"How now, Sir John?" Locating social class in Early Modern drama

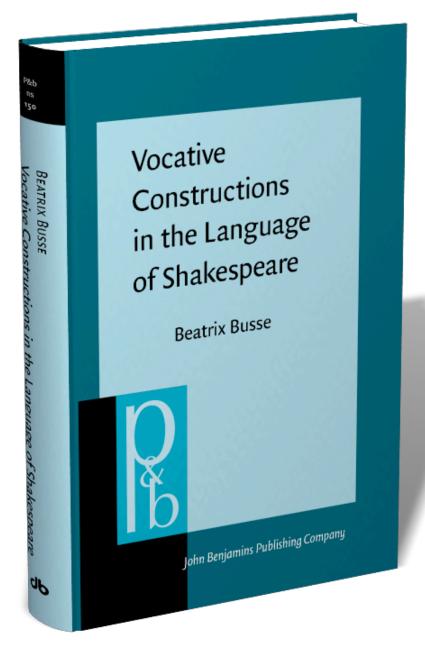
Heather Froehlich

@heatherfro

How does Shakespeare's use of male and female vocatives for social class compare to his contemporaries?

What are vocatives?

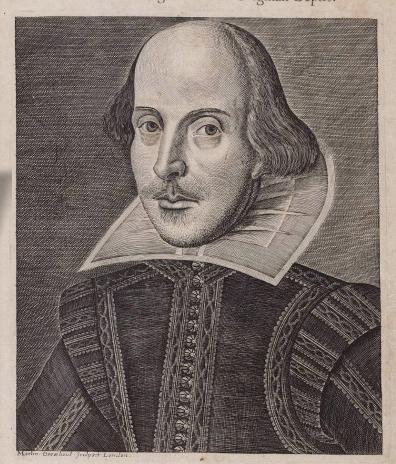
- Nouns addressing social relations and emotive attitudes towards the addresse. Include:
 - Status terms (your majesty, madam, sir)
 - occupational terms (officer, vicar)
 - general terms (gentlemen, ladies)
 - terms of endearment (darling, dear)
 - derogatory terms (imbecile, idiot)
 - personal names (John, Jane)
 - compound determinatives (any, no, every, some)(Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 522-523)



SHAKESPEARES

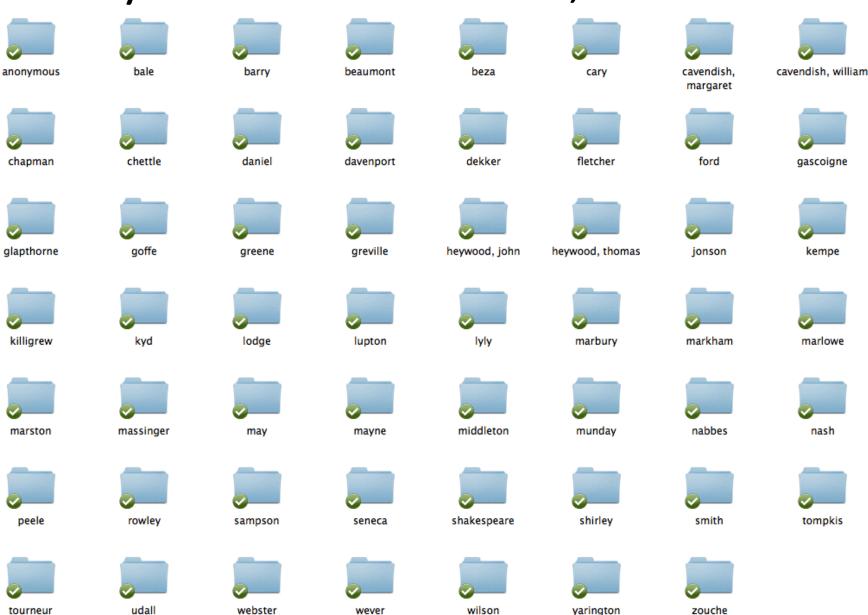
COMEDIES, HISTORIES, & TRAGEDIES.

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LONDON
Printed by Isaac Iaggard, and Ed. Blount. 1623.

Early modern dramatists, 1514-1662



From Shakespeare to Early Modern Drama

- Corpora
 - Shakespeare (36 plays)
 - Folger Digital Texts Shakespeare
 - WordHoard Shakespeare
 - Standardized Spelling WordHoard Early Modern
 Drama (335 plays, includes Shakespeare)
 - EEBO-TCP phase I, curated by Martin Mueller (Northwestern)

Social class in EM Drama

- 2 dominant sociohistorical models of social class
 - Nevalainen & Raumolin-Brunberg 1994, revised1996
 - (Corpus of Early English Correspondence)
 - Culpeper & Archer 2003, 2005
 - (Sociopragmatic corpus)

Table 1. Rank and Status in Stuart England (From Nevalainen and Ramoulin-Brunberg 1994, 140, table 1, based on Laslett, 1983, 38)

		Grade	Title	Occupational name
	N	1. Duke		
	o	Archbishop		
G	b			
	1	2. Marquess		
	e	3. Earl	Lord, Lady	None
E	m			
	e	4. Viscount		
	n	7. D		
N		5. Baron		
		Bishop		D
т	G	6. Baronet	Sir, Dame	P Army Officer, r Doctor of Medicine,
T	e	7. Knight	Sii, Daille	r Doctor of Medicine, o Merchant, etc
	n	8. Esquire	Mr, Mrs	f Wierenant, etc
R	t	9. Gentleman	1411, 14113	e
K	1	y. Gentleman		s
	e			S
Y	m			i
	e			0
	n			n
				S
		Clergyman		
		10. Yeoman	Goodman, Goodwife	
			(Goody)	Husbandman
		11. Husbandman		
		10 0 0		(Name of craft)
		12. Craftsman		Carpenter, etc
		Tradesman Artificer		
		13. Labourer	none	Labourer
		14. Cottager		
		Pauper		none

Table 2. Models of social stratification in Tudor and Stuart England (Nevalainen and Raumolin-Brunberg 1996, 58, Table 4.1)

Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4?
(Royalty)	(Royalty)	(Royalty)	
Nobility	Nobility	Nobility	
Gentry	Gentry	Gentry	'Better sort'
	- Upper	- Upper	
	- Lower	- Lower	
	Professions	Professions	
		\rightarrow Gentry	
		→ Non-Gentry	
Clergy	Clergy	Clergy	'Middling sort'
	- upper	\rightarrow Nobility	
	- lower	→ Gentry	
		→ Non-Gentry	
Merchants	Merchants	Merchants	
TVTCTCTIMITES	TVICICITATIO	→ Gentry	
		•	
		→ Non-gentry	
	Social Climbers	Social Climbers	
Non-gentry*	Non-gentry*	Non-Gentry	
Tion Sommy	Tion Sommy	Tion Genuy	
			'Poorest sort'

^{*} i.e. excluding the intermediate ranks of professionals, clergy and merchants

Sociopragmatic Corpus annotation scheme

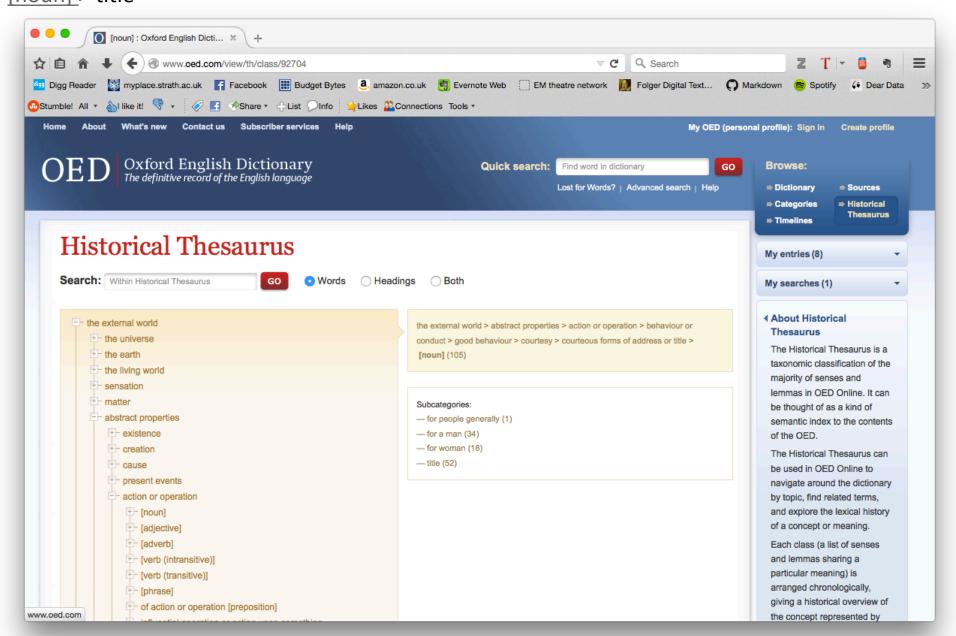
- Social class ranked from 0-5
 - Nobility = 0
 - Gentry = 1
 - Professionals = 2
 - Other middling groups = 3
 - Ordinary commoners = 4
 - Lowest groups = 5

(Archer 2005, 113-114; Archer and Culpeper 2003, 48-49)

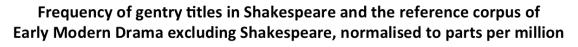
"For example, we could not use the whole array of address terms, a theoretically rich source of social information ... (even if we could be sure about the social value of a particular term of address). We allowed ourselves two areas of exception here, occupational terms and high status titles. In both these areas, the meanings of the terms are relatively unambiguous and have remained relatively unchanged over time."

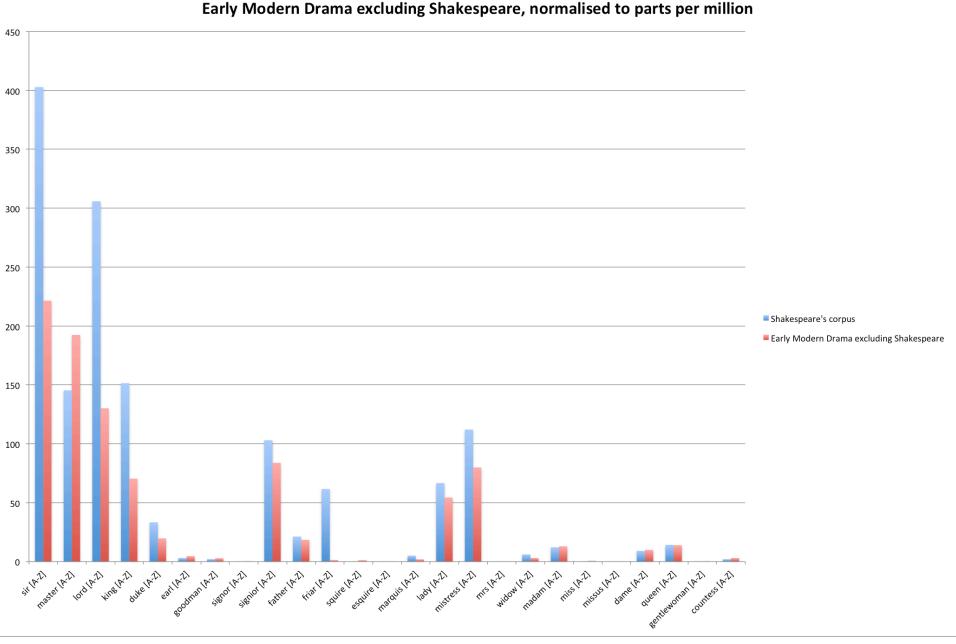
(Archer & Culpeper 2003, 53)

01.15.21.04.01.02.02 | the external world > abstract properties > action or operation > behaviour or conduct > good behaviour > courtesy > courteous forms of address or title > [noun] > title



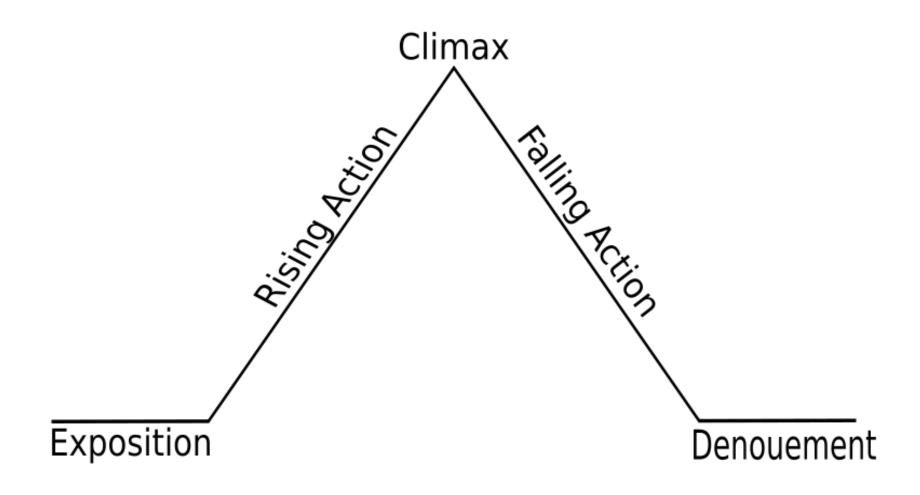
```
lord [A-Z] sir [A-Z]
master [A-Z] duke [A-Z]
 earl [A-Z] | king [A-Z] |
signior [A-Z] | lady [A-Z] |
mistress [A-Z] | madam [A-
Z] queen [A-Z] dame [A-Z]
```





So where in Early Modern plays will vocatives for social class appear?

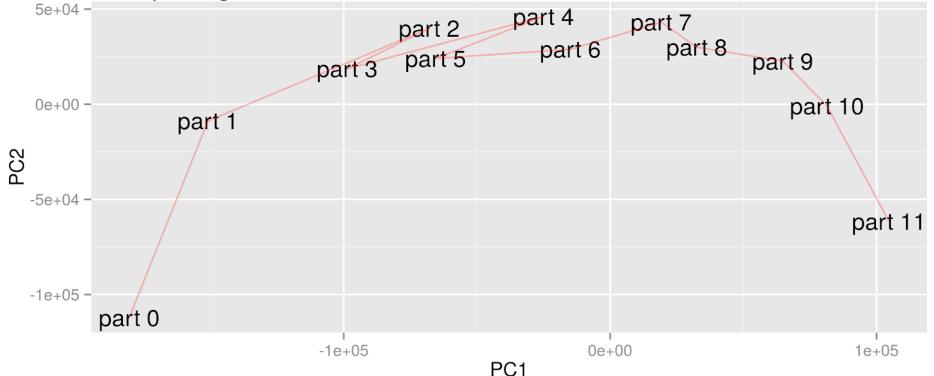
Freytag's dramatic pyramid (1863)



Other models of dramatic structure

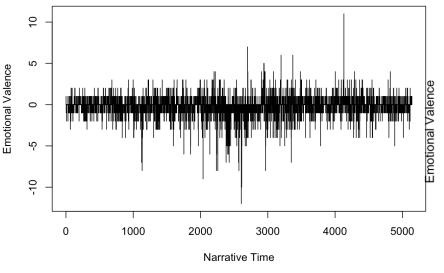
 Schmidt, 'Fundamental plot arcs in TV and movie scripts' (2014)

Plot Arcs: scripts begin in the southwest, move to the north, and end in the southeast

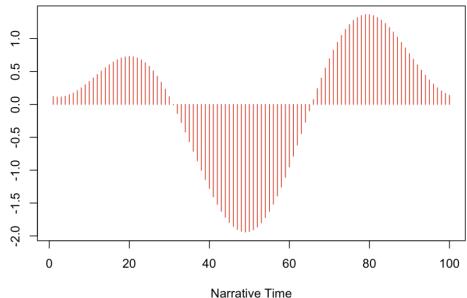


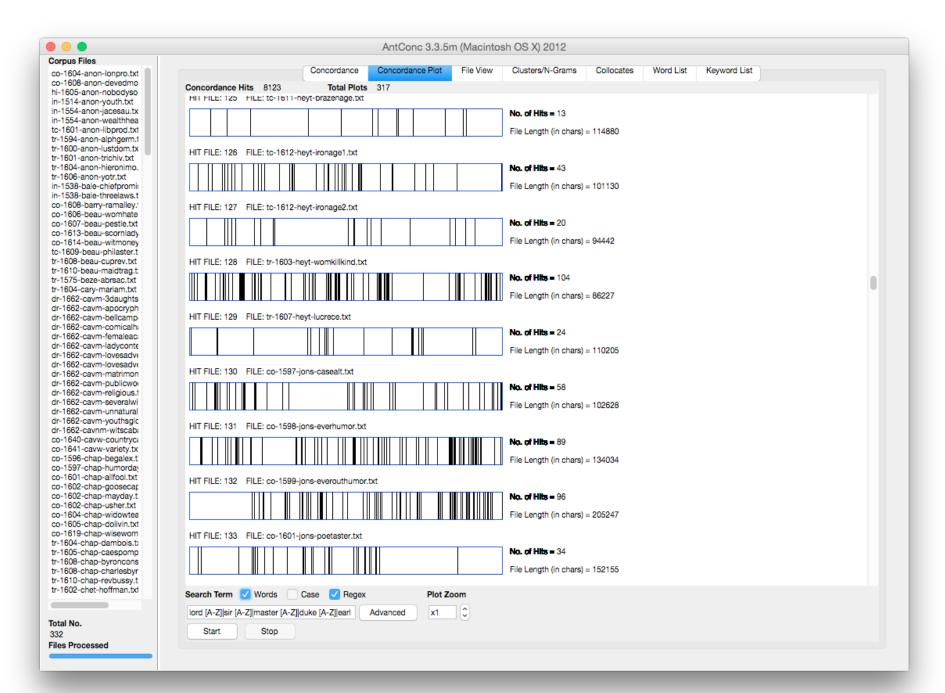
Jockers, 'Syuzhet' (2015); Swafford (2015a, 2015b, 2015c)

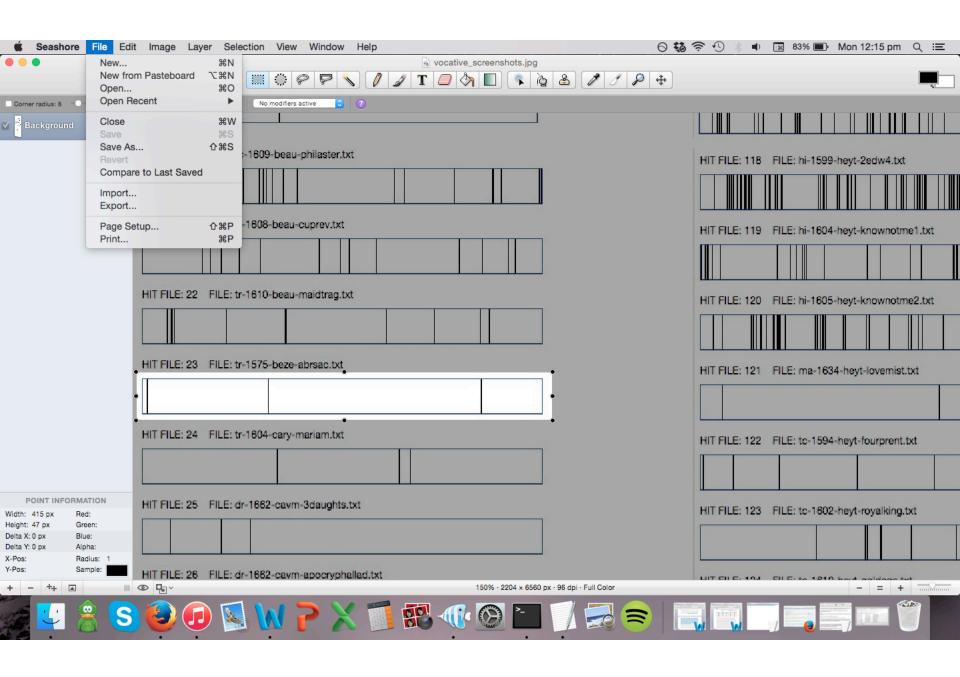
A Noisy Plot Trajectory: Joyce's Portrait of the Artist



A Transformed Plot Trajectory: Joyce's Portrait of the Artist



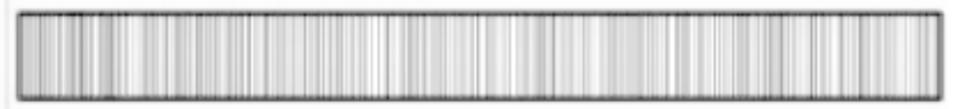




\$convert plot*.jpg —evaluate-sequence mean
average_page.jpg



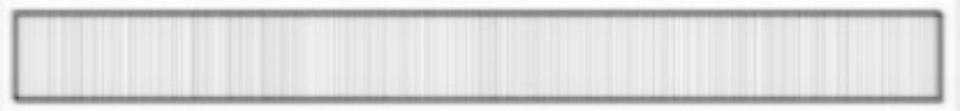
Vocatives for social class in Shakespeare's plays



Any variation in Shakespeare's plays by genre?

Average Shakespearean History Play	
Average Shakespearean Comedy Play	
Average Shakespearean tragedy play	

Vocatives for social class in Early Modern Drama



Conclusions

- Do vocatives mark for social class? YES
- Does Shakespeare use vocatives for social class differently than his contemporaries by frequency? YES
- Are vocatives for social class correlated to dramatic structure overall in any meaningful way? NO

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