

On the trend of variants and the usage for *same* and *each* through the Helsinki Corpus

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Park, Heemin. 2015. On the trend of variants and the usage for *same* and *each* through the Helsinki Corpus. *SNU Working Papers in English Linguistics and Language* 13, 125-142. The current paper aims to examine the trend of variants and the usage for 'same' and 'each' respectively based on the Helsinki Corpus. Seemingly, these two words are not thoroughly related with each other in that there is no overlapped area in their meaning, orthography and pronunciation. During the Old English (450~1100 years) and Middle English period (1100~1500 years), however, these two words had similar forms of variants as sharing one form of their etymons, '*ilk*'. With using AntConc, not only multiple types of variants from several etymons for each word but also a dominant form which has the highest number of occurrences for each period was investigated. As a result, the restricted forms of variants for both '*same*' and '*each*' as well as the correlation in appearance of a dominant variant from each etymon were captured. In addition, it was found what the grammatical and syntactical constructions dominantly used during a particular period and how they have been developed as being similar to the current usage in contemporary English. (Seoul National University)

Keywords: same, each, corpus-based study, ilk, ilkan, grammaticalization, Old English, Middle English

1. Introduction

The present study aims to investigate the trend of variants and the usage for 'same' and 'each' respectively based on statistical data through the Helsinki Corpus (HC). Though there are some difficulties in interpreting and analyzing sentences obtained from the HC, it is essential to utilize corpus for investigating the process of grammaticalization in which semantics, syntactic and phonological processes interact (Lehmann, 1995). In Online Oxford Dictionary (<http://www.oed.com>) for contemporary English, 'same' meaning

‘identical’¹ is always used with a definitive article ‘*the*’ and can be grammatically used as an adjective, a pronoun and an adverb. Besides, it constructs phrases with other words such as ‘*all the same*’ and ‘*by the same token*’. ‘each’ refers to ‘every one of two or more entities regarded separately’². It is grammatically used as a determiner, a pronoun and an adverb and can combine with more than one word to construct a phrase. In contemporary English, it might be quite awkward to map ‘same’ onto ‘each’ since their pronunciation and orthography are totally different with each other. According to Oxford English Dictionary 2 and Online Etymology Dictionary (<http://www.etymonline.com/index.php>), however, these two words have the common characteristics in historical perspective in that one of their etymon was ‘ilk’. Some variants for ‘same’ and ‘each’ used during from the Old English (450~1100 yrs) to Middle English period (1100~1500) were originated from the same etymon ‘ilk’. Meanwhile, other variants from different etymons for ‘same’ and ‘each’ respectively were developed according to a time parameter. ‘same’ was originated from the Old Norse language, ‘same’. For ‘each’, there were more etymons: 1) *ǣlc* from the Old Frisian ‘*ellik* (elk, êk), Dutch elk, Old High German *eogilîh*, 2) *gehwilc* from Old High German *gihwelîh* and 3) *ǣg-(ǣg,ég)-hwilc* from Old High German *eogihwelîh*. In Kahlas-Tarrka(1992)’s paper, another etymon ‘ylc’ was mentioned. In the following section, based on these etymons for ‘same’ and ‘each’ respectively and data through the Helskinky Corpus, the trend of their variants and the usage were examined.

¹ Refer here for the meaning of ‘same’

- a. Not numerically different from an object indicated or implied; identical.
- b. With backward reference: Identical with what has been indicated.

² Refer here for the meaning of ‘each’

- a. Every (individual of a number) regarded or treated separately.

2. Previous studies

One of the most difficulties for research on history of English might be to search previous studies. The problem also occurred to the current study. There was one research conducted by Kahlas-Tarkka (1992) with 74 variants for ‘each’ in the HC material and the Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English (LALME) during the ME period. In the paper, Kahlas-Tarkka (1992) mentioned that ‘each’ has the three etymons: *ælc*, *ylc* and *(e/æ)ȝehwilc*. The variants from each etymon were used in a different area. For *vch(e)* whose etymon is *ylc(ilk)* was used in the North, and for *ech(e)* from *ælc* did so in the South. Kahlas-Tarkka (1992) pointed out that the difference in orthography for *vch(e)* and *ech(e)* was not caused by a phonetic compromise. Rather, it was from their different etymon. In the East Middle land, the use of both *ech(e)* and *ilk* was prevailing. Among the texts used in the research, a text written by Julian of Norwich included both *ilk* and *ylk* forms. With the dialectal distribution of various variants for ‘every’ and ‘each’ Kahlas-Tarkka (1992) examined that the variants went through a radical change during the ME period. Moreover, Kahlas-Tarkka (1992) investigated that ‘each’ appeared in both a determiner and pronominal position. In addition to this finding, the present study investigated that ‘each’ was placed before an indefinite article. In other words, a modified noun had two determiners. With the example sentences, this syntactic construction will be addressed later. Moreover, the current study found that there are more variant forms. Since the previous study was focused on the dialectal and chronological development for ‘each’ and ‘every’ in comparison of each other, more detailed information for variants might not be covered. Lastly, Kahlas-Tarkka (1992) suggested that ‘*euch*’ was a comparatively rare case. However, in the current study, it was revealed that ‘*euch*’ was the most frequent variant in occurrences of all tokens in ME1 period.

3. The trend of variants based on statistical results

Through the HC using AntConc, 23 variant forms for ‘same’ and 97 for ‘each’ were found³. Based on the results, it was investigated that variants from ‘ilk’ for ‘same’ and ‘each’ were limited as *ilc*, *illc*, *ilk*, *ilka*, *ilkan*, *il Kane*, *ilke* and *ylke*. The variants were dominantly shared during the Middle English period (1100~1500 yrs). It is interesting that the variants with the orthography ‘ilc-/ylc-’ were used as meaning ‘same’ during the OE period before other variants from ‘ilk’ were used as meaning both ‘same’ and ‘each’. ‘ilk’ variants meaning ‘same’ and ‘each’ respectively were distinguished based on interpretation of a whole sentence where each variant is used, and the signification and use for each word described in Oxford English Dictionary.

3.1 The trend of variants for *same*

3.1.1 Old English *same* (450~1100 yrs)

During the OE period, 468 tokens are in use as meaning ‘same’. Interestingly, 37 variant tokens from ‘sam’ are used as an adjective without a demonstrative and determiner or used as an adverbial phrase, *swa same swa*(*in the same way*). On the other hand, 431 tokens containing ‘ilc-/ylc-’ either have a preceded demonstrative of various types such as *se*, *þe*, *þys*, *þa*, *þissum*, *ðe* and *ðam*, or are used with ‘*swa*’ to construct an adverbial phrase, ‘*swa ilce swa*(*in the same way*).

- ... bið oferfrozen, *sam* hit sy sumor sam winter. (O3/HC)
- ... þonne wearð se to beheafdunge gelæd *swa same swa* se ðe hine ariht ne rædde. (O3/HC)
- ... ðe ðis forecuaedene lond to limpeð, of ðaem *ilcan* londe æt Stanhamstede. (O1/HC)

³ The variants are appended at Appendix.

- ... forðam þu eart se ylca God, þe me uppahofe fram deaðes gatum (O3/HC)

Table 1. Occurrences of Variants meaning ‘same’ in the OE Period

	OE1	OE2	OE3	OE4
ilca	·	19	22	5
ilcan	1	163	62	45
ilce	·	32	10	5
ilco	·	·	2	·
ilcom	·	·	2	·
ilcum	·	2	1	·
ylca	·	·	13	11
sam	·	1	2	·
same	·	3	11	·
some	·	1	10	1

3.1.2 Middle English *same* (1100~1500 yrs)

During the ME period, the occurrences of variants containing ‘ilc’ decreased while variants whose orthography containing ‘ilk-/ylk-’ became dominant. As in the grammatical usage in the OE period, variants from ‘ilk’ are all have a preceded demonstrative. In terms of variants from ‘sam’, there was no occurrence in the ME1 period. However, from the ME1 period the occurrence of *same* and *ssame* increased, and ‘ssame’ appeared with a nominative demonstrative ‘þe’ in the period. From the ME3 period, most of variants from ‘sam’ had a demonstrative and *same* became a dominant form (97%). In a case of ‘some’, from the ME1 period, it was interpreted that the variant meant an unspecified number.

Figure 1. Occurrence of Variants for ‘same’ in OE and ME (per 100,000 words)

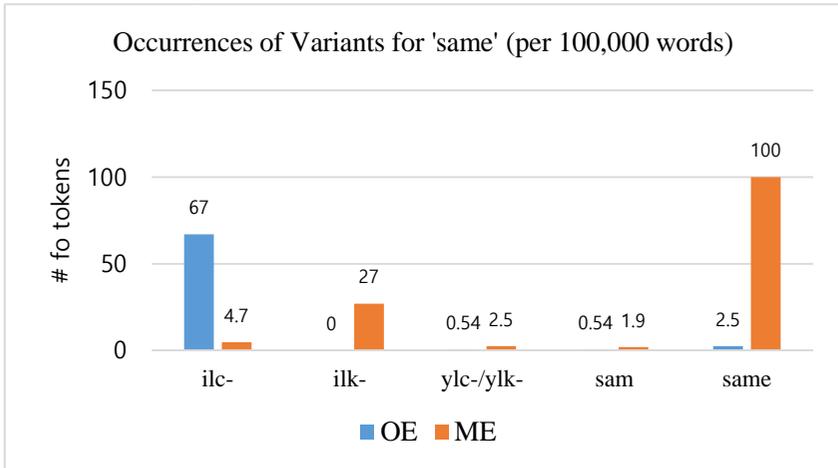


Table 2. Occurrences of Variants Meaning ‘same’ in the ME period

	ME1	ME2	ME3	ME4
ilc	1	.	.	.
ilcæn	1	.	.	.
ilca	4	.	.	.
ilcan	1	.	.	.
ilce	6	.	.	.
ilche	6	11	.	.
ilcum	1	.	.	.
ilk	.	1	24	1
ilka	2	.	.	.
ilkan	.	1	.	1
ilkane	.	.	.	1
ilke	66	64	8	13
ilken	1	.	.	.
ylke	.	.	.	2

ylca	4	.	.	.
ylcæ	10	.	.	.
ylcæn	1	.	.	.
sam	.	.	7	6
same	.	4	241	419
ssame	.	3	.	.

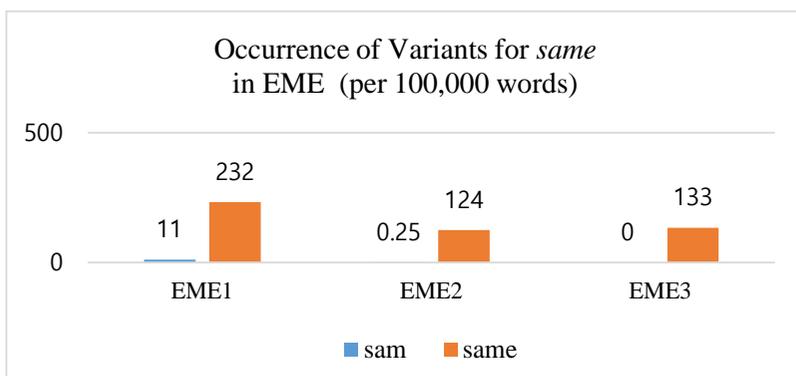
*Colored cells represents that a variant is used as meaning both ‘same’ and ‘each’

3.1.3 Early Modern English *same*

Table 3. Occurrences of Variants meaning ‘same’ in the EME period

	EME1	EME2	EME3
sam	22	1	.
same	461	245	238

Figure 2. Occurrence of Variants for *same* (per 100,000 words) in EME



In the EME period, variants except ‘sam’ and ‘same’ disappeared. As shown in Figure 2, the use of ‘sam’ decreased according to a time parameter whereas ‘same’ increased as a dominant form. Among tokens

for ‘same’, 442 (96%) out of 461 had a demonstrative in the EME1 period. In the EME2 period, 243 (99%) out of 245 tokens had a demonstrative. In the EME3 period, 230(96%) out of 238 tokens for ‘same’ had a demonstrative. During the EME periods, three types of demonstratives, *the*, *this*, and *that*, were used. In a case for most of tokens with no demonstrative, the nominative plural form of ‘you’, ‘ye’(Rogg, 2012), was used together. The use of a determiner ‘*the*’ became prevailing during the EME period, which had a high possibility to be caused by the establishment of the usage for a determiner ‘the’ by the 17th century (Kwon, 1991).

- ...The *sam* day at after-none was durge in evere parryche in London, ... (EME1/HC)
- ...thys was on sant Barnabe day; and the *sam* nyght thay had no evyng-song at Powlles. (EME1/HC)
- ... The *sam* tyme cam to the Flett the yerle of Rutland and my lord Russell, in hold.(EME1/HC)
- ... his glory that sent him, the *same* is true, and no vnrighteousnesse is in him... (EME2/HC)
- ... Your Excellency agreed ye *same*, and it was my motion... (EME3/HC)

3.2 The trend of variants for *each*

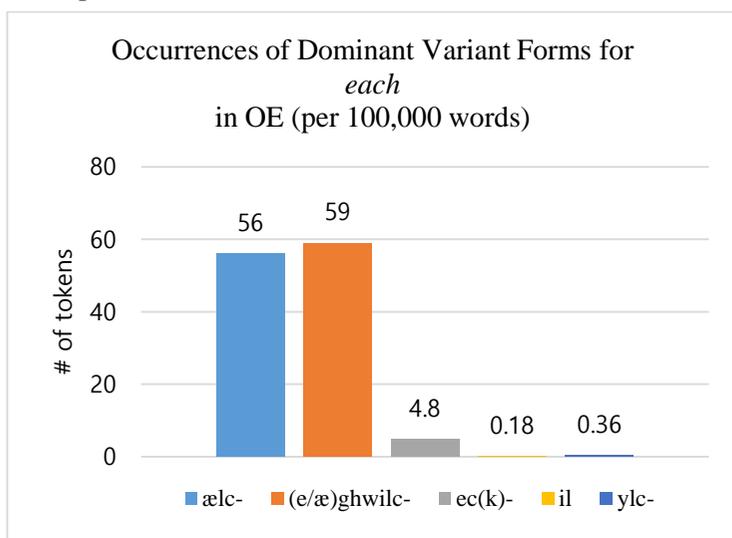
3.2.1 Old English *each*

During the OE period, 671 tokens for ‘each’ were obtained from the HC. The most dominant forms were ‘ælc’, (e/æ)*ghwilc* and (e/æ)*ghwylc*. Almost all tokens had no articles. Figure 2 showed occurrences of dominant variant forms.

- ...forðæm þe ælc +ting wyrð to nauhte gif hit nauht goodes (O2/HC)

- ...*þæt æghwīlc* Christen man unriht hæmed georne forbuge (O3/HC)
- ... on ðæt swiðran wonge vel ceke *þin* sel him *ek þæt oþer*. (O3/HC)
- ...Wietodlice se il hæfð his holh on ðæs unnyttan monnes heortan,... (O2/HC)
- ... ah hweðre al idelnis ylc mon lifgende ðaeh ðe... (O2/HC)

Figure 3. Occurrence of Variants meaning ‘each’ in the OE period (per 100,000 words)

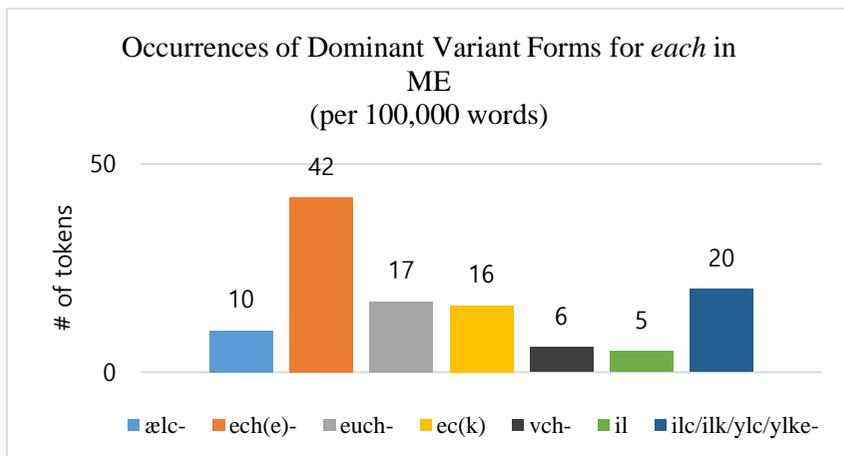


3.2.2 Middle English *each*

Among 671 tokens for *each* in the ME period, Figure 2 below showed 7 dominant variant forms. Compared to the data obtained from the OE period, it was investigated that the use of some variants for ‘ælc’ decreased while its another variant form ‘ech(e)’ were in the frequent use. In addition, in the ME period variants from ‘euch’ came to appear. According to Kahlas-Tarkka (1992), ‘euch’ is one of variant forms of

‘eȝehwilc’. What is interesting in the obtained data is that variants from ‘ilc/ilc/ylke’ meaning ‘each’ only appeared within the ME periods. Furthermore, among the variants from ‘ilc/ilc/ylke’, *only ilc, illc, ilk, ilka, ilkan, ilkane, ilke and ylke* were used as meaning both ‘same’ and ‘each’. When the variants meant ‘each’, they were placed before an indefinite article. Other variants from a different etymon showed the few occurrences with a preceded indefinite article. Rather, most of them occurred with no articles and few of them had demonstrative such as *þe, þet, þa* and *ðam*.

Figure 4. Occurrences of Dominant Variant Forms for *each* in ME (per 100,000 words)



As mentioned above, variants from ‘ilc/ilc/ylke’ were used as meaning both ‘same’ and ‘each’. Among them, the most dominant form is ‘ilk-’ as described in Oxford English Dictionary. The way to distinguish between two meanings was to examine whether the variants were preceded by an indefinite article or constructed a particular ‘each’ phrase. For variants from ‘ilk’ meaning ‘each’, they were used with an indefinite article during the ME period such as *ilk an land* and *ilk an mann*. In addition, the variants constructed a ‘each’ phrase such as *ilk a*

side of, ilke dele, on ilka saye and *ilkan other*. Based on the pattern in the data, it might be assumed that the occurrences of ‘ilk’ variants with a following indefinite article affected to other variants such as ‘ech’ and ‘euch’. There were few cases for the two variant forms with a following indefinite article as in the examples below.

- She may no while in chastitee abyde, That is assailed upon *ech* a syde. (M3/HC)
- ... & *euch* an bere+d a gret boc al of sunnen iwriten wi+d swarte smeale leattres. (M1/HC)

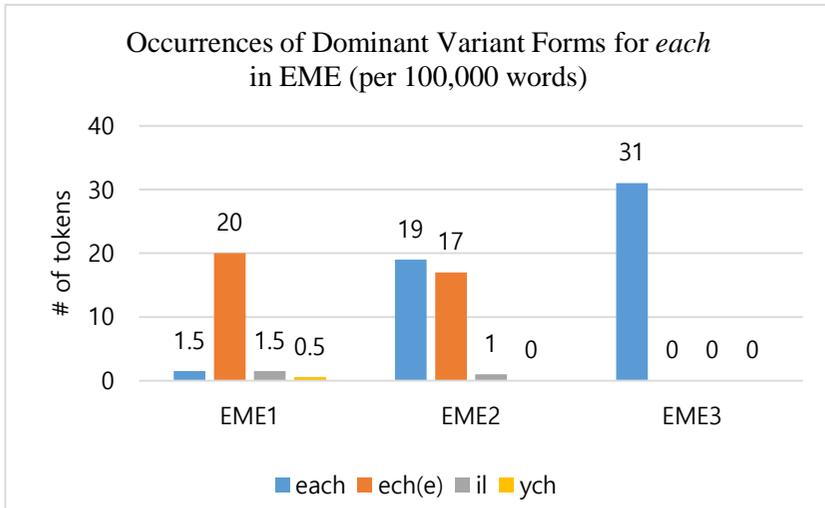
Table 5. Occurrences of Variants from ‘ilc/ilk/ylke’

Form	ME1	ME2	ME3	ME4
ilc	.	1	.	.
ilc	14	.	.	.
ilk	.	4	22	19
ilka	.	.	10	.
ilkan	.	.	18	8
ilkane	.	.	2	7
ilke	2	2	1	17
ylke	.	.	.	4

*Colored cells represents that a variant is used as meaning both ‘same’ and ‘each’

3.2.3 Early Modern English *each*

Figure 5. Occurrences of Dominant Variant Forms for *each* in EME
 (per 100,000 words)



In the EME1 period, ech(e) was a dominant form for ‘each’ while from the EME2 period, the dominant form changed as ‘each’. In terms of the usage with an article or a demonstrative, in the EME1 period, all cases occurred with no indefinite article and demonstratives. However, in the EME2 period some tokens co-occurred with an indefinite article as in the following examples.

- ...of barley meale & of beane meale, of each a good handfull:
Of Linseede & Fenigrek of each 4. (EME2/HC)
- The Lees of white or red wine, & of stronge Vineger, of each a quart: Mallowe leaues. (EME2/HC)

It was not until EME3 that variants for ‘each’ co-occurred with an indefinite article or a demonstrative. In EME3, there were no cases with an article or a demonstrative among all 56 tokens.

4. The usage of *the same*

4.1 A demonstrative or a determiner *the* + *same*

In present-day English, ‘same’ is always used with a determiner ‘*the*’. However, from the OE period to the early Middle English period, variants from one of its two etymons, ‘sam’, did not occur with a demonstrative or a determiner. To be specific, tokens for ‘sam’ were used as an adjective without any demonstratives.

- ... sæton feawa ciriliscen men on, & wæs sam worht.
- ... hy gedo þæt ægþer bið oferfrozen, sam hit sy sumor sam winter.

In a case for ‘same’, all tokens constructed a phrase, ‘*swa same swa*’ as having an adverbial function during the OE period. On the other hand, variants from the other etymon, ‘ilk’, co-occurred with demonstratives such as *þe*, *þet*, *þa*, *þare*, *ðam*, *ðys*, and *ðisse*. All variants from ‘ilk’ had demonstratives.

- ... *þy ilcan* geare for ælfred cyning mid scipum ut on sæ. & gefeaht *wiþ* feower sciplæstas (O2/HC)
- ...on *þare ilcan* nihte com hire to godes engel *þa* heo on hire reste wæs. (M1/HC)

It was ME2 period that a *sam* and *ssame*, had a demonstrative, *þe*. From the ME3 period, as the occurrences of ‘*same*’ increased, the co-occurrence with a demonstrative including a determiner rose.

- ... *þet* ne ssolde by bote a tokne. and a beþenching of *þe ssame* of his uader ... (ME2/HC)
- ... ffor in the *same* yere. the forsaid Nichol with outen nede ayein... (ME3/HC)

In the EME period, a determiner ‘*the*’ was used as a dominant determiner form, and finally in the EME3 period, only one variant, *same*, appeared in the HC.

4.2 *The self(e) same* + noun

From the EME1 to EME2 period, it was captured that ‘*the self same* + noun’ phrase was used. Most nouns that combined with ‘*the self(e) same*’ was a word, *thing*. In contemporary English, ‘*the selfsame*’ means ‘*the exactly same thing*’. It seemed that from the EME1 period, ‘*the self same* + noun’ phrase newly started to be used, and two words, ‘self’ and ‘same’ might become one word after the EME period.

- ... PHIL: Then the selfe same thyng that is all one and symple pure of nature, and cannot be deuyded... (EME1/HC)
- ... I pray you my Lord Chiefe Justice, call to your good Remembraunce, that in the selfe same case of the Seale, Justice... (EME1/HC)

5. Syntactic patterns of *each*

5.1 *Each* + an indefinite article + noun

In the OE period, most of tokens from variant forms were used without an indefinite article. Only few of tokens co-occurred with an indefinite article or a demonstrative.

- ... and *ælc* þing þe we doð urum Drihtne to lofe; ... (O3/HC)
- ... on wearnum wæteran. feowur daȝes *ælc* ane clyne (M1/HC)
- And riht is þæt *ælc* cristen man eac 0ðerne lufie & healed mid ri... (O3/HC)

However, during the ME period when variants from ‘ilk’ were largely used, the construction ‘each + an indefinite article + noun’ became dominant. It seemed that during the period, a noun which was modified by *each* could have one more determiner. What is interesting is that this construction was mostly captured in tokens from ‘ilk’. Few cases where ‘ech’ or ‘euch’ was used showed the construction.

- ...& late hym ly downn & slepe & do swa thre dayes *ilk* a day twyse or *thrise*. (M4/HC)
- ...& do it in thi boystes & *ilk* a nyghte take þe montenance of a fische (M4/HC)
- Crist; as whanne þe soule seep how ech a creature hap his beyng, of him... (M4/HC)

Therefore, like the usage of a demonstrative for ‘same’ variants from ‘ilk’, it can be assumed that the phenomenon allowing two determiners for a noun in the use of ‘each’ variants from ‘ilk’ affected other ‘each’ variant forms.

5.2 A demonstrative or a possessive + *each*

From the OE to ME3 period, some variants for ‘each’ occurred with a preceded demonstrative such as *þe*, *þa*, *þæt* and *ðe*. It was not until the EME period that tokens in the HC were in use without a demonstrative. It can be assumed that as the usage of a demonstrative was established by the 17 century, the usage of ‘each’ a determiner and a pronominal without a demonstrative might become prevail by the moment.

- ... þunresdæg on Gangdagas: ðara gehwelc we willað sie twybote... (O2/HC)
- ... bead mann eft fyrde be fullum wite þæt ælc mann þe feor wære forð gewende. (O4/HC)

- ... Fro God he had þys answe: þat echone shuld hys owne charge bere... (M3/HC)
- ... with fors þey gun with hym fyght, And slogh þere þys yche knyȝt... (M3/HC)

6. Conclusion

This paper examined the trend of variants and the usage for ‘same’ and ‘each’ respectively from the OE to EME period through the Helsinki Corpus. In the prior study conducted by Kahlas-Tarkka, there were 74 forms for ‘each’. In the current study, more variants for ‘each’ were examined, and the suggestion in Kahlas-Tarkka(1992)’s study that ‘euch’ was rare in the ME period was rejected since it was in the most frequent use in the ME1 period on the HC. With the tokens obtained from the HC, the trend of variants for ‘same’ and ‘each’ was captured according to a time parameter. There was a dominant form with the high number of occurrences in each period. In addition, it was revealed that some variants from an etymon, ‘ilk’, for ‘same’ and ‘each’ respectively were in use together during the ME period. What is interesting is that the usage of ‘ilc/ilk’ variants affected that of other variants for both ‘same’ and ‘each’ respectively. To distinguish a meaning between same variants for ‘same’ and ‘each’, interpretation of a whole sentence where each variant was used and the signification and use in OED were used. Meanwhile, it was found that ‘the self(e) same’ phrase was used in the EME1 and EME2 period. For the usage of ‘each’, two syntactic constructions, ‘each + An indefinite article + noun’ and ‘a demonstrative or a Possessive + each’ were found. For further studies, semantic analysis on the data through HC more possible usage for ‘same’ and ‘each’ in relation to a phrase construction are required.

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Appendix

23 variants for ‘same’

ilc, ilcæn, ilca, ilcan, ilce, ilche, ilco, ilcom, ilcum, ilk, ilka, ilkan, ilkane, ilke, ilken, ylke, ylca, ylcæ, ylcæn, sam, same, ssame, some

97 variants for ‘each’

ilc, illc, ilk, ilka, ilkan, ilkane, ilke, ylke,
ach(e, (ec)), alche, alcum, æchere, æhc, æi, æie, æies, ælc, ælcan, ælch, ælche, ællche, ælcum,
ek, each, ealc, ealch, ec, ech, eche, echedaye, echedayes, echedeyl, ech-manere, echon, ech-on, echone, eiche, elch, elchere,
euc, euch, euch-a, euch-a, euchan, euche, ewilche, eyche,
æghwelc, æghwelce, æghwelcere, æghwelces, æghwelcicum, æghwelcne, æghwelcum, æghwilc, æghwilce, æghwilces, æghwilcne, æghwilcon, æghwylc, æghwylcan, æghwylce, æghwylces, æghwylcne, æghwylcum,
ghwelc, ghwilc, ghwilce, ghwilces, ghwicne, ghwilcon, ghwilcum, m ghwylc, ghwylce, ghwylces, ghwylcra, ghwylcu, ghwylcum,
icha, ichon,
il (del), iwhilc, iwil, ylc
uch, ulke, uwilc, uwilche,
vch, vche, vuch, ych, yche