Part I  Overview of previous studies

Preface  Nakamura’s Plan for a book on the history of negative contractions

Correlation between the Establishment of Negative Contractions and the Development of their Related Idioms [provisional]

Ch. I Period and chronological order in which negative contractions became established and diffused (Based on Nakamura 2011, 2012a, b)

Ch. II Seeking the reason why doesn’t and the past-tense group (such as didn’t and couldn’t) were established 100-150 years later than the present-tense group (such as don’t and can’t)1

Ch. III Diachrony of tag-questions (Based on Nakamura 2012b)

Ch. IV Diachrony of the third person singular present don’t transition from he don’t know to he doesn’t know (Based on Nakamura 2013 & 2016)

Ch. V Diachrony of can’t help V-ing and its variants (Based on Nakamura 2012c)

Ch. VI Miscellany: diachrony of syntactic idioms “Won’t you sit down? / Just wait a minute, won’t you?”, “Why don’t you V? and “can’t fail to V” and the reason whyshan’t has been rarely used in American English (In progress)

Part I  Overview of previous studies

(1) Until the end of 1980s

a. “in speech ... about the year 1600... [Nakamura, provisional form metre] In writing ... about 1660” (Jespersen 1940: 429-30)

b. [Regarding Neg-Q don’t] “the contracted form don’t did not appear in literature until the latter half of the 17th C (apparently first in the colloquial dialogue of Dryden’s plays)” (Partridge 1948 [1953a]: 9)

c. [Regarding Neg-Imp don’t] “Contraction of negative to n’t in colloquial literature dates from the late 17th C.” (Partridge 1948 [1953a]: 13)

d. [Regarding shan’t and won’t] “The earliest of the modern combinations shan’t and won’t came just after the Restoration.” (Partridge 1964: 176)

e. “this form [= nt, the reduced form of not] is not recorded until the middle of the 17th century, and is rare until late in the century.” (Barber 1976: 254)

f. [the earliest examples of don’t] a1643 Cartwright (Q), a1652 Brome (D), c1652 H. More (D), 1668 Shadwell (D, Imp), 1671 Crowne (D), 1672 Wycherley (Q, Imp), ... (OED) [N.B. ‘Neg/Q/D’Imp’ stands for ‘Negative/Question/‘Declarative/’Imp erative’ respectively.]

A history of negative contractions: Seeking the reason why doesn’t and the past-tense group (such as didn’t and couldn’t) were established 100-150 years later than the present-tense group (such as don’t and can’t)1

Fujio Nakamura, Aichi Prefectural University, Japan (nakamura@for.aichi-pu.ac.jp)

Preface  Nakamura’s Plan for a book on the history of negative contractions

Correlation between the Establishment of Negative Contractions and the Development of their Related Idioms [provisional]

Ch. I Period and chronological order in which negative contractions became established and diffused (Based on Nakamura 2011, 2012a, b)

Ch. II Seeking the reason why doesn’t and the past-tense group (such as didn’t and couldn’t) were established 100-150 years later than the present-tense group (such as don’t and can’t) (current presentation)

Ch. III Diachrony of tag-questions (Based on Nakamura 2012b)

Ch. IV Diachrony of the third person singular present don’t transition from he don’t know to he doesn’t know (Based on Nakamura 2013 & 2016)

Ch. V Diachrony of can’t help V-ing and its variants (Based on Nakamura 2012c)

Ch. VI Miscellany: diachrony of syntactic idioms “Won’t you sit down? / Just wait a minute, won’t you?”, “Why don’t you V? and “can’t fail to V” and the reason why shan’t has been rarely used in American English (In progress)

Part I  Overview of previous studies

(1) Until the end of 1980s

a. “in speech ... about the year 1600... [Nakamura, provisional form metre] In writing ... about 1660” (Jespersen 1940: 429-30)

b. [Regarding Neg-Q don’t] “the contracted form don’t did not appear in literature until the latter half of the 17th C (apparently first in the colloquial dialogue of Dryden’s plays)” (Partridge 1948 [1953a]: 9)

c. [Regarding Neg-Imp don’t] “Contraction of negative to n’t in colloquial literature dates from the late 17th C.” (Partridge 1948 [1953a]: 13)

d. [Regarding shan’t and won’t] “The earliest of the modern combinations shan’t and won’t came just after the Restoration.” (Partridge 1964: 176)

e. “this form [= nt, the reduced form of not] is not recorded until the middle of the 17th century, and is rare until late in the century.” (Barber 1976: 254)

f. [the earliest examples of don’t] a1643 Cartwright (Q), a1652 Brome (D), c1652 H. More (D), 1668 Shadwell (D, Imp), 1671 Crowne (D), 1672 Wycherley (Q, Imp), ... (OED) [N.B. ‘Neg/Q/D’Imp’ stands for ‘Negative/Question/‘Declarative/’Imp erative’ respectively.]

A history of negative contractions: Seeking the reason why doesn’t and the past-tense group (such as didn’t and couldn’t) were established 100-150 years later than the present-tense group (such as don’t and can’t)1

Fujio Nakamura, Aichi Prefectural University, Japan (nakamura@for.aichi-pu.ac.jp)

(ii) Brainerd argued that the contracted forms—introduced from regionally or socially non-standard English—were not respectable at first, on the grounds that they were deliberately used in comical scenes by seventeenth-century playwrights. He outlined the progress of contracted n’t from its first explicit appearance in forms such as don’t, can’t, won’t and shan’t in the early seventeenth century, through its phase of consolidation in the eighteenth, to its wide acceptance in the nineteenth century.

b. Shortcomings
(i) Brainerd did not undertake to describe and explain both the stability and change of the negative contractions within post-1680 English on a large scale. Although he discovered a wide variety of variants in dialectal documents, he did not show the details of their frequencies, probably because for him post-1680 was no longer a central period for their establishment.
(ii) Apart from don’t, can’t, won’t and shan’t, which accounted for 156, 118, 104 and 33 examples respectively, his statistics for the other contractions were based on a much more limited number of examples.
(iii) The development of negative contractions based upon their functions such as the declarative, the interrogative and the imperative, was not taken into account at all.

Table 1  Occurrences of negative contractions, Reconstructed for our purposes from Brainerd (1989 [1993]: 181-190)—Nakamura (2011: 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1620s</th>
<th>1630s</th>
<th>1641</th>
<th>1670s</th>
<th>1680s</th>
<th>1690s</th>
<th>1701-1725</th>
<th>1726-1750</th>
<th>1751-1800</th>
<th>1801-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don’t</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>”more than&quot; 27</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don’t[= does not]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don’t</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doesn’t[= does not]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doesn’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doesn’t</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didn’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didn’t</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didn’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can’t</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can’t[= cannot]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couldn’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couldn’t</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Want’nt |       |       |      |       |       |       |           |           |           |       |
| wouldn’t | 1 | 19 | 4 | 49 | 25 | | | | | |
| wouldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| won’t    | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| won’t[= would not] | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| won’t    | | | | | | | | | | |
| won’t[= would not] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Won’t    |       |       |      |       |       |       |           |           |           |       |
| won’t    | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| won’t    | | | | | | | | | | |
| won’t[= would not] | | | | | | | | | | |
| can’t[= I will not] | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| Couldn’t |       |       |      |       |       |       |           |           |           |       |
| couldn’t | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| Couldn’t | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wouldn’t |       |       |      |       |       |       |           |           |           |       |
| wouldn’t | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | |
| wouldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| wouldn’t[= would not] | | | | | | | | | | |
| shouldn’t | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| shouldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| shouldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shouldn’t | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| shouldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| shouldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shouldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| wouldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| wouldn’t[= would not] | | | | | | | | | | |
| wouldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| wouldn’t[= would not] | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| Couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| Couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wouldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| wouldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| wouldn’t[= would not] | | | | | | | | | | |
| wouldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| wouldn’t[= would not] | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| Couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |
| Couldn’t | | | | | | | | | | |

a. The earliest written occurrences of negative contractions in the history of English

Table 2 The earliest written occurrences of negative contractions
(Nakamura 2012a: 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>don’t</td>
<td>1625/1615 c</td>
<td>13.1 (D) / a 1643 (Q)</td>
<td>1654 (D, Imp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doesn’t</td>
<td>1674</td>
<td>1774 (D)</td>
<td>1730 (Q)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didn’t</td>
<td>1674</td>
<td>1705 (D)</td>
<td>1736 (Q)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can’t</td>
<td>c 1625</td>
<td>1597 (D)</td>
<td>1664 (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couldn’t</td>
<td>1702</td>
<td>1694 (D)</td>
<td>1752 (Q)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>won’t</td>
<td>1621</td>
<td>1579 (D)</td>
<td>1662 (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wouldn’t</td>
<td>1674</td>
<td>1704 (D)</td>
<td>1699 (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shan’t</td>
<td>1631-32</td>
<td>1664 (D)</td>
<td>1692 (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shouldn’t</td>
<td>1674</td>
<td>1628 (Q)</td>
<td>1833 (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mistrn’t</td>
<td>1702</td>
<td>1741 (D)</td>
<td>1822 (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mayn’t</td>
<td>1674</td>
<td>c 1631 (D)</td>
<td>1711 (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mighn’t</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>1865 (D)</td>
<td>1883 (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daren’t</td>
<td>1701</td>
<td>1840 (D)</td>
<td>1859 (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needn’t</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>1748 (D)</td>
<td>1821 (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oughtn’t</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>1884 (Q)</td>
<td>1856 (Q)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Period and chronological order in which negative contractions became established and diffused

(i) Evidence based upon 5,774 examples collected from 129 volumes of British diaries and correspondence written primarily during 1600-1900 → Table 3 (p. 4, left)

(ii) Evidence based upon 13,190 examples compiled from the OED²’s citations → Table 4 (p. 4, right)

(iii) Evidence based upon 75,288 examples used in electronically logged British English texts 1501-1950, consisting of a heterogeneous mixture of 260 different documents such as biographies, dramas, essays, journals, letters, novels, speeches, travelogues, treatises, etc., randomly selected and downloaded in 2006 from the Websites of British and American universities and organisations below, as well as LOB and FLOB corpora. → Table 5 (p. 6, left)

McMaster University Project Gutenberg
(http://socserv2.socsci.mcmaster.ca/) (http://www.gutenberg.org/)

Rutgers University in Newark University of Michigan
(http://andromeda.rutgers.edu/) (http://www.hti.umich.edu/)
University of Oregon University of Pennsylvania
(http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/) (http://digital.library.upenn.edu/)
University of Toronto University of Virginia
(http://eir.library.utoronto.ca/) (http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/)
York University, Canada
(http://psychclassics.yorku.ca/)

(iv) Evidence based upon 20,849 examples used in electronically recorded American English texts 1651-1950, consisting of a heterogeneous mixture of 98 different documents such as biographies, diaries, essays, letters, novels, speeches, treatises, etc., randomly selected and downloaded in 2006 from the Websites of British and American universities and organisations below, as well as BROWN and FROWN corpora.

→ Table 15 (p. 13, right)

Project Gutenberg University of Missouri-Kansas City
(http://www.gutenberg.org/) (www.law.umkc.edu)
University of Virginia Constitution Society
(http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/) (http://www.constitution.org)
Table 3: Overall development of negative contractions in the text examined – Nakamura 2012a: 5

Table 4: Negative contractions in the OED citations – Nakamura 2012a: 11
Notes to Table 4:

1. The examples in Table 4 include those written by non-British nationals and in non-standard English, and text types are varied. The classification was next to impossible.

2. Quite a few examples have been excluded from the statistics, including:
   a. Uses in quotations in grammar books such as “1919 H. L. Mencken Amer. Lang. vi. 210. *Don’t* has also completely displaced *doesn’t*, which is very seldom heard. ‘He *don’t* and ‘they *don’t* are practically universal.’ *(OED*, s.v. don't, a)
   b. Uses in titles of writings like “1941 M. Treadgold *We couldn’t leave Dinah* vii. 121” *(OED*, s.v. chish-clash, 1)
   c. Titles of songs
   d. Uses in proverbs or maxims
   e. Nominal or adjectival uses of negative contractions such as “1902 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 168. *Already he was beginning to know the just value of a woman’s won’t, so he gave up the contest.* *(OED*, s.v. won’t, a) or “1889 E. Dowson *Let.* 5 Mar. (1967) 45, I recognize in it, thou’ I say it as shouldn’t what Peter calls ‘a delicate tact of omission.’ *(OED*, s.v. say, v1, B, 2b)
   f. Uses in modernised editions of Middle English texts

3. The same citations were counted as one.

4. Negative contractions which Nakamura searched in the *OED* citations are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>do</th>
<th>dee, de, dcej(e), di, do'st, doest, doest, dost, dust</th>
<th>(n't / nt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>does</td>
<td>does, doeth, does, dose, doth, dast, dust</td>
<td>(n't / nt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>did</td>
<td>did(e), did(d), dide, dode, dud(e), dyd(e), diddest, diddest</td>
<td>(n't / nt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can</td>
<td>can(t)n, con(n), kan't + (n't / nt)</td>
<td>canna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will</td>
<td>wil, oll, ull, vyll, wall, wel(e), welen, well(e), wil(e), will(e), will(e), willen, willyn, wol(l), wol(l)en, wolth, wool(l), woul, wulu(e), wull(e), wyl(e), wylle(e), wyll(e), wylen, wyn, wilt, wilt, wlt, wlt, wot, woot, woot</td>
<td>(n't / nt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shall</td>
<td>sa(j)l, sale, sale(e), scl, scell, scel(l), schal(l), schall(e), schaw(l)l, schel(e), schil, schol(l), schul(l), scyl, sell, shal(e), shall(e), shol(l), shul(l), sol, sul, xal(e), sal, salt, scald, scall, scald, schal, schelt, shild, shalt, shalt, shat, shelt, shult, xal(t) + (n't / nt)</td>
<td><em>sha</em>na, shanna, shan(n)t, sha’n(t), shinnna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could</td>
<td>(cold(e), cool, could(e), could(e), coult(e), cou’d, culd, koud(e), kow’dl</td>
<td>+ (n’t / nt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>would</td>
<td>(ould(e), wald(e), weld(e), willed, wou’d, wold(e), woled(e), wolt, woo’l(d), wolle(l), woulde(l), woud(e), wou’d, wudden(e), wulde(l), wuld(e), wuld(e), wuld + (n’t / nt)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should</td>
<td>(sald(e), schold(e), schuld(e), schulde, sculde, shold(e), showld(e), showlde, should(e), shou’d, shulde, shulde, shuld, shuld, sold, soul, soule(l), sowld, sulde(l), suoldl</td>
<td>(n’t / nt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must</td>
<td>(mast, most, moost, most(e), must(e), mostest, mustest) + (n’t / nt)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may</td>
<td>(mai(e), may(e), mei, mey, mou, mowe(e), mowghe, mowne, mu, maht, maist, maist(e), maist, mat(e), maught, maxte, mayest, mayhte, mayst, mays(e), mayt, mayth, meht, meiht, mih, myht</td>
<td>(n’t / nt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>might</td>
<td>(macht, mahte, may’t, meghte, meith, micht(e), migh(t)e, mith, mocht, moght(e), moht, mought(e), mout(e), mout, mouth(e), mowch, mowcte, mowt, morth, mucht, mought, muhte, mych, myght, myh, myht(e), myt(e), mythe, mytish, mightest, mightest, myhtyts(t) + (n’t / nt)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dare</td>
<td>(dar(e), darne, darr, daur, dear(‘)t, der, dor, dor, dorre, dur, durne, durre, durren, dar’s, darest, darist, darrast, darryst, darst(e), daryst, darst(e)</td>
<td>(n’t / nt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dared</td>
<td>(dared, darste, daur’d, derste, drust(e), draste, drust, drryste, durst(e) + (n’t / nt)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>need</td>
<td>(nede, neede, neid, neyd, neade, need, needl</td>
<td>(n’t / nt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ought</td>
<td>(acht(e), agh(e), ahh(a), ahte, ahut, aught, aught(e), auht(e), auh(e), awe(e), awed, awe, awt, eght, eght(e), eht, och, oht, oght(e), oh(e), ought(e), ouhte, out(e), ought(e), owt(e) + (n’t / nt)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5  Negative contractions in the electronically logged British English texts—Nakamura 2012a: 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Corpus size</th>
<th>1500-1550</th>
<th>1551-1600</th>
<th>1601-1650</th>
<th>1651-1700</th>
<th>1701-1750</th>
<th>1751-1800</th>
<th>1801-1850</th>
<th>1851-1900</th>
<th>1901-1950</th>
<th>LOB</th>
<th>FLOB</th>
<th>06MB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>2,152</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>320</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>won't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shall not</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shan't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>does not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doesn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gonna</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>did not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couldn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couldn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wouldn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wouldn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shouldn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mustn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mayn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>might not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mightn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dare not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daren't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dared not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daredn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>need not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ought not</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oughtn't</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(v) Findings worthy of note from Tables 3-5

a. The establishment of negative contractions was not simultaneous but was varied and gradual according to auxiliaries and their functions. They became established and diffused in the order described in Table 6 (where '17-2', for example, represents the second half of the 17th century).

Table 6  The chronological order in which each negative contraction became established and diffused, with special reference to the number of word-final consecutive consomers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of consecutive consomers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Past-tense group with word-final treble-consonant clusters /-dnt/, /-nt/, /-n't/ (didn't, couldn't, wouldn't, shouldn't, needn't, mustn't) and /-n't/ became established 100 to 150 years later than the present-tense group simply with /-n't/ (don't, can't, won't, shan't) did.

y. There seems to have been a certain principle in the chronological order of the diffusion:

- Declarative ➔ Interrogative or (in case of do) Imperative Present-tense group (except for don't) ➔ Past-tense group

8. Tables 3-5 seem to give hints with respect to the history of the constructions with negative contractions such as:

(a) Tag-questions [Nakamura 2012b]
(b) can't help V-ing and its syntactic variants [Nakamura 2012c]
(c) Third person singular don't [= doesn't], together with the reason why the establishment of doesn't was late in American English [Nakamura 2013]
(d) Syntactic idioms “Won't you sit down?” / “Just wait a minute, won't you?” / “Why don't you V?” and “can't fail to V”
(e) One probable reason why shan't has been rarely used in American English

4) Further evidence supporting the point in (iv 6)
All the writers who confidently included don't, can't, won't and shan't as part
of their grammar seem to have hesitated over using *doesn’t*, *didn’t*, *couldn’t*, *wouldn’t*, *shouldn’t*, *needn’t* and *mustn’t*. (Table 7 on pp. 7-8)

Table 7  Occurrence of negative contractions per text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diarist (Lifetime)</th>
<th>Planned contractions</th>
<th>does not</th>
<th>doesn’t</th>
<th>didn’t</th>
<th>didn’t</th>
<th>can’t</th>
<th>couldn’t</th>
<th>won’t</th>
<th>wouldn’t</th>
<th>shan’t</th>
<th>shouldn’t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D11 S. Pepys (1633-1703) - b</td>
<td>196 (1663-1692)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D10 S. Pepys (1633-1703) - a</td>
<td>196 (1663-1692)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D24 D. Wordsworth</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D23 B. Sheridan</td>
<td>(1756-1800)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D22 W. B. Stevens</td>
<td>(1825-1891)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D21 J. Woodforde</td>
<td>(1740-1803)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D20 A. Hughes</td>
<td>(1735-1803)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D19 T. Staniforth</td>
<td>(1775-1803)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D18 A. Watkin</td>
<td>(1735-1803)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D17 M. Todd</td>
<td>(1791-1815)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D16 G. B. Dodington</td>
<td>1796-1812</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D15 E. Halley</td>
<td>(1656-1742)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D14 E. Buxton</td>
<td>(1848-1892)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D13 W. A. Mackenzie</td>
<td>(1808-1860)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D12 T. H. Huxley</td>
<td>(1825-1855)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D11 S. Pepys</td>
<td>(1633-1703)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D10 S. Pepys</td>
<td>(1633-1703)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D9 H. Symonds</td>
<td>(1617-1692)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D8 R. Symonds</td>
<td>(1617-1692)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D7 R. Symonds</td>
<td>(1617-1692)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6 E. Chevers</td>
<td>(1780-1803)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5 J. Rous</td>
<td>(1584-1644)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4 J. Glanville</td>
<td>(1586-1664)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 J. Glanville</td>
<td>(1586-1664)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 T. Chevallier</td>
<td>(1586-1644)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 T. Chevallier</td>
<td>(1586-1644)</td>
<td>1774-1803</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have not tabulated the results here.
### Table 1: do/does not vs. don’t/doesn’t does not/did not vs. didn’t/didn’t can’t/couldn’t vs. couldn’t won’t/wouldn’t vs. wouldn’tshan’t/shouldn’t vs. shouldn’t

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>do/does not</th>
<th>don’t/doesn’t</th>
<th>did not</th>
<th>didn’t</th>
<th>can’t/couldn’t</th>
<th>couldn’t</th>
<th>won’t/wouldn’t</th>
<th>wouldn’t</th>
<th>shan’t/shouldn’t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>33 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 6</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>77 5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 9</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>95 1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 4</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>63 2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 9</td>
<td>77 5</td>
<td>11 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 7</td>
<td>13 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Table 2: Examples in Historical Context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eminent Literary Men</th>
<th>17th-18th Century (BP)</th>
<th>19th Century (AD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. Percy (1729-1811)</td>
<td>1757-1763</td>
<td>1854/1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. O. W. Wilde</td>
<td>1844-1881</td>
<td>1876-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Smith (1763-1855)</td>
<td>1797-1800</td>
<td>1812-1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Penrose (1713-1776)</td>
<td>1733-1764</td>
<td>1781-1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Dodsley (1703-1764)</td>
<td>1714-1732</td>
<td>1792-1810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Wesley (1703-1791)</td>
<td>1714-1732</td>
<td>1795-1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Addison (1703-1764)</td>
<td>1714-1732</td>
<td>1795-1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Hume (1711-1776)</td>
<td>1711-1776</td>
<td>1795-1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. More (1734-1787)</td>
<td>1734-1787</td>
<td>1795-1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Smith (1763-1855)</td>
<td>1797-1800</td>
<td>1812-1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Addison (1703-1764)</td>
<td>1714-1732</td>
<td>1795-1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Hume (1711-1776)</td>
<td>1711-1776</td>
<td>1795-1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. More (1734-1787)</td>
<td>1734-1787</td>
<td>1795-1829</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Table 3: Examples in Modern English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do/Does Not</th>
<th>Don’t/Doesn’t</th>
<th>Did Not</th>
<th>Didn’t</th>
<th>Can’t/Couldn’t</th>
<th>Couldn’t</th>
<th>Won’t/Wouldn’t</th>
<th>Wouldn’t</th>
<th>Shan’t/Shouldn’t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>33 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 6</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>77 5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 9</td>
<td>77 5</td>
<td>11 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 7</td>
<td>13 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Notes

- "do/does not vs. don’t/doesn’t does not/did not vs. didn’t/didn’t can’t/couldn’t vs. couldn’t won’t/wouldn’t vs. wouldn’tshan’t/shouldn’t vs. shouldn’t" table indicates the usage patterns of negation in English from do not to shouldn’t.
- Historical context examples from figures L17, L23, L27 demonstrate the evolution of negation usage over centuries.
- Modern examples show a consistent use of did not/didn’t and can’t/couldn’t in contemporary English.
Part II  Seeking the reason why doesn’t and the past-tense group (such as didn’t and couldn’t) were established 100-150 years later than the present-tense group (such as don’t and can’t)

(5) The time lag of usage was most likely due to a phonological reason, i.e. a cacophony caused by word-final treble-consonant clusters, rather than a mere textual coincidence.

(6) “It seems that by 17th C, if not earlier, modern [uːd], with shortened radical vowel, was used also in emphatic positions.” (Partridge 1953b: 253)

(7) As -t in could would should was pronounced in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the combination of the negative contractions of these auxiliaries and straggle strain strike strike etc., for example, would cause seven consecutive consonant cluster /ldntstr/ to occur.

Table 8  Pronunciation of -t in could would should in orthoepists’ books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ortheopist</th>
<th>Pronunciation Example</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Hart (1569)</td>
<td>/kuldʃuld/ (w)uld/</td>
<td>cf. O. Jespersen 1909: 294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Tonkis (1612)</td>
<td>/uld/ in formal speech</td>
<td>cf. E. J. Dobson 1957: 316; II 451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Hume (c1620: 66; 112)</td>
<td>cold /ould/ could /ould/ would /ould/ should /ould/ in the conjugation list</td>
<td>p.66; the author’s usual spelling is cold, wald, sould.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Gill (1621: “Wortliste”)</td>
<td>/kuldʃuld/ wuld/</td>
<td>+ /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Cooper (1685: 263)</td>
<td>cool d refrigeratus, could possem: coughing …</td>
<td>+ /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Jones (1701: 182, 231)</td>
<td>When is the Sound of d written ld?</td>
<td>- /l/ &gt; + /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Johnson (1755: 3rd page)</td>
<td>L is sometimes mute, as in calf, half, calves, could, would, should, psalm, talk, salmon, falcon.</td>
<td>- /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Buchanan (1762: 153; 182)</td>
<td>Ou sounds like (oo), in … would, could, should …; pronounce … ood, cood, shoed, …; L is written, but not pronounced in … could, should, would, …</td>
<td>- /l/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes to Table 8:

a. In C. Butler (1633: 46), S. Daines (1640: 32), Anon (1695: 246) and J. Brightland (1711: 46), descriptions of the spelling and sound of the diphthong of these auxiliaries can be found. There is no reference, however, to the pronunciation of -t.

b. The title page of J. Jones (1701) reads “Design’d more especially for the Use and Ease, of the DUKE of GLOUCESTER [sic]”. Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, was a son of Queen Anne of Great Britain and her partner Prince George of Denmark, and died on the day preceding the publication. English for men of nobility is expected in this grammar-book.

Table 9  Pronunciation of -t in could would should in 20th century grammarians’ books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammarians</th>
<th>Pronunciation Example</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. Kökeritz (1953: 32), about the pronunciation in Shakespeare’s time</td>
<td>A case like cooled: should is comparatively simple:</td>
<td>+ /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partridge (1953b: 253), about the pronunciation in Early Modern English</td>
<td>It seems that by 17th C, if not earlier, modern [uːd], with shortened radical vowel, was used also in emphatic positions.</td>
<td>± /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Ekwall (1975 [1965]: 120), about the pronunciation in Early Modern English</td>
<td>Should … varied in EModE like could between forms with and without [l], [uːd], [uːd], [uld]. The loss of [l] may be due to the influence of could, or may be due to weak stress. The [uː] is probably due to the influence of could. Would … has developed like should.</td>
<td>± /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Wallis (1653)</td>
<td>J. Wallis1 (1653) - (1674)</td>
<td>+ /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Wallis2 (1699)</td>
<td>J. Wallis3 (1699)</td>
<td>- /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. J. Dobson (1957: II 451)’s summary of the orthoepists’ descriptions</td>
<td>The transcriptions of T. Smith (1568), J. Hart (1569), W. Bullokar (1586), A. Gil (1621), and R. Robinson (1617) show only forms with [l], and R. Hodges (1643/1644/n.d.) gives a form with [l] beside one without it. …</td>
<td>+ /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Poole (1657)</td>
<td>J. Poole (1657)’s rhymes show that he pronounced [l].</td>
<td>± /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Tonkis (1612)</td>
<td>T. Tonkis (1612) gives the first evidence of the form without [l]; he is followed by R. Hodges, J. Wallis (1653), T. Hunt (1661), C. Cooper (1685), and R. Brown (1700).</td>
<td>+ /l/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Hunt (1657)</td>
<td>W. Hunt (1657)</td>
<td>± /l/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(8) It is speculated that, in the course of time, perhaps a little before 1850, word-final /t/ ceased to be pronounced, and schwa (/ə/) was interposed following /d, z, s/ in /-dnt, -nt, -nt/ as in Present-day English.

a. Pronunciation of negative contractions in Present-day English pronouncing dictionaries

**CEPD** (2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>isn't</td>
<td>/iz.ɪnt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haven't</td>
<td>/hev.ənt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hadn't</td>
<td>/hed.ənt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don't</td>
<td>/dənt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couldn't</td>
<td>/kəd.ənt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shouldn't</td>
<td>/ʃəd.ənt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mustn't</td>
<td>/məst.ənt/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LPD** (2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>isn't</td>
<td>/iz.ɪnt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haven't</td>
<td>/hev.ənt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hadn't</td>
<td>/hed.ənt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don't</td>
<td>/dənt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>couldn't</td>
<td>/kəd.ənt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shouldn't</td>
<td>/ʃəd.ənt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mustn't</td>
<td>/məst.ənt/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Pronunciation of negative contractions in Present-day English grammar

In Present-day English, the “final /t/” of don’t and didn’t as well as isn’t, wasn’t, haven’t, hasn’t and hadn’t, “is commonly not sounded”, as /tənt/, /wənt/, /həvənt/, /hənt/, /hædnt/, /dənt/, /ʃədənt/, /ʃənt/.

**Evidence supporting cacophony-oriented theory**

a. Words which directly followed didn’t in pre-1900 examples: words with one or two consecutive consonants /bl, kl, kr, sp, st, tr, d, f, t, v, θ/.

(i) Negative declarative

<18-1> 1736 wonder 1743 know
<18-2> 1759 doubt
<19-1> 1821 much like 1823 call 1834 know 1835 know 1835 shop 1844 mean 1844 wish 1847 think 1848 expect 1849 do 1849 think
<19-2> 1850 come 1851 see 1852 correspond 1852 know 1853 carry 1854 care 1854 do 1854 get 1854 go 1854 say 1855 expect 1856 show 1856 do 1856 ill 1856 know 1857 forget 1857 get 1857 give 1857 meet 1857 understand 1857 write 1858 like 1859 do 1859 object 1862 come 1862 love 1862 want 1863 know 1864 do 1864 feel 1864 give 1864 mean 1864 miss 1864 much care 1864 recover 1864 write 1865 attend 1865 get 1865 leave 1865 mean 1866 gather 1866 hurt 1867 value 1868 compliment 1868 expect 1868 like 1869 think 1869 even remark 1869 expect 1869 keep 1869 know 1869 suffer 1869 wake 1869 want 1870 leave 1870 say 1870 understand 1871 approve 1871 Envy 1871 know 1871 (inda) know 1871 (indu) think 1871 leave 1872 come 1872 (inda) think 1872 (indu) think 1873 belong 1873 know 1873 notice 1873 use 1873 exactly say 1874 like 1874 mind 1874 say 1874 wait 1874 whistle 1874 write 1875 begrudge 1875 come 1875 expect 1875 go 1875 see 1876 mean 1876 say 1876 think 1876 want 1877 cry 1877 laugh 1877 suggest 1878 do 1878 even mention 1878 know 1878 vanish 1879 ask 1880 say 1880 suppose 1881 catch 1881 feel 1881 write 1882 come 1882 miss 1883 know 1883 mention 1883 speak 1883 talk 1883 by 1884 keep 1884 mean 1885 expect 1885 know 1885 matter 1885 tell 1885 think 1886 go 1887 go 1891 leave 1891 mean 1894 speak 1897 care 1897 shop

b. Words which directly followed doesn’t in pre-1900 examples: words with one or two consecutive consonants /br, dr-, kw-, pl-, pr-, d-, t-/.

(ii) Negative declarative

<18-1> 1748 so entirely despise 1749 propose
<18-2> 1757 run 1759 hear 1762 appear

2 It was only in 1829 don't [= doesn't] strike that, in pre-1900 English, words with word-final treble measure the phonic values of these contractions exactly, since there was no recording system available. All we have recourse to is the spelling itself, or rhymes/metre, and grammar/phonetic books of the time. A further consideration of how the spelling of the time reflected its various regional and social class pronunciations (and writers' attitudes towards them) could help clarify this point.
F. Nakamura, "A history of negative contractions: Seeking the reason why doesn’t: and the past-tense group (such as didn’t and couldn’t) were established 100-150 years later than the present-tense group (such as don’t and won’t)"

\[<@19\] read 1834 know 1840 like 1841 entice 1844 and 1845 quite know
\[<@19\] mind 1854 mind 1857 come 1857 understand 1857 sound 1858 hinder 1861 write 1861 make 1863 allow 1863 always do 1864 do 1864 give 1866 tell 1866 bother 1867 bore 1868 matter 1868 like 1868 exist 1868 come 1868 please 1868 matter 1869 count 1869 do 1869 remember 1870 go 1870 know 1870 seem 1873 mind 1874 preclude 1874 want 1875 matter 1875 read 1875 signify 1876 mean 1876 rally 1877 matter 1878 rhyme 1879 send 1879 suit 1880 like 1880 matter 1881 come 1881 matter 1881 so much matter 1881 seem 1881 sound 1882 draw 1882 quite understand 1884 contain 1884 mean 1885 comfort 1885 like 1885 name 1885 say 1885 even hint 1885 so much 1887 go 1888 breathe 1891 depend 1891 matter 1895 like

\[<19\] Negative declarative
\[<19\] Negative interrogative
\[<@19\] Words which directly followed couldn’t in pre-1900 examples: words with one or two consecutive consonants /kr, kw, sl, st, d, f, θ/
\[<19\] Negative declarative
\[<19\] Negative interrogative
\[<19\] Words which directly followed wouldn’t in pre-1900 examples: words with one or two consecutive consonants /kr, kw, sl, st, d, f, θ/
\[<19\] Negative declarative
\[<19\] Negative interrogative
\[<19\] Words which directly followed shouldn’t in pre-1900 examples: words with one or two consecutive consonants /kr, kw, sl, st, d, f, θ/
\[<19\] Negative declarative
\[<19\] Negative interrogative
\[<19\] Words which directly followed shouldn’t in pre-1900 examples: words with one or two consecutive consonants /kr, kw, sl, st, d, f, θ/

\[<19\] 1822 read 1834 know 1840 like 1841 entice 1844 and 1845 quite know
\[<19\] 1853 mind 1854 mind 1857 come 1857 understand 1857 sound 1858 hinder 1861 write 1861 make 1863 allow 1863 always do 1864 do 1864 give 1866 tell 1866 bother 1867 bore 1868 matter 1868 like 1868 exist 1868 come 1868 please 1868 matter 1869 count 1869 do 1869 remember 1870 go 1870 know 1870 seem 1873 mind 1874 preclude 1874 want 1875 matter 1875 read 1875 signify 1876 mean 1876 rally 1877 matter 1878 rhyme 1879 send 1879 suit 1880 like 1880 matter 1881 come 1881 matter 1881 so much matter 1881 seem 1881 sound 1882 draw 1882 quite understand 1884 contain 1884 mean 1885 comfort 1885 like 1885 name 1885 say 1885 even hint 1885 so much 1887 go 1888 breathe 1891 depend 1891 matter 1895 like

\[<19\] Words which directly followed couldn’t in pre-1900 examples: words with one or two consecutive consonants /kr, kw, sl, st, d, f, θ/

\[<19\] Words which directly followed couldn’t in pre-1900 examples: words with one or two consecutive consonants /kr, kw, sl, st, d, f, θ/

\[<19\] Words which directly followed shouldn’t in pre-1900 examples: words with one or two consecutive consonants /kr, kw, sl, st, d, f, θ/

\[<19\] Words which directly followed shouldn’t in pre-1900 examples: words with one or two consecutive consonants /kr, kw, sl, st, d, f, θ/

\[<19\] Words which directly followed shouldn’t in pre-1900 examples: words with one or two consecutive consonants /kr, kw, sl, st, d, f, θ/

\[<19\] Words which directly followed shouldn’t in pre-1900 examples: words with one or two consecutive consonants /kr, kw, sl, st, d, f, θ/
(iii) My sincere question

Do you think that Tables 11 and 12 of the digit-labeled dataset in the paper (or in its representative dataset) are meaningful?
Table 13: Negative contractions *aren’t* and *weren’t* in the *OED*’s citations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>aren’t</em> weakly</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>aren’t</em> weakly</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>aren’t</em> strongly</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>aren’t</em> strongly</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14: Negative contractions *aren’t* and *weren’t* in the electronically logged texts—British English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>1500-1550</th>
<th>1551-1600</th>
<th>1601-1650</th>
<th>1651-1700</th>
<th>1701-1750</th>
<th>1751-1800</th>
<th>1801-1850</th>
<th>1851-1900</th>
<th>1901-1950</th>
<th>LOB</th>
<th>FLOB</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>aren’t</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>2642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>weren’t</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15: Negative contractions in the electronically recorded texts—American English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>1651-1700</th>
<th>1701-1750</th>
<th>1751-1800</th>
<th>1801-1850</th>
<th>1851-1900</th>
<th>1901-1950</th>
<th>LOB</th>
<th>FLOB</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>don’t</em></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>can’t</em></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1,115</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>can’t</em></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>will not</em></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>shall not</em></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>shouldn’t</em></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>doesn’t</em></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>1823 (1)</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>wouldn’t</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>1823 (1)</td>
<td>1823 (1)</td>
<td>1823 (1)</td>
<td>1823 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>dothn’t</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1823 (1)</td>
<td>1823 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>daredn’t</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1823 (1)</td>
<td>1823 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>mightn’t</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1823 (1)</td>
<td>1823 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>weren’t</em></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. Nakamura, “A history of negative contractions: Seeking the reason why *doesn’t* and the past-tense group (such as *did* and *could*?) were established 100-150 years later than the present-tense group (such as *don’t* and *won’t*)”
Table 16  Negative contractions in the electronically recorded texts—American English (2) isn’t, wasn’t, haven’t, hasn’t, hadn’t and hadn’t

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Corpus size</th>
<th>1651-1700</th>
<th>1701-1750</th>
<th>1751-1800</th>
<th>1801-1850</th>
<th>1851-1900</th>
<th>1901-1950</th>
<th>BROWN</th>
<th>FROWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>507KB</td>
<td>5.59MB</td>
<td>18.4MB</td>
<td>1651-1700</td>
<td>1701-1750</td>
<td>1751-1800</td>
<td>1801-1850</td>
<td>1851-1900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| isn’t            | 0           | 68        | 626       | 1,369     | 942       | 539       | 497       | 159   | 1823 (7), 1827 (1), 1839 (10), 1840 (8), 1841 (47), ...
| wasn’t           | 0           | 24        | 275       | 1,484     | 336       | 218       | 1823 (13), 1830 (2), 1839 (3), 1840 (11), 1841 (15), ...
| has not         | 0           | 4         | 83        | 277       | 71        | 47        | 1823 (5), 1826 (1), 1839 (2), 1841 (7), ...
| hasn’t          | 0           | 0         | 0         | 18        | 20        | 27        | 1823 (3), 1826 (1), 1839 (2), 1841 (7), ...
| have not        | 0           | 9         | 140       | 486       | 37        | 48        | 1823 (17), 1826 (2), 1835 (1), 1836 (1), 1839 (3), 1841 (11), ...
| haven’t         | 0           | 0         | 0         | 46        | 38        | 56        | 1823 (17), 1826 (2), 1835 (1), 1836 (1), 1839 (3), 1841 (11), ...
| hadn’t          | 0           | 26        | 145       | 821       | 113       | 69        | 1823 (6), 1839 (2), 1841 (4), ...
| hadn’t          | 0           | 0         | 0         | 18        | 126       | 99        | 1823 (6), 1839 (2), 1841 (4), ...

Table 17  Negative contractions in the electronically recorded texts—American English (3) aren’t and weren’t

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Corpus size</th>
<th>1651-1700</th>
<th>1701-1750</th>
<th>1751-1800</th>
<th>1801-1850</th>
<th>1851-1900</th>
<th>1901-1950</th>
<th>BROWN</th>
<th>FROWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>507KB</td>
<td>5.59MB</td>
<td>18.4MB</td>
<td>1651-1700</td>
<td>1701-1750</td>
<td>1751-1800</td>
<td>1801-1850</td>
<td>1851-1900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| are not         | 0           | 24        | 292       | 532       | 191       | 184       | 1823 (7), 1827 (1), 1839 (10), 1840 (8), 1841 (47), ...
| aren’t          | 0           | 0         | 0         | 2         | 36        | 56        | 1823 (17), 1826 (2), 1835 (1), 1836 (1), 1839 (3), 1841 (11), ...
| were not        | 0           | 14        | 120       | 392       | 98        | 97        | 1823 (6), 1839 (2), 1841 (4), ...
| weren’t         | 0           | 0         | 0         | 3         | 22        | 66        | 1823 (6), 1839 (2), 1841 (4), ...

Primary Sources: Diaries (Listed on Chronological Principle)

D1 Halliwell, James O., ed. (1968 [1842]) The Private Diary of Dr. John Dee, Johnson Reprint, New York. «1577-1601»
D2 Meads, Dorothy M., ed. (1930) Diary of Lady Margaret Hoby, 1599-1605, George Routledge & Sons, London. «1599-1605»
D3 Grosart, Alexander B., ed. (1965 [1883]) The Voyage to Cadiz in 1625 Being a Journal Written by John Glayville, Johnson Reprint, New York. «1625»
D4 Green, Mary A. E., ed. (1968 [1856]) Diary of John Rous, Johnson Reprint, New York. «1625-1642»
D12 Hunter, Joseph, ed. (1968 [1843]) The Diary of Dr. Thomas Cartwright, Johnson Reprint, New York. «1686-1687»
Primary Sources: Correspondence (Listed on Chronological Principle)


L2 Bruce, John, ed. (1968 [1856]) *Charles I in 1646: Letters of King Charles the First to Queen Henrietta Maria*, Johnson Reprint, New York.  «1646-1647»

L3 Thompson, Edward M., ed. (1965 [1787]) *Correspondence of the Family of Hatton, Being Chiefly Letters Addressed to Christopher First Viscount Hatton, A.D. 1601-1704*, vol. 1, Johnson Reprint, New York.  «1601-1680»


L12 Cooper, William D., ed. (1968 [1858]) *Savile Correspondence: Letters to and from Henry Savile, Johnson Reprint, New York.  «1661-1689»


1730»
L16 Blanchard, Rae, ed. (1941) The Correspondence of Richard Steele, Oxford University Press, Oxford. «1684-1725»
L24 Tovey, Dr. (1926) The Life of Beethoven, 2 vols., Oxford University Press, Oxford. «1770-1815»
L46 Raikes, Harriet, ed. (1861) Private Correspondence of Thomas Raikes, with the Duke of Wellington and Other Distinguished Contemporaries, Richard Bentley, London. «1812-1847»
L53 Burd, Van A., ed. (1973) The Ruskin Family Letters: the Correspondence of John James Ruskin,


Secondary Sources

Dictionaries


Grammar Books and Articles


Hart, John (1871 [1569]) “An Orthographie, Contenying the Due Order and Reason, Howe to Write or Paint Thimage of Manses Voice, Most Like to the Life or Nature”, in Takanobu Otsuka, gen. ed., vol. 6, 5-162.


Otsuka, Takanobu, gen. ed. (2013) “A History of the Third Person Singular Present don’t: Transition from he doesn’ t know to he doesn’t know”, Paper presented at the Fifth International Conference on Late Modern English, Bergamo, Italy, August 2013.


Acknowledgements
This study was funded by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research, Category C, No. 16K02773, for which I am deeply indebted for the financial support.