

Univerzita Karlova
Pedagogická fakulta
Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE

Průběhové tvary stavových sloves: nedávné změny v běžně mluvené britské
angličtině

Stative progressives: recent change in colloquial spoken English

Bc. Jan Tesař

Vedoucí práce: doc. PhDr. Markéta Malá, Ph.D.

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ABSTRAKT

Tato práce se zabývá průběhovými tvary stavových sloves v současné britské angličtině. Stavová slovesa již z definice nemají průběh, s průběhovým tvarem by se tedy měla vzájemně vylučovat, ale zdá se, že se v poslední době jejich výskyt naopak rozšířil. Základní otázka, kterou se práce snaží zodpovědět, je: „Užívá se dnes v britské mluvené angličtině stavových sloves v průběhových tvarech větší měrou než před 30 lety?“ Práce se soustředí primárně na běžně mluvený jazyk, kde lze očekávat, že se změny projeví dříve než ve formálním jazyce psaném. Materiál práce čerpá z korpusu neformální mluvené angličtiny, a pro srovnání ještě z korpusu publicistiky, která se z psaného jazyka nejvíce podobá běžné mluvě. Pro období přelomu 80. a 90. let minulého století je využita demografická složka Britského národního korpusu (5 mil. slov.), zatímco současnou britskou angličtinu reprezentuje British National Corpus 2014. V kvantitativní části analýzy je porovnán výskyt 12 sloves v mluveném jazyce a publicistice. Tři z nich jsou dále v kvalitativní části analýzy podrobeny bližšímu zkoumání z hlediska syntaktické struktury a sémantických funkcí. V závěru práce je pak bližší shrnutí výsledků.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

stavová slovesa, průběhový tvar, britská angličtina, mluvený jazyk, korpus

ABSTRACT

The focus of this thesis are the progressive stative verbs in contemporary British English. State verbs, by definition, lack any progress in their semantic structure, thus should be mutually exclusive with the progressive, yet it seems that their occurrence has been recently rising. The research question the thesis aims to answer is: “Are stative progressives employed more often in contemporary colloquial spoken English, than they were 30 years ago?” The thesis is focused primarily on colloquial spoken English since it is expected that changes appear earlier there than in formal written language. The material for the thesis is drawn from a corpus of informal spoken English, and a corpus of news, a register of written language most similar to informal speech. For the period of the late 1980s and 1990s, the demographic component of the British National Corpus is used, while contemporary British English is represented by the British National Corpus 2014. In the quantitative part of the analysis, the occurrence of 12 verbs in spoken language and news is compared. Three of them are further examined in the qualitative part of the analysis, in terms of syntactic structure and semantic functions. The thesis then concludes with a more detailed summary of the results.

KEYWORDS

stative verbs, progressive, British English, spoken language, corpus

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List of Abbreviations

BNC1994	The British National Corpus (XML Edition)
BNC2014	The British National Corpus 2014

1 Introduction

The stative progressive incorporates two seemingly incompatible elements. The stative verbs lack duration, while the progressive aspect generally involves an activity in progress. Furthermore, recent studies have shown that the frequency of the stative progressive is growing. The aim of the thesis is to answer the following research question: “Are stative progressives employed more often in contemporary colloquial spoken English, than they were 30 years ago?”

Colloquial spoken English is chosen since it is expected that linguistic changes are manifested there first. Furthermore, Leech (2004: 25) mentions that the progressive “has been gradually extending its range of use in English for centuries” and that it “is increasing in frequency in English, especially in spoken language,” which is an observation noted not only by him, but also by Quirk et al. (1984: 186), and Biber et al. (1999: 462).

The first hypothesis is that there will be an increase in the frequency of the stative progressive constructions, as well as a wider variety of use of the stative progressive. Second, it is expected that the specific functions of the progressive (suggested by Römer 2005) are involved in the increased occurrence of the stative progressive.

To answer the question as well as to test the feasibility of the hypotheses, the lexical-grammatical approach is employed, exploring both the grammatical features of the construction in question, but also its lexical and semantic aspects. The thesis compares the frequency of twelve verbs in informal British English, which were reported by Rautionaho and Fuchs’s (2020) study to have shown a statistically significant shift in occurrence in speech, with their occurrence in a different register, news (which can be considered the written register closest to colloquial speech, sharing the broad range of participants and topics covered, and being open to linguistic innovation), in order to determine if their behaviour is the same across registers. Three of them with different behaviour and semantic categories are then chosen for a qualitative analysis, where their grammatical characteristics and specific functions are compared.

The thesis is organised as follows. The second chapter provides the theoretical background for the analysis. It deals with the verbal aspect with special focus on the specific functions of the progressive, the distinction between stative and dynamic verbs and their subtypes, and the stative progressive as a separate topic. The third chapter outlines the used material and the method employed in the thesis. The results of the analysis are detailed in the fourth chapter and summarized in the discussion and conclusions.

2 Theoretical Background

2.1 Verbal Aspect

Quirk et al. (1985: 188) define aspect as “a grammatical category which reflects the way in which the verb action is regarded or experienced with respect of time.” This notion is quite close to the category of tense, yet tense “refers primarily to past and present time orientation”, while aspect “relates to considerations such as the completion or lack of completion of events or states described by a verb” (Biber et al. 1999:460). Another distinction of the two categories lies in the fact that unlike tense, aspect “is not relative to the time of utterance” (Quirk et al. 1985: 188). Nonetheless, Quirk et al. (1985: 189) add that

“aspect is so closely connected in meaning with tense, that the distinction in English grammar between tense and aspect is little more than a terminological convenience which helps us to separate in our minds the two different kinds of realization: the morphological realization of tense and the syntactic realization of aspect.”

There are two aspect constructions, the perfective and the progressive. The employment of the perfective aspect signals that the action is seen as complete, while the progressive aspect indicates that the action is in progress, thus incomplete (Quirk et al. 1985: 189). However, Quirk et al. add that this is an oversimplification, since the two aspects may combine in a single verb phrase (Ibid.). Biber et al. (1999: 461) remark that the convergency of both aspects is extremely rare (less than 0.5 percent of verb phrases¹), while the opposite, verb phrases unmarked for aspect, are the most common (approximately 90 percent of all verbs). Both aspects may freely combine with the two tenses, giving a total of 8 possibilities for a verb phrase: simple present and simple past for phrases unmarked for aspect, present perfective and past perfective, present progressive and past progressive, and finally present perfective progressive and past perfective progressive (Quirk et al. 1985: 189).

¹ The percentage is based on a corpus consisting of 37,244 texts with total of 40,025,700 words. Further information can be found in Biber et al. 1999: 24-44.

2.1.1 The Perfective Aspect

Biber et al. (1999: 460) explain that the perfect aspect “designates events or states taking place during a period leading up to the specified time” and that it is “marked by the auxiliary verb *have* + *ed*-participle.” They further noted that since it is “used to report events or states existing at an earlier time,” the perfect aspect is most frequent in fiction and news (Ibid.: 462).

Present perfect is employed to “refer to a situation that began sometime in the past and continues up to the present” (Ibid.: 460). Quirk et al. (1985:192) distinguish its use in three meanings:

- (a) State leading up to the present
- (b) Indefinite event(s) in a period leading up to the present
- (c) Habit (i.e. recurring event) in a period leading up to the present

They further elaborate on (b), which is said to imply “that the relevant time zone leads up to the present”, “that the event is recent”, and “that the result of the action still obtains at the present time” (Ibid.: 193). This is to say that the speaker “has in mind an implicit time zone which has not yet finished” when using the present perfect (Ibid.).

Past perfect functions to “refer to a time that is earlier than some specified past time” (Biber et al. 1999:460). However, it “does not have to refer to a more remote time than referred by the simple past. In some cases, particularly in a clause introduced by *after*, the two constructions can be more or less interchangeable” (Quirk et al.: 196).

2.1.2 The Progressive Aspect

The progressive aspect “designates an event or state of affairs which is in progress, continuing, at the time indicated by the rest of the verb phrase” and is “marked by the auxiliary verb *be* + *ing*-participle” (Biber et al. 1999: 460). It appears most commonly in conversation and fiction (Ibid.: 471).

Quirk et al. (1985: 198) distinguish three constituents the meaning of the progressive can be split into, not all of which need to be present:

- (a) the happening has DURATION
- (b) the happening has LIMITED duration
- (c) the happening is NOT NECESSARILY COMPLETE

The first two compose “the concept of TEMPORARINESS”, where (a) is characteristic of single events, and (b) of states and habits (Ibid.). The last constituent (c) is associated mainly

with “certain types of dynamic verb meaning called CONCLUSIVE”, namely those which “allow resultative interpretation” (Ibid.: 198, 207).

Present progressive is deployed “to describe events that are currently in progress or are about to take place in the near future” (Biber et al. 1999: 470). Quirk et al. (1985: 209) describe that the progressive surrounds an event with a ‘temporal frame’, which means that it “can be seen to stretch into the future and into the past.” The present progressive stretches such temporal frame usually around ‘now’, although it can be used when talking about recurrent or even imaginary time (Ibid.).

“The past progressive aspect describes events that were in progress or about to take place at some earlier time.” (Biber et al. 1999: 470). As such, the ‘temporal frame’ is formed around an event in the past (Quirk et al. 1985: 209).

Quirk et al. (1985: 210) mention three further special applications of the progressive: the first is to “refer to the future or to the future in the past” employing the “semi-auxiliary construction *be going to* + infinitive; the second to “refer tentatively to a present wish or attitude,” which with attitudinal present tense, or especially past tense aids politeness by making the utterance less direct; and third to imply that the action would happen ‘as a matter of course’ in the future, chiefly when “following the auxiliary *will* (or *shall*).”

Functions of the progressive

Römer in her 2005 study established 3 central and 7 additional function features of the progressive. These functions are based chiefly on corpus data collected by the author. They are not supported by a specific theory, but rather by a merged and revised collection of what some grammars and theoretical studies state (Römer 2005:81). Römer’s study (2005: 43,50,55) used two corpora: *The British National Corpus spoken subcomponent* and *The spoken British part of The Bank of English*, from which 100 high-frequency progressive verbs were analysed on the total of 9468 instances.

The functions considered central are *time reference*, *repeatedness* and *continuousness*. *Time reference* concerns the distinction of the progressive referring to something in the past, present or future (Römer 2005: 81). *Repeatedness* deals with the progressive indicating a single event (labelled “non-repeated”) or an action occurring at least twice (called “repeated”) (Ibid.: 89). The last central feature, *continuousness*, may be slightly confusing since the progressive is often called “continuous”. The progressive is considered “continuous” if there is “extension over a

certain time span” and no “break/interruption”. If at least one of the criteria is not met, the progressive is “non-continuous” (Ibid.: 87-88).

General validity is the first mentioned and the most common function. It appeared in 22.5%² of examples (Ibid.: 95). It refers to the progressives that are “true or valid in general, or at least for some time, not just for the moment” (Ibid.: 96). Römer (Ibid.) reported that there were not any specific verbs lexically tied with this function, since 94 out of them were established to relate to something generally valid. However, there were found some relations to subjects, and adverbials: the “most common in subject position, apart from the generally frequent personal pronouns (in particular *you, they, we, and I*), is the item *people*,” which matches the notion of generality, while adverbials that aid the notion, namely *when, always, and all the time* were the ones most commonly used (Ibid.: 97).

Politeness or softening, the second most frequent function, is attributed to the use of the progressive in cases where its use makes the utterance more polite or less direct, where it aids to make the utterance less aggressive or face-threatening (Ibid.; see also Quirk et al. 1985: 210). It is often accompanied by typical collocates, such as *just*, or non-conditional *if, whether, and actually* (Ibid.: 98). Römer notes that “we cannot say politeness is a function of the progressive in general. Its use in spoken English is to a large extent lexically determined, meaning that only a restricted set of forms can express this function” (Ibid.). Moreover, it appears that there is a large discrepancy between spoken and written English, since in written English the progressive takes this function very rarely (Ibid.: 99).

Emphasis or attitude is the label for the speaker’s use of the progressive to stress something or to express their attitude towards something (Ibid.). It is often coupled with first person pronouns in the subject position, and with time adverbials such as *always, now, and all the time* (Ibid.). Römer (Ibid.: 99-100) argues that due to only 16 verbs accounting for 60% of progressives having this function, it may not be a general function, yet a function of only a group of lexical items.

² Römer presents two separate percentages, one for each of the corpora. To make the text more comprehensive, the arithmetic mean of the two values is given instead. For the exact percentage see Römer 2005: 95.

Shock or disbelief is established when the speaker expresses strong surprise or severe doubt (Ibid.: 99). In Römer's research it was conveyed only by a handful of verbs, with *suggesting*, *saying*, and *telling* comprising the most of them, thus marking the function as lexically determined (Ibid.: 100). The personal pronoun *you* in subject position was found extremely commonly tied with this function (Ibid.). Another frequently recurring feature was the use of interrogatives, which appeared in nearly 87% of the cases (Ibid.).

Gradual change and development appeared in only around 5 % of the data. It consists of progressives which "indicate the gradual change of a situation or refer to some kind of development" (Ibid.: 101). The verbs *becoming*, *getting*, *starting*, and *changing* were the ones most often portraying this function, suggesting that once again it is lexically determined and not really a general function of progressives (Ibid.: 101-102). The words most commonly appearing as a subject were *it*, *people*, and the first-person pronouns in both singular and plural form (Ibid.: 102). Other frequently collocating words were time adverbials *just* and *now*, comparatives such as *bigger*, *better*, and *closer*, or the words *more (and more)*, and *increasingly* (Ibid.).

Old and new habits is the function describing habitual actions or events, which appeared only in around 1.5 % cases (Ibid.: 103). Römer investigated the classification of old habits and new habits separately and found that the former take the form of past progressive, while the latter are in present progressive (Ibid.). The progressives most frequently appear with the adverbials *when* and *always* when talking about old habits, and *now* is the most common adverbial used with the new ones (Ibid.).

Framing is the last, and most infrequent function, with less than 1% occurrence in the dataset (Ibid.: 104). It is observed when "something new (mostly in the past) happens while something else is in progress. The ongoing action, in the progressive, frames the new interrupting event or action" (Ibid.). More than half of the verbs appeared in past progressive, which fits the story-telling mood associated with this function (Ibid.: 105). Over 80% of the adverbials collocated to this function consisted of *while* (or *whilst*) and *when* (Ibid.). Framing seems to be a general function of the progressives, since the number of verbs used is quite high (42 different verbs in 82 utterances), with no verb being particularly prevalent (Ibid.).

Biber et al. (2021: 469-470) established several semantic domains the verbs commonly occurring with the progressive fall into. These, along with the mentioned occurrence are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Semantic domains of the progressive verbs according to Biber et al. (2021).

Semantic domain	Frequency of occurrence	Examples
Verbs referring to activities and physical events	Over 80 %, in conversation	<i>bleed, chase, shop, starve</i>
	Over 50 %, in conversation and/or fiction	<i>dance, drip, head (for), march, pound, rain, stream, sweat</i>
	Frequently occurring (more than 10 times per million words)	<i>bring, buy, carry, come, cry, do, drive, eat, give, go, laugh, leave, make, move, pay, play, run, take, walk, work</i>
	Rarely occurring (less than 2 % of the time)	<i>arrest, attain, award, dissolve, find, frighten, invent, rule, shut, shrug, smash, suck, suspend, swallow, throw, trap</i>
Verbs referring to communication acts	Over 80 %, in conversation	<i>chat, joke, kid, moan</i>
	Over 50 %, in conversation and/or fiction	<i>scream, talk</i>

	Frequently occurring (more than 10 times per million words)	<i>ask, say, speak, tell</i>
	Rarely occurring (less than 2 % of the time)	<i>accuse, communicate, disclose, exclaim, label, reply, thank</i>
Verbs referring to mental/attitudinal states or activities	Over 50 %, in conversation and/or fiction	<i>look forward, study</i>
	Frequently occurring (more than 10 times per million words)	<i>hope, think, wonder</i>
	Rarely occurring (less than 2 % of the time)	<i>agree, appreciate, associate, attribute, base, believe, conceive, concern, conclude, correlate, delight, desire, know, like, reckon, suspect, want</i>
Verbs referring to perceptual states or activities	Frequently occurring (more than 10 times per million words)	<i>look, watch, feel, stare, listen</i>
	Rarely occurring (less than 2 % of the time)	<i>detect, hear, perceive, see</i>
Verbs referring to static physical situations	Over 50 %, in conversation and/or fiction	<i>lurk</i>

	Frequently occurring (more than 10 times per million words)	<i>wait, sit, stand, wear, hold, live, stay</i>
Verbs of facilitation/causation or obligation	Rarely occurring (less than 2 % of the time)	<i>convince, entitle, guarantee, incline, induce, inhibit, initiate, inspire, interest, mediate, oblige, promise, prompt, provoke, render</i>

2.2 Verb Classification – Situation Types

Quirk et al. (1984: 178) use the term ‘situation types’, to talk about the dynamic / stative verb distinction. The terminology may be slightly ambiguous since this subject seems to lack a universally agreed-upon label for the same concept. Quirk et al. (1984: 178) employ the terms ‘dynamic verb sense’ and ‘stative verb sense’, since these names stress that the distinction is based on meanings rather than the verbs themselves, which is of importance for a verb may switch, in meaning, from stative to dynamic or vice versa. Leech (2004: 19) adopts a different terminology, as he believes ‘event’ and ‘state’ should be used instead, because we are referring to semantic categories of the verbs, and the prior terms are seen as ‘convenient labels’ for “what would be more precisely designated ‘verb being used to refer to an event’ and ‘verb being used to refer to a state’.” However, this thesis will adhere to the terms ‘dynamic verb’ and ‘stative verb’, which are used by Biber et al. (1999: 458).

2.2.1 Dynamic Verbs

Dynamic verbs describe events, which have a beginning and an end point (Leech 2004:19). They are often agentive. Thus, they can appear in imperative clauses, unlike stative verbs (Quirk et al. 1984: 178). Furthermore, they generally appear after *do* in pseudo-cleft sentences (Ibid.). Quirk et al. (1984: 200) subdivide them into eight further subcategories, however, they note that such division is only artificial, since the verb meanings are unclassifiable outside of context. The division itself stands on three pairs of mutually exclusive criteria: The first pair distinguishes between ‘Durative’ and ‘Punctual’ verbs, which are those that “are capable of having duration” and those incapable of expressing such quality; second pair is split between ‘Conclusive’ and ‘Nonconclusive’ verbs, the former “result in a change of state”, while the latter do not; the third pair, ‘Agentive’ and ‘Nonagentive’, is established on the notion that “the subject refers to an agent or ‘doer’ of the action,” with agentive having usually a human agent, who is “deliberate or self-activating initiator of the action” (Ibid.: 206-207).

Goings-on are durative, nonconclusive, and nonagentive. They are “activities carried out by inanimate forces” (e.g. *It is raining.*) (Ibid.: 207).

Activities are durative, nonconclusive, and agentive. They are usually “expressed by intransitive verbs with animate subjects” (e.g. *Jill was writing.*) (Ibid.).

Processes are durative, conclusive, agentive. They “denote a change of state taking place over a period” (e.g. *The weather is getting warmer.*) (Ibid.).

Accomplishments are durative, conclusive, nonagentive. They describe “an action or activity which takes place over a period and has a goal or endpoint” (e.g. *Jill is knitting herself a sweater.*) (Ibid.: 208).

Momentary events are punctual, nonconclusive, nonagentive. These make sense with the progressive only when “some repetition of the event took place” (e.g. *Downstairs, a door was banging.*) (Ibid.).

Momentary acts are punctual, nonconclusive, agentive. They are the same in definition as momentary events, with the only difference being in agentivity (e.g. *John was nodding his head.*) (Ibid.).

Transitional events are punctual, conclusive, nonagentive. They “have little or no duration,” and “involve a consequent change of state.” (e.g. *The train is arriving at platform 4.*) (Ibid.: 208-209).

Transitional acts are punctual, conclusive, agentive. These are again the same as transitional events, except for being agentive. (e.g. *I’m stopping the car at this garage.*) (Ibid.: 209).

2.2.2 Stative Verbs

Stative verbs denote “temporally stable state of affairs” (Leech 2004:16, Biber et al. 1999: 458). Leech (2004:16) adds that “it is also called ‘unrestrictive’ because it places no limitation on the extension of the state into past and future time.” Nevertheless, the utterance may be limited by an adverbial, or “other factors, such as common sense or practical knowledge” (Ibid.).

As with dynamic verbs, Quirk et al. (1984: 200) distinguish subtypes of the stative, namely *qualities* and *states*. **Qualities** are fairly unchanging, personal attributes of the subject referent. Two verbs, *be* and *have*, are seen as “preeminently quality-introducing verbs” (e.g. *Mary is Canadian. Mary has blue eyes.*) (Ibid.). However, they can be used to introduce **states**, which are rather temporary (e.g. *Mary is tired. Mary has a bad cold.*) (Ibid.). The two verbs have special standing, for “although they can both be used in dynamic senses, [they] are the most central and characteristic of stative verbs, and can frequently be used in the paraphrasing of other stative verbs” (e.g. from ‘*We agree with you.*’ to ‘*We are in agreement with you.*’) (Ibid.: 205).

Quirk et. al. (1984: 202-203) further categorize ‘private’ states, meaning those, which cannot be distinguished objectively, such as *states of mind, volition, attitude*, and so on. They differentiate four of these subcategories:

- Intellectual states (e.g.: *know, believe, think, wonder, suppose, imagine, realise, understand*)
- States of emotion or attitude (e.g.: *intend, wish, want, like, dislike, disagree, pity*)
- States of perception (e.g.: *see, hear, feel, smell, taste*)
- States of bodily sensation (e.g. *hurt, ache, tickle, itch, feel cold*)

With the states of perception, the stative meaning is conveyed either by putting the perceiver, or the percept, in subject position (Ibid.). However, when the perceiver is in the subject position, modal *can/could* followed by the verb is used for stative meaning, while “simple present or past would express dynamic meaning” (Ibid.: 204).

Furthermore, there is one more small verb class called **stance**, which stands between dynamic and stative, since the verbs in this category, mainly *live, stand, sit, and lie* (Ibid.: 205). These

verbs can be used both “with the nonprogressive to express a permanent state, and with the progressive to express a temporary state” (Ibid.: 205-206).

2.3 The Stative Progressive

Quirk et al. (1984: 198) mention that the progressive is mostly incompatible with stative verbs, which may be mainly due to the absence of progression in the semantic meaning of stative verbs, thus conflicting with the idea of progress being made. However, when the stative progressive appears, it seems to entail temporariness (Ibid.). Leech et al. (2009: 129) note that in present-day English, there are various contexts where the stative progressive can be used, such as temporary states (ex. (1)), states changing by degrees (ex. (2)), and situations where the verb be is employed agentively (ex. (3)).

(1) Mary’s living in a flat in London³

(2) The baby’s resembling his father more and more every day.

(3) John’s being silly.

When the statives classified under *qualities* and *states* “do occur with the progressive, it is a sign that they have been in some sense reinterpreted as containing a dynamic predication. For example, *Peter is being awkward* signifies that ‘awkwardness’ is a form of behaviour or activity, not a permanent trait” (Quirk et al. 1984: 200). While some stative verbs are coupled with the progressive, there is a change of their interpretation altogether, from stative to dynamic, as in “having a meaning of process or agentivity” (Ibid.: 202).

Aarts et al. (2010: 163) suggests that the categories of ‘private’ states devised by Quirk et al. (1984) form a continuum according to their susceptibility to the progressive aspect. This was later researched more thoroughly by Freund (2016: 53), who lists them ordered by ‘decreasing resistance to the progressive’: States of ‘being’ and ‘having’ (relational verbs); intellectual states (cognitive verbs); states of emotion or attitude (affective verbs); states of perception (perception verbs); states of bodily sensation. Quirk et al. (1984: 204-205) add that verbs of perception do not usually occur with the progressive, even though they commonly refer to

³ Examples (1) and (3) are from Leech et al. (2009: 129) directly; example (2) is cited by Leech et al. 2009, and originates from page 88 of: Sag, Ivan. 1973. ‘On the state of progress on progressives and statives.’ In: Charles-James Bailey and Roger Shuy (eds.). *New Ways of Analyzing Variation in English*. Washington: Georgetown University Press, pp. 83-95.

temporary states, except when the perception is seen as “an ongoing process”. Verbs depicting states of bodily sensation can be used with or without the progressive with practically no difference when talking about temporary states (Ibid. 203). However, it should be mentioned that verbs in the same category may show different tendencies, since Freund (2016: 57) surmised that “individual verbs appeared to attract the progressive in particular contexts, irrespective of their semantic type.”

This is supported by Biber et al.’s research (1999: 472), which led to a surprising conclusion that “both dynamic and stative verbs are included among the most common verbs in the progressive, and both dynamic and stative verbs are included among the verbs that very rarely take the progressive.” Their observation led to the conclusion that “the common progressive aspect verbs typically take a human subject as agent, actively controlling the action (or state) expressed by the verb” (Ibid. :473). They report that “the visual and auditory perception verbs *look*, *watch*, *stare*, and *listen*, which are all common with the progressive aspect, normally occur with a human agent controlling the visual or auditory perception” (Ibid.). On the other hand, verbs *see* and *hear* only seldom take the progressive, since they “describe perceptual states experienced, but not actively controlled, by the human identified in subject position” (Ibid.). Biber et al. (Ibid.) see the main distinction in that “it is possible to ‘*stop looking/watching/staring/listening*’ but it is not reasonable to ask someone to ‘*stop seeing/hearing*’.” Nevertheless, *stop seeing* scarcely takes the progressive form, albeit with the meaning of ‘having an ongoing relationship’ (Ibid.). With mental verbs that frequently take the progressive form, such as *think* and *wonder*, a similar case can be built, since they “can be interpreted as involving an active agent controlling the thought process” (Ibid.). In comparison, verbs like *appreciate*, *desire*, *know*, *like*, and *want* rarely occur in the progressive, since they are “more typically interpreted as expressing a state experienced by someone” (Ibid.).

2.4 Development of the use of Stative Progressives

Kranich's study (2010) focused on the use of progressives between the sixteenth and twentieth century. It was discovered that the occurrence of the stative progressive has been rising from the seventeenth century, increasing further in the nineteenth century, with the growth slightly slowing near the end of the twentieth century (Ibid.: 193). However, the overall use of the progressive aspect shows the same trend (Ibid.: 95). Rautonaho and Fuchs (2020: 39) interpret from Kranich's data that the growth of use of stative progressives begins prior "that of the progressive overall, thus lending support to the role of stative progressives as a catalyst for the overall increase of the progressive construction." Its use throughout the centuries was observed to follow a s-shaped curve, which is common in studies concerned with the changes in language, since initially, changes are accepted slowly by a fraction of the population, later they are increasingly acknowledged, and extended in further contexts, yet as the number of possible contexts decreases, so does the rise of the phenomenon (Kranich 2010: 107). However, the progressive does not seem to have reached the final stage yet (Ibid.).

This is supported by Mair (2006: 88), who in his research focused on the twentieth century stated that the verbal aspect was swiftly changing. It was presented as doubtless that the overall use of the progressive had increased, which could have either been considered a grammatical change, or a "grammatical symptom of a stylistic change", since the distance between the norms of written and spoken English had shortened (Ibid.: 89). Mair (Ibid.: 88-90) distinguished three categories of changes; the latter two, however, were found too infrequent to be perceived as statistically significant:

1. Changes that were well-established by the year 1900, yet had become more prevalent.
2. New forms, such as the present perfect passive, which filled the handful of gaps left in the verb paradigm.
3. A less supported claim that there was a "greater readiness than before to use the progressive form with stative verbs such as *want* or *understand*."

The spread of the stative progressives was viewed as "licenced rule-breaking for specific rhetorical or expressive effect" (Ibid.: 92). Moreover, it was argued that its rising occurrence could be attributed to the fact that the informal contexts, where this structure appeared most readily, had been less documented in the past (Ibid.). It should be mentioned that Mair (Ibid.:

93-94) shows that early nineteenth century novel authors, such as George Eliot and Jane Austen, used the stative progressive in dialogues in nearly the same way it would be used nowadays. By this, Mair displays similarly marginal utilization of the stative progressive as in the time of the writing of the article in order to show that the stative progressive was not the recent development it was perceived to be at that time. Nonetheless, this coincides with Kranich's findings.

There seem to be multiple reasons for the increase of stative progressives. Levin (2013: 215) mentions that "the main factors behind the increase seem to be the sociostylistic factors of colloquialization and democratization, and the systemic processes of subjectification and generalization." Colloquialization, that is the tendency for written English to mirror spoken English, was surmised to be one of the leading causes not only by Levin (2013), but also Mair (2006), and Leech et al. (2009). Levin's research (2013: 210) supports this claim with "the emergence of quotative and interpretative uses" of *be thinking*. The second factor, democratization, lies in the inclination to "phase out markers of distance, respect, superiority or inferiority" (Leech et al. 2009: 259). According to Levin (2013: 215),

"the progressive often expresses politeness and tentativeness [...], and more tactful and less authoritarian ways of expression can be argued to be an effect of changing norms in society towards less emphasis on power and social distance."

Subjectification is the use of the progressive to convey "subjective attitudes such as politeness and hedging" (Ibid.). Levin (Ibid.: 211) surmises that "the progressive is becoming less aspectual," thus more subjective. This statement is further supported by Freund's (2016: 59) research, who found statistically significant increase in the employment of the verbs *loving* and *feeling*, as well as an increasing frequency of the verb *thinking* used to mean 'tentative plan' or 'visualisation of the future event.' Finally, generalization stands for the tendency for the progressive to seldom occur in new verb types or meanings; instead, the old forms tend to broaden its usage contexts in the slow and steady process of grammaticalization (Leech et al. 2009: 238). Levin (2013: 216) deduced that all four of these factors reciprocally support one another.

One of the most recent investigations by Rautionaho and Fuchs (2020) focused on the timeframe from the 1990s to the 2010s. They have surmised that "the frequency of stative

progressives has not increased” within that interval (Rautioaho and Fuchs 2020: 45). While the count of stative progressives “has actually increased from 1204 to 1645, the number of stative verbs overall has increased, too, thus levelling out the development (Ibid.). Furthermore, they report that from the 100 investigated verbs, twelve showed statistically significant shift in their relative frequency: four of them (*relate, feel, agree, tend*) dropped in frequency, while the occurrence of eight (*hope, expect, wonder, hold, think, hear, belong, love*) increased (Ibid.: 54-55). Moreover, the count of verbs that do not appear in the progressive decreased from 14 to 8, suggesting a wider variety in the stative progressives (Ibid.: 55). Rautioaho and Fuchs (Ibid.) present that “cognitive verbs have seen an uptake in progressive usage, while stance and perception verbs have seen a fall in the proportion of progressive use,” which is, however, mainly caused by the elevated use of individual verbs (mainly *wonder* and *expect*), rather than the whole group. They end their discussion by saying that despite their result showing a halt in the spread of stative progressives, specific lemmata still continue to grow in number, which might “suffice to sustain the popular impression of a general, continuing spread.”

3 Material and Method

The sentences which were analysed in this thesis were extracted from the British National Corpus 1994, and the British National Corpus 2014. From both, the subcorpora of informal speech (4,233,942 tokens in BNC1994, and 11,029,483 tokens in BNC2014) and newspapers (941,377 tokens in BNC1994 and 20,338,550 in BNC2014) were used to perform diachronic analysis using the lexical-grammatical approach, that is focusing not only on grammar, but also the connection of concrete verbs with the grammatical construction and their interaction with other words.

The analysis is split into quantitative and qualitative part. The quantitative part deals with twelve verbs chosen based on Rautioaho and Fuchs' research (2020), according to which they have shown statistically significant change. #LancsBox X⁴ software was used to access the corpora and explore the concordances. The query used to search for all instances of a particular verb used was i.e. [hw="hear" pos="V.+"] (with *hear* being substituted with all the other verbs later). Then, the number of instances of the lemmata was noted (see Table 1), and the data was further filtered as follows: First, the node was filtered to contain only the progressive form of the verb. Then, the left context was filtered so that the three words preceding the progressive verb concerned contain the lexeme 'be' in any form. The data was then further filtered by hand in order to remove instances of the *ing*-form that were not cases of the progressive tense, such as (i), or typos such as (ii), or the ones where either the whole line was repeated in the same file (due to corpus compilation error), or only the verb repeated in a short succession (repeats as a result of disfluency typical of informal spoken language). Finally, the number of the instances the verb appeared in the progressive was noted. Furthermore, log-likelihood calculator⁵ was used to see whether the change in the number of the progressives in BNC1994 and BNC2014 was statistically significant or not.

- (i) honest they said one of the last things to go is hearing so he'll hear yeah so they said he'll (BNC2014)
- (ii) Have they got anybody to look in there? Yeah, people are wondering into the property Oh! erm That's not very good (BNC1994)

⁴ Brezina, V. & Platt, W. (2024) #LancsBox X [software], Lancaster University, <http://lancsbox.lancs.ac.uk>.

⁵ accessed at <https://ucrel.lancs.ac.uk/llwizard.html>

The qualitative analysis followed the quantitative one. The verbs ‘*hearing*’, ‘*wondering*’, and ‘*hoping*’ were chosen based on two criteria. First, they have shown to behave differently in the quantitative part: ‘*hearing*’ has shown statistically significant increase only in news, ‘*wondering*’ has shown increase in speech, yet only a slight decrease in news, that is not statistically significant, and ‘*hoping*’ has shown the largest increase in speech out of all three, but it’s decrease in news is statistically significant. Second, all of the verbs were picked so that they fit in different semantic categories established by Quirk et al. (1984: 202-203), that is verbs of perception (*hear*), intellectual states (*wonder*), and states of emotion or attitude (*hope*). As such, their use in informal spoken English was analysed in greater detail in order to uncover the possible motivation for the increase in their use in the progressive in conversation. Using the same software with the query i.e. [hw="be"][pos="XX|RR|PP.+"]{0,1}[word=="hearing"] within <s/>, the first 50 lines randomly generated from BNC1994, and first 50 lines from BNC2014 were examined, removing any non-progressive forms of the verb, or repetition, supplementing the following line so that the overall number stays the same. The person, number, and tense of the verb were noted, as well as its central function, namely continuousness and repeatedness, and any additional function if present, based on Römer (2005). However, it should be pointed out that while trying to be as objective as possible, it is not always achievable to objectively discern a semantic function the progressive should have, given that speech contains many nuances and context-dependent features that may or may not be distinguished while performing the analysis. The instances where the additional function was impossible to discern were labelled ‘n’. Furthermore, it was decided that the additional function shock/disbelief would be considered a subcategory of emphasis/attitude for their similarity, and difficulty in distinguishing one from another. Concerning the category of repeatedness, negative and conditional instances were considered as non-repeated, if it was not clear from the context that something did not happen repeatedly, and a third category aside repeated/non-repeated, ‘unclear’, was established in order to label cases with future reference, where it is unclear whether there will be any repetition. For the analysed lines as well as the detailed data the analysis provided, see the tables located in the Appendix: Table A1 for *hearing*, Table A2 for *wondering*, and Table A3 for *hoping*.

4 Analysis

4.1 Quantitative analysis

The comparison of the proportions of the progressive in relation to the overall number of instances of the verbal lemma in informal spoken British English in the 1990s and in the 2010s revealed that there was an increase in use of the progressive with the verbs *hear*, *wonder*, *hope*, *expect*, *hold*, *think*, *belong*, and *love*, while the use of *relate*, *feel*, *agree*, and *tend* in progressive form decreased (Table 2). Out of these, only the changes in *wonder*, *hope*, *expect*, *hold*, *think*, *belong*, *love*, and *feel* were found to be statistically significant.

Table 2: The use of progressives in informal speech.

	2014			1994				
	lemma	VVG	%	lemma	VVG	%	change	p-value ⁶
hear	4396	48	1,09	2399	15	0,63	increase	3,56
relative freq. per million tokens	398,57	4,35		566,61	3,54			
wonder	1812	304	16,78	1039	115	11,07	increase	15,29
relative freq. per million tokens	164,29	27,56		245,4	5,65			
hope	1794	355	19,79	945	110	11,64	increase	25,76
relative freq. per million tokens	162,65	32,19		223,2	5,41			
expect	1283	254	19,8	618	67	10,84	increase	21,43
relative freq. per million tokens	116,32	23,03		145,96	3,29			
hold	1507	217	14,4	872	61	7	increase	28,04
relative freq. per million tokens	136,63	19,67		205,95	3			
think	70219	3056	4,35	22371	598	2,67	increase	132,11
relative freq. per million tokens	6366,48	277,08		5283,73	29,4			

⁶ For Table 1 and Table 2, the data that are statistically significant (log likelihood) are in bold. The p-value of 3,84 or higher is significant at the level of $p < 0,05$; the value of 6,63 is significant at the level of $p < 0,01$; the value of 10,83 is significant at the level of $p < 0,001$; and the value of 15,13 is significant at the level of $p < 0,0001$.

belong	137	4	2,92	111	0	0	increase	4,75
relative freq. per million tokens	12,42	0,36		26,22	0			
love	5153	46	0,89	1378	1	0,07	increase	15,24
relative freq. per million tokens	467,2	4,17		325,47	0,05			
relate	325	3	0,92	49	4	8,16	decrease	0,92
relative freq. per million tokens	29,47	0,27		11,57	0,2			
feel	7481	371	4,96	1945	147	7,56	decrease	17,51
relative freq. per million tokens	678,27	33,64		459,38	7,23			
agree	1026	18	1,75	264	6	2,27	decrease	0,29
relative freq. per million tokens	93,02	1,63		62,35	0,3			
tend	665	5	0,75	195	2	1,03	decrease	0,13
relative freq. per million tokens	60,29	0,45		46,06	0,1			

On the other hand, in news the relative frequencies of progressives of *hear*, *expect*, *think*, *belong*, *relate*, *feel*, and *agree* increased, while *wonder*, *hope*, *hold*, and *tend* decreased (Table 3). Surprisingly, *love* showed little to no change. Only three verbs, namely *hear*, *expect*, and *agree*, displayed statistically significant increase, while the sole statistically significant decrease was that of *hope*.

Table 3: The use of progressives in news.

	2014			1994				
	lemma	VVG	%	lemma	VVG	%	change	p-value
hear	6502	79	1,22	3225	20	0,62	increase	8,17
relative freq. per million tokens	319,69	3,88		342,58	2,12			
wonder	1487	125	8,41	534	53	9,93	decrease	1
relative freq. per million tokens	73,11	6,15		56,73	5,63			
hope	6212	1015	16,34	3337	609	18,25	decrease	4,61
relative freq. per million tokens	305,43	49,91		354,48	64,69			
expect	7691	523	6,8	4176	217	5,2	increase	11,49
relative freq. per million tokens	378,15	25,71		443,61	23,05			
hold	7637	397	5,2	4647	268	5,77	decrease	1,71
relative freq. per million tokens	375,49	19,52		493,64	28,47			
think	22162	720	3,25	7023	162	2,31	increase	2,31
relative freq. per million tokens	1089,66	35,4		746,03	17,21			
belong	667	1	0,15	364	0	0	increase	0,87

relative freq. per million tokens	32,79	0,05		38,67	0			
love	6616	63	0,95	1274	12	0,94	increase	0
relative freq. per million tokens	325,29	3,1		135,33	1,27			
relate	869	4	0,46	391	1	0,26	increase	0,31
relative freq. per million tokens	42,73	0,2		41,53	0,11			
feel	12877	548	4,26	4124	159	3,86	increase	1,22
relative freq. per million tokens	633,13	26,94		438,08	16,89			
agree	3393	7	0,21	2303	0	0	increase	7,25
relative freq. per million tokens	166,83	0,34		244,64	0			
tend	1087	9	0,83	502	9	1,79	decrease	2,62
relative freq. per million tokens	53,45	0,44		53,33	0,96			

Another way to view the changes in the frequency of the progressive uses of individual verbs is to consider the proportion of the progressive in relation to the total number of occurrences of the verb lemma (cf. the column % in Tables 1 and 2). Figures⁷ 1 and 2 again illustrate the increase in the representation of the progressive (as a percentage of the total occurrences of the lemma) in the 2010s in the paradigms of the verbs *hear*, *expect*, *think*, *belong*, and *love* both in conversation and in the news, *wonder*, *hope*, and *hold* only in spoken discourse, and *relate*, *feel*, and *agree* only in newspapers.

⁷ Figures 1 and 2 were made using the template from the following article: Sönning, L. (2016). *The dot plot: A graphical tool for data analysis and presentation*.

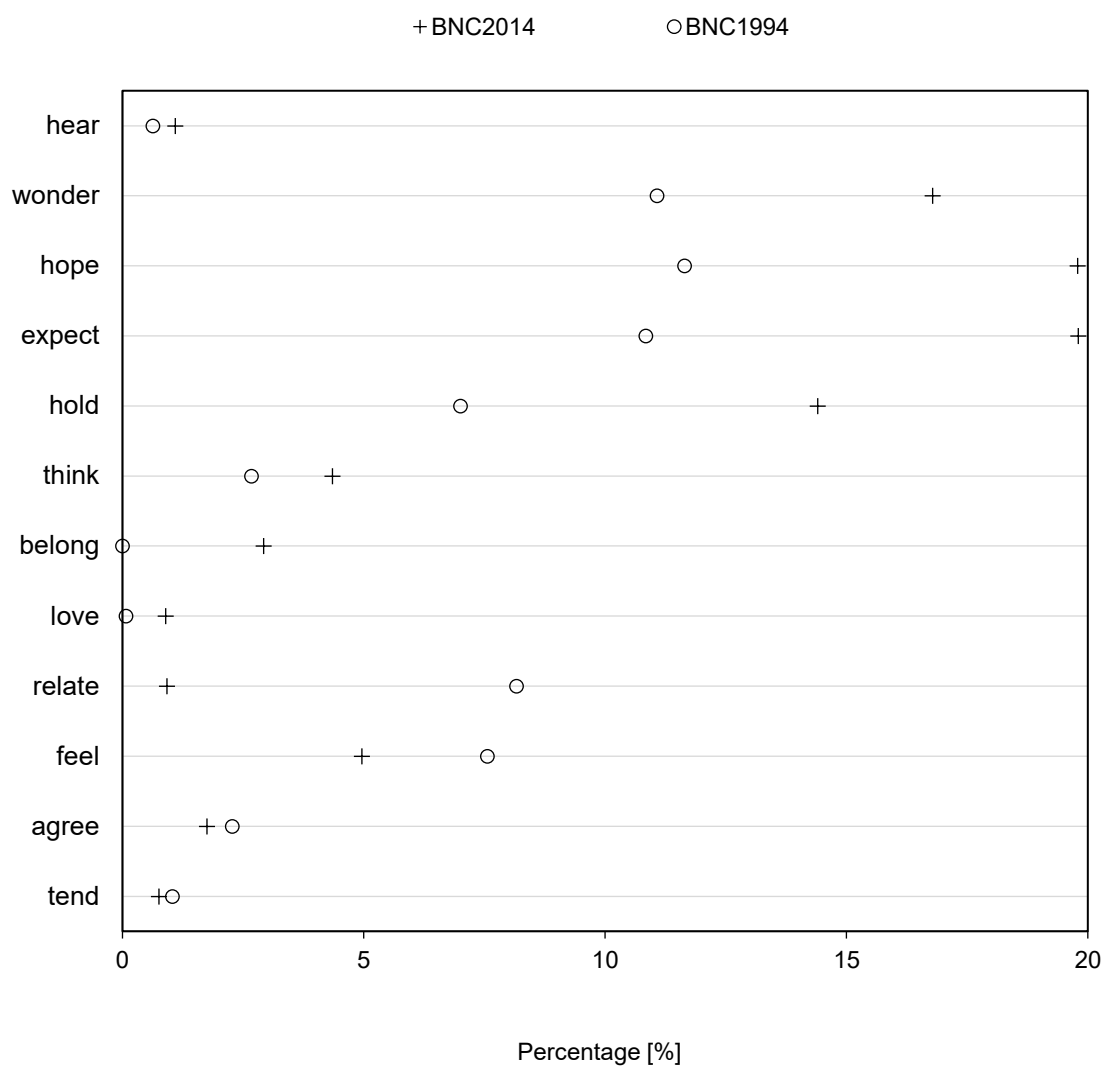


Figure 1: The percentage of the progressive in relation to the total number of occurrences of the verb lemma in informal speech.

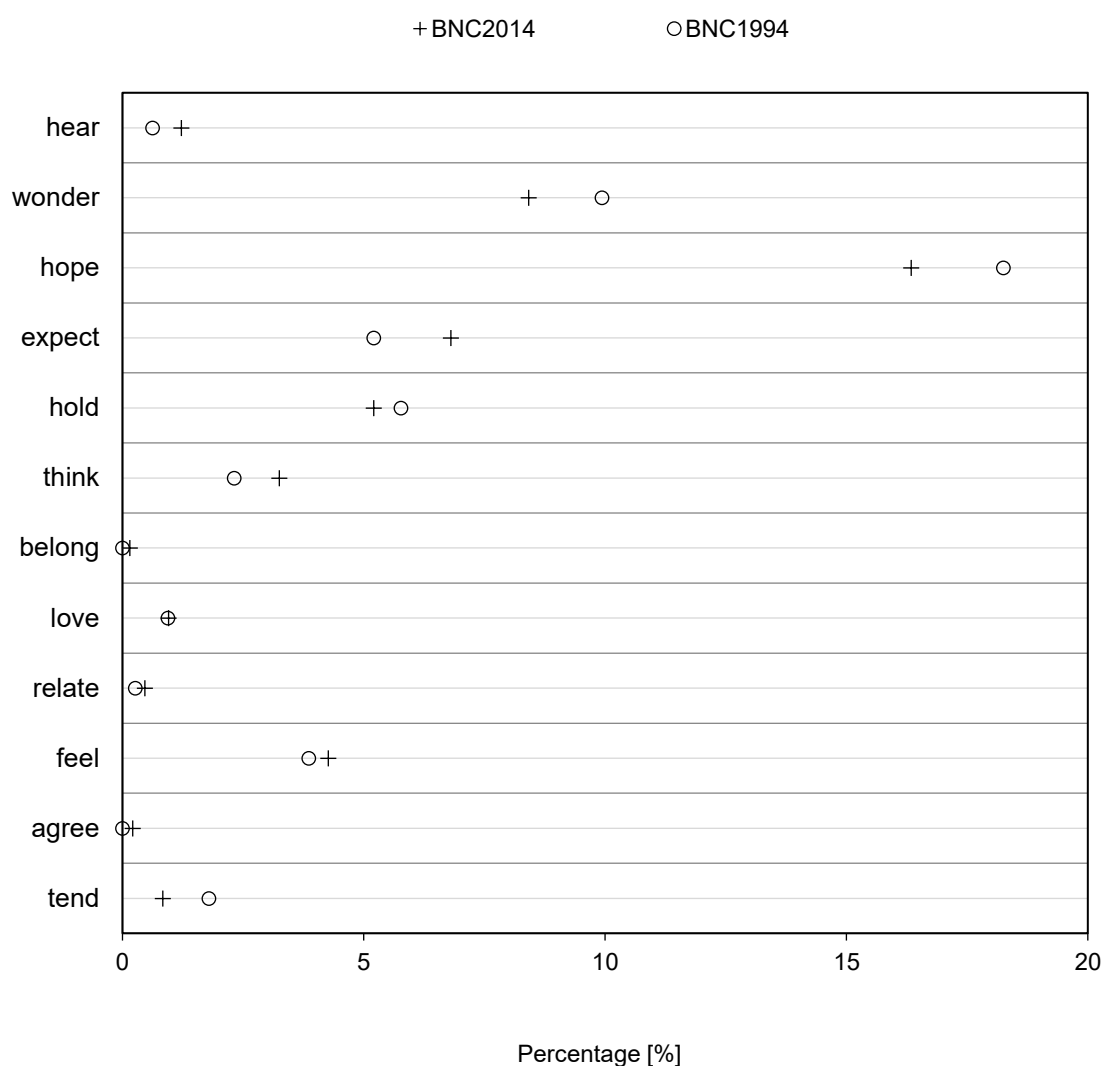


Figure 2: The percentage of the progressive in relation to the total number of occurrences of the verb lemma in news.

The verbs *hear*, *expect*, *think*, *belong*, and *tend* were the ones whose change was consistent across both registers. The progressives of *wonder*, *hope*, and *hold* increased in speech but decreased in news. At the same time, the frequencies of progressive forms of *relate*, *feel*, and *agree* decreased in speech, yet increased in news. *Love* showed a significant increase in the frequency of the progressive in speech, yet there was nearly no change in news. Thus, it can be concluded that the increase or decrease of the use of stative progressives is a trend tied to individual verbs, rather than an overall tendency. Furthermore, since the inclination differs across registers, it is likely that there are some other influences, such as functions of the

progressive, e.g. politeness, which is prevalent in informal speech, yet has nearly no use in news. The purpose of the following qualitative analysis is to examine this claim further.

4.2 Qualitative analysis

4.2.1 Hearing

The verb hearing is most commonly used with the first person (Table 4). The first-person singular amounts 25 cases, while the plural has only 5. Second most common is the second person with 20 instances, yet the third person is only behind by a small margin, with 18 occurrences total. From the data it is visible that while BNC1994 was leaning more towards the first person (53,33 %) with the second and third person being nearly tied, the distribution in BNC2014 became more or less balanced with the first person amounting to 35,42 %, the second person 33,33 %, and the third person 31,25 %. The tendency to use singular (31 cases in total, not counting the second person) over plural (12 cases in total) is present in both corpora, thus it is a feature that remains unchanged over time.

Table 4: The person and number categories of the verb ‘*hearing*’.

Person	2014		1994	
first person	17	35,42 %	8	53,33 %
singular	14	29,17 %	6	40 %
plural	3	6,25 %	2	13,33 %
second person⁸	16	33,33 %	4	26,67 %
third person	15	31,25 %	3	20 %
singular	9	18,75 %	2	13,33 %
plural	6	12,50 %	1	6,67 %
Total	48	100 %	15	100 %

The present tense with the verb *hearing* is the most common in both corpora (53,97 % in total), with its use rising from 40 % to 58,33 % over time (Table 5). The past tense is the second most frequent in BNC2014 (18,75 %), yet there were no instances present in BNC1994, suggesting a rise in popularity. If we count all infinitive forms (independent to-infinitives as well as bare infinitives in combination with modal verbs) as a single category, it would be the third most frequent form the verb takes in total. While there is a similar number of instances in both corpora (6 in BNC2014, and 5 in BNC1994), in BNC1994 there are only the modal verbs *should* or *will* preceding, while BNC2014 contains a wider variety of the infinitive (either bare or with the modals *should*, *will*, *would*, or *wanna*; or the modal with present perfect infinitive *would have been hearing*). However, since the BNC1994 sample size is much smaller, the percentage shows a steep decline from 33,33 % to only 12,50 % in BNC2014. The present perfect

⁸ Singular/plural number in the second person could not be distinguished due to limited context. However, all of the occurrences seemed to be in singular.

progressive occurs only one less time than the infinitive in BNC2014; however, it shows a decline from 26,67 % in BNC1994 to 10,42 %.

Table 5: The tense of the verb '*hearing*'.

Tense	2014		1994	
	present	28	58,33 %	6
past	9	18,75 %	0	0 %
present perfect	5	10,42 %	4	26,67 %
modal + present infinitive	3	6,25 %	5	33,33 %
present infinitive	2	4,17 %	0	0 %
modal + perfect progressive infinitive	1	2,08 %	0	0 %
Total	48	100 %	15	100 %

Hearing mostly refers to continuous events, in 88,89 % of cases in total. The percentage increased from 80% in BNC1994 to 91,67 % in BNC2014 (Table 6). This is illustrated by ex. (1a), where *hearing* takes place for a certain time span, the next half an hour in this case. Conversely, ex. (1b) is that of non-continuous *hearing*, which happens instantaneously.

Table 6: Central function of the verb ‘*hearing*’ – continuousness.

Continuousness	2014		1994	
continuous	44	91,67 %	12	80 %
non-continuous	4	8,33 %	3	20 %
Total	48	100 %	15	100 %

(1) a. I think it ought to be made clear that the the voices that you can hear, or *will be hearing* in the next half an hour or so will be that of the television. (BNC1994)

b. S0167:⁹ I'm on zero (.) I'm on whatever I can scrape together from doing some recordings and er doing a race in --ANONplace every now and then

S0378: *are you hearing* that Cambridge? this is what life is like (BNC2014)

The events referred to by the progressive are most often non-repeated, with the trend rising from 60 % in BNC1994 to 72,92 % in BNC2014 (Table 7). Non-repeated *hearing* is demonstrated by ex. (2a), where the report the speaker *will be hearing* takes place only once. On the other hand, ex. (2b) represents repeated *hearing*, where the speaker *has been hearing* about the other person in multiple occurrences. One case of *will be hearing* (ex. 2c) was found unclear, since it is ambiguous whether there would be repetition or not in the future.

⁹ Where an example comprises utterances of more speakers, the individual turns are preceded by the BNC codes of the speakers.

Table 7: Central function of the verb ‘*hearing*’ – repeatedness.

Repeatedness	2014		1994	
	repeated	13	27,08 %	5
non-repeated	35	72,92 %	9	60 %
unclear	0	0 %	1	6,67 %
Total	48	100 %	15	100 %

(2) a. Thirdly, we *will* in a moment *be hearing* a report erm, about the World Council of Churches assembly which took place in Canberra so there is another aspect to the World Church hitting our agenda today. (BNC1994)

b. S0517: what did what did --ANONnameM say?

S0570: she said well *I've been hearing* a lot about you --ANONnameM doing well lately (BNC2014)

c. PS1HP: But Raymond

PS1HH: What?

PS1HP: [unclear]. It's that policewoman! *We will be hearing* about Armagh. (BNC1994)

The way how the two central functions, continuousness and repeatedness, occur together is illustrated in Figure 3. While the non-repeated function occurred with both continuous and non-continuous *hearing*, repeated *hearing* was found to be only with the continuous function. From the data, it is clear that the combination of continuous repeated, and non-continuous non-

repeated diminish in favour of the continuous non-repeated, which was the only combination that occurred with the other two verbs.

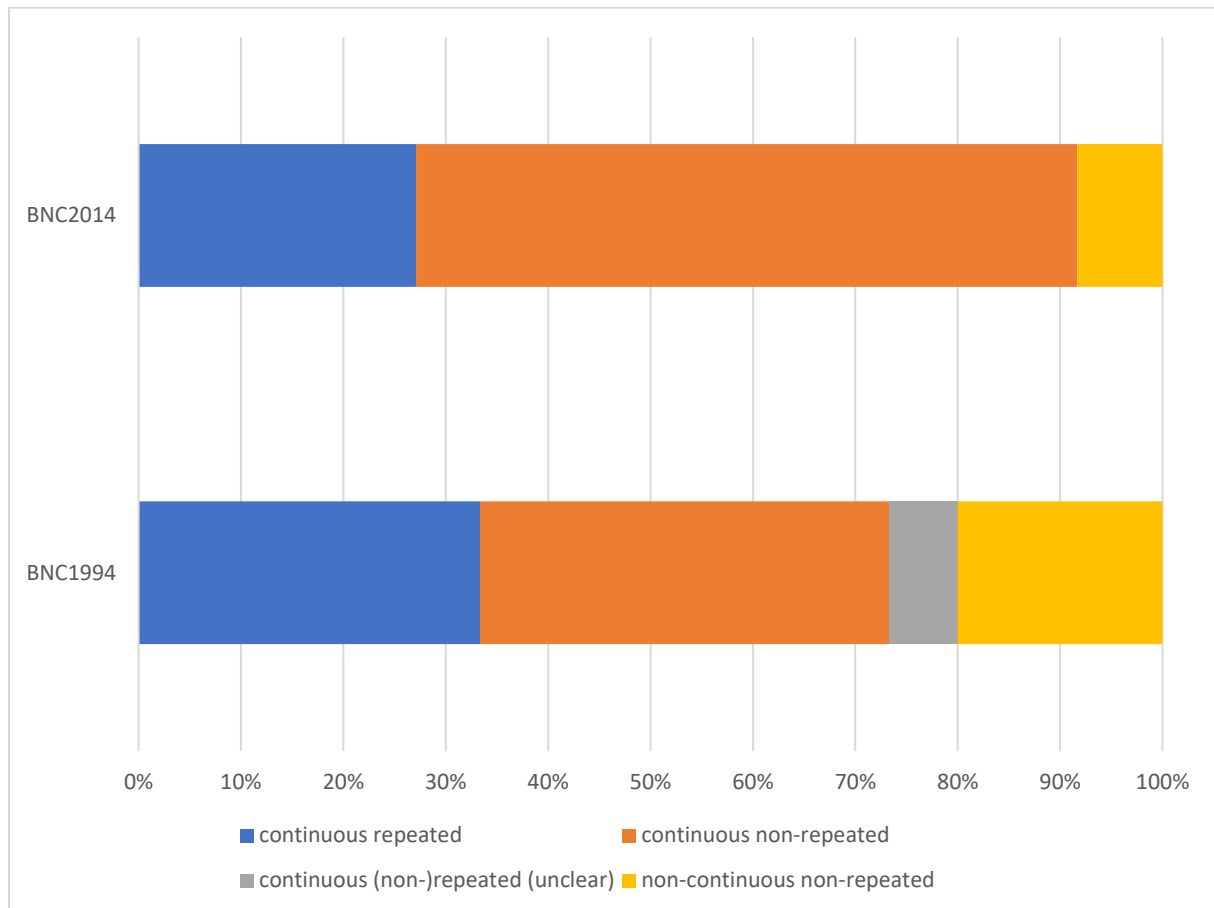


Figure 3: The cooccurrence of the two analysed central functions with the verb ‘hearing’.

The most frequent additional function of *hearing* proved to be emphasis/attitude, which was present in 39,68 % of instances (Table 8). As illustrated in ex. (3a), this function, i.e. stressing something, or conveying the speaker’s attitude to something (usually annoyance), is often signalled by the co-occurrence of the progressive with other evaluative expressions (*really clear, just*) and indicators of stance (*in my mind*). However, its prevalence has fallen dramatically from 60 % in BNC1994 to 33,33 % in BNC2014. The second most frequent in both corpora was the additional function of general validity (ex. 3b), occurring in 12,70 % of cases in total. The percentage of this function has risen from 6,67 % to 14,58 %. The function is associated with the subject referring to the general human agent or a group or class of people (*they* referring to students in general in ex. 3b); the subjects are all in 3rd person plural (e.g.

people, parents), or second person (the pronoun *you*). The tense is usually the atemporal present.

Whereas in BNC1994 there were no other additional functions found, BNC2014 showed a wider variety with politeness/softening (ex. 3c), framing (ex. 3d), and old/new habit (ex. 3e) being equally represented in 6,25 % of the corpus each. In ex. (3c), the speaker uses the progressive to ask their interlocutor politely to repeat the information they could not hear or understand. The utterances with the politeness/softening function always have the 1st person singular subject, and the verb in the present tense. In ex. (3d), the progressive provides a frame (*hearing noise*) within which another event happened (telling *a false note*). The interpretation of example (3e) as ‘old habit’ is supported by the time adverbials (*last year* in contrast with *this year, always*).

A large group, a third of the total instances of *hearing*, was found not to serve any particular additional function. Members of this group include not only cases where no additional function was distinguishable, but also fixed expressions (ex. 3f).

Table 8: The additional functions of the verb ‘*hearing*’.

Additional function	2014		1994	
	n	%	n	%
emphasis/attitude	16	33,33 %	9	60 %
general validity	7	14,58 %	1	6,67 %
politeness/softening	3	6,25 %	0	0 %
framing	3	6,25 %	0	0 %
old/new habit	3	6,25 %	0	0 %
n	16	33,33 %	5	33,33 %
Total	48	100 %	15	100 %

(3) a. in my mind by the way this is all really clear for you you're just *hearing* army trip
(BNC2014)

b. S0180: oh right (.) cos they they have to recognize it first don't they (.) they have to
hear

S0070: yeah

S0180: if they're *not hearing* it they're not gonna correct themselves are they

S0070: and and the thing is no sure (.) and and and also if you've got load of students
in the room and they're saying things and the other students are joi- are joining in (.)
you know (BNC2014)

c. S0179: who 's the band?

S0058: um the band is called The Ducksworth Lewis Method and I think the album 's
called that as well

S0179: >>no no no I I I'm *not hearing* what you 're saying --UNCLEARWORD

S0058: Duckworth Lewis Method (.) (BNC2014)

d. S0589: and she could tell a false note in an orchestra where I *was just hearing*

S0588: yeah

S0589: >>noise (BNC2014)

e. S0243: and I've not heard a woodpecker this year I don't think

S0238: no

S0243: and we always have done

S0238: and I (.) well I *wasn't hearing* it last year so much (BNC2014)

f. S0592: is someone knocking?

S0597: no that's --ANONnameF upstairs

S0592: I *was* just *hearing* things (BNC2014)

4.2.2 Wondering

The first-person is the most prominent with *wondering*, appearing in 83 % of cases, with nearly no difference between the two corpora, except the negligible rise in the use of plural (Table 9). The second most frequent was the third person, with the use of singular and plural being tied in BNC2014, while there was only one case of third-person plural in BNC1994. The second person proved to be most infrequent, with only 6 occurrences in total. *Wondering* is most frequently used in singular, in 86 % of instances overall, not counting the second person.

Table 9: The person and number categories of the verb ‘wondering’.

Person	2014		1994	
first person	42	84 %	41	82 %
singular	39	78 %	40	80 %
plural	3	6 %	1	2 %
second person	2	4 %	4	8 %
third person	6	12 %	5	10 %
singular	3	6 %	4	8 %
plural	3	6 %	1	2 %
Total	50	100 %	50	100 %

The distribution of tense is nearly balanced between the past and the present, with the former being slightly higher (52 %) over the latter (45 %) (Table 10). While in BNC1994, the difference between the two was only a one instance in favour of the past tense, in BNC2014, the disparity grew lightly, as the past tense was used six more times than the present. In the data analysed, there were only two samples of *wondering* in the present perfect progressive, one in each of the corpora. The phrase with a modal verb, *must be wondering*, was the scarcest, appearing only once in BNC2014.

Table 10: The tense of the verb ‘wondering’.

Tense	2014		1994	
	past	27	54 %	25
present	21	42 %	24	48 %
present perfect	1	2 %	1	2 %
must + present infinitive	1	2 %	0	0 %
Total	50	100 %	50	100 %

The verb proved to be consistent with respect to the central functions, indicating continuous and non-repeated events in all cases. On the other hand, there has been a shift in the prevalence of the additional function. While in BNC1994 the most common function is emphasis/attitude, covering more than half (58 %) of the instances, the most frequent additional function in BNC2014 is politeness/softening at 44 % (Table 11). Conversely, emphasis/attitude is the second most frequent in BNC2014 at 28 %, 30 % lower than its older counterpart. The use of emphasis/attitude can be seen in ex. (4a), where the speaker uses the progressive to show their attitude, perhaps annoyance, at the lack of knowledge on the part of the other person. Meanwhile politeness/softening, which is the second most prevalent in BNC1994 at 22 % has risen to double its amount in BNC2014. It is visible in ex. (4b), where the speaker is carefully

asking if the other person is asleep, using *just* as a means to further soften the tone of the sentence. All the other functions appeared only marginally. However, while general validity (ex. 4c) in BNC1994 appeared only once, BNC2014 showed a wider range of functions, similar to *hearing*, with two instances of general validity, two instances of framing (ex. 4d), and one instance of old/new habit (ex. 4e). In ex. (4c), the speaker is using generic *you*, talking about a subject they consider a general truth. In ex. (4d) *wondering* frames the situation, while the speaker is worried about his phone flying off. In ex. (4e), the speaker talks about another person's habit to wonder about the purpose of an activity; the 'old habit' interpretation is supported by the expression *all those years* in the speaker's preceding turn. The number of occurrences which had no identifiable additional function has stayed consistent at 18 % in both corpora. This can be illustrated by ex. (4f), where the speaker shows only continuousness by the verb *wondering* with no other meaning attached.

Table 11: The additional functions of the verb 'wondering'.

Additional function	2014		1994	
	n	%	n	%
emphasis/attitude	14	28 %	29	58 %
politeness/softening	22	44 %	11	22 %
general validity	2	4 %	1	2 %
framing	2	4 %	0	0 %
old/new habit	1	2 %	0	0 %
n	9	18 %	9	18 %
Total	50	100 %	50	100 %

(4) a. PS1K5: Can't you spell [gap:name]!

PS1BY: [gap:name]?

PS1K5: Yeah.

PS1BY: [gap:name].

PS1K5: It's starts with J actually, in case you *were wondering*!

PS1BY: I thought [gap:name] was a G? (BNC1994)

b. Sorry, I *was just wondering* if you actually asleep or not. Want a cup of tea?
(BNC1994)

c. there's only a certain amount of hours you can stay in bed cos then you're *wondering*
and wondering and won so you 're more tired trying to find something to do (BNC1994)

d. I bought a phone the other day and erm I've noticed it has aeroplane mode on it and
(.) erm I (.) I *was wondering* if I should turn it on because if if I turn it on will my phone
fly and the lady was like no it means no service is it on aeroplane mode now? and he
was like no no no cos I was worried if I turned it on it might you know fly out of my
hand or something and it was so funny. (BNC2014)

e. S0266: and all those years he's put up with you doing it your way

S0272: he hasn't known any different has he?

S0266: I don't know you might *have secretly been wondering* why you do it. (BNC2014)

f. S0018: yeah (.) I think I think that was one of the problems cos there's four of us that
have dropped out well with de- deferred the PGCE till next year

S0131: really? That's a lot

S0018: and eh three of us are not straight out of uni

S0131: >>mature students as it were

S0018: and the other guy is French (.) so *we're wondering* whether it is that that you know you don't (.) it's not that you're not flexible cos I am as you know (.) I'm very flexible in the work place erm (.) (BNC2014)

4.2.3 Hoping

As with the two preceding verbs, the first person is the most numerous with *hoping* as well, rising slightly from 74 % in BNC1994 to 80 % in BNC2014 (Table 12). The first-person singular is the most prominent, rising from 68 % to 78 %, while the first-person plural is used only marginally, falling in use from 6 % to 2 %. The second most common is the third person, being used in 18 % of total occurrences, and showing a lower frequency in BNC2014 (14 %) opposed to BNC1994 (22 %). While in BNC1994, it was used more in singular (14 %) than plural (8 %), BNC2014 shows opposite tendency, with only 4 % being singular, while 10 % are in plural number. The second person is the least used, with 4 % and 6 % occurrence in BNC1994 and BNC2014 respectively, displaying a slight decrease.

Table 12: The person and number categories of the verb ‘*hoping*’.

Person	2014		1994	
first person	40	80 %	37	74 %
singular	39	78 %	34	68 %
plural	1	2 %	3	6 %
second person	3	6 %	2	4 %
third person	7	14 %	11	22 %
singular	2	4 %	7	14 %
plural	5	10 %	4	8 %
Total	50	100 %	50	100 %

The present tense is used the most, amounting to 73 % in total (Table 13). The data show a slight rise from 70 % in BNC1994 to 76 % in BNC2014. On the other hand, the past tense displays a decline from 30 % to 22 %. The one instance of the infinitive with a modal verb, *will be hoping*, in BNC2014, as opposed to none in BNC1994, is a reminder of the fact that similarly to the two preceding verbs, there is a greater readiness to use the infinitive constructions with the progressive in the newer corpus.

Table 13: The tense of the verb ‘*hoping*’.

Tense	2014		1994	
	present	38	76 %	35
past	11	22 %	15	30 %
<i>will</i> + present infinitive	1	2 %	0	0 %
Total	50	100 %	50	100 %

The analysis shows that *hoping* is stable with the central functions, being continuous and non-repeated in all of the occurrences. As for the additional functions, the most common is emphasis/attitude, with a minor decline from 88 % in BNC1994 to 84 % in BNC2014 (Table 14). It can be seen in ex. (5a), where the progressive, in contrast to simple *hope*, adds to the emphasis of the message, along with the use of the adverb *now*. The second most common is politeness/softening, which appears to be rising slightly from 10 % to 16 %. It is present in ex. (5b), where the speaker is carefully asking about the future plans of the other person. One example of framing (ex. 5c) was found in BNC1994, while none appeared in the newer corpus. In the example, the speaker sets the frame, *she was hoping to wait and see*, when another event (the phone call) happened. The progressive verb *hoping* is different from the other two verbs in this part of the analysis in that the progressive seems to always entail some emphasis or politeness opposed to when it is unmarked for aspect. As such, it is the only verb in this part that contains an additional function in all of its occurrences.

Table 14: The additional functions of the verb ‘hoping’.

Additional function	2014		1994	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
emphasis/attitude	42	84 %	44	88 %
politeness/softening	8	16 %	5	10 %
framing	0	0 %	1	2 %
Total	50	100 %	50	100 %

(5) a. the production they're doing is My Fair Lady, now we're hoping to go on the Thursday, March the nineteenth (BNC1994)

b. S0185: where *are* you *hoping* to go on your er?

S0104: well I was thinking Tuscany and then I thought I know Tuscany (BNC2014)

c. PS0XD: if they put her name forward, she might get an interview for that, the other one was an agency in Basingstoke

PS0X8: Yeah

PS0XD: most of them were secretary, audio typist

PS0X8: Yeah

PS0XD: jobs, so she said that was Wednesday

PS0X8: Aha

PS0XD: so she *was hoping* to wait and see.

PS0X8: waiting to hear no, oh well hopeful then.

PS0XD: Last night we had a phone call, oh it frightened me at first actually, I answered the phone (BNC1994)

5 Discussion and conclusion

The research question “Are stative progressives employed more often in contemporary colloquial spoken English, than they were 30 years ago?” is answered positively, since most of the stative progressives analysed did display an increase in their number. However, that is not the full picture. It has been shown that 7 verbs out of the 12 analysed, namely *wonder*, *hope*, *expect*, *hold*, *think*, *belong*, and *love* displayed statistically significant increase in speech, while *feel* demonstrated statistically significant decrease in the same register. This behaviour is the same as the one reported by Rautionaho and Fuchs (2020). However, there is a discrepancy between the results in this thesis and theirs. While they have found the increase in the frequency of *hearing*, and the decrease in *relate*, *agree*, and *tend* as statistically significant, this thesis while observing the same trend did not find the same results significant (with *hearing* being the closest at loglikelihood value of 3,56, while the rest are under the value of 1). This disparity is most likely caused by the difference of material, since Rautionaho and Fuchs used a sample of The Spoken BNC2014 released in 2016, containing 4,8 million words, while this thesis used the full version with 11,4 million words.

The comparison with the register of news reporting, which can be considered close to informal conversation in terms of addressing a relatively broad range of recipients, a variety of topics covered, and openness to linguistic innovation, however, has shown that the increase in the use of the stative progressives is not a feature of present-day English occurring in various registers to the same extent. In the news, only four verbs exhibited changes that were found to be statistically significant, opposed to the seven in informal spoken English. Namely, *hear*, *expect*, and *agree* increased, while *hope* decreased. Out of these, only *expect* has shown the same behaviour as statistically significant in both registers, since the increase of *hoping* in speech was not statistically significant, and the other two verbs have displayed opposite changes, *agreeing* decreased in speech (although the decrease was not found statistically significant), and *hoping*, the only verb with expect that has shown statistically significant change in both registers, has increased in speech, while decreasing in news. The factors leading to the increase in frequency of the stative progressive in conversation are therefore likely to be related to register-specific features of informal spoken language, such as the participants (the high representation of first person singular and second person subjects) or interactional discourse functions of the progressive (e.g. politeness).

The first hypothesis, namely that there would be an increase in the frequency of the stative progressive constructions, as well as a wider variety of use of the stative progressive proved to

be valid. While the increase in frequency has been already addressed above, the variety of use will be addressed in the following paragraphs:

Considering the person and number categories first, the first-person singular is the most dominant, however it has shown a decline in frequency with both *hearing* and *wondering*. Furthermore, other categories have displayed a rising tendency: The second person occurs more frequently with both *hearing* and *hoping*, and while the third-person singular has risen only in *hearing*, all of the verbs indicate a growing occurrence of third-person plural. All of these changes are illustrated in Figure 4. The wider variety is the most apparent with *hearing*, where the first, second, and third person categories are nearly equal. These findings suggest that the stative progressive has expanded into new grammatical domains, viz. a generally more balanced representation of all persons and numbers, with the dominance of the first-person singular retained in the paradigms of *hope* and *wonder*.

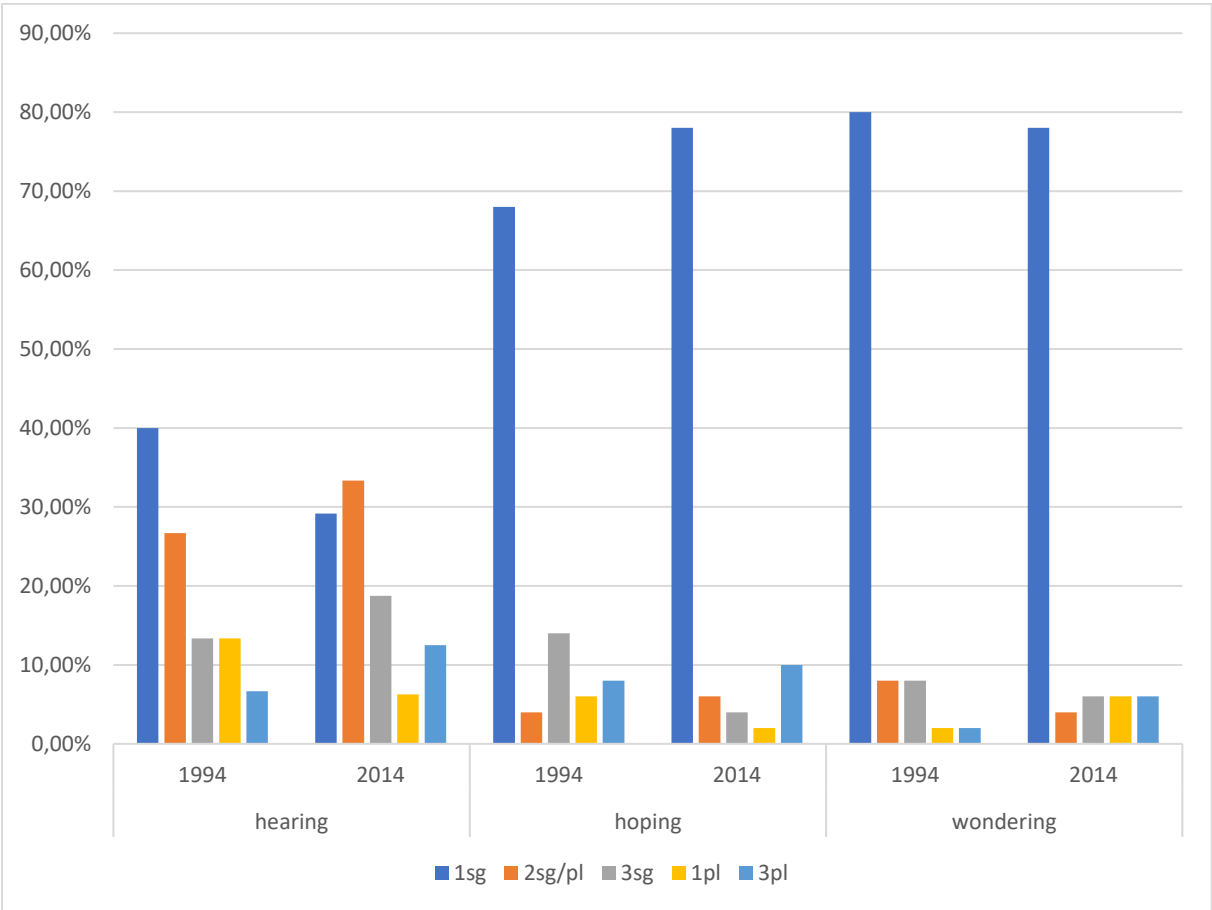


Figure 4: The distribution of person and number across the analysed verbs.

The changes in the tense of the verb are more individual. While the present tense proved to be the most frequent in general, *wondering* exhibits a different tendency, specifically that the present tense already had lower occurrence in BNC1994 than the past tense, however, the disparity between the two grew larger in BNC2014 (Fig. 5). This behaviour is most likely connected with the interrelatedness of the past tense and politeness, which was also found most frequent with *wondering*. However, one difference that proved to be universal is the growth in use of the infinitive constructions. The occurrence of the infinitive is still rare, yet it displays a wider range of use. In BNC1994, the infinitive was used only with *will* and *should*, while in BNC2014, other modal verbs, such as *must*, *need*, or *would* were used, as well as the bare infinitive, the use of *wanna be*, or the one instance of *would have been hearing*. It should be noted that out of the three analysed verbs, *hearing* proved to be the most susceptible to this change. To sum up, changes in the tense paradigm of the progressive again involve a broadening of the range of categories, and shifts in the proportions of representation of the individual tenses and the infinitive. Apart from this, however, no universal tendencies can be traced.

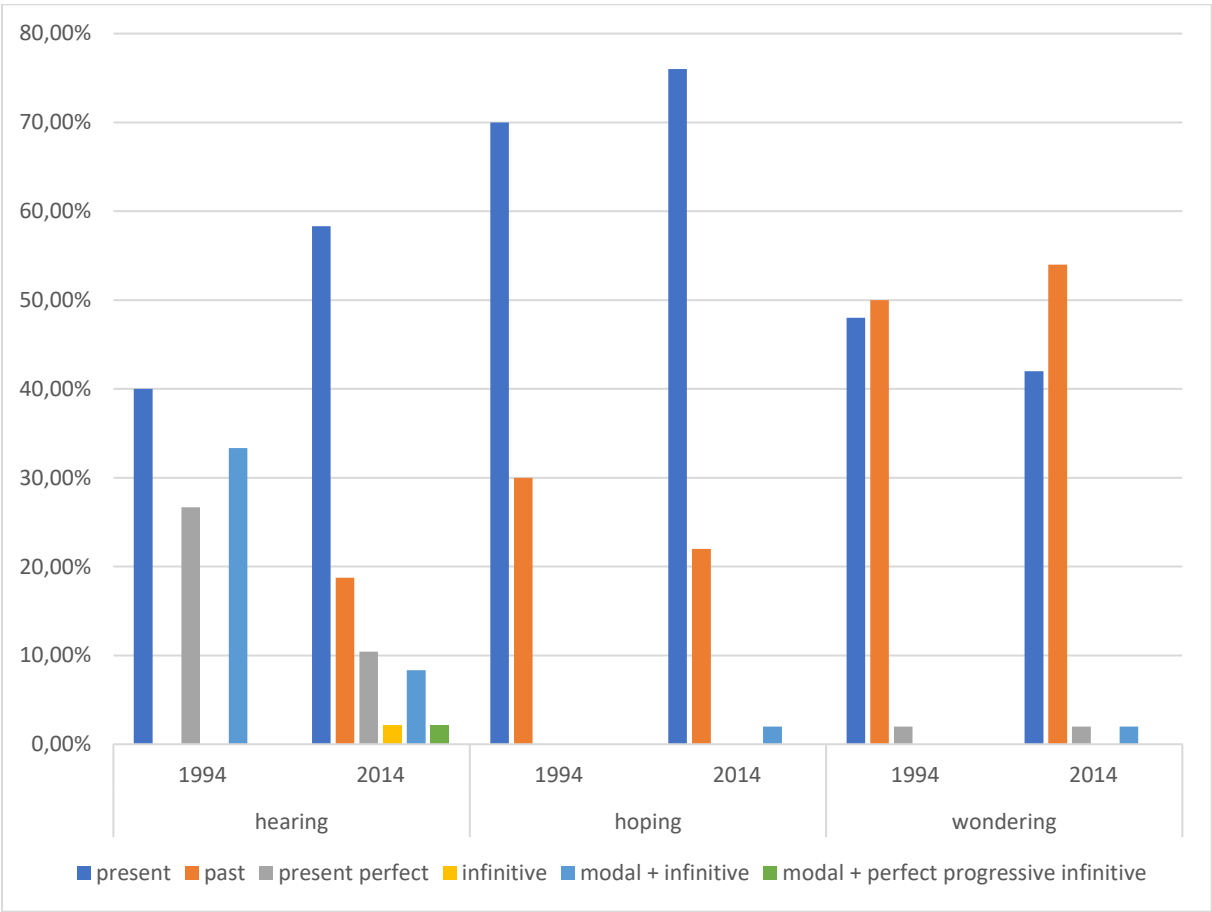


Figure 5: The distribution of tense across the analysed verbs.

Following Römer's (2005) approach, two 'central' functions of the progressive were distinguished: continuousness and repeatedness. The former describes events in progress over an uninterrupted period of time, the latter specifies whether there was a sequence of recurrent events, continuous or not. The behaviour of the verbs in terms of the central function is very stable, as is visualised in Figures 6 and 7. The verb is most frequently continuous, non-repeated. *Hearing* was the only exception, sometimes occurring as non-continuous or repeated. This oddity is in all likelihood caused by the difference in semantic category. While *hoping* and *wondering* are both states occurring in the mind of a person (emotion and a cognitive process, respectively), *hearing* is rather physical (sensory perception). As a consequence, it is more likely that people will be *hoping* or *wondering* for an extended period of time, while *hearing* something may happen instantaneously more often in comparison. The continuous uses of *hearing* were the most frequent, combining either with the feature non-repeated or repeated. The non-continuous instances of *hearing* were always non-repeated, and the progressive seems to have been used in these cases to add emphasis to the utterance or express the speaker's attitude (in BNC1994 the modal verb *should* was used in these cases). Nonetheless, there is a visible tendency to adhere to the more used type in both of the functions, that is continuous, and non-repeated, since in BNC2014, *hearing* is coupled with both more often.

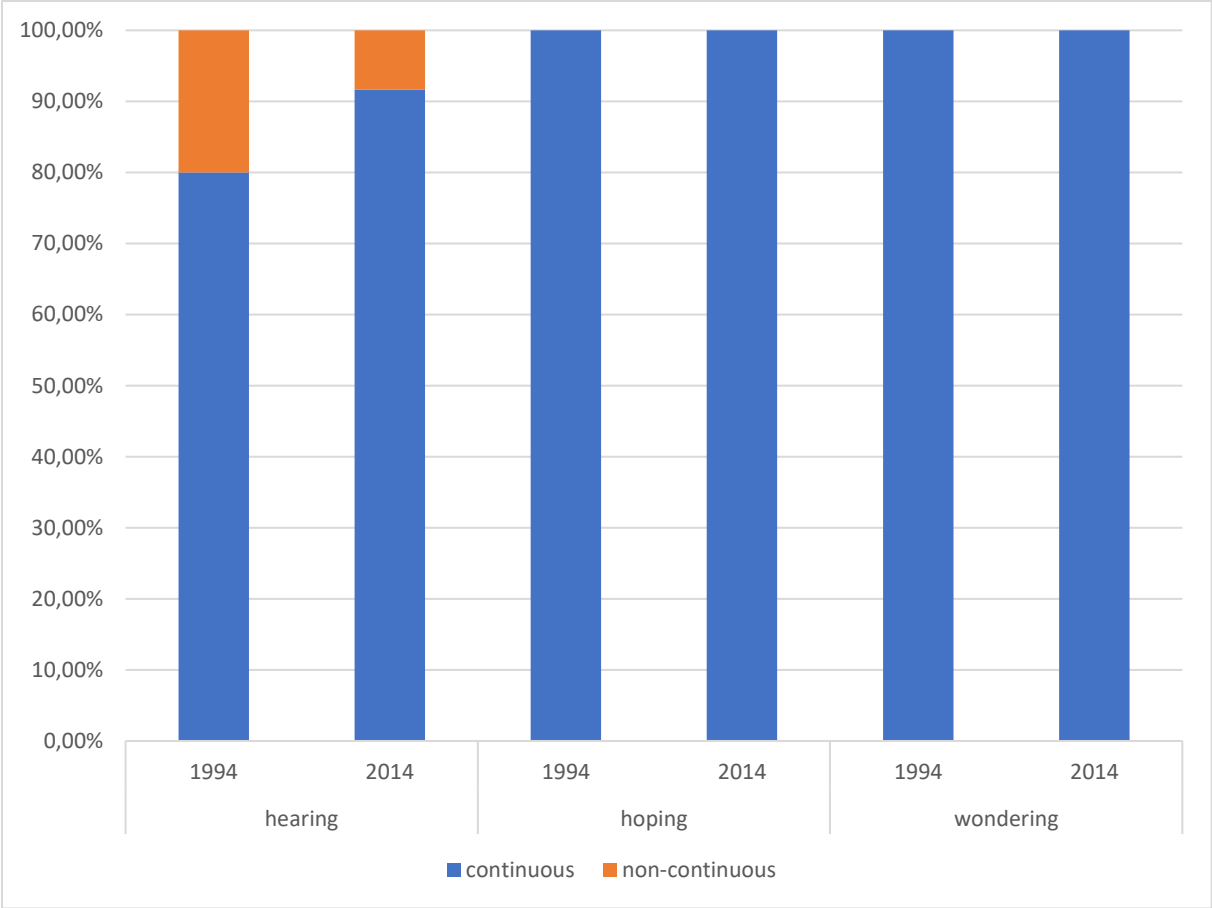


Figure 6: The distribution of continuousness across the analysed verbs.

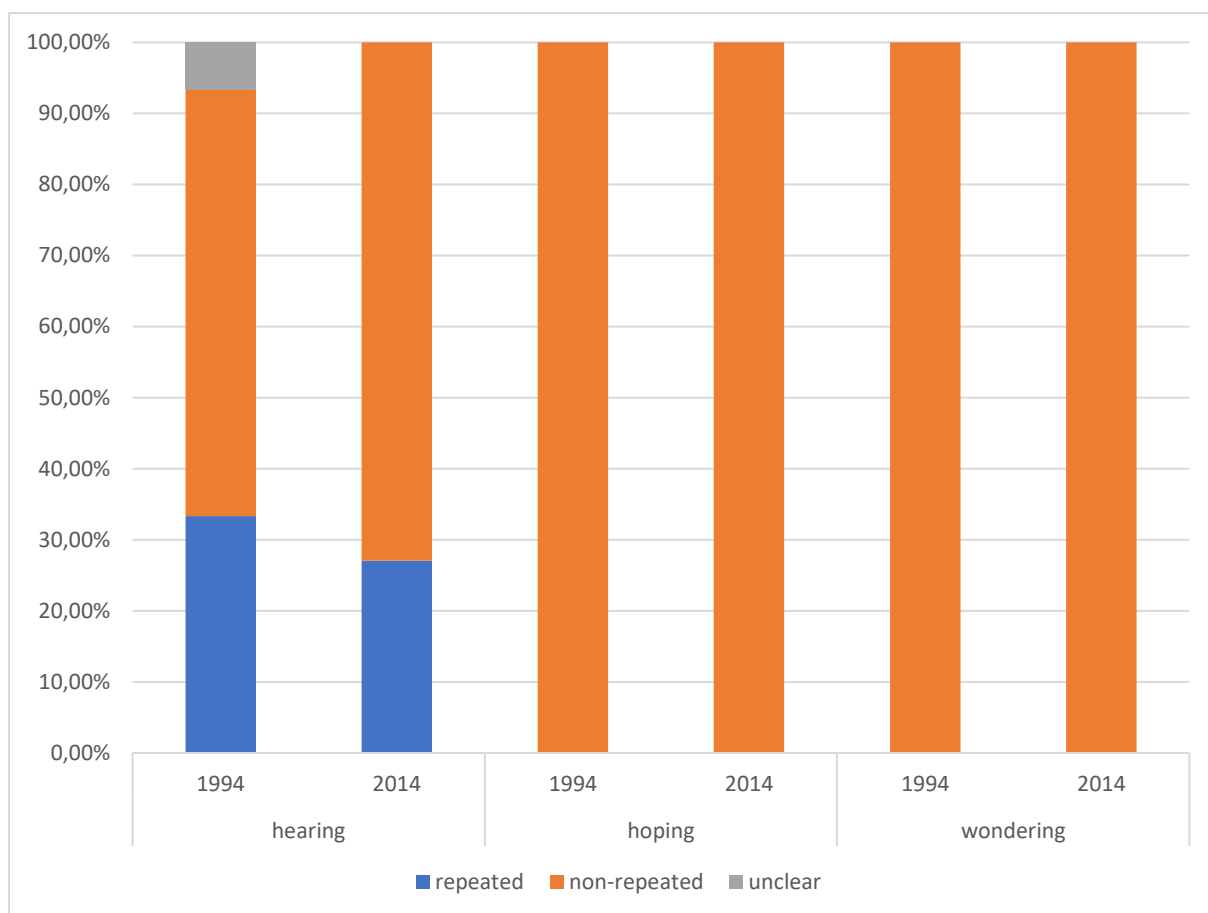


Figure 7: The distribution of repeatedness across the analysed verbs.

In addition to the central functions, an additional function of the progressive was identified where possible, again relying on Römer's (2005) classification of the functions of the progressive. The most common additional function is emphasis/attitude. In these cases, the progressive is used to put stress on something, or to convey the speaker's attitude towards or evaluation of the event. The progressive is often accompanied by other evaluative expressions (e.g. intensifiers or evaluative adjectives) and stance markers in these cases. In all verbs explored, the emphasis/attitude function has shown decline in favour of the other functions, as can be seen in Figure 8.

The function of politeness/softening has increased the most, and its increase is consistent in all three verbs, but most prominent with *wondering*. In these cases, the use of the progressive renders the utterance more polite or less direct, compared to the use of the simple aspect; without the progressive forms the utterances may sound somewhat more aggressive. The politeness/softening function therefore often occurs in polite requests. As mentioned above, the tense used for the expression of this function is often the past, serving a further 'distancing'

function. The politeness/softening function of the progressive is often accompanied by the adverb *just* (*I was just wondering...*).

Similarly, the frequency of the additional function of general validity has grown, describing ‘general truths’ or referring to something valid generally or at least for a long period of time. This meaning typically combines with subjects denoting the ‘general human agent’ or a large group of people, and with the atemporal use of the present tense.

Furthermore, the functions which were not used in BNC1994, namely old/new habit and framing (with the sole exception with *hoping*), started to get used more. The utterances displaying the old/new habit function referred to a habit in the past (in contrast to the present, which may be highlighted by time adverbs). The framing function was infrequent with the verbs under study – it occurred most often with *hearing*, where the sensory perception formed a temporal frame or background to another event. All of these findings support the hypothesis that the variety of use of the stative progressive has increased – not only with respect to the grammatical forms, but also to additional semantic domains.

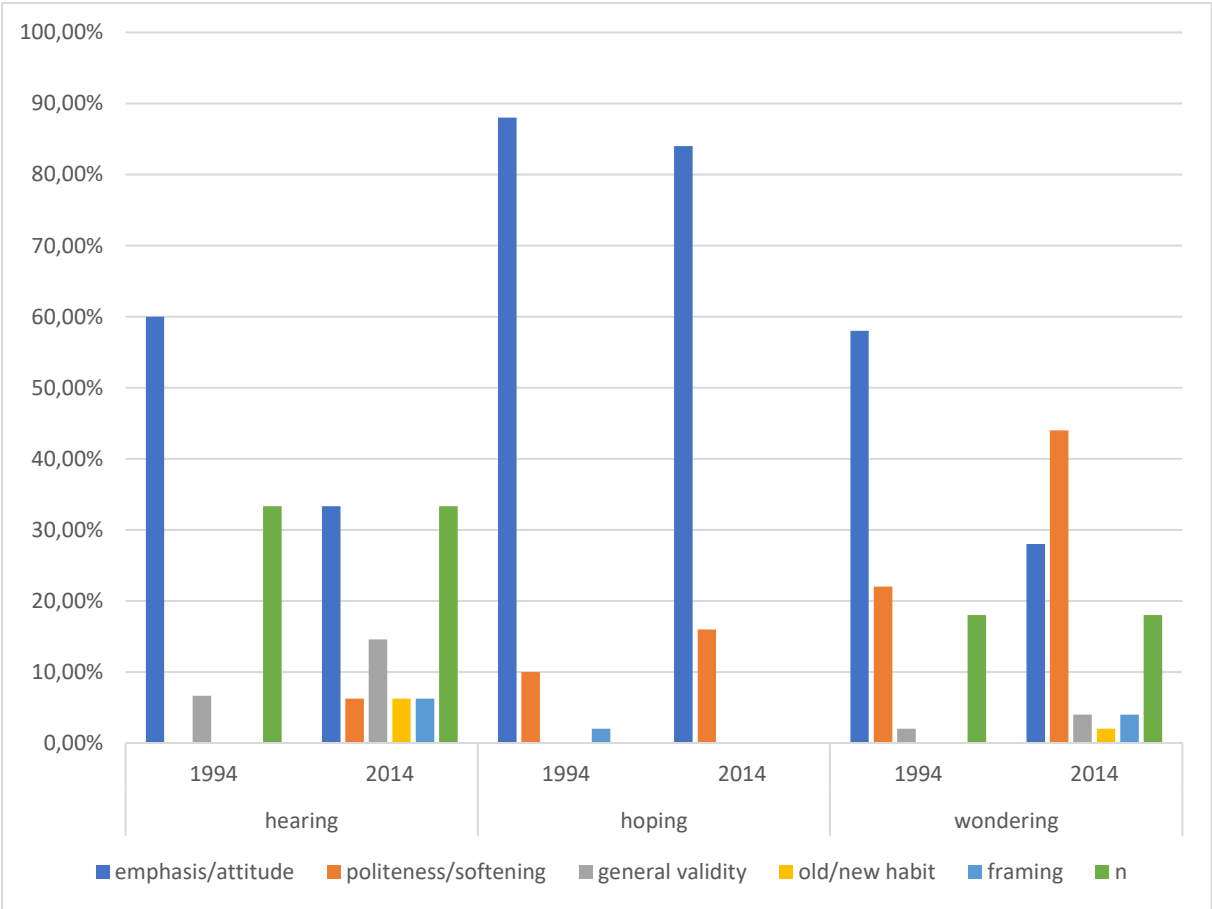


Figure 8: The distribution of additional functions across the analysed verbs.

The three verbs were shown to display some common features that may be associated with the increase in the use of the progressive in general (viz. the widening range of uses of the progressive), but also some uses peculiar to each of the verbs.

The occurrence of the progressive *hearing* increased in both informal speech and news, yet only the increase in news was found statistically significant. It is most frequently in the first-person singular, however out of the three verbs its distribution among the first, second, and third person became the most balanced, with only less than 4 percent difference between the most and the least represented. Furthermore, it is the only verb that has increased with the third-person singular. It typically appears in the present tense, yet it displayed the largest increase in both past tense and the infinitive. The central function of *hearing* is mostly continuous, non-repeated, and the additional function it usually performs is emphasis/attitude, yet it showed the largest increase in general validity, old/new habit, and framing. To demonstrate, example (6a) shows the prototypical distribution of grammatical categories and functions, namely first-person singular, present tense, and the functions being continuous, non-repeated, with additional emphasis/attitude. On the other hand, example (6b) demonstrates the increasing tendencies, that is second person, modal + infinitive perfect progressive, the same central functions, but the additional function general validity.

(6) a. KPJPSUNK: It's that [unclear] you 've got to put on, so

PS560: Aye.

KPJPSUNK: you hear

PS560: Aye.

KPJPSUNK: or talk. To talk you press it in. But upstairs he presses it in as well, and I, *I'm* not *hearing*

PS560: Aye.

KPJPSUNK: it's muffled. (BNC1994)

b. S0314: >>you are talking about?

S0269: my first two years in grammar school

S0266: but didn't you start latin from the first year of secondary school?

S0269: yeah and I did it for two years and then dropped it

S0266: why? because the others did they have a head start on you ?

S0269: well because they understood about English grammar

S0266: why? because

S0269: well because they had been taught it in primary school whereas at at -- ANONplace

S0314: but at --ANONplace you you would probably have been speaking with erm not necessarily grammatically correctly you *would have been*

S0269: that's right

S0314: >> *hearing* sentences which weren't grammatically correct

S0269: that's right

S0314: >>all the time constantly (BNC2014)

The progressive *wondering* has shown statistically significant increase in informal speech, while decreasing in news, although the latter was not statistically significant. The first-person singular is the most common by far, however, it has shown a decrease along with the increase in both first and third-person plural. In fact, it is the only verb out of the three where both of these have increased at the same time. It is also unique in that it is used with the past tense more frequently than with the present tense. The past tense, however, was often found to refer to the present time, serving as a politeness device. Furthermore, *wondering* alone displayed a decrease of the present tense. The central functions are exclusively continuous and non-repeated. The most common additional function used to be emphasis/attitude, but politeness/softening exceeded its amount in BNC2014, which is another quality unique for this verb. For comparison, example (7a) shows the most common grammatical categories and functions in BNC1994 (first-person singular, past tense, continuous, non-repeated, emphasis/attitude), while example (7b) illustrates the changes the verb has displayed in BNC2014 (first-person plural, past tense, continuous, non-repeated, politeness/softening).

(7) a. PS08A: Isn't it wonderful having a family you never know what sickness is gonna strike you down next!

PS087: Well everybody seems so well yesterday didn't they? Well as much, so they didn't yesterday

PS08A: Never know.

PS087: afternoon.

PS08A: Never know I might [unclear].

PS087: Well that's what **I was wondering** that's why I said go out into [unclear] fresh air, in the hopes that they might shake off the bug I don't think it works like that, do you? (BNC1994)

b. S0415: >>did you taste your chicken? I beg your pardon? I think you 'll find I couldn't shut up the other night

S0417: once I got you once I 've started I have to really twisted your arm (.) do either of you want to try a bit of this?

S0415: >>I 'm good but

S0416: er would I like it?

S0415: >>we **were** just **wondering** if you like it

S0417: it's okay it's just a bit like what you 'd get after the pub

S0418: mummy yummy

S0415: >>yummy yummy –ANONnameM (BNC2014)

Hoping, similarly to *wondering*, displayed opposite tendencies in the two analysed registers, as it increased in speech and decreased in news. However, it is the only verb with both changes contrasting and statistically significant at the same time. It is the only verb out of the three where the most dominant first-person singular further increased. The present tense is the most common by far, being the most frequent with *hoping* in comparison to the two other verbs. Moreover, *hoping* is the only progressive which has shown a decrease in the occurrence of the past tense. The central functions associated with *hoping* are always continuous, non-repeated,

which is a tendency shared with *wondering*. The most frequent additional function the verb carries is emphasis/attitude, which is represented the most by *hoping*, in comparison to the other two verbs. However, emphasis/attitude has declined, while there has been an increase in politeness/softening. It should be mentioned that *hoping* is also the only verb which has shown a decrease in framing, although due to the occurrence being miniscule, this change is not objectively valid. *Hoping* was also found unique in that it always entailed an additional function, since its progressive form was found to be more emphatic, or more polite than the simple aspect in all of the utterances. To illustrate the most common grammatical categories and semantic functions of the verb, example (8a) demonstrates the first-person singular, present tense, with central functions being continuous, non-repeated, and the additional function emphasis/attitude. Due to the trend being the same, except for the additional function, the example (8b) differs only in that it contains politeness/softening instead.

(8) a. S0653: so I do like classical music and I like singing classical music like Mozart and Handel and things like that and I like jazz but I really like clubbing music

S0654: what 's clubbing music?

S0653: music that you go nightclubbing (.) so the kind of music (.) we listen to in the car

S0654: cool like talk to me baby

S0653: yes --UNCLEARWORD

S0654: the child friendly one

S0653: >>the child friendly one and erm I'm really *hoping* that --ANONnameF has got a DJ this evening so I can have a bit of a boogie

S0653: >>well that's what old people say a proper dance (BNC2014)

b. S0519: so what do you say to that young man?

S0521: mm

S0519: would you like to chop me a bit of parsley?

S0521: could do

S0520: come on dad expand your culinary

S0521: I've been criticised for my chopping skills

S0519: *I'm hoping* you 'll be able to recognise the difference

S0520: do you actually chop an onion and stuff for your cottage pie? (BNC2014)

The second hypothesis, namely that the specific functions of the progressive may account for the increased occurrence of the stative progressive was not confirmed. The increase in the use of the progressive may be tied to the prominent increase in the representation of the politeness/softening function, in particular in the case of *wondering*. This function has generally become more frequent with all three stative verbs, and may be one of the reasons for the increased occurrence of the stative progressive. The rise of the use of politeness has also been reflected in the tense distribution, with the polite request often relying on the past tense progressive (Quirk et al. 1985: 210). The increase in the representation of the politeness/softening function typical of spoken interaction among the additional functions of the verbs *wondering* and *hoping* may also account for the significant increase in the progressive of these verbs in conversation, as opposed to the decrease in the frequency of their progressive uses in newspaper discourse.

In summary, the frequency of the progressive is rising. Its employment expands to other grammatical categories (most often with *hearing*), which have been underused in the past. The occurrence of second and third person has increased, the latter more so in plural. The past tense as well as the infinitive became more frequent, and although the occurrence of the infinitive is not numerous, the rise in variety is apparent. Moreover, the range of additional functions the progressive performs is also broadening, shifting from emphasis/attitude to other functions, even those which were not used before.

Regarding this thesis, the main limitations are the number of verbs in the qualitative analysis, which could be expanded, as well as taking into account all the occurrences instead of a randomised sample. Furthermore, some of the changes present were so miniscule, that it is not possible to arrive at conclusions which would be objectively true. Also, the analysis of the additional functions cannot be very well done objectively, leaving space for error. Thus, the thesis could be improved by adding more verbs to the qualitative analysis or widening the sample size. Another way would be to make a list of features typical of the additional functions in order to judge more objectively if the progressive performs any of them.

However, the material and method used made it possible to describe the way the stative progressive broadened in range as well as the frequency of use.

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Appendix

Table A1: Grammatical categories and functions of ‘hearing’.

No.	Corpus	File	Left	Node	Right	Person	Number	Tense	Continuousness	Repeatedness	Additional function
1	1994	lspK BO- 11.x ml	Council for World Mission. Thirdly, we will in a moment	be hearing	a report erm, about the World Council of Churches assembly	1	plural	modal + infinitive	continuous	non-repeated	n
2	1994	lspK DN- 10.x ml	What? But Raymond What? . It's that policewoman! We will	be hearing	about Armagh. Mm. About what a good time it is	1	plural	modal + infinitive	continuous	unclear	n
3	1994	lspK BW- 61.x ml	Never heard of it. Haven't you? Oh. Well you	're hearing	about it now I think. What a mess. Would you	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
4	1994	lspK CP- 25.x ml	give you my telephone number after the things I've	been hearing	about you! Gotta have a new organ and all	1	singular	present perfect	continuous	repeated	emphasis/ attitude
5	1994	lspK PJ- 7.xml	upstairs he presses it in as well, and I, I	'm not hearing	Aye. it's muffled. Aye. And he sa and he	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
6	1994	lspK DM- 24.x ml	seeing and what you're reading and Well what you	're hearing	doesn't it? Well I mean, I I take the	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	general validity

7	1994	IspK CL- 20.x ml	week. I mean, if I stand a chance I should	be hearing	from any time now really. Yeah. Th , the there's	1	singular	modal + infinitive	non-continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
8	1994	IspK C8- 1.xml	that the the voices that you can hear, or will	be hearing	in the next half an hour or so will be	2	you	modal + infinitive	continuous	repeated	n
9	1994	IspK DJ- 3.xml	is the key to selling deals. When you close you	been hearing	me say this to you when we first started, I	2	you	present perfect	continuous	repeated	emphasis/ attitude
10	1994	IspK BM- 8.xml	'd kick them out. Oh my God! What? The boy	's not hearing	right. Piss off! That's the guy coming in. He	3	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
11	1994	IspK DM- 66.x ml	n't walk home! It's no no they have to	be hearing	something they Mm. have to making a nuisance of themselves	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
12	1994	IspK CX- 25.x ml	he is before he gets all his mail. He should	be hearing	something soon shouldn't he? Probably. Last one, December the	3	singular	modal + infinitive	non-continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
13	1994	IspK PV- 11.x ml	all bad things about him, and I said, I've	been hearing	things about you from Miss , and she oh, what she	1	singular	present perfect	continuous	repeated	emphasis/ attitude
14	1994	IspK BF- 36.x ml	me it's old stuff Brenda I mean I've	been hearing	this kind of conversation in number between chaps coming in	1	singular	present perfect	continuous	repeated	n

15	1994	lspK BD- 20.x ml	Yeah. . Oh my God! Done it again! I thought I	'm hearing	yeah, you could make a ra er you can make	1	singular	present	non-continuous	non-repeated	n
16	2014	Sp2 m1f5 8.xml	what did what did say? she said well I've	been hearing	a lot about you doing well lately did she? yeah	1	singular	present perfect	continuous	repeated	n
17	2014	Sp0 m2f1 1.xml	like that yeah either but you might find because you	're hearing	a lot of it erm if you get a a	2	you	present	continuous	repeated	general validity
18	2014	Sp3 m0f2 .xml	brother those people listening to this recording I'm hungry	are hearing	a small child crying in 's house? oh for fuck	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
19	2014	Sp2 m2f6 9.xml	to you about it cos you don't wanna	be hearing	about it you know enough and it would only upset	2	you	infinitive	continuous	repeated	emphasis/ attitude
20	2014	Sp0 m3f1 4.xml	I was a bit late cos I was having I	was hearing	about the first day which is a horrendous start cos	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
21	2014	Sp2 m0f3 4.xml	times and none of them could hear what what they	were not hearing	and and it was all things like missing an A	3	plural	past	continuous	non-repeated	n
22	2014	Sp1 m4f1 .xml	louder yeah me too so that's what I've	been hearing	and bigger and bigger louder and bigger than a hamster	1	singular	present perfect	continuous	repeated	n

23	2014	Sp1 m1f3 5.xml	that yeah yeah yeah and that's how you should	be hearing	and I said yeah well I don't wanna	2	you	modal + infinitive	continuous	non-repeated	n
24	2014	Sp5 m4f2 .xml	s what he hears it don't matter cos he	's not hearing	anything oh yeah yeah true go on then uncle oh	3	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
25	2014	Sp1 m1f2 48.x ml	the way this is all really clear for you you	're just hearing	army trip yeah yeah so we went on this army	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
26	2014	Sp0 m2f1 83.x ml	so I that I have been gutted I haven't	been hearing	back erm I don't have time but I ca	1	singular	present perfect	continuous	non-repeated	n
27	2014	Sp0 m2f1 1.xml	his language develops well I've heard cos he'll	be hearing	cos he's hearing Polish and English that he'll	3	singular	modal + infinitive	continuous	non-repeated	n
28	2014	Sp1 m2f1 06.x ml	that's er the end of it and then you	're hearing	from her like it just sounds fricking mental it sounds	2	you	present	non-continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
29	2014	Sp1 m2f1 24.x ml	're thinking if you say this that is what he	's hearing	from it okay so it was quite nice cos I	3	singular	present	non-continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
30	2014	Sp1 m1f2 17.x ml	've heard from you recently and and the language I	'm still hearing	from you is is almost as if to assuage your	1	singular	present	continuous	repeated	emphasis/ attitude
31	2014	Sp1 m1f1	there was endless money	be hearing	his speech and erm like his	1	plural	modal + infinitive	continuous	non-repeated	old habit

		41.x ml	and loads of time we'd		little autistic tendencies but						
32	2014	Sp2 m1f9 6.xml	but do you think but if the parents if they	're just hearing	it do you think that's still them? they're	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	general validity
33	2014	Sp0 m2f1 84.x ml	no and we always have done and I well I	wasn't hearing	it last year so much as it came to the	1	singular	past	continuous	repeated	old habit
34	2014	Sp2 m0f3 4.xml	don't they they have to hear yeah if they	're not hearing	it they're not gonna correct themselves are they	3	plural	present	non-continuous	non-repeated	general validity
35	2014	Sp2 m3f1 4.xml	that's pretty mental though going to somewhere where you	're hearing	like elephants take paradise put up a parking lot choo	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	general validity
36	2014	Sp1 m1f3 5.xml	he said you've got to realise you haven't	been hearing	like that yeah yeah yeah and that's how you	2	you	present perfect	continuous	repeated	n
37	2014	Sp1 m1f3 4.xml	's what's happening now? no it's h it	's barely hearing	me at all well i I well it might be	3	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
38	2014	Sp1 m1f1 3.xml	're you're you're cutting me off so you	're not hearing	me out I've heard it twice yeah? I we	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
39	2014	Sp1 m2f1 49.x ml	don't so it obviously was the banging that we	were hearing	mm I don't think I really I don't	1	plural	past	continuous	repeated	n

40	2014	Sp2 m0f3 1.xml	delay and I wasn't sure whether you what you	were hearing	or what mm it was so bad y you could	2	you	past	continuous	non-repeated	n
41	2014	Sp1 m2f1 11.x ml	could because he's actually hearing well I think he	's hearing	perfectly well actually and if he's yeah if he	3	singular	present	continuous	repeated	emphasis/ attitude
42	2014	Sp0 m2f1 1.xml	I've heard cos he'll be hearing cos he	's hearing	Polish and English that he'll take l longer to	3	singular	present	continuous	repeated	n
43	2014	Sp1 m2f1 11.x ml	a aspect yeah yeah yes yeah but er no he	's hearing	quite well at the minute but but actually who has	3	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
44	2014	Sp2 m2f1 .xml	used yeah in a way cos in a way you	're not hearing	sound with your ears mm it's in your back	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	general validity
45	2014	Sp1 m3f2 1.xml	married er yeah no I didn't I think you	're hearing	stuff you did you said you're married yeah I	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
46	2014	Sp1 m2f9 2.xml	was better yeah in the modern diesels but now we	're hearing	that in fact the the thing that they used to	1	plural	present	continuous	repeated	new habit
47	2014	Sp1 m4f3 .xml	it away is someone knocking? no that's upstairs I	was just hearing	things good plan yeah shall I run out and buy	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	n

48	2014	Sp2 m1f7 .xml	have you you hear voices for examples you know you	are actually hearing	things that aren't there but what was interesting with	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
49	2014	Sp2 m2f8 4.xml	gassy you never had them do I really need to	be hearing	this? but then again then again as has always said	1	singular	infinitive	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
50	2014	Sp4 m2f1 1.xml	telling me about counselling tie in with what I've	been hearing	today you know about yeah er you go beside hi	1	singular	present perfect	continuous	repeated	n
51	2014	Sp1 m2f1 11.x ml	think erm where's I think he could because he	's actually hearing	well I think he's hearing perfectly well actually and	3	singular	present	continuous	repeated	emphasis/ attitude
52	2014	Sp1 m1f1 68.x ml	called that as well no no no I I I	'm not hearing	what you're saying Duckworth Lewis Method it's apparently	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
53	2014	Sp2 m2f9 1.xml	you got an uhu from oh no er no I	'm just hearing	what you're saying you'd change the be bedroom	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
54	2014	Sp2 m1f1 05.x ml	later yeah so they're talking or writing while they	're hearing	what's being said yeah they have to not only	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	framing
55	2014	Sp1 m1f2 70.x ml	my engine at all it was somebody else's I	was hearing	yeah but it was so alarming yeah maybe it was?	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	framing

56	2014	Sp1 m1f2 41.xml	could tell a false note in an orchestra where I	was just hearing	yeah noise mm but you've got an ear like	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	framing
57	2014	Sp2 m1f5 .xml	you keep going till you get it bravo bravo I	'm not hearing	you okay uh erm you or me? me me? yes	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
58	2014	Sp0 m2f1 6.xml	and er doing a race in every now and then	are you hearing	that Cambridge? this is what life is like they're	2	you	present	non-continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
59	2014	Sp0 m2f9 4.xml	my phone it was like oh my god are you	are you hearing	this storm I was like and then I woke up	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
60	2014	Sp0 m2f7 7.xml	in his stride yeah and not be like holy fuck	are you not hearing ?	taxi yeah yeah How peculiar Is it all lies though?	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
61	2014	Sp1 m2f1 2.xml	have killed her mm and she wasn't take and she	wasn't erm hearing	any of it she was just making sure he felt	3	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
62	2014	Sp1 m2f1 61.xml	not necessarily grammatically correctly you would have been that's right	hearing	sentences which weren't grammatically correct that's right all the time	2	you	modal + perfect infinitive	continuous	non-repeated	general validity
63	2014	Sp2 m1f9 6.xml	that's still them? they're still exploring the world they	're still just hearing	it or do you think? oh okay oh that's deep	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	general validity

Table A2: Grammatical categories and functions of ‘wondering’.

No.	Corpus	File	Left	Node	Right	Person	Number	Tense	Continuousness	Repeatedness	Additional function
1	1994	IspK BE-2.xml	made the reservations. Could you be here by say ? I	was wondering	if I could take it tonight? Oh er yes. Are	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
2	1994	IspK CX-18.xml	like that and that's about it. Yeah. Oh I	were just wondering.	Can't find clocks. Can't find bugger all. Oh	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
3	1994	IspK ST-9.xml	phones about the next day but she Does she? I	was wondering	about Ron. Oh she would let us know! Well I	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
4	1994	IspK P1-16.xml	'll take you to read that paper Brian Eh? I	was just wondering	how long you're gonna take to read that	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
5	1994	IspK SV-16.xml	Yeah. . It's starts with J actually, in case you	were wondering!	I thought was a G? That video was quite fun	2	you	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
6	1994	IspK BX-3.xml	poor old brother who is on the job and he	's wondering	why, are they gonna come and fetch my magazines	3	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
7	1994	IspK B2-11.xml	's a lot of alterations to be done Yeah, I	was wondering	about our Tom, cos they never go nowhere do they?	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening

8	1994	IspK B1-15.xml	Kia up and went back to Bill's. Then she	's wondering	She's so thoughtless! then she's saying where is	3	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
9	1994	IspK PM-2.xml	them you can't make them do it. No . You	're wondering	how Anyway, see you Gladys you're wondering how your,	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
10	1994	IspK PM-2.xml	No . You're wondering how Anyway, see you Gladys you	're wondering	how your, your encouraging's in the right place Indeed!	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
11	1994	IspK BB-38.xml	about it round about and I says, you know, they	were wondering	if it was a bit suspic , I said no, th ,	3	plural	past	continuous	non-repeated	n
12	1994	IspK B9-6.xml	What you doing? Eh? What you doing? Oh crash I	'm wondering	if, if that's what David needs to do what,	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
13	1994	IspK SS-9.xml	you can go together South Shields. Yeah together and I	'm wondering	whether we could put them in together if we wanted	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
14	1994	IspK BW-16.xml	afternoon. Never know I might . Well that's what I	was wondering	that's why I said go out into fresh air,	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude

15	1994	IspK CU- 8.xml	one Well that takes you two up I suppose Julie,	been wonderi ng	about you lately darling No, I've only got to	1	singular	present perfect	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
16	1994	IspK CY- 11.x ml	to the driver then can't you? Yeah Mm I	was just wonderi ng	how on earth your supposed to get to the M	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
17	1994	IspK BF- 55.x ml	'm so thirsty. Mm. Oh it's a shop. I	was wonderi ng	what's that up there. ? There's Cornflakes that have	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
18	1994	IspK D6- 17.x ml	like Sarah is it? well you usually do, so I	'm wonderi ng	if you're going for the, you know, your, the	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
19	1994	IspK D3- 4.xml	Unless there's something funny. Du nno. Cos she	's wonderi ng	if he's gonna give her any spending money.	3	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
20	1994	IspK PW- 6.xml	more of an impact, you know will One thing I	was wonderi ng	about you know they they talk about erm in Shakespeare	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
21	1994	IspK BX- 7.xml	Isaac and Jacob there again doesn't it? Yeah I	'm just wonderi ng	if there that's related to that scripture that I	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
22	1994	IspK D5- 34.x ml	on and you can What's that? The thermostat, I	'm just wonderi ng	how it works Yeah, we know about the	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude

					thermostats. cos						
23	1994	IspK CD- 58.x ml	leave they leave anyway. They go. five years, so I	was wonderi ng	if he would. His not that sort of bloke? He	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	n
24	1994	IspK DM- 5.xml	far. Oh of course. See so I, in fact I	was wonderi ng	whether to just Couple of gimps maybe? you know just	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
25	1994	IspKE 2- 120.x ml	car and watched the erm the birds down there. I	'm wonderi ng	whether it was erm one ti er we, we walked	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
26	1994	IspK CG- 15.x ml	on Pebble Mill blah di blah di blah, er I	was wonderi ng	if it was possib oh yeah that's okay mate.	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	n
27	1994	IspKE 0- 17.x ml	with you. And I'm totally fucked off with I	was wonderi ng	Yeah, Yeah, I have. What did you get? I did	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
28	1994	IspKE 4- 2.xml	was. She was just saying ju it's Dawn, I	'm just wonderi ng	what the arrangements were for tonight. But we've never	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
29	1994	IspK P3- 13.x ml	Sometimes she sings a song right and you know I	'm wonderi ng	where did this song come from. I've never heard	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening

30	1994	IspK DU- 17.x ml	it is Well then I'll have another cup I	was just wonderi ng	is it hot enough? sit down and relax for God	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
31	1994	IspK CP- 17.x ml	of hours you can stay in bed cos then you	're wonderi ng	and wondering and won so you're more tired trying	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	general validity
32	1994	IspK P3- 9.xml	go. Yeah. I don't want . . . Right. Oh yeah I	was wonderi ng	why you were holding them. D'ya know what couple	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
33	1994	IspK BB- 3.xml	not? Oh I'm going to show her! But I	was just wonderi ng	where you was gonna put it. And I thought	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
34	1994	IspK C1- 23.x ml	nno! Suppose it must be mustn't it? I	'm just wonderi ng	Well I go through one of these and see what	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
35	1994	IspK BW- 11.x ml	week and I think it sounded like three cos she	was wonderi ng	how he would cope with driving and everything. Mm a	3	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	n
36	1994	IspK C7- 1.xml	half brother is Steven who's Debbie's husband, I	'm wonderi ng	if they knew that they had different fathers. Cos they	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
37	1994	IspK B0- 15.x ml	down to next to nothing! So er In fact, we	're wonderi ng	whether it's going to be possible to keep it	1	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude

38	1994	IspK DH- 7.xml	'll be worse and worse. It's all rubbish. I	'm just wonderi ng .	Mm. What's that? Er, I'm sorry! I did	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
39	1994	IspKE 2- 151.x ml	the dancing outside. Well this is, this is what I	'm wonderi ng,	unless it's something from say tedious it's boring	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
40	1994	IspK DP- 29.x ml	now. If you can get some of those Well I	was wonderi ng	now Get a couple of What I did I started	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
41	1994	IspKE 2- 78.x ml	use it it'd be alright. But you know I	'm just wonderi ng	what would happen when erm You see the, the elderly	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
42	1994	IspKE 3- 107.x ml	that. and then if you come across it later. I	was just wonderi ng	that. Or is it it is in fact North Radstock	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
43	1994	IspK SS- 13.x ml	a flaw on them lend you the tapes well I	'm wonderi ng	whether it's one or two of the tapes, I	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
44	1994	IspKE 2- 91.x ml	What three packs of three? Three packs of three, I	was just wonderi ng	if that's good value for Well it's not	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	n
45	1994	IspK CD- 65.x ml	Oh Sorry, I	was just wonderi ng	if you actually asleep or not. Want a cup of	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening

46	1994	IspK PE-6.xml	dick no dick, girls do it. Let me try I	was wondering	why he was doing it then I realized on the	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
47	1994	IspK CK-9.xml	I told them they have to be very careful, I	'm wondering	if they put the right size in, excuse me can	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
48	1994	IspK BB-7.xml	old gramo we used to have. I know, but I	'm just wondering	how it's got on there. Probably when we were	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
49	1994	IspK B1-16.xml	got one? Yeah I no it don't hurt. I	'm just wondering	what waxing does though. They've got er The only	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
50	1994	IspKE 6-16.xml	Mm. Oh, missed that one. Well I I was, I	was wondering,	see on the market generally they're whites. Yeah. And	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
51	2014	Sp1 m2f1 76.xml	I used every pan every pan just in case you	were wondering	at any stage in Norway you have to have fifty-fifty	2	you	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
52	2014	Sp1 m2f1 67.xml	mm which er th they try and keep dry they	're wondering	whether it'd be as well to let it let	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
53	2014	Sp1 m1f1 85.xml	done incidentally has it occurred to you that erm I	was just wondering	whether we're gonna g get a text from	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/softening
54	2014	Sp2 m2f7 3.xml	I can show them I don't know but I	was just wondering	how you make it yeah if it's made from	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/softening

55	2014	Sp0 m2f1 81.x ml	was a gay guy just like looking nice yeah I	was wonderi ng	that cos the fact that he doesn't want you	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
56	2014	Sp1 m1f2 18.x ml	a bus we can get one here yeah but I	'm wonderi ng	if that is the brewery there darling could be oh	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
57	2014	Sp3 m1f2 0.xml	first yeah I thought you said poster as well I	was wonderi ng	what poster you'd bought mm mm mm smoky I	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
58	2014	Sp1 m3f5 .xml	she should it's good if she does but I	'm just wonderi ng	why you think if that's the case she wo	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
59	2014	Sp1 m2f1 70.x ml	s one there without thinking I du nno I	was wonderi ng	that too but like you who have you been telling	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
60	2014	Sp1 m2f1 70.x ml	with your staff yeah maybe 'll look more cheerful I	was wonderi ng	I was wondering what to get everyone for Christmas just	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
61	2014	Sp1 m1f2 09.x ml	you like some aficionado of road surfaces then? no I	'm just wonderi ng	why imagine if it did go yellow oh off to	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
62	2014	Sp1 m2f1 70.x ml	why are you er hungry? that's Christmas no I	was just wonderi ng	have some babe no no no babe I thought it	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening

63	2014	Sp1 m1f2 17.xml	feel like there's something missing here mm and I	'm wonderi ng	how she is feeling even though that that wonderment wonderment	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
64	2014	Sp4 m3f1 .xml	we could have brought you the newspaper as well I	was wonderi ng	if it was er you know when people are going	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
65	2014	Sp1 m2f6 9.xml	do anything in the world ah ? yep come over here ANONnameF	is wonderi ng	how do you know when you're happy? what do	3	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
66	2014	Sp1 m1f1 20.xml	some more but that's why I need to I	'm wonderi ng	whether do you think cornstarch would bulk it out a	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
67	2014	Sp1 m1f4 5.xml	work in a minute aren't we? yeah and I	was just wonderi ng	you got you've got a Yorkshire accent? I have	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
68	2014	Sp2 m2f4 5.xml	really as much as that mm funny that because I	was wonderi ng	why you know er er mine sometimes I think well	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
69	2014	Sp1 m1f4 5.xml	've tired ou almost exhausted most of these things I	was wonderi ng	w what your what your day's been like but	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening

70	2014	Sp0 m2f3 4.xml	it has aeroplane mode on it and erm I I	was wondering	if I should turn it on because if if I	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	framing
71	2014	Sp3 m1f2 0.xml	butties hm think plain ham in these buns? Or I	'm wondering	if picalilli might be too much yeah there is there	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
72	2014	Sp1 m4f4 .xml	after I was sort of looking at what's he	was wondering	where his coffee was where were you? he was here	3	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	framing
73	2014	Sp3 m1f2 8.xml	I'm good but er would I like it? we	were just wondering	if you like it it's okay it's just	1	plural	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
74	2014	Sp1 m2f7 7.xml	n't ride a bike without stabilisers either mm goodness I	'm wondering	if is going to have to take you both to	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
75	2014	Sp2 m1f2 .xml	been yeah so are you staying in right? er I	'm wondering	if did you guys get invited to 's wedding? one	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
76	2014	Sp1 m3f1 0.xml	has he? I don't know you might have secretly	been wondering	why you do it mm you obviously haven't been	2	you	present perfect	continuous	non-repeated	old habit
77	2014	Sp0 m2f4 .xml	I was with all my friends whe yeah and they	're obviously wondering	he must have he he's gone to the trouble	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude

78	2014	Sp0 m2f1 44.xml	we were going out right with she said only I	was wonderi ng	if I could come with you or if you could	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
79	2014	Sp1 m1f2 53.xml	the light so it's covering down ? yes well I	'm wonderi ng	about sawing a bit off the top because they've	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
80	2014	Sp1 m1f6 9.xml	n't got the patience but I'm sure people must	be wonderi ng	how mm oh it's okay let's play a	3	plural	modal + infinitive	continuous	non-repeated	general validity
81	2014	Sp1 m1f6 9.xml	anyway we'll have to sort that out tonight I	was wonderi ng	whether to try those mosquito nets again shove them over	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	n
82	2014	Sp3 m1f7 .xml	oh mm is that alright? cos yeah why? yeah I	'm just wonderi ng	like well anyway right I'm over on back I	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
83	2014	Sp1 m2f1 46.xml	I think that's really great erm I I personally	was just wonderi ng	you know you've probably already figured this well out	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
84	2014	Sp0 m2f4 .xml	er five oh well five minutes really yeah but I	'm just wonderi ng	why they didn't come and clear the tray away	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
85	2014	Sp1 m1f1	people the political upheaval	was wonderi ng	if they were gonna put the same two back	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude

		53.x ml	following yeah and I mean I								
86	2014	Sp0 m2f1 93.x ml	it were and the other guy is French so we	're wonderi ng	whether it is that that you know you don't	1	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
87	2014	Sp0 m3f2 6.xml	mm we said maybe he's pulled it but I	'm wonderi ng	now if it's like started to be weak thing	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	n
88	2014	Sp1 m1f6 6.xml	like them in a curry yeah that's fine I	'm just wonderi ng	what they're doing hanging out on that plate? well	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
89	2014	Sp1 m1f1 21.x ml	as seven erm that's the thing I mean I	was wonderi ng	if he'd kind of have to come if we	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
90	2014	Sp0 m2f2 0.xml	of people are the exact opposite but you know? I	was just wonderi ng	if you get that because of the polarity? yes possibly	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	general validity
91	2014	Sp3 m4f4 .xml	mm didn't you ? what? What did I do? we	were wonderi ng	in the beginning why we got mint sauce and apple	1	plural	past	continuous	non-repeated	n
92	2014	Sp1 m1f1 94.x ml	spores were already on it yeah that's what I	'm wonderi ng	but I I didn't notice when I moved it	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
93	2014	Sp2 m2f9 6.xml	of Feb the day after Valentine's Day yeah I	was just wonderi ng	okay which is a Monday	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude

					when's mine? thirteenth of						
94	2014	Sp1 m2f1 30.xml	gouged out oh like it was a sort of he	was wonderi ng	like was it a bird coming or yes just kind	3	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	n
95	2014	Sp0 m2f2 12.xml	on yes it just sort of a section mm l	was just wonderi ng	which erm which they suggest it's just finger foods	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
96	2014	Sp0 m2f8 6.xml	well that's for ever do you know what l	'm wonderi ng	is l'm convinced that er 's going to come	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/ attitude
97	2014	Sp2 m2f5 2.xml	like what do you want? and he's like l	'm just wonderi ng	cos like you know l cook stuff and what are	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
98	2014	Sp4 m2f6 .xml	to the cinema us three mm yeah erm because l	was wonderi ng	cos obviously du nno it's such a sort	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
99	2014	Sp5 m2f1 .xml	of it actually at the moment your erm l wa	was wonderi ng	how to sort of regard your dart album on Facebook	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness /softening
100	2014	Sp0 m2f5 7.xml	since l've had this sort of pattern yeah l	'm wonderi ng	is this sort of a don't know erm judgment	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	n

Table A3: Grammatical categories and functions of ‘hoping’.

No.	Corpus	File	Left	Node	Right	Person	Number	Tense	Continuousness	Repeatedness	Additional function
1	1994	IspK DM-3.xml	would you expect to ? Don't know yet. Well I	'm hoping	a hundred plus you know? Yeah. Well christ you've	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
2	1994	IspK DN-1.xml	money? But he doesn't want to talk money he	's hoping	to get that bitch to come back and live with	3	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
3	1994	IspK BW-44.xml	think Fifteenth of April That's the week before I	was hoping	they weren't gonna put it on a silly	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
4	1994	IspK B7-56.xml	we are Here you are. That's all I I	'm hoping	I hope you that Stuart's done the right thing.	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
5	1994	IspK B2-7.xml	production they're doing is My Fair Lady, now we	're hoping	to go on the Thursday, March the nineteenth, the tickets,	1	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
6	1994	IspK D0-27.xml	Ian. Will they be home by now? Eight o'clock, they	're hoping	to get home. Er yeah I bet Four nil . Still.	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
7	1994	IspK D9-2.xml	hand Right I'm getting up now. and we'll	was hoping	this afternoon to get the curtain rail. I know he	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude

8	1994	IspK CH- 3.xml	for? Bring me a tissue for you? Ar do yo	are you hoping	to get the full set? Come here. Blow. So I	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
9	1994	IspK ST- 2.xml	my and the iron in. Are you? Mm? Oh! I	'm hoping	to anyway. This poor shelf gets worse and worse ! I	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
10	1994	IspK ST- 4.xml	them up when they're wet. No. No. Well, I	'm hoping	that er erm, the extractor fan, but under the shower,	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
11	1994	IspK SS- 12.x ml	yet, the bank they can't be empty, so he	's hoping	to get that by the time they took it out	3	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
12	1994	IspK BW- 45.x ml	Has Martin got chickenpox then? Yeah anyhow I think she	's hoping	to come to tomorrow cos erm, idea in the air	3	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
13	1994	IspK CT- 23.x ml	sleep Yeah. sleeping. wouldn't of helped us. Well I	'm hoping	he's gonna go to bed not too late	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
14	1994	IspK DN- 47.x ml	and Steven the way them two go. They talk. I	was hoping	I could have a It's far too long now.	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/ softening
15	1994	IspK DW- 6.xml	closing. Oh isn't it? No, well not yet, they	're hoping	for a takeover bid. Oh! Machine. I don't reckon	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude

16	1994	IspK D9-17.xml	I think it's gonna be good! Hoping, I	'm hoping.	I'm hoping. What do you want? Your stinking Bruce!	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
17	1994	IspK CL-2.xml	four o'clock don't they? Yeah, very probably. And she	was hoping	that they would have sent her for an interview down	3	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
18	1994	IspK BJ-9.xml	it? Yeah. Cos I'm doing some mobile, well I	'm hoping	to get some mobile around Ruddington before it opens and	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
19	1994	IspK P6-9.xml	two tapes on the end of my second tape, I	'm hoping	to get on to a third but it depends how	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
20	1994	IspK DM-1.xml	It's the leaves. Mm. That dogwood I moved I	'm hoping	it's gonna be alright cos it doesn't	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
21	1994	IspK D2-16.xml	Friday cos I wanna send it off Friday. I	'm hoping	to get a reply Mind you , we won't be	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
22	1994	IspK DU-15.xml	easier for them to set it up, is that we	're hoping	to develop within the next er few months in fact,	1	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
23	1994	IspK CR-1.xml	they're gonna play our next time. So we	're still hoping	it int the bottom, bottom playing	1	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude

					all the chip shop						
24	1994	IspK C3-2.xml	I've sort of not been doing anything erm I	was hoping	that I would be sort of fully fit round about	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
25	1994	IspK CE-5.xml	goes to me, oh how you getting to well I	was hoping	like, you'd take me, she goes, oh yes? That	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/softening
26	1994	IspK CT-21.xml	of the insurances of gone up, but I said I	'm hoping	that we can sort of get the insurance down if	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/softening
27	1994	IspK BL-24.xml	Bicktons studying for N C A two years ago . I	am hoping	to Hang on! I am hoping to go hoping to	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
28	1994	IspK P4-6.xml	aren't in today. Oh God that's what I	was hoping.	Yeah. Oh . It does a bit doesn't it. Ah	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
29	1994	IspK CT-21.xml	I'm bloody gonna do it all! No. I	'm hoping	your not gonna be home too late. Well I	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
30	1994	IspK P4-9.xml	Alright bye. 's really weird isn't he? Yeah. I	was hoping	you'd agree with me because it is true. How	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/softening
31	1994	IspKE 6-58.xml	jobs, so she said that was Wednesday Uhu so she	was hoping	to wait and see. waiting to hear no, oh well	3	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	framing

32	1994	IspK PD-2.xml	interesting in different conversations. I will do that. Well I	'm hoping	that, that tape I've been using when I go	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
33	1994	IspK CL-13.xml	quid for the transporter costs won't it? Well I	was hoping	we'd get a bit more. To go towards Well I	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/softening
34	1994	IspK CP-12.xml	mental health care. Mm. And and erm if I I	'm hoping	I'll like it when I get in there, but	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
35	1994	IspK CX-1.xml	But presentation's tomorrow. People going and collecting and I	'm hoping	first prize winner's there. I'll swap er, midi	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
36	1994	IspK PU-1.xml	have a an awful week then as usual? Well I	'm hoping	I'm going to have a nice week but it	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
37	1994	IspK CX-17.xml	least I know I can drink it. Aye. Yeah. I	'm hoping	that washing dries. It'll dry, the sun's out	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
38	1994	IspK SR-5.xml	of fluctuation that the, the busyness goes in. Well I	was hoping,	yeah exactly. I mean, you obviously know what I want	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
39	1994	IspK CU-4.xml	thousands. I am as well darling! I know! But I	'm hoping	that I get the highest Yeah.	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude

					Alright. Right , so you						
40	1994	lspK D5- 25.x ml	he's had it cut off but what the vet	was hoping	was that the claw would grow back and the the	3	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
41	1994	lspK CX- 17.x ml	crafty bleeder. That's what I'm looking for, I	'm hoping	she's rubbed it out in pencil. She scribbled it	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
42	1994	lspK B8- 25.x ml	hop you're being a pest James, er her mother	was hoping	to have it just below her ears, but just below,	3	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
43	1994	lspK DW- 7.xml	part of the assessment. Mm. And I think er, I	'm hoping,	sh , not quite sure what we decided about that. In	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
44	1994	lspK B8- 15.x ml	a few days recently because of the cold. But I	was hoping	it was off for good er but it didn't	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
45	1994	lspK B7- 37.x ml	in what he hasn't filled in already. And I	'm hoping	that they get that letter, you seeing them weekend . Yes.	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
46	1994	lspK CN- 55.x ml	gonna come in to save them this time? They	're hoping	fall all back down again that they're gonna	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
47	1994	lspK D5-	one six one and this is it's huh! You	're hoping!	Yeah. It's not going into	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude

		55.x ml			anything is it? No,						
48	1994	lspK D0- 13.x ml	some, some toiletries or something. I du nno. I	was hoping	for something even more er a Moss chemist might be	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
49	1994	lspK D6- 13.x ml	well the community unit are opting out as well, they	're hoping	to opt out, but if Labour get in, they're	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
50	1994	lspKE 3- 90.x ml	're starting at nine Yeah. so you know. Well I	'm hoping	they'll come at half past eight. In which case	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
51	2014	Sp1 m2f5 3.xml	think that your mum never had an affair and I	'm hoping	that it was maybe my dad my dad grabbed her	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
52	2014	Sp1 m2f1 67.x ml	hundredth birthday I think that deserves one yeah er you	're hoping	you'll miss that aren't you? what? my own?	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
53	2014	Sp1 m2f5 3.xml	teabag or? I don't have a cup no I	was hoping	that you would have a cup I think do I	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/ softening
54	2014	Sp1 m1f1 85.x ml	I'm sorry you've got the wrong number I	was hoping	she'd text me back and say oh sorry it	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
55	2014	Sp1 m1f1 85.x ml	good okay sure yeah you need to provide it I	'm hoping	that we'll be able to join the A66 at	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude

56	2014	Sp1 m1f1 20.xml	all the time now erm I don't know I	'm hoping	the internet I'm gonna have a look it	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
57	2014	Sp2 m2f4 5.xml	what are you going to see this time? well I	'm hoping	to erm just spend about two of the well three	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
58	2014	Sp1 m3f5 .xml	I was better with that Pampered Chef knife so I	'm hoping	they're gonna send us one soon well they	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
59	2014	Sp2 m2f1 14.xml	we? what time we're gonna get up I	'm hoping	to eat somewhere round about two on Christmas Day yeah	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/ softening
60	2014	Sp1 m2f1 76.xml	culinary I've been criticised for my chopping skills I	'm hoping	you'll be able to recognise the difference do you	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/ softening
61	2014	Sp0 m2f1 28.xml	's like oh I see oh yeah blimey that I	'm just hoping	it's limbs don't fall off mm that would	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
62	2014	Sp0 m2f1 86.xml	haven't I haven't met him but hopefully I	'm hoping	that he'll come and meet her because he's	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
63	2014	Sp0 m2f4 .xml	I've had a brilliant night and I said I	was hoping	that you sort of herd people in you know but	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/ softening

64	2014	Sp1 m2f1 53.x ml	I've taken it off the heat now cos I	'm hoping	that there will've been enough heat for it to	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
65	2014	Sp0 m2f2 55.x ml	right yeah you you will at some point yeah I	'm hoping	not well maybe not in the six weeks very well	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
66	2014	Sp0 m2f1 11.x ml	'm going with my pushy Canadian friend to so I	'm hoping	that she'll just help me get some free samples	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
67	2014	Sp1 m1f1 42.x ml	possible yeah he really should I du nno I	'm hoping	that he'll just scrabble around and eventually like find	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
68	2014	Sp1 m2f1 76.x ml	file the maybe just you know in case but I	'm hoping	I never have to retrieve it erm and erm only	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
69	2014	Sp2 m1f5 6.xml	along to Heffers and er pick out some more I	'm hoping	for another three because I think six books for thirty	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
70	2014	Sp1 m2f1 04.x ml	it if you don't want it oh yeah I	'm hoping	for a second wind not as opposed to second wind	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
71	2014	Sp2 m1f2 .xml	house yeah yeah yeah yeah yeah you must so we	were hoping	people will come to visit definitely yeah	1	plural	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude

					maybe they maybe						
72	2014	Sp0 m2f7 8.xml	think he was going to go in Afghanistan? well he	was just hoping	he would just be able to evade evade evade get	3	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
73	2014	Sp1 m1f1 74.x ml	building it up yeah it'll be alright er I	'm just hoping	it doesn't get too polluted over the winter otherwise	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
74	2014	Sp2 m1f7 9.xml	to start paying tax yeah so but basically I I	'm hoping	that and I can earn I mean a maximum a	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
75	2014	Sp1 m2f1 10.x ml	time and and feel very very far away but I	'm hoping	cos he can juggle that he will come and join	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
76	2014	Sp1 m4f2 .xml	it'll make you feel sick all the time I	'm hoping	so that it will give me the erm I do	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
77	2014	Sp0 m3f6 .xml	lion hopefully she'll be alright with that yeah I	'm hoping	too that was a good weekend it was a good	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
78	2014	Sp0 m3f8 .xml	sessions and stuff like that but I do think I	'm hoping	that because he'll be seeing kids that are more	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
79	2014	Sp1 m1f7 4.xml	and then obviously like work as well erm yeah I	'm hoping	to be able to get a job like as either	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude

80	2014	Sp0 m2f2 12.xml	am I going to tutor on that day? but I	'm hoping	well I'm gonna text her now actually and	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
81	2014	Sp3 m1f2 1.xml	builder yeah er in in July yeah mm so they	were hoping	to get it finished by then well that's why	3	plural	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
82	2014	Sp2 m2f1 6.xml	were pretty cool as well you'll be fine I	'm hoping	to go to the craft roomy bit I quite like	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
83	2014	Sp2 m3f1 1.xml	not really it's never a good start ideal I	was hoping	somebody might have put fu on it or something erm	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
84	2014	Sp2 m2f1 6.xml	to? mm erm well I'm going to but I	'm hoping	that I'm gonna get a lift there ah	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
85	2014	Sp0 m2f7 4.xml	was here doing my pedicure and she went oh I	was really hoping	you'd come tomorrow said she doesn't work on	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/ softening
86	2014	Sp4 m2f6 .xml	thank you they're all but they're Swedish I	was hoping	that it would be one big lolly but get but	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
87	2014	Sp1 m2f1 73.xml	they stand next to the cash machines oh because they	're hoping	for change every time somebody puts some money in the	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
88	2014	Sp1 m2f8 5.xml	child friendly one the child	'm really hoping	that has got a DJ this evening so I can	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude

			friendly one and erm I								
89	2014	Sp5 m4f1 .xml	to think what else I imagine the kids totally will	be really hoping	schools close tomorrow the kids the kids aren't allowed	3	plural	modal + infinitive	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
90	2014	Sp5 m4f1 .xml	that Ireland b is there Ireland Wales rugby game he	's probably hoping	the snow again we've got clips of him circulating	3	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
91	2014	Sp5 m4f1 .xml	the local who everyone was looking at yeah the Dutch	are really hoping	that this cold spell will last because they try and	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
92	2014	Sp1 m1f1 21.x ml	know all the sort of yeah landmarks yeah well I	'm hoping	that the A1 M junction should be pretty clearly signposted	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
93	2014	Sp1 m1f1 43.x ml	have a look at but we missed one and I	was hoping	they might repeat it what is it? Yeah er it	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude
94	2014	Sp1 m3f1 6.xml	of coffee thank you for the smells alright mm where	are you hoping	to go on your er? well I was thinking Tuscany	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/softening
95	2014	Sp1 m1f1 21.x ml	you and yeah sorry? 's cool six minutes awesome I	'm hoping	that's been nice just to to be remembered is	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/attitude

96	2014	Sp0 m2f2 2.xml	so anyway erm so what I	'm hoping	is that an extra you will and used erm well	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
97	2014	Sp0 m2f3 3.xml	doesn't fall apart we'll see fair enough I	'm hoping	it'll be alright well I didn't leave a	1	singular	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
98	2014	Sp0 m2f2 8.xml	over the summer mm we'll see and then when	are you hoping	to move abroad? September? october? yeah September October so I	2	you	present	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/ softening
99	2014	Sp2 m1f6 3.xml	the when she's going to all the photos they	're hoping	she's gonna be accepted as modelling almost done	3	plural	present	continuous	non-repeated	emphasis/a ttitude
100	2014	Sp1 m1f1 3.xml	the project management oh as part of it right I	was hoping	you were just gonna stick on the definition of	1	singular	past	continuous	non-repeated	politeness/ softening