, Ham. v. i. 272, Ham. v. ii. 295, Ham. v. ii. 358.]
(22) Yet may he live a while:—Sh., M. M. ii. iv. 35. [Similarly M. M. iii. i. 177.]
(23) If it will please you
To shew vs so much Gentrie, and good will,
As to expend your time with vs a-while,
For the supply and profit of our Hope,
—Sh., Ham. ii. ii. 21–4.
(24) her cloathes spred wide,
And Mermaid-like, a while they bore her vp,
—Sh., Ham. iv. vii. 176–7.
(25) This is meere Madnesse:
And thus awhile the fit will worke on him:
—Sh., Ham. v. i. 307–8.
(26) Stay a little while: ye're welcome: what's your will?—Sh., M. M. ii. ii. 35.
(27) Why sir, his hide is so tan'd with his Trade, that he will keepe out water a great while.—Sh., Ham. v. i. 186–8.
(28) If you'll sit downe
I'll beare your Logges the while:
—Sh., Tem. iii. i. 23–4.
(29) I thought by the readiness in the office, you had continued in it some time:
—Sh., M. M. ii. i. 253–4.

43 Cf. O.E.D., s.v. NIGHT n. 6c. We might here add instances of a similar diction from those works by Shakespeare which are outside the corpus here examined:—Forbear to sleepe the night, and fast the day:—R. III iv. iv. 118 / Haue you a Ruffian that will sweare? drinke? dance? Reuell the night?—2H. IV iv. v. 125–6. Another instance might be referred to as possibly belonging to type B:—Life's but a walking Shadow, a poore Player, That struts and frets his hours vpon the Stage, And is heard no more.—Mac. v. v. 24–6.
(30) I intreat you both, ... That you vouchsafe your rest here in our Court Some little time.—Sh., Ham. ii. ii. 10-14.

Type D (1 ex.):
(31) sweet Isabell, take my part,
Lend me your knees, and all my life to come,
I’ll lend you all my life to doe you service.

—Sh., M. M. v. i. 470-2.44

In this sentence, it is noteworthy that the same expression all my life is used twice, each time with a different syntactic function. The first all my life (to come) functions as adverbial of duration, while the second all my life functions as accusative object following the dative object you. The affiliation between these two functions in this sentence will be further revealed if we compare the third line of the quotation with “I’ll do you service all my life.”

3.3. Out of the 16 examples of the prepositional type found in the Shakespearean text, 1 is of type A’, 3 are of type Ab’, 2 are of type B’, 7 are of type C’, and 3 are of type D’. Of these 12 (3 of type Ab’, 2 of type B’, and 7 of type C’), 3 are introduced by for, 3 (of type D’) by in, and 1 (of type A’) by of. 4 examples (1 of type Ab’, and 3 of type D’) are used with verbs in the perfect tense and 2 (1 of type A’ and 1 of type D’) are used in negative constructions.

Type A’ (1 ex.):
The only phrase of this type found in the Shakespearean text is introduced by of, and is accompanied by the negative verbs that express the absence of a personal experience. This use of the preposition of, which is now considered obsolete, began in the fourteenth century, as we exemplified it with an instance from Chaucer, ex. 2 in §1.3.6.45

(1) fiue yeres since there was some speech of marriage Betwixt my selfe, and her: which was broke off... Since which time of fiue yeres I neuer spake with her, saw her, nor heard from her Vpon my faith, and honor.—Sh., M. M. v. i. 242-9.

Type Ab’ (3 exx.):
(2) We haue strict Statutes, and most biting Laws, ...Which for this fourteene yeeres, we haue let slip, Euen like an ore-growne Lyon in a Caue That goes not out to prey:—Sh., M. M. i. iv. 20-4.

(3) How does your Honor for this many a day?—Sh., Ham. iii. i. 91.

(4) Hee’s safe for these three howres.—Sh., Tem. iii. i. 21.

Though in exx. 3 and 4 the tense of the verbs is simple present, the sense is of the present perfect and of the present progressive (implying the future, inclusive of the

44 With this use of all my life should be compared the corresponding prepositional phrase of type D’, in all my life, as used by Shakespeare outside our corpus. As contrasted with all my life in ex 31, which is used with the positive predicate verb denoting the prolonged repetition of the action, this is combined with the negative verb denoting the conclusive aspect:—I neuer spake with her in all my life.—C.E. II. ii. 167.

45 Quoted from outside our corpus the following instances of of-phrases in the same use, referring to negative verb-groups, may be added here, though they do not belong to type A’—These fifteene yeeres, by my fay, a goodly nap. But did I neuer speake of all that time.—T.S. Ind. ii. 83-4 (type C’) / And then to sleepe but three hours in the night, And not be seene to winke of all the day.—L.L.L. i. i. 42-3 (type B’) / Did you not of late dayes heare a buzzing of a Separation Between the King and Katherine?—H. VIII ii. i. 147-9 (type B’). The last reminds us of the idiomatic of late, of which O.E.D. (s.v. LATE a1 B2) gives the earliest quotation dated c. 1470.
present moment), respectively. "How does your Honor...?" (ex. 3) means 'How have you been getting along...?' and "Hee's safe..." (ex. 4) means 'He is remaining safe, i.e. unable to do any harm.'

Type B' (2 exx.):

(5) I am the Father's Spirit,
    Doom'd for a certaine term to walke the night;
    And for the day confin'd to fast in Fiers,
    —Sh., Ham. i. v. 9–11.

(6) Sir, I invite your Highnesse, and your traine
    To my poore Cell: where you shall take rest
    For this one night,
    —Sh., Tem. v. i. 300–2.

In ex. 5 for the day expresses the length of time during which the state of the ghost's being confined to fires continued, and at the same time it connotes the notion of restriction to the daytime as contrasted with the nighttime during which the ghost was walking about. This notion of restriction is also explicitly denoted by "for this one night" in ex. 6.

Type C' (7 exx.):

(7) Season your admiration for a while
    With an attentive ear; till I may deliver
    Upon the witness of these Gentlemen,
    This marvell to you.
    —Sh., Ham. i. ii. 192–5.

(Season: temper, modify; admiration: astonishment; attent. attentive.)

(8) I for a while
    Will leave you;
    —Sh., M. M. v. i. 286–9.

(9) I am thy Father's Spirit,
    Doom'd for a certaine terme to walke the night;
    —Sh., Ham. i. v. 9–10.

(10) But you must know, your Father lost a Father,
    That Father lost, lost his, and the Survivor bound
    In filial Obligation, for some terme
    To do obsequious Sorrow.
    —Sh., Ham. i. ii. 89–92.

(bound: was bound; obsequious: proper to obsequies, mourning, funeral.)

(11) For this time Daughter,
    Be somewhat scantier of your Maiden presence;
    —Sh., Ham. i. iii. 120–1.

(scantier: more chary.)

(12) for a little
    Follow, and do me service.
(13) He (to giue feare to vse, and libertie
Which haue, *for long*, run-by the hideous law,
As Myce, by Lyons) hath pickt out an act,

(13) He (to giue feare to vse, and libertie
Which haue, *for long*, run-by the hideous law,
As Myce, by Lyons) hath pickt out an act,

(13) He (to giue feare to vse, and libertie
Which haue, *for long*, run-by the hideous law,
As Myce, by Lyons) hath pickt out an act,
And puld the Law vpon you.

—Sh., M. M. i. v. 15–17.50

(which: for which; censure: condemn; puld: pulled.)

3.4. In the four Gospels of the Authorised Version (1611) we find 47 examples of the adverbial accusative of duration, as against 7 of the corresponding prepositional type.

Now when we compare the case of A.V. (in Early Modern English) with that of WS (in Old English) and Wyc. (in Middle English), we can see a very slight alteration in the ratio of prepositional phrases against non-prepositional phrases as they are used in each of the biblical versions, though we can perceive a considerable increase in it in passing from WS to Wyc. and A.V.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-prepositional</th>
<th>Prepositional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WS</td>
<td>34 (94%)</td>
<td>2 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyc.</td>
<td>31 (86%)</td>
<td>5 (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.V.</td>
<td>47 (87%)</td>
<td>7 (13%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5. Out of the 47 examples of the non-prepositional type, 25 are of type A, 3 of type Ab, 9 of type B, 9 of type C, and 1 of type D. Of these 12 examples are used with verbs in the perfect tense—6 of type A, 1 of type Ab, 1 of type B, and 4 of type C. There are 3 examples of type A found in negative constructions.

Type A (25 exx.):

Of these 18 are found in A.V. in the same syntactic form of adverbial accusative as was used at the corresponding places both in WS (OE) and in Wyc. (ME). These are:

(1) when hee had fasted forty dayes and forty nights, hee was afterward an hungred.—A.V., Matt. iv. 2.
(2) These last haue wrought but one houre,—A.V., Matt, xx. 12 (cf. ex. 6, §1.2.1; ex. 5, §1.3.3).
(3) she was of a great age, and had liued with an husband seuen yeares from her virginitie.—A.V., Luke ii. 36 (cf. ex. 3, §1.2.1; ex. 1, §1.3.4).
(4) he abode two dayes still in the same place where he was.—A.V., John xi. 6.
(5) Mary abode with her about three moneths,—A.V., Luke i. 56. (cf. ex. 5, §1.2.1; ex. 3, §1.3.3). [Similarly John iv. 40.]
(6) as Ionaes was three dayes and three nights in the whales belly: so shal the sonne of man be three daies and three nights in the heart of the earth.—A.V., Matt. xii. 40 (cf. ex. 4, §1.2.1; ex. 3, §1.3.3).
(7) he was there in the wildernesse fourtie daies tempted of Satan,—A.V., Mark i. 13. [Similarly Luke iv. 1–2.]
(8) after those dayes his wife Elizabeth conceiued, and hid her selfe fiue moneths,—A.V., Luke i. 24.
(9) many widowes were in Israel in the dayes of Elias, when the heauen was shut vp three yeres and sixe moneths:—A.V., Luke iv. 25.
(10) a certaine woman which had an issue of blood twelue yeeres, ...—A.V.,

50 The following instance of in thy life has been excluded from type D':—Moone-calfe, speak once in thy life, if thou beest a good Moone-calfe.—Tem. iii. ii. 25-6.
Mark v. 25 (cf. ex. 7, § I. 2.1; ex. 6, § I. 3.3). [Similarly Matt. ix. 20; Luke xiii. 11.]

(11) they continued there not many daies.—A.V., John ii. 12.

(12) What, could ye not watch with me one houre?—A.V., Matt. xxvi. 40. [Similarly Mark xiv. 37.]

The negative not in ex. 11 may be interpreted as being related to the following numeral many (daies) rather than the preceding verb continued, since we can get a kind of corroborative proof from the corresponding expression in the Vulgata:—ibi manserunt non multis diebus.51

In the A.V. text there are 4 examples of type A to which we have the corresponding expression in WS but not in Wyc.:

(13) they haue now bene with me three daies.—A.V., Mark viii. 2.

(14) they continue with me now three daies.—A.V., Matt. xv. 32.

(15) a certaine man was there, which had an infirmitie thirtie and eight yeeres.—A.V., John v. 5. [Similarly Luke viii. 43.]

Besides, there are 3 examples of type A to which neither WS nor Wyc. has any syntactical correspondence:

(16) Then when lesus came, hee found that hee had lien in the graue foure daies already.—A.V., John xi. 17 (cf. ex. 1, § I. 2.6).

(17) he hath beene dead foure daies.—A.V., John xi. 39 (cf. ex. 2, § I. 2.6).

(18) Fourty and six yeeres was this Temple in building.—A.V., John ii. 20.

Type Ab (3 exx.):

Of these 2—exx. 19 and 20—correspond to adverbials of type A in WS and Wyc. and the other—ex. 21—has no syntactical correspondence either in WS or in Wyc.

(19) ought not this woman being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, loe these eightene yeeres, be loosed from this bond on the Sabbath day?—A.V., Luke xiii. 16 (cf. WS: Das Abrahames dortor, ße Satanas geband, nu! ehtatyne gear, ne gebyrede hyre been unbidden of ßissum bende on reste-dage? / Wyc.: Bihofte it not this dougtre of Abraham, whom Sathanas hath bounden, loo ! ten and ei5te 3eeris, to be vnbounden of this bond in the day of saboth?).

(20) these many yeeres doe I serue thee.—A.V., Luke xv. 29 (cf. ex. 1, § I. 2.1; ex. 1, § I. 3.3).

(21) Beholde, these three yeeres I come seeking fruit on this figtree,—A.V., Luke xiii. 7.

Type B (9 exx.):

Out of these, we find 2—exx. 22 and 23—following the use in WS and Wyc., 2—exx. 24 and 25—following the use in WS, 1—ex. 26—following the use in Wyc., and 4—exx. 27, 28, and 29—used afresh irrespective of the use in WS or Wyc.

(22) Why stand ye here all the day idle?—A.V., Matt. xx. 6.

(23) Lord, let it alone this yeere also, till I shall digge about it and doung it:—A.V., Luke xiii. 8.

(24) Master, wee haue toiled all the night, and haue taken nothing:—A.V., Luke. v. 5.

(25) being high Priest that yeere, he propheched that Jesus should die for that nation:—A.V., John xi. 49 (cf. ex. 8, §1.2.1).

(26) hee went out into a mountaine to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God.—A.V., Luke vi. 12 (cf. ex. 7, §1.3.3).

(27) They came and saw where he dwelt, and abode with him that day:—A.V., John i. 39. (cf. WS:... mid him wunodon on dam daege. / Wyc:... thei dwelten at him in that day.)

(28) ... which was the hight Priest that same yeere.—A.V., John xviii. 13 (cf., and se Caiphas was ds gesares bisceop. / Wyc:... , that was bishop of that seer.) [Similarly John xi. 49.]

(29) And they returned, and prepared spices and ointments, and rested the Sabbath day, according to the commandement.—A.V., Luke xiii. 56 (cf. WS:... on seeterdeg hig gestildon,... / Wyc:... in the saboth thei restiden,...).

It seems to be of particular interest that in the case of exx. 27 and 29 we have in A.V. non-prepositional adverbials, which may be functionally interpreted as adverbial accusatives of duration, corresponding to prepositional phrases in WS and Wyc. In ex. 28, again, we have the genitive attributive in WS and the of-genitive attributive in Wyc. superseded in A.V. by the non-prepositional adverbial, which can also be interpreted as an adverbial accusative of duration. This may be seen as a phenomenon which shows that the newer expressions have been settled in the context so as to display greater idiomatic value.52

Type C (9 exx.):

In A.V. we find 9 examples of type C, as against 8 examples either in WS or in Wyc.

(30) When Jesus saw him lie, and knew that hee had beene now a long time in that case, he sayth vnto him,...—A.V., John. v. 6 (cf. ex. 12, §1.2.1).

(31) when he went forth to land, there met him out of the citie a certaine man which had deuils long time,—A.V., Luke viii. 27.

(32) Haue I bin so long time, with you, and yet hast thou not knowne me, Philip?—A.V., John xiv. 9 (cf. ex. 10, §1.2.1; ex. 10, §1.3.3).

(33) Little children, yet a little while I am with you.—A.V., John xiii. 33 (cf. ex. 9, §1.2.1.; ex. 9, §1.3.3). [Similarly John xii. 33; John xii. 35.]

(34) Come yee your selues apart into a desert place, and rest a while.—A.V., Mark vi. 31.

(35) calling vnto him the Centurion, hee asked him whether hee had beene any while dead.—A.V., Mark xvi. 44.53

52 Here it might he added that already in Tyndale (1526) we have the same non-prepositional expressions as in A.V. With exx. 27, 28 and 29 should be compared:—... abode with hym that daye.—Tyn., John i. 39 / ..., which was the hye prestte thatt same yeare.—Tyn., John xviii. 13 / ...the saboth daye they rested,...—Tyn., Luke xiii. 56.

53 Cf.: they had a great while agoe repented, sitting in sackcloth and ashes.—Luke x. 13 (cf. ex. 12, §1.2.1). Here a great while agoe primarily indicates a point of past time, though it connotes at the same time the duration of the state ever since its initial occurrence (cf. footnote 12 in Pt. I). In all the three later Versions—R.V., R.S.V and N.E.B.—the corresponding sentence reads:—they would have repented long ago, sitting in sackcloth and ashes.
(36) loe, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.—A.V., Matt. xxviii. 20.

For the use of long time in ex. 31, as against a long time in ex. 30, should be compared the use by Lyly and Deloney, as exemplified in §§ 2.2 and 2.8, respectively.

Always (<OE ealne weg), in ex. 36, originated in the adverbial accusative of spatial extent and became transferred to denote temporal duration. It has been fossilized into one adverb meaning ‘all the time, continuously, for ever.’ The form alway has now been superseded by always (<ME alles weis (gen.) ‘in every way’); and in the later Versions the corresponding sentence reads:—R.S.V.: lo, I am with you always, to the close of the age. / N.E.B.: be assured, I am with you always, to the end of time. In making a philological examination of the A.V. text we should like to treat alway in this quotation as an instant of type C, observing the morphological feature of this adverbial, though we shall have no scruples about treating always, as it is used in the corresponding place in R.S.V. and N.E.B., as an adverb and so excluding it from type C.

Type D (1 ex.):

The use of the one instance corresponds to that of a dative word-group in WS and an in-phrase (type D/) in Wyc.:

36. The A.V. text contains no more than 7 examples of the prepositional type, all of which belong to type C.55 Of these 6 are introduced by for and 1 by of. One of the 6 for-phrases is used with a negative.

It may be worth specially mentioning that although none of these 6 for-phrases can be traced to the use in WS and Wyc., yet in 4 of them—that is, Mark iv. 17, Luke viii. 13, Luke xx. 9, and John v. 35—the use of the for-phrases in A.V. is antecedent by that in Tyn., and that the use of the one of-phrase (Luke xxiii. 8) is antecedent by that in Wyc. and Tyn.

1. Yet hath hee not root in himselfe, but dureth for a while.—A.V., Matt. xiii. 21. (Cf. Tyn.:... he dureth but a season: [Type C])

(2) And haue no roote in themselues, and so endure but for a time.—A.V., Mark iv. 17. (Cf. Tyn.:... and so endure but for a season:)

3. These haue no roote, which for a while beleue, and in time of temptation fall away.—A.V., Luke viii. 13. (Cf. Tyn.:... which for a whyte beleue...)

4. she came vnto him, saying, Auenge me of mine aduersarie: And hee would not for a while.—A.V., Luke xviii. 3-4. (Cf. ex. 3, § 1.3.4/Tyn.:... a greate whyle [type C] he wolde noott.)

5. ye were willing for a season to reioyce in his light.—A.V., John v. 35. (Cf. Tyndale (1526) has as the corresponding sentence:—lo! I am with you all waye, even vntyll the ende off the worlde. Further we might add that the Greek version has a distinctly accusative here:—...ιτω μεθ' υπ' ρηματω ρας της ρηματω (=all the days)... This is also the case with WS:—ic beo mid eow ealle dagus....

55 The following instance of a for-phrase appears to be of type C:—thou hast much goods layd vp for many yeeres.—Luke xii. 19. This for-phrase, however, does not denote so much duration as intended purpose. In the earlier Versions, it corresponds to to manegum gearum (WS) and to ful manye yeeris (Wyc.). In the later Version N.E.B. the corresponding sentence reads:—you have plenty of good things laid by, enough for many years:
ex. 2, §1. 3.4 / Tyn.: ye wolde for a season have reioysed in his light.)

(6) A certaine man planted a vineyard, and let it foorth to husbandmen, and went into a farre countrey for a long time.—A.V., Luke xx. 9. (Cf. Tyn.: ... and went hym silfe into a straunge countre for a greate season.)

(7) hee was desirous to see him of a long season,—A.V., Luke xxiii. 8. (Cf. Wyc.: he was coueitinge of moche tyme to se him, / Tyn.: he was desyrous to se hym off a longe season.)

In the negative construction in ex. 4 the for-phrase is rather loosely connected with ‘would not (avenge her of her adversary)’; and the non-prepositional a while, if used at this position, would be felt unfit. In ex. 6 for a long time is used to denote intended duration. The use of a season to mean ‘some time, a while’ (cf. O.E.D., s.v. season sb. 12b) in exx. 5 and 7 is now felt somewhat archaic.

For “of a long season” in ex. 7 should be compared ex. 1 in §3.3 and the comment made there. The expression, incidentally, is to be superseded by the adverb long in the later Versions, as in:—R.S.V.: he had long desired to see him, / N.E.B.: he had long been wanting to see him,

3.7. In the two Parts of Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress (1678, '84), we can find 85 examples of the adverbial accusative of duration and 33 of the corresponding prepositional type.

Out of the 85 examples of the former type, 11 are of type A, 1 of type Ab, 13 of type B, 59 of type C, and 1 of type D. Of these, 18 (4 of type A, 1 of type Ab, and 13 of type C) are used with verbs in the perfect form, and 3 (1 of type A and 2 of type C) are found in negative constructions.

Type A (11 exx.):
(1) I have learned since, that Pagan has been dead many a day;—Bun., P. P. I. 36r. 44–5. [Similarly II. 111r. 29.]
(2) I would have stayed at that good man’s house a twelvemonth, but that I knew I had farther to go.—Bun., P. P. I. 29r. 18–20.
(3) So they consented, and stayed there about a month or above,—Bun., P. P. I. 971. 19–20. [Similarly II. 113r. 47; II. 115r. 50.]
(4) ’Tis easier, watching a night or two, than to sit up a whole year together:—Bun., P. P. I. 89r. 55–6.

(5) Thus they did several days and nights.—Bun., P. P. I. 55r. 8.
(6) I have seen some that…one would have thought could not have lived a day, that have yet proved very good pilgrims.—Bun., P. P. II. 111r. 4–8.

(7) They were seven dayes in destroying of that (i.e. Doubting-castle);—Bun., P. P. II. 121r. 36.

In ex. 4 a night or two in “watching a night or two” is so closely combined with “watching” that it might as well be interpreted as a quasi-object. In ex. 5 several days and nights is related to the prolonged repetition of the conduct implied by “thus they did.” In the negative construction in ex. 6 the scope of negation is a whole group “have lived a day.”

Type Ab (1 ex.):

For this use of together appended to an adverbial of duration see footnotes 38 and 41' above.
The single instance occurs with a present perfect progressive:

(8) I ... went out to see, and have been seeking this city these twenty years, but find no more of it than I did the first day I set out.—Bun., P. P. I. 63r. 62–64l. 3.

Type B (13 exx.):

These contain 7 examples with the emphatic long appended to the headwords55 and 6 others, each of which occurs once.

(9) On either side of the river was also a meadow, curiously beautified with lilies; and it was green all the yeare long.—Bun., P. P. I. 54r. 34–55l. 2. [Similarly I. 45l. 30, I. 45r. 20, I. 66r. 6–7, II. 120r. 25.]

(10) She (i.e. the hen) had a common call, and that she hath all the day long.—Bun., P. P. II. 88r. 9–10.

(11) They sing these notes but seldom, except it be at the spring, ... and then you may hear them all day long.—Bun., P. P. II. 101r. 21–4.

(12) They lay, therefore, all day on Saturday in a lamentable case, as before.—Bun., P. P. I. 57l. 48–9.

(13) So she had them to bed—and they slept well; but the rest sat up all night;—Bun., P. P. II. 113r. 57–9.

(14) so they continued together in the dark that day, in their sad and doleful condition.—Bun., P. P. I. 56r. 48–50.

(15) So they asked if they might lie there that night.—Bun., P. P. II. 111r. 26–7.

(16) Where did you lie the last night?—Bun., P. P. I. 63r. 4–5.

(17) so all that day they spent their time in nothing but sighs and bitter laments.—Bun., P. P. I. 56l. 44–6.

Type C (59 exx.):

These comprise 22 examples of a while (or awhile), 8 of a great while, 8 of all this while, 4 of all the while, 4 of a long time, 3 of a good while, 2 of all the time, 2 of some time, 2 of a little while, 2 of a little, 1 of how long time, and 1 of some considerable time.

A while or awhile (22 exx.):

(18) after they had awhile been kept in the dungeon, he at last did put out their eyes,—Bun., P. P. I. 58r. 57–8.

(19) Well, after he had been entertained there a while, ... he was bid go on his way,—Bun., P. P. II. 108l. 40–2.

(20) so he sat still a while, and then thus replied:—Bun., P. P. II. 113r. 23–4. [Similarly I. 24l. 56, I. 58r. 12, I. 71r. 9, I. 72r. 51, II. 96l. 7, II. 125r. 17, II. 133r. 8.]

(21) So he left them a while in a summer parlour below, where they entered into talk by themselves;—Bun., P. P. II. 84l. 22–4.

(22) I must stay awhile behind.—Bun., P. P. I. 69l. 53–4. [Similarly I. 58r. 4.]

(23) my brother, let us be patient, and endure a while;—Bun., P. P. I. 56r. 44–5. [Similarly II. 88l. 62, II. 90r. 51, II. 124l. 18.]

(24) Pray, if they invite us to stay awhile, let us willingly accept of the proffer.—Bun., P. P. II. 97l. 3–4. [Similarly II. 97l. 5, II. 97l. 16.]

(25) Here, because they were weary, they betook themselves a while to rest.—

55 For this use of long see footnote 32 in Pt. I.
Thus pleasing himself a while, he at last fell into a slumber,—Bun., P. P. I. 26r. 1–2.

In all these quotations but two, that is, exx. 18 and 25, a while (or awhile) stands very closely behind the verb. In ex. 18 awhile is placed amid the verb compound in the passive perfect tense; and in ex. 25 a while is also placed amid the verbal group so as to precede the infinitive to rest, which it modifies. In ex. 21, the predicate verb left denotes the instantaneous aspect in itself, but in this particular context it has some durative value superadded, so that “he left them a while…” means, if put in a more explicit way, “he left them to stay a while…”

A great while (8 exx.):
(27) he has lain there a great while.—Bun., P. P. II. 104r. 32–105l. 1. [Similarly II. 108l. 12–13.]
(28) I have been trained up in this way a great while;—Bun., P. P. II. 113r. 30–1.
(29) So he came up to the gate,… and there also he stood a great while before he would venture to knock.—Bun., P. P. II. 108l. 18–22. [Similarly I. 35r. 60, I. 65l. 4, II. 119r. 1.]
(30) But you fought a great while; I wonder you were not weary.—Bun., P. P. II. 125r. 25.

All this while (8 exx.):
(31) Is this the happiness you have told me all this while of?—Bun., P. P., I. 14r. 49–50.
(32) had she stood by all this while, you could not more amply have set her forth before me, and have better described her features.—Bun., P. P. II. 130r. 33–5.
(33) he walked all this while by himself,—Bun., P. P. I. 41l. 47–8.
(34) Then the judge called to the jury, (who all this while stood by to hear and observe,) . . . —Bun., P. P. I. 48r. 44–6.
(35) All this while the guide, Mr. Great-heart, was very well pleased, and smiled upon his companions.—Bun., P. P. II. 107r. 7–9. [Similarly I. 60r. 24, II. 83r. 17, II. 116r. 16.]

All this while (4 exx.); all the time (2 exx.):
(36) He went like one that was all the while treading on forbidden ground,—Bun., P. P. I. 19r. 2–3.
(37) Thus, after divers words had passed on both sides, (the men behaving themselves all the while very wisely and soberly before them,) they fell to some blows among themselves, did harm one to another.—Bun., P. P. I. 46r. 57–61.
(38) I never saw him all the while give so much as one pleasant look, till he perceived he had wounded leaves of the tree of life,—Bun., P. P. I. 34r. 25–7.
(39) there was not any thing that Christian either said to her, or did before her, all the while that his burden did hang on his back,—Bun., P. P. II. 79l. 62–79r. 2.
(40) In this combat no man can imagine… what yelling and hideous roaring Apollyon made all the time of the fight:—Bun., P. P. I. 34r. 19–22.
(41) also the women and children did nothing but sigh and cry all the time the battle did last.—Bun., P. P. II. 105r. 22–4.

From these quotations we can see that in P. P. the phrase all the while is
used as a more idiomatic unit to denote the whole length of a definite period, while all the time is used to express a more particular period, defined by the following determiner "of the fight" (ex. 40) or introducing a subordinate clause of temporal determination (ex. 41), though in ex. 39 all the while also introduces a clause that begins with the relative particle that.

In the negative construction in ex. 38 all the while, though closely embedded in it, is used to qualify the whole negative statement.

A long time (4 exx.); how long time (1 ex.):
(42) My lord, I have known this man a long time,—Bun., P. P. I. 48l. 5–6. [Similarly I. 48l. 53.]
(43) Then were they very merry, and sat at the table a long time, talking of many things.—Bun., P. P. II. 113r. 13. [Similarly I. 59l. 24.]
(44) Then I asked, how long time he would have me live with him?—Bun., P. P. I. 38l. 36–7.
A good while (3 exx.):
(45) So when he had been there a good while, he seemed to get some heart, and to be a little more comfortable.—Bun., P. P. II. 108r. 12–4.
(46) He lay thereabout in the cold a good while, before he would adventure to call;—Bun., P. P. II. 108l. 46–8.
(47) let us stay here a good while,—Bun., P. P. II. 113r. 42.
Some time (2 exx.); some considerable time (1 ex.):
(48) Wherefore there they lay crying some time, for they could not get themselves out.—Bun., P. P. I. 63l. 32–3.
(49) after we had been some time at the house of Gaius,... we were minded upon a time to take our weapons with us,—Bun., P. P. II. 119l. 4–7.58
(50) When Christian had travelled in this disconsolate condition some considerable time, he thought he heard the voice of a man,...—Bun., P. P. I. 36l. 35–7.
A little while (2 exx.); a little (2 exx.):
(51) Then he... led him into a very large parlour, that was full of dust, because never swept; the which, after he had reviewed it a little while, the Interpreter called for a man to sweep.—Bun., P. P. I. 21l. 8–12.
(52) Let Ignorance a little while now muse
On what is said,...
—Bun., P. P. I. 60l. 23–4.
(53) There I confess he desired to stay a little to look,—Bun., P. P. II. 108r. 31–3.
(54) Demas cried again, that... if they would tarry a little, he also himself would walk with them.—Bun., P. P. I. 53r. 1–3.59
Type D (ex. 1):
(55) But what should be the reason that such a good man should be all his days so much in the dark?—Bun., P. P. II. 109r. 20–2.

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58 One should compare some time ago used with a present perfect verb in the durative aspect, as in:—
Have not you some time ago been acquainted with one Mr. Fearing, a pilgrim?—P. P. II. 115l. 53–5.
Cf. footnote 12, Pt. I and footnote 53, Pt. II.
59 A little in the following instance, however, is interpreted as an adverbial of distance or local extent:
—So it is, as you may well perceive, if you will go a little to the wall.—P. P. II. 93l. 48–50.
3.8. Of the prepositional type we find in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* 34 examples—4 of type A', 1 of type Ab', 2 of type Ac', 1 of type B', 21 of type C', and 5 of type D'. Out of these, as many as 26 (4 of type A', 1 of type Ab', 2 of type Ac', and 19 of type C') are introduced by *for*; while 5 (1 of type C' and 4 of type D') are introduced by *in*, 1 (of type B') by *during*, 1 (of type C') by *about*, and 1 (of type D') by *through*. The perfect tense is found with 3 instances (1 of type Ab' and 2 of type C'); while in negative constructions we find 4 (1 of type B' and 3 of type C').

Type A' (4 exx.):

(1) *This sore combat lasted for above half a day even till Christian was almost quite spent*;—Bun., *P. P. I.* 34l. 17–19.

(2) *I heard that he lay roaring at the Slough of Despond for above a month together*;—Bun., *P. P. II.* 108l. 2–4.

(3) *he would also walk solitarily in the fields, sometimes reading, and sometimes praying*: and thus *for some days* he spent his time.—Bun., *P. P. I.* 12r. 1–3.

(4) *they... could produce, if need were, testimony that would witness it, for more than a thousand years*.—Bun., *P. P. I.* 25l. 15–17.

The front position of *for some days* in ex. 3 reminds us of the functional appropriateness of type A' for this position as against the post position of non-prepositional adverbials of type A, as we exemplified it with exx. 1–6 in the previous section (§3.7).

Type Ab' (1 ex.):  
(5) *His labourers also have, by the direction of his Majesty's surveyors, been for above these sixteen hundred years employed about this patch of ground, if perhaps it might have been mended*;—Bun., *P. P. I.* 15r. 7–10.

Type Ac' (2 exx.):

(6) *thus he fought for the space of an hour to that height of heat, that the breath came out of the giant's nostrils as the heat doth out of a boiling caldron*.—Bun., *P. P. II.* 105r. 17–20.

(7) *So we fell to it, one against three, for the space of above three hours*.—Bun., *P. P. II.* 125l. 51–2.

Type B' (1 ex.):  
(8) *Sir, although it was not my hap to be much in your good company during the days of my pilgrimage, yet, since the time I knew you, you have been profitable to me*.—Bun., *P. P. II.* 133l. 44–7.

In the subordinate clause of this sentence the *during*-phrase is outside the scope of negation.

Type C' (21 exx.):

These comprise 19 *for*-phrases—6 of *for a while* (or *for awhile*), 5 of *for a time*, 3 of *for some time*, 2 of *for a long season*, 1 of *for a great while*, 1 of *for a space*, and 1 of *for that time*—1 *in*-phrase, and 1 *about*-phrase. Here it may be worth comparing the 6 examples of *for a while* (or *for awhile*), the 3 of *for some time*, and the 1 of *for a long while* respectively, with the 22 examples of *a while* (or * awhile*), the 2 of *some time*,

44 *Compare footnotes 38, 41' and 56 above.*
and the 8 of a great while, which were described in the previous section.

For a while (or for awhile) (6 exx.):

(6) it was for awhile in everybody's mouth.—Bun., P. P. I. 37l. 51-2.
(7) he seemed for a while after to be a little cheery.—Bun., P. P. II. 108r. 23-109l. 1.
(8) Nor durst they for a while to knock any more, for fear the mastiff should fly upon them:—Bun., P. P. II. 83l. 40-1.
(9) Then Mercy blushed and trembled, and for awhile continued silent.—Bun., P. P. II. 90l. 53-4.
(10) Now, by this time he was come to the arbour again, where for a while he sat down and wept;—Bun., P. P. I. 271. 43-5.
(11) Christian And did you think yourself well then?
Hope Yes, for a while; but at the last my trouble came trembling upon me again,…—Bun., P. P. I. 65r. 24-7.

In each of exx. 6–10. for a while (or for awhile) precedes the predicate or the semantically main part of it and so displays more of its own force as an adverbial unit for temporal determination than does a while (or awhile), whose use was exemplified by exx. 17 through to 25 under §3.7. Especially, the contrast will be clearly perceived if we, for instance, compare “for awhile continued silent” in ex. 9 above with “he sat still a while” in ex. 19, §3.7. There can be seen in the latter an evidently closer combination between the verb and the adverbial to express a durative state lasting a short time than in the former. It should be further noted that in ex. 8 above for a while, though structurally embedded in the negative construction, is semantically outside its scope, referring to the whole negative statement.

For the absolute use in the elliptical sentence in ex. 11, see ex. 2, §3.2 and the comment made there.

For a time (5 exx.):

As contrasted with the case of a while and for a while, there is no instance of a time (type C) as against the 5 instances of for a time (type C'). This seems to be due to the fact that while a while had historically been established as an adverbial accusative of duration, a time was more likely to mean ‘an occasion, once’ than ‘for a particular portion of time,’ for which the explicit for a time was felt more appropriate.

(12) Here, therefore, they wallowed for a time, being grievously bedaubed with the dirt;—Bun., P. P. I. 14r. 41-3.
(13) he fell into one of his fits,…and lost for a time the use of his hands.—Bun., P. P. I. 56r. 1-4.
(14) the river and the way for a time parted, at which they were not a little sorry;—Bun., P. P. I. 55l. 20-1.
(15) Here, therefore, they stood looking and looking upon it, but could not for a time tell what they should make thereof.—Bun., P. P. I. 53r. 40-1.
(16) Also, since I came away, I heard one say that they were yet alive, and so would be for the increase of the church in that place where they were, for a time.—Bun., P. P. II. 133r. 55-8.

In ex. 15 for a time, meaning ‘for some time,’ is evidently outside the scope of negation, though it is closely embedded in the construction.
For some time (3 exx.):
(17) There therefore they lay for some time, and were made the objects of any
man's sport, or malice, or revenge;—Bun., P. P. I. 46r. 26-9.
(18) Wherefore they were forced, for some time, to feel one for another by
words;—Bun., P. P. II. 127r. 33-4.
(19) There was also an act made in the days of Darius, that whoso for some
time called upon any god but him, should be cast into the lions' den.—Bun., P. P. I.
48r. 62-49l. 3.
Comparing these with exx. 47 and 48 in §2.7, one can see a distinct feature in the
looseness with which for some time is related to the predicate verb while some time is
more closely combined with the preceding verb. In ex. 18 the parenthetical nature of
for some time is explicitly shown in the written form, and in ex. 19 for some time takes
the pre-verbal position.
For a long season (2 exx.):
The location with the headword season, which is now felt literary, is recorded by
O.E.D. (s.v. season sb. 12b) with quotations ranging from 1465 to 1871.
(20) I have been a true man for a long season, and therefore it could not be
expected that I could now cast in my lot with thieves.—Bun., P. P. II. 125l. 35-8.
(21) I had for a long season, as soon almost as I entered into the valley, a
dreadful combat with that foul friend Apollyon;—Bun., P. P. I. 39r. 55-7.
For a great while (1 ex.); for a space (1 ex.); for that time (1 ex.):
(22) a great mist and darkness fell upon them all; so that they could scarce, for
a great while, see the one the other.—Bun., P. P. II. 127r. 30-2.
(23) he . . . was remanded back to prison; so he there remained for a space.—
Bun., P. P. I. 49r. 18-20.
(24) But He that overrules all things. . . . so wrought it about, that Christian for
that time escaped them, and went his way.—Bun., P. P. I. 49r. 21-4.
The use of for a great while in ex. 22, which is parenthetical and so is outside the
scope of negation, is in contrast with that of a great while, as it was exemplified in
exx. 26-29 under §3.7, in each of which a great while stands closely following the verb.
About this time (1 ex.):
(25) And about this time the sun was rising, and this was another mercy to
Christian;—Bun., P. P. I. 36r. 16-17.
Here about this time, where about means 'around' and is interpreted as a prepo-
tion, can be treated as an instance of type C'.
In all ages (1 ex.):
(26) that ditch is it into which the blind had led the blind in all ages, and have
both there miserably perished.—Bun., P. P. I. 35r. 25-8.
Here in all ages refers to the prolonged repetition of the action of the blind leading
the blind into the ditch and so may be regarded as an adverbial of duration.
Type D' (5 exx.):
Four of these instances are in-phrases, which are used in subordinate clauses related
either to antecedents with adjectives in the superlative degree or to adjectives or adverbs
that are structurally used to impart a superlative notion.
(27) it was one of the best night's lodgings that I ever had in my life.—Bun.,
P. P. II. 97l. 13–14.

(28) he was one of the most troublesome pilgrims that ever I met with in all my days.—Bun., P. P. II. 107l. 15–17.

(29) When we went also from the house Beautiful, down the hill, into the Valley of Humiliation, he went down as well as ever I saw a man in my life;—Bun., P. P. II. 190l. 14–17.

(30) the water of that river was lower at this time than ever I saw it in all my life;—Bun., P. P. II. 109r. 2–3.

"As well as ever I saw a man..." in ex. 29 means 'like the happiest man that I ever saw...', and "lower...than ever I saw it..." in ex. 30 means 'the lowest...that I ever saw...'.

The other instance is a through-phrase used in a verse context:

(31) Through all my life thy favour is
    So frankly show'd to me,
    That in thy house for evermore
    My dwelling-place shall be.—Bun., P. P. II. 101r. 9–12.

3.9. In Congreve's two plays The Old Batchelor (1693) and Love for Love (1695), we find 43 examples of the adverbial accusative of duration and 13 of the corresponding prepositional type.

Out of the former 43 examples 6 are of type A, 5 of type Ab, 13 of type B, 14 of type C, and 5 of type D. 19 examples—3 of type A, 5 of type Ab, 2 of type B, 8 of type C, and 1 of type D—are used with verbs in the perfect tense, and 8—1 of type A, 2 of type Ab, 4 of type B, and 1 of type C—are found in negative constructions.

Type A (6 exx.):

(1) What, dost think I don't know how to behave my self in the Employment of a Cuckold, have been 3 Yeares Apprentice to Matrimony?—Con., L. L. iv. iv. 194–7.

(2) the Roses of these Cheeks have been gather'd many Years;—Con., L. L. iii. i. 602–3.

(3) if she had staid two Minutes longer,62 I shou'd have wish'd for her coming.—Con., L. L. iii. i. 17–18.

(4) stay here a Quarter of an Hour, and l'll come and explain it to you.—Con., L. L. v. i. 297–8.

(5) But to live even Three days, the Life of a Play, I no more expect it, than to be Canoniz'd for a Muse after my Decease.—Con., L. L. i. i. 73–5.

(6) he does not know his Mind Two Hours.—Con., L. L. iv. i. 753–4.

It is worth noting that in ex. 5 to live is followed by the adverbial accusative Three days, and then, as if appositively, by the cognate accusative the Life of a Play. In ex.

61 From a functional point of view we have excluded from type D the following:—...of his travels and wars, which he underwent in his days.—P. P. II. 107l. 41–2 / ...might he have had a week to run twenty miles in his life,...—P. P. II. 111l. 23–4 / Mr. Honest in his lifetime had spoken to one Good-conscience to meet him there,—P. P. II. 132r. 58–60.

62 We would treat two Minutes here as an adverbial accusative, noticing its durative sense, though it is accompanied with the comparative adverb longer. Compare, however, ex. 16, § 2.2 and the comment made there, and also footnote 20 above.
Two Hours is so closely combined with “does not know his Mind” as to be incorporated in the scope of the negation.

Type Ab (5 exx.):

Each of these is used with a verb in the perfect tense. One of them, shown as ex. 7, refers to the prolonged repetition of the state rather than its continuous duration, as it is explicitly indicated by the adverb off-and-on (=intermittently). On the other hand, the same adverbial has its notion of duration emphasized by any time prefixed to it.63

(7) I think, you and I have been Play-fellows off-and-on, any time this Seven Years.—Con., O. B. v. ii. 141–3.

(8) Dick, body o’me, Dick has been dead these two Years;—Con., L. L. iii. i. 292–3.

(9) I have been married these two Hours.—Con., O. B. v. i. 317–8.

(10) I han’t seen him these Three Years—Con., L. L. iii. i. 213–4.

(11) feel, feel here, if I have any thing but like another Christian, or any Teats, but two that han’t given Suck this Thirty Years.—Con., L. L. ii. i. 124–6.

In the negative constructions in exx. 10 and 11 the adverbials of type Ab are used to delimit the periods during which the experiences have never occurred. In each of these adverbials we feel as if the definiteness of the demonstrative, which would have been expressed in a distinctly inflected form as accusative in Old English, had heightened the self-sufficient force in the whole phrase as an adverbial.

Type B (13 exx.):

(12) I have been told she had that admirable quality of forgetting to a man’s face in the morning, that she had layn with him all night.—Con., L. L. iv. i. 333–6.

(13) He not coming home all Night a Letter was deliver’d to me by a Servant, in the Morning: Upon the Perusal I found the Contents so charming, that I cou’d think of nothing all Day but putting ’em in practice—Con., O. B. iv. ii. 51–4.

(14) I could look upon’em all day.—Con., O. B. iii. ii. 26–7.

(15) I had Hopes of finding another opportunity of explaining my self to you—but was disappointed all the day;—Con., L. L. iii. i. 589–90.

(16) I have it in Charge to attend her all this Evening, in order to conduct her to the Place appointed.—Con., O. B. v. i. 215–7.

(17) What fine Lady hast thou been putting out of conceit with her self, and perswading that the Face she had been making all the morning, was none of her own?—Con., O. B. i. i. 182–5.

(18) Foresight I am in Health, I think.

Scandal So was Valentine this Morning; and look’d just so.

—Con., L. L. iii. i. 569–70.

(19) I have been asleep since; slept a whole Night, and did not so much as dream of the matter.—Con., L. L. v. i. 327–8.

(20) Why, Sir, there are not three words of Truth, the Year round, put into the Gazette—Con., O. B. ii. i. 192–4.

(21) I think I shan’t endure the sight of a Fire this Twelvemonth.—Con., O. B.

* This emphatic type of adverbial accusative of duration (type Ab) was mentioned in footnote 42 as already used by Shakespeare.
(22) One would have thought we were ever after to live under Ground, or at least making a Voyage to Greenland, to inhabit there all the dark Season.—Con., L. L. ii. i. 82–5.

(23) You must know, Sir, I was resident in Flanders the last Campaign,—Con., O. B. ii. i. 195–6.

Among these quotations there are some where the combinations between the verbs and the adverbials are very close, as in ex. 19, where a whole Night might as well be taken as quasi-object towards slept, "slept a whole Night" virtually meaning 'passed a whole night in sleeping,' and on the other hand we see others where the adverbials appear fairly independent, as in ex. 20, where the Year round is loosely inserted in the predicate and modifies the whole negative statement. Incidentally, the form with the headword accompanied by the intensive adverb round is exemplified by O.E.D.\textsuperscript{84} as beginning with the quotation from 1753, but this one from Congreve antedates it by sixty years. Another instance of the close combination is seen in ex. 17. In "the Face she had been making all the morning" the past perfect progressive tense primarily denotes the notion of prolonged repetition and then acquires the connotation of continuous volition, so that "had been making" effectually means 'had been intending to make'; and this connotation, we might say, has been furthered by the adjacent adverbial all the morning.

In each of the negative constructions in the first part of ex. 13, ex. 20, and ex. 21, the adverbial is outside the scope of negation.

Type C (14 exx.):
These comprise 5 examples of a great while, 3 of all this while, 2 of a moment, and the following, each occurring once: all the while, a long time, a little, and an age, an age.

A great while (5 exx.):
All the instances occur with verbs in the present perfect tense.

(24) As you say, Madam, 'tis pretty bad Weather, and has been so a great while.—Con., O. B. iv. iv. 39–40. [Similarly L. L. iv. i. 30–1, L. L. v. i. 172.]

(25) 'Tis true, you have a great while pretended Love to me;—Con., L. L. v. i. 531–2.

(26) I have not been honour'd with the Commands of a fair Lady, a great while—Con., L. L. v. i. 13–14.

In the last quotation, a great while is expressed in extraposition after the main negative statement that describes the continuous absence of the speaker's experience of being honoured with the commands of a beautiful lady. In more modern style, it would have been replaced by "for a great while" or "for a long time."

All this while (3 exx.):

(27) She has been breeding Love to thee all this while, and just now she is deliver'd of it.—Con., O. B. iv. i. 166–8.

(28) He has a mind to try, whether his playing the Madman, won't make her play

\textsuperscript{84} O.E.D., s.v. ROUND adv. and prep. A lc. There is put a note "Chiefly in phr. all the year round. The use approaches that of the prep. following the sb." Then at the item of prep., B 2, the first quotation is given from a. 1715, and there the use of the preposition following the noun is exemplified with one quotation:—Oh, thou, wouldst promise me the clock round.—Bailey, Festus 317 [1839–52].
the Fool, and fall in Love with him, or at least own that she has lov'd him all this while, and conceal'd it.—Con., L. L. iv. i. 8–11.

(29) What d'ee mean all this while, to make a fool of me?—Con., L. L. iv. i. 426–7.

A moment (2 exx.):

(30) If you will tarry a Moment, till I fetch my Papers, I'll wait upon you down stairs.—Con., O. B. iv. iv. 43–4.

(31) Then, let me beg these Ladies to wear their Masks, a Moment.—Con., O. B. v. ii. 90–1.

The functional and structural closeness of a moment to the verb appears conspicuously different in these two quotations. In ex. 31, "...to wear their Masks, a Moment," where the adverbial is expressed in extraposition, may be expanded into "...to wear their masks—indeed, do it a moment.'

The other examples of type C are:

(32) I know, she commended him all the while we were in the Park;—Con., O. B. v. i. 200–1.

(33) For Faith, honest Isaac, I have a long time designed thee this favour—Con., O. B. iv. iv. 206–7.

(34) Damn your pity. But let me be calm a little.—How have I deserv'd this of you?—Con., O. B. v. ii. 50–1.

(35) Heartwell Certainly, irrecoverably married.

Sharper Heav'n forbid, Man. How long?

Heartwell Oh, an Age, an Age:

—Con., O. B. v. i. 315–7.

All the while in ex. 32 is used to introduce an adverbial clause of duration without any intervening relative. The third sentence of ex. 35 is contextually to be expanded into 'Oh, I have been married an age, an age (=many, many years).'

Type D (5 exx.):  

(36) Oh! methinks I'm sick when I think of a Man; and if I can't have one, I wou'd go to sleep all my life:—Con., L. L. v. i. 308–10.

(37) I'd rather go plain all my life:—than wear such Finery.—Con., O. B. iii. i. 334–5.

(38) A man that is marri'd, d'ee see, is no more like another man, than a Galley-slave is like one of us free Sailors, he is chain'd to an Oar all his life:—Con., L. L. iii. i. 315–7.

(39) Why every Man plays the Fool once in his Life: But to Marry is playing the Fool all ones Life long.—Con., O. B. iii. ii. 117–8.

(40) That was as well as if you had been born and bred in Covent-Garden, all the days of your Life:—Con., L. L. ii. i. 644–5.

3.10. The 13 examples of the prepositional type used in Congreve's two plays comprise 1 of type A', 1 of type Ab', 1 of type Ac', 1 of type B', 3 of type C', and 6 of type D'. Out of these prepositional phrases 4 (1 of type A', 1 of type Ab', 1 of type Ac', and 1 of type C') are introduced by for, 8 (2 of type C' and 6 of type D') by in, and 1 (type B) by by. While 4 examples (1 of type Ac', 2 of type C', and 1 of type D')

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65 Cf. ex. 2, §3.2 and ex. 11, §3.8 above.
66 For this use of long, see footnote 32 in Pt. I; also cf. exx. 8–10, §3.7 above.
are used with verbs in the perfect form, 6 examples (1 of type B', 1 of type C', and 4 of type D') are found in negative constructions.

Type A' (1 ex.):

(1) If I can give that Cerberus a Sop, I shall be at rest for one day.—Con., L. L. i. 225-6.

Type Ab' (1 ex.):

(2) Your love is like your courage, which you shew for the first year or two upon all occasions; till in a little time, being disabled or disarm'd, you abate of your vigor;—Con., O. B. i. i. 245-8.

In this example it should be observed that the for-phrase implies the notion of restriction as well as duration.

Type Ac' (1 ex.):

(3) Sir, if you please to give me a small Certificate of Three Lines...; That the Bearer hereof, Jeremy Fetch by Name, has for the space of Sev'n Years truly and faithfully serv'd Valentine Legend Esq;...—Con., L. L. i. i. 64-8.

Type B' (1 ex.):

(4) In all this time...this rascally Gazette-writer never so much as once mention'd me—Not once by the Wars—Con., O. B. ii. i. 201-4.

In all this time in the quotation above belongs to type C'. For the archaic use of by, which means 'during,' in by the Wars, see ex. 7, § 2.3 (Lyly) and ex. 8, § 2.5 (Sidney) and the comments made on them. Here the two adverbial phrases are used to delimit the period during which the occurrence has never taken place.

Type C' (3 exx.):

(5) You may stand a Bay for a while; but when the full Cry is against you, you won't have fair Play for your Life.—Con., L. L. i. 140-2.

(6) I could have brought young Mr. Prig, to have kept my Mistress Company in the mean time.67—Con., O. B. iv. i. 23-4.

The other example of type C' was shown above in ex. 4.

Type D' (6 exx.):

It is worth noting that all the examples except one (ex. 11) describe the non-existence of the subject-referent's experience in his lifetime. The if-clause in ex. 10, though positive in structure, has a negative implication. In each of these examples the in-phrase is related to the predicate verb whose aspect is perfective and frequentative.

(7) I never had it in my Power to say any thing to a Lady's Prejudice in my Life.—Con., L. L. iii. i. 101-2. [Similarly L. L. v. i. 465.]


(9) For certainly Mr. Tattle was never deny'd any thing in his Life.—Con., L. L. iii. ii. 77-8.

(10) The Devil take me if ever I was so much concerned at any thing in my Life.—Con., L. L. v. i. 460-1.

(11) I might have sav'd several others in my time;—Con., L. L. v. i. 212-3.

67 In the mean time here is related to the durative activity that is to last for the time indicated. The more usual use of in the mean time (e.g.: And in the mean time, I will reason with myself...—O. B. iv. i. 49) has been left out of account.
IV. Summary

4.1. In summing up what we have observed in Part II, we shall first show the statistical distribution of the uses of the respective types as examined in the eight texts that we have chosen from the works composed during the two centuries of Early Modern English—the four sixteenth-century texts: Lyly, A. W. and E. E.; Sid., Arc.; Sp., F. Q.; Del., J. N.; and the four seventeenth-century texts: Sh., Ham., M. M., and Tem.; A. V.; Bun., P. P.; Con., O. B. and L. L. Since the main purpose of our study is to observe the development of for-phrases as equivalent to adverbial accusatives of duration, particular attention will be paid to the use of for-phrases that should belong to each of the six prepositional types—types A', Ab', Ac', B', C' and D'. In the annexed table the parenthesized figures show the frequencies of those for-phrases belonging to the respective types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Lyly</th>
<th>Std</th>
<th>Sp.</th>
<th>Del.</th>
<th>16th c. total</th>
<th>Sh. A. V.</th>
<th>Bun.</th>
<th>Con.</th>
<th>17th c. total</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type A</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type Ab</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type Ac</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type B</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type C</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>253</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type D</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Type A' | 8(7) | I(1) |      |      | 9(8)         | 1        | 4(4) | I(1) | 1(1)         | 6(5) |
| Type Ab' |      |     |      |      |              | 3(3)     | I(1) | 1(1) | 1(1)         | 5(5) |
| Type Ac' | 7(6) | 3(2) | 1    | 4(4) | 15(12)       | 1(1)     | 2(2) | I(1) | 2(2)         | 5(5) |
| Type B'  |      |     |      |      |              | 7(2)     | 2(2) | I(1) | 4(2)         | 4(2) |
| Type C'  | 9(9) | 13(12) | 2    | 3    | 27(21)       | 7(7)     | 7(6) | 21(19) | 3(1) | 38(33) |
| Type D'  | 3    | 1   | 1    |      | 5            | 3        | 5    | 6    | 14            | 19    |
| Subtotal | 19(15) | 25(21) | 3    | 9(5) | 56(41)       | 16(12)   | 7(6) | 34(26) | 13(4) | 70(48) |
| Total    | 71(15) | 87(21) | 67   | 58(5) | 283(41)      | 59(12)   | 54(6) | 119(26) | 56(4) | 288(48) |

As compared with the table for the Old and Middle English phenomenon shown in § 4.1, Pt. I, this tells us, first of all, that in Early Modern English predominantly more instances of the adverbial accusative of duration were still used than instances of the corresponding prepositional type. At the same time, there is a considerable discrepancy among the frequencies in the respective texts. This may be to a great extent ascribed to the stylistic difference observable in each of the texts. For example, the strikingly low frequency of the prepositional type as against the non-prepositional type in Sp. and A. V. is apparently due to the poetic or classical style of these texts.

We can see in the Early Modern English texts a steady advance in the use of the for-phrase as equivalent to the adverbial accusative of duration, whereas in the Old and Middle English texts its use was still in the stage of immaturity and its frequency was almost negligible. In Early Modern English, we can now compare the relative frequencies of the two types—the non-prepositional adverbial of duration and the for-phrase of duration—in the following way:
Apart from *for*, there are three kinds of prepositions used to introduce phrases of types A'—D' in the Early Modern English texts. Of the first kind are those prepositions whose use is now considered archaic or obsolete. We find three instances of by-phrases—1 (ex. 7, § 2.3) of type A' used by Lyly, 1 (ex. 8, § 2.5) of type A' used by Sidney, and 1 (ex. 4, § 3.10) of type B' used by Congreve; and two instances of of-phrases—1 (ex. 1, § 3.3) of type A' used by Shakespeare and 1 (ex. 7, § 3.6) of type C' used in the A. V. Gospels. These instances, though found in very low frequency, are worth noting from a historical point of view; but they are to be superseded by *for*-phrases or non-prepositional adverbials of duration in later standard English.

Of the second kind are *during* (5 exx.) and *through* (1 ex.), which denote the notion of duration more explicitly than *for* and whose function is sometimes, as in the case of the instances quoted in this Part, identical with that of *for*. It must be noted, however, that the primary function of *during* and *through* is to denote the duration of the period or event that is meant by the headword of the prepositional phrase, rather than the duration of the activity expressed by the verb or verb-equivalent to which the phrase is related, the denotation of which is the very characteristic function for the preposition *for* to perform. In this respect, neither *during* nor *through* can be so equal to the status of equivalent to the adverbial accusative of duration as *for* is.

Next comes *in*, whose use to introduce the phrase in question occurs 25 times in the Early Modern English corpora. Out of these 25 *in*-phrases 17 occur in type D'. As was stated in the Introduction (§ 1.2), it is now our subsidiary purpose to examine the potentiality of the *in*-phrase to be used especially in type D'; and so this phenomenon is worth noticing. Furthermore, 10 *in*-phrases, including 7 of type D', are found in negative constructions, and 4 *in*-phrases of type D', all quoted from Bunyan, are used in clauses that are, either structurally or semantically, related to the superlative degree. This feature perceptible in this kind of *in*-phrase is due to the basic function of *in* to specify the limits of a space of time, introducing an adverbial phrase to modify a verb in the perfective aspect. Its sphere, however, has a tendency to spread encroaching on that of the *for*-phrase, as we shall see it realized in the Part on Late Modern English.

4.2. Next we shall see how in Early Modern English adverbial accusatives of duration and their prepositional variants were respectively used with verbs in the perfect (or perfect progressive) form or in negative constructions. The distribution of these constructions found in each of the texts is tabulated in the following way. The parenthesized figures in the column of "Perfect" indicate the frequencies of perfect progressives.

From this it may be concluded that in both the sixteenth-century and the seventeenth-century corpus perfect verbs are used far more frequently with non-prepositional adverbials (types A–D) than with prepositional adverbials (type A'–D'), whereas, especially in the seventeenth-century corpus, strikingly more negative constructions are found with prepositional adverbials (type A'–D') than with non-prepositional ones (types A–D). This phenomenon can be expected from the fact that the intrinsic nature of the non-prepositional type, that is, the adverbial accusative of duration, is more likely to be realized with the verb that refers to the past time-sphere and is in the durative aspect and that the
The prepositional type is freer to display its functional value as a temporal determiner when it is used with the negative predicate. One may anticipate that this tendency will be strengthened in Late Modern English where much more distinct and explicit ways of expression are to be met with.

It is furthermore enlightening to see the distribution of the 57 instances used in negative constructions—39 of the non-prepositional type and 18 of the prepositional type. First, out of the 39 non-prepositional adverbials of duration, 13 (33%) stand inside the scope of negation and are used with verbs in the durative aspect. Secondly, out of the 18 prepositional adverbials in question, 12 (67%)—of which 10 are introduced by in—stand outside the scope of negation and are used with verbs in the perfective aspect. These points indicate the prevalent potentiality with respect to the syntactic usage concerned.

On the other hand, the rather surprising fact is that out of the 39 non-prepositional adverbials of duration 11(28%)—exx. 17, §2.2; 33, §2.2; 20, §2.8; 26, §2.8; 33, §2.8; 41, §2.8; 38, §3.7; 10, §3.9; 11, §3.9; 13, §3.9; 20, §3.9—stand out of the scope of negation and are used with verbs in the perfective aspect. We have considered this phenomenon as associated with the stage of Early Modern English where the adverbial accusative of duration, as against its prepositional equivalent, was still maintained to a considerable extent. How this traditional feature has become modified in Late Modern English—that is one of the main points to be considered in the following Part.