

On Reporting Expressions of *Robinson Crusoe*

Tadashi TSUJIYA*

(Received Sept. 30, 1988)

I. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to describe the reporting expressions of Daniel Defore's *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner (Vol. I & Vol. II)*, which was written in 1719. Additionally, it is one of *On Reporting Expressions of English Prose after the 17th Century* series with which the author has been dealing. (See **References**)

The reporting expressions described here are limited to a direct narration. An indirect narration is not discussed. Therefore, these are indicated in a concrete form: the types of reporting clauses (*RC*) to introduce a dialogue — reported speech (*RS*), and kinds of reporting verbs (*RV*). All of them will be classified, and illustrated by tables and with instances.

II. Classification

Type 1. *NP-RV, RS.*

Type 1-1.	<i>NP-RV, RS.</i>
Type 1-2.	<i>ADV-NP-RV, RS.</i>
Type 1-3.	<i>NP-ADV-RS, RS.</i>
Type 1-4.	<i>NP-RV-ADV, RS.</i>
Type 1-5.	<i>PP-NP-RV, RS.</i>
Type 1-6.	<i>NP-RV-PP, RS.</i>
Type 1-7.	<i>NP-RV-PP-ADV, RS.</i>
Type 1-8.	<i>NP-ADV-RV-ADV, RS.</i>
Type 1-9.	<i>ADVC-NP-RV, RS.</i>
Type 1-10.	<i>ADVC-NP-RV-ADV, RS.</i>
Type 1-11.	<i>NP-RV-ADVC, RS.</i>
Type 1-12.	<i>NP-RV-PP-ADVC, RS.</i>
Type 1-13.	<i>ADVC-NP-RV-ADV-PP, RS.</i>
Type 1-14.	<i>ADVC-NP-RV-ADV, ADVC, RS.</i>
Type 1-15.	<i>NP-PC-RV-PP, RS.</i>
Type 1-16.	<i>NP-PP, CONJ PC₁, PC₂, RV, RS.</i>
Type 1-17.	<i>NP-VP, CONJ RV, RS.</i>
Type 1-18.	<i>NP-VP, CONJ RV-ADV, RS.</i>
Type 1-19.	<i>NP-VP, CONJ PC-RV, RS.</i>
Type 1-20.	<i>NP-VP CONJ PP-RV, RS.</i>
Type 1-21.	<i>NP-VP₁, CONJ VP₂, CONJ RV, RS.</i>
Type 1-22.	<i>(CONJ) RV-NP, RS.</i>

* Foreign Literatures and languages Laboratory

Type 1-23. *ADV-RV-NP, RS.*
 Type 1-24. *ADV-RV-NP-ADV, RS.*

Type 2. *RS, RV-NP.*

Type 2-1. *RS, RV-NP.*
 Type 2-2. *RS, RV-NP-ADV.*
 Type 2-3. *RS, RV-NP-PC.*

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

Type 3-1. *RS, NP-RV, RS.*
 Type 3-2. *RS, RV-NP, RS.*
 Type 3-3. *RS, RV-NP-ADV, RS.*
 Type 3-4. *RS, RV-NP-PP, RS.*
 Type 3-5. *RS, RV-NP-PC, RS.*
 Type 3-6. *RS, RV-NP-ADVP-PC, RS.*
 Type 3-7. *RS, RV-NP-ADV CONJ PC, RS.*
 Type 3-8. *ADVC, RS, RV-NP, RS.*

Type 4. *NP, RS.*

Type 5. *SH, RS.*

Abbreviation

<i>RC</i> =Reporting Clause	<i>ADV</i> =Adverb
<i>RV</i> =Reporting Verb	<i>ADVP</i> =Adverbial phrase
<i>RS</i> =Reported Speech	<i>ADVC</i> =Adverbial clause
<i>SH</i> =Speech Heading	<i>CONJ</i> =Conjunction
<i>NP</i> =Noun Phrase	<i>PP</i> =Prepositional Phrase
<i>VP</i> =Verb Phrase	<i>PC</i> =Participle Clause

Table 1 shows how the reporting verbs are distributed among the types, and Table 2 frequency of *says I (he)* and *said I (he)*.

III. Types and Illustration

Type 1. *NP-RV, RS.*

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

RV=answer:

T'other answered, *Ay, ay; for God's Sake, Tom Smith, throw down your Arms, and yield, or you are all dead Men this Moment.* (*II*, p. 61)

RV=remember:

Well, you are in a desolate Condition 'tis true, but pray remember, Where are the rest of you? Did not you come Eleven of you into the Boat, where are the Ten?... (*I*, p. 71)

RS 'Where are the rest of you?...' can be now parenthesized by double quotation marks (" ").

RV=repeat:

But as the Voice continue'd to repeat *Robin Crusoe, Robin Crusoe*, at last I began to wake more perfectly, ... (*I*, p. 164)

Here 'to repeat' is not used by itself, but as an object to *continue*.

RV=say:

As shown in Table 1, *say* is common among the reporting verbs (*RV*'s): it reaches the high percentage of 61.

Table 1. Types and Distribution of Reporting Verbs

Types	RV's	add	an-	ask	call	call	con-	cry	cry	hol-	remem-	re-	re-	re-	say	say	speak	talk	tell	Total	
			swer		out	out	tinue		out	low	ber	peat	ply	turn		to	to	to			
1-1	NP-RV, RS.		1								1	1			11			1	3	18	
1-2	ADV-NP-RV, RS.	1						1					1							3	
1-3	NP-ADV-RV, RS.					1														1	
1-4	NP-RV-ADV, RS.		1	1					2					1		1				6	
1-5	PP-NP-RV, RS.								2											2	
1-6	NP-RV-PP, RS.	1	1														1			3	
1-7	NP-RV-PP-ADVP, RS.				1															1	
1-8	NP-ADV-RV-ADVP, RS.															1				1	
1-9	ADVC-NP-RV, RS.								1							3				4	
1-10	ADVC-NP-RV-ADVP, RS.									1										1	
1-11	NP-RV-ADVC, RS.					1									1					2	
1-12	NP-RV-PP-ADVC, RS.					1														1	
1-13	ADVC-NP-RV-ADV-PP, RS.				1															1	
1-14	ADVC-NP-RV-ADV, ADVC, RS.					1														1	
1-15	NP-PC-RV-PP, RS.															1				1	
1-16	NP-PP, CONJ PC ₁ , PC ₂ , RV, RS.												1							1	
1-17	NP-VP, CONJ RV, RS.							1							3	3				7	
1-18	NP-VP, CONJ RV-ADV, RS.				1															1	
1-19	NP-VP, CONJ PC-RV, RS.														1					1	
1-20	NP-VP CONJ PP-RV, RS.														1					1	
1-21	NP ₁ , CONJ VP ₂ , CONJ RV, RS.							1												1	
1-22	(CONJ) VR-NP, RS.														3					3	
1-23	ADV-RV-NP, RS.															1				1	
1-24	ADV-RV-NP-ADV, RS.															1				1	
2-1	RS, RV-NP.														10	1				11	
2-2	RS, RV-NP-ADV.														2					2	
2-3	RS, RV-NP-PC.														1					1	
3-1	RS, NP-RV, RS.														3					3	
3-2	RS, RV-NP, RS.						1						1		75	1				78	
3-3	RS, RV-NP-ADV, RS.														7					7	
3-4	RS, RV-NP-PP, RS.														1					1	
3-5	RS, RV-NP-PC, RS.														4					4	
3-6	RS, RV-NP-ADV-PC, RS.														1					1	
3-7	RS, RV-NP-ADV CONJ PC, RS.															1				1	
3-8	ADVC, RS, RV-NP, RS.															1				1	
4	NP, RS.																				8
5	SH, RS.																				12
Total		2	3	1	3	4	1	1	7	1	1	1	2	2	124	15	1	1	3	193	

He said, *Me die, when you did die, Master.* (II, p. 18)

'He' of the reporting clause (RC) is *Friday*, one of the story characters, who is just a beginner in English; therefore, he always uses *Me* instead of *I*, for the first person nominative singular.

Other instances: *I*, p. 108 (*begin to say*); *Ibid.*, p. 151 (*be apt to say*); *II*, p. 1; *Ibid.*, p. 4; *Ibid.*, p. 9; *Ibid.*, p. 22; *Ibid.*, p. 23; *Ibid.*, p. 28; *Ibid.*, p. 45; *Ibid.*, p. 152 (*have I...so much as to say*).

RV=talk to:

..., the sociable Creature came to me, and sat upon my Thumb, as he used to do, and continue'd talking to me, Poor Robin Crusoe, and *how did I come here?* and *where had I been?* (*I*, p. 165)

Note *RV_{-ing}* is the object to *continue*.

RV=tell:

...: he told me, yes, yes, yes, I might go in two Canoe. (*I*, p. 250)

Other instances: *II*, p. 9; *Ibid.*, pp. 29-30.

Type 1-2. *ADV-NP-RV, RS.*

RV=add:

And then, he added, They no eat Mans but when makes the War fight. (*II*, p. 9)

RV=cry out:

...; then I cry'd out, *Lord be my Help, for I am in great Distress.* (*I*, p. 104)

RV=reply:

...; and presently the Captain reply'd, *Tell his Excellency, I am just a coming.* (*II*, p. 63)

The adverb 'presently' has never been used in this type before: it is not found in *The Authorized Version*, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, and *Oroonoko*.

Type 1-3. *NP-ADV-RS, RS.*

RV=cry out:

..., one of our Men early in the morning, cry'd out, *Land.* (*I*, p. 47)

'Early in the Morning' is regarded as an adverbial phrase.

Type 1-4. *NP-RV-ADV, RS.*

RV=answer:

Tom Smith answered immediately, *Who's that, Robinson?* (*II*, p. 61)

RV=ask:

He ask'd me again thus: *Why, you angry mad with Friday, What me done?* (*II*, p. 13)

RV=cry out:

..., I cry'd out aloud, Jesus, thou Son of David, Jesus, thus exalted Prince and Saviour, give me Repentance! (*I*, p. 110)

...; but he cry'd out earnestly, *O pray! O pray! No shoot, me shoot, by and then.* (*II*, p. 94)

RV=return:

He returns very quick, *What you send Friday away for? take, kill Friday, no send Friday away.* (*Ibid.*, p. 13)

RV=say to:

I heard one of them say aloud to another, calling them off from the Boat, Why let her alone, Jack, can't ye, she will float next Tide. (*Ibid.*, p. 44)

In the last sentence, the adverb 'aloud' is placed between *say* and *to another*, and the participial clause 'calling them...the Boat' at the end of RC.

The adverbs 'aloud,' 'immediately,' and 'quick' have never occurred before. The adverbs found in *The Authorized Version*, *The Pilgrim's Progress* and *Oroonoko* are: *again, before, continually, furthermore, moreover, softly, therefore.*

Type 1-5. PP-NP-RV, RS.

RV=cry out:

..., when on a suddain the Boy cry'd out, *Master, Master, a Ship with a Sail*, ... (I, p. 35)

Upon this, *Will Atkins* cry'd out, *For God's sake, Captain, give me Quarter, what have I done? They have been all as bad as I*. (II, p. 61)

Both 'upon this' and 'on a suddain (=sudden)' are the prepositional phrases, although they function as adverbials in RC.

Type 1-6. NP-RV-PP, RS.

RV=add:

..., when he added with some Warmth, *we save the White Mans from drown*. (II, p. 9)

RV=answer:

He answer'd in Latin, *Christianus*. (*Ibid.*, p. 23)

RV=speak to:

..., and methought it spoke to me like a Voice; *WRETCH! doth thou ask what thou hast done! ...Dost thou ask, what have I done?* (I, p. 106)

PP 'with some Warmth' in the first sentence does not occur among the works which have been referred to.

Type 1-7. NP-RV-PP-ADVP, RS.

RV=call:

...: But judge you, if you can, that read my Story, what a Surprize I must be, when I was wake'd out of my Sleep by a Voice calling me by my Name several times, *Robin, Robin, Robin Crusoe, poor Robin Crusoe*, where are you *Robin Crusoe?* Where are you? Where have you been? (I, p. 164)

Here the prepositional phrase is 'by my Name,' and the adverbial phrase is 'several times.'

Type 1-8. NP-ADV-RV-ADVP, RS.

RV=say to:

..., I could hear him softly to himself say several times, *Lord be merciful to us, we shall be all lost, we shall be all undone*. (I, p. 10)

Here RC is exceptionally intricate: NP is 'him'; ADV is 'softly'; RV is inverted into 'to himself say'; ADVP is 'several times.'

Type 1-9. ADV-C-NP-RV, RS.

RV=cry out (to):

..., and before I had time to speak to him, he cries out to me, *O Master! O Master! O Sorrow! O bad!* (II, p. 18)

RV=say to:

..., and that as soon as I had gotten this Man, I said to my self, now I may certainly venture to the main Land; ... (I, pp. 230-231)

Other instances: I, p. 244; II, p. 12.

Each of the above ADV-C's (including other instances) is that of manner qualifying RV.

Type 1-10. ADV-C-NP-RV-ADVP, RS.

RV=hollow (means to cry out loud, to shout):

..., as soon as *Friday* came in Sight of the Man, he hollow'd as loud as t'other, *O Master! O Master!* (II, p. 90)

Type 1-11. NP-RV-ADV-C, RS.

RV=call out (to):

..., so he calls out as loud as he could, to one of them, *Tom Smith, Tom Smith*. (II, p. 61)

RV=say:

..., that I began to say as the Children of *Israel* did, when they were promis'd Flesh to eat, *Can God spread a Table in the Wilderness.* (I, p. 108)

In the last instance *ADVC* just after *RV* is that of manner; however, the second *ADVC* at the end of *RC* is not such.

Type 1-12. NP-RV-PP-ADVC, RC.

RV=call out (to):

Friday call'd out to me in *English*, as well as he could, O Master! *You see English Mans eat Prisoner as well as Savage Mans.* (II, p. 42)

Here both *PP* 'in English' and *ADVC* 'as well as he could' are those of manner.

Type 1-13. ADVC-NP-RV-ADV-PP, RS.

RV=call (to):

..., and then before any of them saw me, I call'd aloud to them in Spanish, *What are you Gentlemen?* (II, p. 45)

Here both *ADV* 'aloud' and *PP* 'in Spanish' are indicative of manner, although *ADVC* at the beginning of *RC* is not such.

Type 1-14. ADVC-NP-RV-ADV, ADVC, RS.

RV=call out (to):

...; when he sees him stand still, he calls out to him again, as if he had suppos'd the Bear could speak English; *What you no come farther, pray you come farther.* (II, p. 94)

Note that *ADVC* at the beginning of *RC* is different from *ADVC* at the end: only the latter is that of manner.

Type 1-15. NP-PC-RV-PP, RS.

RV=say to:

..., and that my Father, after shewing a great Concern at it, said to her with a Sigh, That Boy might be happy if he would stay at home, but if he goes abroad he will be the miserablest Wretch that was ever born: I can give no Consent to it. (I, p. 6)

PC placed between *NP* and *RV* is not that of manner. 'With a Sigh' at the end of *RC* is *PP* of manner, which might be equivalent to adverbial.

Type 1-16. NP-PP, CONJ PC₁, PC₂, RV, RS.

RV=return:

The poor Man with Tears running down his Face, and trembling, looking like one astonish'd, return'd, *Am I talking to God, or Man! Is it a real Man, or an Angel!* (II, p. 46)

This instance is worthy of special mention: because all the three expressions, which are those of manner, modify *RV*: *PP* 'with Tears...face,' *PC₁* 'trembling' and *PC₂* 'looking...astonish'd' are all equivalent to adverbials.

Type 1-17. NP-VP, CONJ RV, RS.

RV=cry out:

...; he hears me, and cries out, *No shoot, no shoot, stand still, you get much Laugh.* (II, p. 93)

RV=say:

..., at which he smil'd; and said; yes, yes, we always fight the better. (I, p. 248)

..., I call'd to him, and said, *Friday*, do not you wish your self in your own Country, your own Nation? (II, p. 11)

He shook his Head, and said, *None: Ugly Dog eat all up self.* (II, p. 27)

RV=say to:

...; but *Xury* was my better Councillor, and said to me, *no go, no go.* (*I*, p. 32)

Other instances: *I*, p. 25; *II*, p. 63.

Note that in this type the instances of *RV=say* are different from those of other *RV*'s: *VP*'s 'smil'd,' 'call'd to him' and 'shook his Head' are simultaneously attended or followed by 'said'; however, 'cry out' and 'said to me' stand by themselves.

Type 1-18. NP-VP, CONJ RV-ADV, RS.

RV=say:

..., when my *Friday* came running in to me, and call'd aloud, Master, Master, they are come, they are come. (*II*, p. 40)

'Aloud' is an adverb of manner.

Type 1-19. NP-VP, CONJ PC-RV, RS.

RV=say:

He lookt full of Concern, and shaking his Head said, *No, no, Friday tell them to live Good, tell them to pray God, tell them to eat Corn bread, Cattle-flesh, Milk, no eat Man again.* (*II*, p. 11)

Both 'lookt full of Concern' and 'shaking his Head' occur simultaneously with 'said.'

Type 1-20. NP-VP CONJ PP-RV, RS.

RV=say:

...; he look'd very grave and with a perfect Look of Innocence, said, *All Things do say O to him.* (*II*, p. 1)

Both *VP* 'look'd very grave' and *PP* 'with a perfect Look of Innocence' are concurrent with 'said.'

Type 1-21. NP-VP₁, CONJ VP₂, CONJ RV, RS.

RV=cry:

...; and he had learn'd it so perfectly, that he would sit upon my Finger, and lay his Bill close to my Face, and cry, *Poor Robin Crusoe, Where are you? Where have you been? How come you here?* (*I*, p. 165)

VP₁, *VP₂* and *RV*, each of which is a single action, occur successively.

Type 1-22. (CONJ) RV-NP, RS.

RV=say:

...; but said I, you swim well enough to reach to the Shoar, and the Sea is calm, make the best of your Way to Shoar and I will do you no harm, ... (*I*, p. 24)

The Boy answer'd with so much Affection that made me love him ever after. Says he, *If wild Mans come, they eat me, you go wey.* (*Ibid.*, p. 28)

..., for says he, I have sav'd your Life on no other Terms than I would be glad to be saved my self, and... (*Ibid.*, p. 36)

Inversion like *RV-NP* after *CONJ* is never found in *The Authorized Version, The Pilgrim's Progress* and *Oroonoko*.

Type 1-23. ADV-RV-NP, RS.

RV=say to:

Why then said I to him, *They will kill you.* (*II*, p. 11)

'Why' is an interjection expressing objection.

Type 1-24. ADV-RV-NP-ADV, RS.

RV=say to:

Particularly said I aloud, (tho' to my self) what should I ha' done without a Gun, without Ammunition, ... (*I*, p. 71)

Note the adverb after *NP* is indicative of manner.

Type 2. RS, RV-NP.

It is characteristic of Type 2 that *RV*'s are limited to 'say' only.

Type 2-1. RS, RV-NP.

RV=say:

What's the Matter, *Friday*, says I.¹⁾ (*II*, p. 18)

Other instances: *II*, p. 13; *Ibid.*, p. 22 (four instances); *Ibid.*, p. 47; *Ibid.*, p. 53; *Ibid.*, p. 61; *Ibid.*, p. 95.

RV=say to:

What must I do with this? says I to him. (*II* p. 13)

Type 2-2. RS, RV-NP-ADV.

This type occurs twice. Both *RS*'s are the interrogative sentences; both *ADV*'s are 'again.'

RV=say:

What must I kill you for? said I again. (*II*, p. 13)

Who must we yield to? where are they? (says *Smith* again.) (*Ibid.*, p. 61)

Type 2-3. RS, RV-NP-PC.

RV=say:

Now *Friday*, says I, laying down the discharg'd Pieces, and taking up the Musket, which was yet loaden. (*II*, p. 22)

PC may be equivalent to an adverbial clause of attendant circumstances.

Type 3. RS, NP-RV, RS.

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

This type has never occurred before. It has two common features: the first *RS*'s are always 'yes'; *NP*'s of *RC* are 'he.'

RV=say:

...; yes, he said, *the Boat full white Mans*. (*II*, p. 9)

Yes, he said, *he be much O glad to be at his own Nation*. (*Ibid.*, p. 11)

Yes, he said, *he venture over in her very well, tho' great blow Wind*. (*II*, p. 15)

Type 3-2. RS, RV-NP, RS.

In *Robinson Crusoe* this type is most common as shown in Table 1.

RV=continue:

Pray, continues he, *what are you? and on what Account did you go to Sea?* (*I*, p. 15)

RV=reply:

A Storm, you Fool you, replies he, *do you call that a Storm, why it was nothing at all; give us but a good Ship and Sea Room, and we think nothing of such a Squall of Wind as that; ...* (*Ibid.*, p. 8)

RV=say:

You always fight the better, said I, How came you to be taken Prisoner then, *Friday?* (*Ibid.*, p. 248)

Other examples: *I*, p. 8; *Ibid.*, p. 15; *Ibid.*, p. 23; *Ibid.*, p. 26; *II*, p. 3; *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4; *Ibid.*, p. 10; *Ibid.*, p. 11; and so on.

RV=say to:

Well, said I to him *Friday*, What will you do now? Why don't you shoot him? (*II*, p. 95)

1) In this use, the 3rd sing. pres. is often substituted *colloq.* for the pa. t. *said*. Hence, in vulgar speech or jocular imitations of it, *says I, says you* = 'said I', 'said you'. In uneducated use often with repetition: 'Says I to myself, says I'; 'Well, says Mr. Smith, says he'. (*OED*)

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

RV=say:

O Drug! Said I aloud, what are thou good for, ... (I, p. 64)

...; *well, well*, says he, mighty affectionately, *that well*; *so you, I, Devil, all wicked, all preserve, repent, God pardon all.* (II, p. 4)

No matter for that, said I again, our Guns will fright them that we do not kill. (II, p. 18)

Other instances: I, p. 104; *Ibid.*, p. 131; II, p. 4; *Ibid.*, p. 29.

ADV's (ADV_P's) are as follows: *again* (2 times); *twice over again*; *aloud* (2 times); *even audibly*; *mighty affectionately*.

'Affectionately' and 'audibly' have been never used as ADV of RC before.

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

RV=say:

Seignior, said I, with as much *Spanish* as I could make up, we will talk afterwards; ...; and lay about you. (II, pp. 23-24)

PP 'with as much *Spanish* as I would make up' may be equivalent to an adverbial phrase of manner.

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

RV=say:

Well Bob, says he, clapping me on the Shoulder, *How do you do after it? I warrant you were frighted, wa'n't you, last Night, when it blew but a Cap full of Wind?* (I, p. 8)

No angry! No angry! says he, repeating the Words several Times, *Why send Friday home away to my Nation?* (II, p. 13)

Other instances: I, p. 26; II, pp. 46-47.

PC's may be equivalent to an adverbial clause of manner.

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

RV=say:

O! O! O! says Friday, three times, pointing to him; *O Master! You give me to Leave! Me shakee te Hand with him: Me make you good laugh.* (II, p. 92)

ADV_P 'three times' is that of time; PC 'pointing to him' is a clause of manner.

Type 3-7. RS, RV-NP-ADV CONJ PC, RS.

RV=say to:

He must be sent directly from Heaven then, *said one of them very gravely to me, and pulling off his Hat at the same to me*, for our Condition is past the Help of Man. (II, p. 46)

CONJ 'and' in front of PC rarely occurs.

Type 3-8. ADV_C, RS, RV-NP, RS.

RV=say to:

...; as soon as the Bear got out to that part where the Limb of the Tree was weaker, *Ha*, says he to us, *now you see me teachee the Bear dance.* (II, p. 94)

This type is of great rarity in which ADV_C of RC is split by one of RS's.

Table 2 shows frequency of *says I (he)* and *said I (he)* used in Types 2 and 3. Of *says I (he)* it is characteristic that it amounts to 60 percent of the whole.

Note that all the NP's are *I* and *he*. Here are two instances in which a proper noun is used as NP:

I'll go and ask, if you promise to yield, says Robinson. (II, p. 61)

...; *so we kill Bear in my Country*, says Friday. (*Ibid.*, p. 95)

Also, RV is not limited to *says*: *continues he* and *replies he* occur as illustrated in Type 3-2. But *continues I*, *replies I* or the like are never found.

Type 4. NP, RS.

It is characteristic of Type 4 that RS is indicated just by NP ('words' or 'exclamation'), but not by RV.

NP=words:

...; only having opened the Book casually, the first Words that occur'd to me were there, *Call on me in the Day of Trouble, and I will deliver, and thou shalt glorify me.* (I, pp. 107-108)

Other instances: I, p. 110; *Ibid.*, p. 130; *Ibid.*, p. 182 (two instances); *Ibid.*, p. 218; II, p. 4.

NP=exclamation:

...: but it was rather Exclamation, such as, Lord! what a miserable Creature am I? If I should be sick, I shall certainly die for Want of Help, and what will become of me! (I, p. 108)

Type 5. SH, RS.

There are found several instances in which only NP of RC is placed in front of RS, which is called *Speech Heading (SH)*.

Examples:

Friday, My Nation beat much, for all that. (I, p. 248)

Master, Have you been here with them? (I, p. 249)

Other instances: I, p. 248 (five instances); *Ibid.*, p. 249 (five instances).

IV. Synopsis

A. The following are quoted as the first instances from *Robinson Crusoe*:

- 1) RS, NP-RV, RS.
- 2) (CONJ) RV-NP, RS.
- 3) ADV, RS, RV-NP, RS.
- 4) Adverbs of manner to modify RV: *aloud, gravely, presently.*
- 5) Prepositional phrases to modify RV: *with some warm, with a sigh, with tears running down one's face,*

Table 2. Frequency of use of *says I (he)* and *said I (he)*

Types	<i>says I</i>	<i>said I</i>	<i>says he</i>	<i>said he</i>	Total
2-1 RS, RV-NP.	2	3	5		10
2-2 RS, RV-NP-ADV.		1	1		2
2-3 RS, RV-NP-PC.	1				1
3-2 RS, RV-NP, RS.	21	26	27	2	76
3-3 RS, RV-NP-ADV, RS.		4	3		7
3-4 RS, RV-NP-PP, RS.		1			1
3-5 RS, RV-NP-PC, RS.			3	1	4
3-6 RS, RV-NP-ADVP-RC, RS.			1		1
3-7 RS, RV-NP-ADV CONJ PC, RS.				1	1
3-8 ADV, RS, RV-NP, RS.			1		1
Total	24	35	41	4	104
Percentage	23%	34%	39%	4%	100%

with a perfect look of innocence, with so much affection.

Note that all the *PP*'s are *with*-phrases.

6) An adverbial phrase to modify *RV*: *as...as one can*.

B. The following never occur in *Robinson Crusoe*, although they are common in the works that have been referred to:

1) *RC* with more than three *VP*'s like *NP-VP₁ CONJ VP₂ CONJ VP₃...CONJ RV, RS*. (which is often found in *The Authorized Version*).

2) *NP-VP, RV-ing, RS*.

Text

The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner, Vols. I & II. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Publisher to the Shakespeare Head Press of Stratford-upon-Avon, 1927.

References

- Banfield, Ann 1973: 'Narrative Style and the Grammar of Direct and Indirect.' *Foundation of Language*, 10, pp. 1-39.
- Gordon, Ian A. 1973: *The Movement of English Prose*. Longmans.
- Page, Norman 1973: *Speech in the English Novel*. Longman.
- (ed.) 1984: *The Language of Literature*. Macmilan Press.
- Zwicky, Arnold M. 1971: 'On Reported Speech,' to appear in Fillmore and Langendoen (eds.), *Studies in Linguistic Semantics*, pp. 72-77.
- Tadashi Tsujiya, 1979: *On Reporting Clauses and Verbs of The Pilgrim's Progress (Part I)*, Research Bulletin of the Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Vol. 13, No. 17, pp. 33-46. (In Japanese)
- , 1981: *On Reporting Expressions of The Authorized Version I*, Research Bulletin of the Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Vol. 15, No. 19, pp. 19-40.
- , 1982: *On Reporting Expressions of The Authorized Version II*, Research Bulletin of the Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Vol. 16,
- , 1985: *On Reporting Expressions of The Authorized Version III*, Research Bulletin of the Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Vol. 19, No. 23, pp. 27-50.
- , 1986: *On Reporting Expressions of The Authorized Version IV*, Research Bulletin of the Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Vol. 20, No. 24, pp. 27-50.
- , 1987: *On Reporting Expressions of Oroonoko*, Research Bulletin of the Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Vol. 22, No. 26, pp. 49-55.