

# The history of *here* compounds

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**Cho, Jeonghwa. 2016. The history of *here* compounds.** *SNU Working Papers in English Linguistics and Language* 14, 23-44. *Here* compounds are a kind of compound adverbs that are formed by compounding the locational adverb *here* with prepositions. Except for Österman (1997)'s study which explores the development of *there* compounds and other texts that discuss *here*, *there* and *where* compounds as a whole (Rissanen, 2000 and Lenker, 2010), not much attention has been made on *here* compounds. What the previous studies commonly maintain is that these kinds of compounds became popular during Middle English but decreased from Early Modern English. In this paper, I show a general tendency in development and frequency of *here* compounds in Helsinki Corpus from Old English to Early Modern English and confirm that their use increased from ME and fell in late EModE. Then I closely examine some of the compounds – *hereon*, *herein*, *herewith*, *hereafter*, *herebefore*, and *hereby*—focusing on their functions and meanings. Finally, I argue that these compounds can be categorized into two groups: those whose components had been used separately and those that were used as one word from the first. While those in the first group include spatial prepositions and therefore retain locational sense, those in the second group are solely used as discourse markers.

**Keywords:** *here* compounds; adverbs; prepositions; compound adverbs

## 1. Introduction

In English as well as in other German languages, locational adverbs *here*, *there*, and *where* are compounded with prepositions to form new adverbs such as *hereafter*, *therefore* and *whereabouts*. In analogy to the term '*there compounds*' introduced by Mitchell (1987) (Österman, 1993) that refer to such constructions with *there* as their first element, *here* compounds indicate adverbs formed with *here* and prepositions.

Österman (1997) examined the development of *there* compounds throughout the history of English. In her study she notes that these compounds were used the most during Middle English and started to

decline from M4 period<sup>1</sup> as they were replaced by analytic expressions such as *in it*. In addition, whereas some compounds such as *theretoward* and *thereafterward* only survive for one period, others occur from Old English until Early Modern English experiencing semantic changes that she calls a process of grammaticalization. For example, *therein*, which was first used in the sense of a concrete locational manner, later gained more abstract meaning.

- (1) ðæt he ðer gearwe hefde haligra reliquias in to settenne, and he gerisenlice meahte in ðara haligra aare syndrige stowe gehwylce haligra halgian, þe hiora reliquias **þær in** weran. 'that he might have relics of the saints ready to place in them, and he might consecrate suitable places to the honour of the saints, a separate place for each saint whose relics were contained **there**.' (OE2 *Bede's Ecclesiastical History* 420)
- (2) ... or upon Entry and Discovery of such Frauds cannot find out or discover the Person or Persons concerned **therein**. (E3 *The Statutes of the Realm VII* 457) (Österman, 1997: 216, 219)

In sentence (1), *there in* refers to an exact place but in sentence (2), it means 'in that affair or matter.' Other compounds that went through such semantic change and further grammaticalization include *therefore*, *thereto* and *thereon*.

Meanwhile, conflicting views exist upon such compound adverbs. While Österman regarded the semantic development of *there* compounds as grammaticalization, Lenker (2010) explains it as a process of 'metaphoric extension.' According to Lenker, adverbs are categorized into four cognitive source domains: time, space, motion and truth/fact. The adverbs that start with *here*, *there* and *where*, which were regular pattern of forming adverbs, are grouped in SPACE domain. She argues

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<sup>1</sup> Helsinki Corpus divides the Middle English period into four subperiods: M1 (1150-1250), M2 (1250-1350), M3 (1350-1420) and M4 (1420-1500).

that the use of such spatial terms are easily extended, metaphorically, into metalinguistic ones in literacy where the text is considered in terms of a visual space. Therefore, when the demand for new discourse markers arose during the Middle English period when English began to replace Latin and French in written records, the spatial adverbs were first to be employed.

Finally, considering the rise and fall of such compound adverbs, Rissanen (2000) notes that they were especially favored in legal texts for their cohesiveness but eventually waned in popularity because of their atypicality in structural development of English, from analyticity to syntheticity.

The present study focuses on the development and use of *here* compounds mainly in Helsinki Corpus with aid of Middle English Dictionary<sup>2</sup> and Oxford English Dictionary as semantic bases. I looked for prepositions used with *here* to trace the origin of *here* compounds. While it is generally understood that *here* compounds are the result of compounding *here* and various prepositions, the question remains whether the prepositions have been used with *here* before the emerge of the compounds and whether this kind of combinations actually led to their further compounding as to be used as a one word. For example, *here* and *on* were used separately as in (3) during the Old English period with *on* behaving as a preposition. On the other hand, *hereon* behaves as a one word in (4).

- (3) þæt he his agene dæda georne smeage, þæt he **her on** worlde  
for Gode rihtlice lifge, & ón gesyhþe þæs hehstan Cyninges.  
'so that he may live **here in the world** rightly, before God and  
in the sight of the highest King.' (O3 *The Blickling Homilies*  
109)
- (4) This were a feble fundament To bilden on a place hye; He

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<sup>2</sup> University of Michigan provides an online version of Middle English Dictionary for the period 1100-1500. You can access in <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/med/>.

ought him lytel glorifye That **hereon** bilt. (M2 *The House of Fame* 1132)

In order to avoid confusion, let me introduce two terminologies that will be used in this paper. ‘*Here* compound’ refers to adverbial compounds consisting of *here* and prepositions that are used as a single word while the word ‘*here* + preposition (combinations)’ refers to a set of two words that requires a NP as its prepositional object. In other words, *her on* in (3) is classified as ‘*here* preposition’ whereas *hereon* in (4) is classified as ‘*here* compound.’ In section 2, I briefly explain the overall frequency of *here* + prepositions and *here* compounds and divide the *here* compounds into two groups: those that started to be used as *here* +prepositions and those that were used as compounds from the first. In section 3, three examples from the first group (*hereon*, *herein*, *herewith*) are discussed and in section 4, three other examples from the second group (*hereafter*, *herebefore*, *hereby*) are discussed. Finally, these two groups are compared in section 5.

## 2. *Here* compounds in HC and COHA

The total number of *here* + prepositions and *here* compounds used in each period is given in Table 1. The unshaded lines are for prepositions that were used with *here* and the shaded lines for *here* compounds. Since HC only covers the period from Old English to 1700s, I referred to COHA for the frequency in the Present Day English period. The frequency in COHA is given only for *here* compounds.

Table 1. *Total frequency of here + preposition and here compounds in HC and COHA*

|               | O1 | O2 | O3 | O4 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | E1 | E2 | E3 | COHA |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| <b>before</b> |    |    |    | 1  |    |    |    |    | 1  |    |    |      |



|                |     |     |   |
|----------------|-----|-----|---|
| <b>from</b>    |     |     | 1 |
| <b>away</b>    |     |     | 1 |
| <b>at</b>      |     | 1 1 | 1 |
| <b>into</b>    |     | 3 3 |   |
| <b>mid</b>     | 1 1 |     |   |
| <b>between</b> |     | 1   |   |

Table 1 shows that not all *here* compounds are derived from *here* + preposition combinations. Such compounds as *heretofore* and *hereafter* were used as compounds from the first. Therefore, *here* compounds can be divided into two groups based on whether or not *here* and the prepositions had been used separately before the compound came into use. The categories are given in Table 2.

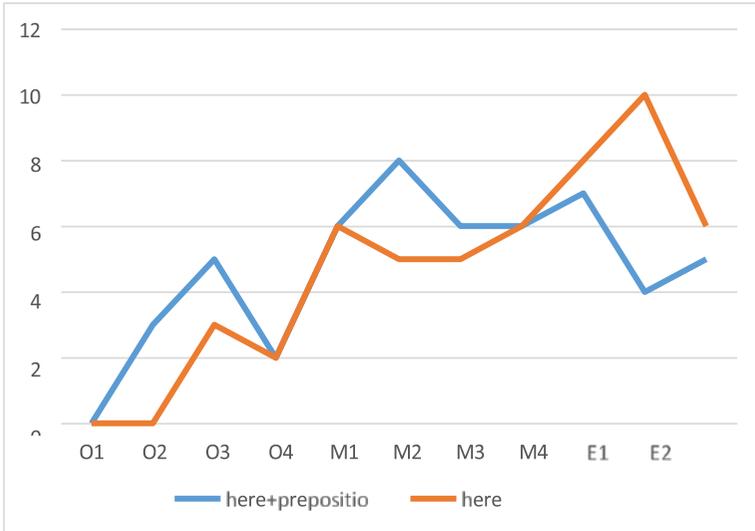
Table 2. *Subgroups of here compounds*

| <b>Group 1: Compounds that were first used as <i>here</i> + preposition</b> | <b>Group 2: Compounds from the first</b>       |
|---|--|
| hereon, herein, hereto,<br>hereupon, heretofore,                            | heretofore, hereafter,<br>heretoby, hereabove, |

The number of variants of *here* +preposition and *here* compounds that were used in each period is given in Figure 1 below. Some observations can be made from Table 1 and Figure 1. First, it is O2 that prepositions were first used with *here* (*here on* and *here mid*). While *here on* continued to be used frequently in the next subperiods, *here mid* shows scarce use from the next subperiod. Second, the most diverse prepositions were used with *here* in Middle English. M2 is particularly rich in the invention of new combinations of *here* and prepositions.

Figure 1. The variants of here+preposition and here compounds used

from OE to EModE



Regarding the *here* compounds, the earliest compounds used are *hereafter*, *herebefore* and *hereabove* all first emerging in O3. These all belong to the Group 2 in Table 3. They functioned as a discourse marker in written documents *hereafter* meaning ‘in this writing’, *herebefore* ‘earlier in this document’ and *hereabove* ‘above in this writing.’ The examples are given below:

- (5) Vton nu **heraefter** sceortlice sprecaþ ymbe Maium. ‘Let us **now** speak briefly of May.’ ( *Byrhtferth’s Manual* 86)
- (6) And on Myrcean he ah, eallswa **her beforan** awriten is, ofer eall men. ‘And on Myrcean also **earlier** writen is over all men’ (O3 *Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen* 318:14)
- (7) Wið earena sare, eft gelice þon þe **her bufan** gecweden is, genim a ylcan sealfe hluttre, drype on þæ t eare. ‘For sore of the ears, again, like that which is said **here above**, take the same clear salve, drip in to the ear.’ ( *Quadrupedibus* 19)

However, they underwent different history; *hereafter* survives until today while *herebefore* and *hereabove* became extinct.

The frequency of *here* compounds drastically increased in Early Modern English while *here* + preposition combination decreased. For example, *herein* was used 4 times in E1 and went through a constant increase until E3 while the frequency of the combination *here in* decreased to 6 in E1 from 18 in M4. As Österman explained, this decrease might be due to the advent of the analytic forms during the Middle English period which gradually replaced *here* + preposition combinations. Although *here* compounds are no more productive today like the case of *there* compounds, some are still in frequent use among those used during EModE such as *hereafter*, *hereby*, *herein*, and *heretofore*.

From the next section, I will look closely into the development of each compounds: *hereon*, *herein* and *herewith* from Group 1 combinations and *hereafter*, *herebefore* and *hereby* from Group 2

### 3. Compounds that were first used as *here* + prepositions

#### 3.1 *Hereon*

*Hereon* is an adverb formed by compounding *here* and a preposition *on*. According to OED, it conveys largely four meanings:

- †1. Herein. *Obs.*
2.
  - a. Of position: On this place, etc.
  - †b. Of motion; To this place (*obs.*).
3. On this subject, matter, etc.; on this basis.
4. On (the occurrence of) this

These different meanings suggest that *hereon* has gone through significant semantic changes throughout the history. Moreover, historical

records prove that the components of this word were first used separately with *on* preserving its prepositional status but eventually were attached and used as one word. In the latter case *on* is no longer used as a preposition and *hereon* functions as an adverb as a whole.

*Here on* first appears in O2 in Helsinki Corpus and continues to be popularly used during the rest of the Old English period and M1 period. However, its use drastically declines from M2 period to a frequency of 3 (85% compared to M1 period) as in Table 3.

Table 3. *The frequency of here on in Helsinki Corpus*

| O1 | O2 | O3 | O4 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0  | 19 | 42 | 29 | 21 | 3  | 3  | 1  |
| E1 | E2 | E3 |    |    |    |    |    |
| 1  | 0  | 0  |    |    |    |    |    |

On the other hand, Table 4 shows that the compound *hereon* was first used in M1. Although its frequency is not high in Helsinki Corpus, Middle English Dictionary has the word as an entry and COHA has concordances of this word until as late as 1957, suggesting that this word was in frequent use during early Middle English and then declined, but not to the extent of total distinction until 1950s. The frequency in COHA is given in Table 5.

Table 4. *The frequency of hereon in Helsinki Corpus*

| O1 | O2 | O3 | O4 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| E1 | E2 | E3 |    |    |    |    |    |
| 0  | 0  | 0  |    |    |    |    |    |

Table 5. *The frequency of hereon in COHA (per million)*

| 1810-1850 | 1860-1900 | 1910-1950 | 1960-2000 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2(0.15)   | 7(0.38)   | 4(0.16)   | 0(0.12)   |

In Old English, the context in which *here on* is used is very restricted. Most of them have either temporal meaning as in *here on this year* or spatial meaning as in *here on this life* and *here on earth*. Here are two concordances from O2:

- (8) **Her on** þys geare gefor Æ lfred, wæ s æ t Baðum gerefa ‘In this year died Alfred, who was sheriff in Bath’ (O2 *ChronA* (906) 94.20)
- (9) Gif þa yrmða ealla soða sint þe we longe æ r ymbe reahton þæ t ða yflan **her on** weorulde habban scolden, þonne is ðæ t sweotol þæ t ða yrmða bioð endeleas þe ece bioð ‘If all those miseries are real which we long ago said the wicked had to undergo in the world **here**, it is clear that these miseries are endless or eternal’ (O2 *Alfred’s Boethius* R 38.118.2)

In both cases, *on* behaves as a preposition that takes nouns as its object. *Here* functions as an adverb that adds an emphatic meaning to ‘this’ in the sense of time and location. In particular, the latter sense is common in religious context appearing in similar expressions to *here on world* such as *here on land* and *here on life*. All of these expressions refer to ‘this world’ as opposed to the world after death. Of the uses of *here on* during the OE period, there is not much deviation from these two senses as shown in table 5.

Table 6. *The two meanings of here on in Old English*

|    | <i>here on this year</i> | <i>here on</i> | Total |
|----|--------------------------|----------------|-------|
| O2 | 12                       | 7              | 19    |
| O3 | 2                        | 21             | 42    |
| O4 | 25                       | 4              | 29    |

It is in Middle English that *here on* attains a more abstract meaning and begins to be used as one word as an adverb. According to MED, *here on*

had two different meanings as below:

1. (a) Upon this place or object; *fig.* upon this principle; (b) in this place, into this place.
2. (a) In this condition, circumstance, or matter; (b) about this matter; (c) on this matter; (d) to this decision.

This suggests that from Middle English, *here on* ceased to be used in temporal sense as in the OE popular expression *here on this year* whereas its spatial sense is conserved. At the same time, this expression gained a more abstract meaning ‘in this condition’ or ‘on this matter.’

Moreover, in accordance with the attainment of a new meaning, the two different syntactic functions of *here on* coexisted during this period. In other words, *here on* could function as an adverb as well as a prepositional phrase. The first example below is from Helsinki Corpus and the other two are from MED.

- (10) As an empty obedience, hit is knowen þat Cristys obedience kept clene were sufficient to alle men **here on** lyue. (M3 *Wycliffe Sermon I* 358)
- (11) Wiþ my chartre here in present I make **heron** confirmament. (M4 *The Middle English charters of Christ* 108)
- (12) Þerfore þenke we **heronne** nyȝt & day. (M4 *Wycliffe, De Officio Pastoralis* 86:438)

In the first example, *here on* is used as a preposition with *lyue* as its object. In the second example, *hereon* means “in this place” and in the third example, it is used as “about this matter.” *Hereon*, which was quite common during Middle English, was no more used from Early Modern English period.

### 3.2 *Herein*

The preposition *in* was originally distinct from *on*. However, they were later understood to have the same meaning with *on* preferred over *in* in Old English. (Belden, 1897) Probably for this reason, *in* was used with *here* at a later time than *on* and its frequency is not as many as *here on*, while the combination has a similar meaning with *here on*.

Its first use makes appearance in O3 as in the quotation below:

(13) Þenden God wille þæt he **her in** worulde wonian mote  
“As long as God wills that one may dwell **here in** the world” (O3  
*The Anglo-saxon Poetic Records* 25: 815)

In (13) *here* and the preposition *in* are used together to refer to ‘this world.’ As is the case of *hereon*, it is from Middle English that *herein* acquired an adverbial status along with the inherited function of prepositional phrase from Old English. (14) shows its prepositional use.

(14) wel he taunede his luue to man, wan he ðurg holi spel him wan,  
and longe he lai **her in** an hole ‘Well he showed his love to man  
when he died for him, and lay three days in a hole’ (M2 *Bestiary*  
24)

As for the adverbial compound, the Oxford English Dictionary has two definitions for *herein* as below:

1. Here within, in here; in this place; in this passage, book, etc.; also, into this place.
2. In this thing, matter, or case; in this fact, circumstance, or condition; in this particular.

The following quotation from M2 period uses *herein* as the first definition which retains its locational property.

- (15) Ich am i-kaut mid swikele ginne, Oþer soum deuel me broute  
**her-inne**. ‘I am caught with a deceitful trap, Or some devil I  
 brought **here in**.’ (M2 *The Fox and the Wolf* 29)

On the other hand, *herein* starts to be used as the second definition as shown in the quotation below from E1 meaning “about this matter.”

- (16) Wise men I know, will well allow of my choise **herein**: and  
 as for such, who haue not witte of themselues, but must learne  
 of others, to iudge right of mens doynge, let them read that  
 wise Poet *Horace* in his *Arte Poetica*, who willeth wisemen to  
 beware, of hie and loftie Titles. (E1 Ascham, *The Scholemaster*  
 217)

Unlike *hereon* which does not occur any more in Present Day English, *herein* is quite popularly used until today. Below is its frequency in COHA.

Table 7. *The frequency of herein in COHA (per million)*

| 1810-1850  | 1860-1900  | 1910-1950  | 1960-2000 |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 246(16.98) | 409(20.96) | 300(12.36) | 53(4.14)  |

### 3.3 *Herewith*

The preposition *with* is first used with *here* in M3 as in the quotation below.

- (17) and he resceyuede **here wiþ** michel worship and wiþ michel  
 solempnite, & made here Quene of Fraunce. “and he receives  
**here with** much worship and solemnity, and made here Queen  
 of France.” (M3 *The Brut or The Chronicles of England* 17) It  
 is from M4 that the adverb *herewith* is used. According to OED,

*herewith* has three definitions:

1. With this; along with or together with this
- †2. At the same time with this; upon this; with these words, etc. Obs.
3. By means of this; hereby.

*Herewith* in the quotation below is used as the meaning of ‘by means of this.’

- (18) **Herewith** ys the feende ouercomyn ‘**Herewith** is the fiend overcome’ (M4 Julian of Norwich, *Revelations of Love* VIII 50)

In EME period, *herewith* continues to be used as an adverb along with *here with* which is used as a preposition.

- (19) Abide 3e **here with** the asse, Y and the child schulen go thidur ‘Stay **here with** the donkey. I and the child will go yonder’ (E1 *William Tyndale’s five books of Moses, called the Pentateuch: being a verbatim reprint of the edition of M.CCCCC.XXX XXII*)

- (20) Finally, Sr, I send **herewith** unto your Highness, a Copy of certain Articles & Clauses excerpted & taken out of the Popes Letters now sent unto his Oratour here resident, declaring in what terms he doth stand with the French King, alledging that he hath nothing done, nor intendeth to do, to the prejudice of your Highness & the Emperour. (E1 *Cardinal Wolsey to King Henry the Eighth* II 21)

In (19), *here* retains its original locality meaning ‘in this place.’ In (20), the meaning of *here* is obscured and merged with *with* to mean ‘in addition to this.’

This adverb is used until today although the frequency is not as high as *herein*. The frequency in COHA is given in Table 8.

Table 8. *The frequency of herewith in COHA (per million)*

| 1810-1850 | 1860-1900 | 1910-1950  | 1960-2000 |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 39 (2.78) | 33 (6.81) | 187 (7.65) | 74 (2.91) |

## 4. Compounds from the first

### 4.1 *Hereafter*

*Hereafter* was used in several meanings during Old English. One of the uses is like that in example (3) written again below where it means ‘in this document.’

(21) Vton nu **heraefter** sceortlice sprecaþ ymbe Maium. ‘Let us **now** speak briefly of May.’ (O3 *Byrhtferth’s Manual* 86)

Moreover, it could function as a temporal term with the sense of ‘after in this time’ as in (22) or ‘after or in accordance with’ as in (23).

(22) Wurþen men suiðe ofuundred and ofdred. and sæ den ðat micel þing sculde cumen **herefter**. ‘Became men greatly filled with wonder and afraid, and said that great thing should come **hereafter**’ (O4 *Peterborough chronicle* 636)

(23) **Heræfter** we moton us gegearwian mid gastlicum wæ pnum, ‘**Hereafter** we make us ready with soul’ (O3 *Byrhtferth’s Manual* 52)

*Hereafter* does not experience much change in its meaning throughout the rest of the following periods.

- (24) We schulen thah some **her-efter** spoken her-of mare ‘We will nevertheless soon **hereafter** speak of this more’ (M4 *Ancrene Wisse* 35)
- (25) which was a parte of the cause why he wente from his master afterwards, as **hereafter** shall followe. (E2 *The Autobiography and Personal Diary of Dr. Simon Forman*)

In (24) and (25) *hereafter* is used as a discourse marker in writing that introduces what will soon follow. On the other hand, it is used as a temporal term referring to the future in time in (26)

- (26) Provyded all wey that this Acte extend not to any Capitens or Souldiours that nowe be or **hereafter** shalbe reteyned within the Townes of Caleys Hammes Guysnes Rise banke and Berwyk Wales or any of theym and the Marches of the same.  
(E1 *The Statutes of the Realm* III 27)

In fact, *hereafter* is the most popularly used *here* compound both in EModE period and PDE. Table 9 and 10 show its frequency in each period.

Table 9. *The frequency of hereafter in Helsinki Corpus*

| O1 | O2 | O3 | O4 | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0  | 0  | 8  | 3  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 10 |
| E1 | E2 | E3 |    |    |    |    |    |
| 19 | 32 | 9  |    |    |    |    |    |

Table 10. *The frequency of hereafter in COHA (per million)*

| 1810-1850    | 1860-1900    | 1910-1950  | 1960-2000 |
|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 2182(208.44) | 2097(108.53) | 873(36.04) | 190(7.45) |

## 4.2 *Herebefore*

*Herebefore*, like *hereafter*, was mainly used as a discourse marker in written documents as (27). Whereas *hereafter* introduces contents that will follow, *herebefore* reminds readers of earlier contents. This may owe to the meanings of the prepositions: *after* ‘following, in succession to’ and *before* ‘in front of, in the time preceding.’ It follows then that although the prepositions are compounded with *here* to act as a one word, their original meanings play a role in the semantic aspect of the new word.

- (27) And on Myrcean he ah, eallswa **her beforan** awriten is, ofer eall men. ‘And on Myrcean also **earlier** written is over all men’ (O3 *Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen* 318:14)

In Middle English, *herebefore* is no more used as a metalinguistic term but as a temporal term with the same meaning as *before*.

- (28) Though ye put me oute of youre londe, yette I maye go to Paryce and dwelle there, as I haue do **herebefore**, tyll ye be better dysposyd to Holy Churche ‘Although you put me out of your land, yet I will go to Paris and dwell there as I have done **before**, until you are disposed to Holy Church’ (M4 *The Life of St. Edmund* 172)

However, this adverb ceased to occur from the EModE period.

### 4.3 *Hereby*

The definitions of *hereby* given in OED are as below:

- †1.  
a. (here'by) By or near this place; in this neighbourhood; close by.  
Obs.  
†b. Past this place. *Obs.*

- †2. In connection with this. Obs.  
3. By, through, or from this fact or circumstance; as a result of this; by this means.

The first use of *hereby* occurs in M1 used as an adverb with the third meaning ‘from this fact or circumstance.’

- (29) Loke þenne **her-bi**, hwa se of hire meiðhad lihteð into wedlac, bi hu monie degrez ha fllaeð dunewardes. ‘See then **from this**, whoever descends from her virginity into marriage, by how many degrees she falls downwards.’ (M1 *Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres de l’Université de Liege* CCXV 144)

On the other hand, the quotation from M2 below uses *here* and *by* separately with *by* functioning as a preposition. It is immediately followed by the preposition *by* used by itself, with the same meaning ‘close to’ thus suggesting that *her* that precedes *bi* is used only to emphasize the locational vicinity. Also note that the adverbial use and prepositional use are distinguished by their orthography. While the letters are the same, the hyphen between *her* and *bi* in the adverbial use indicates that they were considered as one word, which is not the case in the prepositional use.

- (30) Mi net lip **her bi** honde, Bi a wel fair stronde, Hit hap ileie þere Fulle seue 3ere ‘My net lies **nearby**, near a well fair strand. It has lain there for seven years’ (M2 *King Horn* 51)

Interestingly, the frequency of the adverb *hereby* drastically increases during the EModE period: 1 in E1, 7 in E2 and 26 in E3. *Hereby* in this period dominantly means ‘by this means.’ One example is given below.

(31) the said Justice, Justices, or chief Magistrate respectively, are **hereby** impowered and required to levy the same by Warrant as aforesaid upon the Goods & Chattels of any such persons who shall be present at the same Con|venticle, any thing in this or any other Act. (E3 *The Statutes of the Realm* P VII 76)

As *hereafter*, *hereby* is still in popular use in PDE as shown in Table 11.

Table 11. *The frequency of hereby in COHA (per million)*

| 1810-1850  | 1860-1900  | 1910-1950  | 1960-2000  |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 301(22.95) | 422(28.88) | 455(29.49) | 215(24.62) |

## 5. Discussion

As illustrated above, the elements of some *here* compounds were originally used separately as *here* and prepositions and those in others were used as one word from the first. However, it is not clear how this construction came into use. For those in Group 1, it might have been that the two components *–here* and preposition—were gradually considered as one word or they developed in analogy to those belonging to Group 2. On the other hand, although such constructions became productive in ME period, those in Group 2 suggests that *here* compounds did exist in OE period as well.

The type of the prepositions may account for why those like *on*, *in* and *with* came after *here* as prepositions in earlier period and those like *after*, *before*, and *by* did not. *Here* is an adverb that is closely related to place with the meaning of ‘in this place’ as defined in OED. Now considering the nature of the prepositions, it seems more plausible for those with locational sense such as *on*, *in* and *with* to have come with *here* than those with temporal sense such as *after* and *before*. More study is needed for the case of *by* because it had locational meaning ‘near, along this

place' as well as instrumental one. Other compounds from Group 1 also contain locational prepositions such as *about* and *upon*, as can be seen from the following examples.

- (32) I haue a horse locke **here about** me," saith he; "and this I hope shall serue oure turne." (E1 Thomas Harman. *A Caveat or Warning for Common Cursitors, vulgarly called vagabonds* 39)
- (33) What dostow **her vpon** me londe Wip ouden leue? 'What are you doing here upon my land without leave?' (M2 *The Romance of Sir Beues of Hamtoun* 429)

As such, these constructions retain the locational sense even after they became compounds. We saw that *herein* and *hereon* were first used with the meaning of 'in this place.' It is at a later time that they required more abstract meaning of 'about this matter.' *Herewith* also has the locational meaning of 'along with' as well as instrumental 'by means of.'<sup>3</sup>

On the other hand, *hereafter*, *herebefore* and *hereby* from Group 2 have commonly developed to function as metalinguistic discourse markers. *Hereafter* and *herebefore* were used to introduce what will be said or remind what was said before. *Hereby* was used to refer to immediately preceding sentences.

Hence, it seems that *here* compounds emerged out of the need for discourse markers so as to enhance the cohesiveness of the texts during the Old English period. While other prepositions were being used with

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<sup>3</sup> In regards to the preposition *with*, Bunthum et al. (2005) have presented following five senses: *Identification* to indicate a property or quality of an object; *Possession* to indicate that someone or something has or possesses something; *Collocation* to indicate that two or more objects or people are located in the same place; *Instrument* to indicate a tool used to complete an action or cause an action to occur; *Intention* to indicate the feeling associated with or a reason for an action. Of these, the second sense can be regarded as being 'locational.'

*here* separately and not as a compound word, the increased popularity of prepositions and strong demand for new discourse markers in the Middle English period gave birth to a variety of *here* compounds including those in Group 1.

In addition, *here+* prepositions and *here* compounds were orthographically distinguished from this period. When *here* and the prepositions were compounded and adverbially used, they were hyphenated (e.g. *her-inne*, *her-efter*) or written as one word (e.g. *heron*, *herewith*). When they were not compounded and the second element functioned as a preposition, they were written as two words.

## 6. Conclusion

This paper focused on general trend of *here* compounds and their developments throughout the history of English. As maintained in previous literature, the number of *here* compounds began to rise in Middle English and continued to be used frequently until the Early Modern English period. Among these, only some are still being used in Present Day English: *hereafter*, *hereby* and *herein*. Moreover, the compounds were grouped into two: those whose elements were used separately before the emerge of the compound and those that were used as compounds from the first. Examining closely *hereon*, *herein*, *herewith* (first group) and *hereafter*, *herebefore*, *hereby* (second group), they were distinguished by the semantic properties of the prepositions and semantic development of the compounds. However, since not all the compounds perfectly fit in such distinctions, future studies need to investigate more examples to further support this distinction. Studies on compounds that start with *there* and *where* are also required to see if the same tendency is found in these constructions.

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