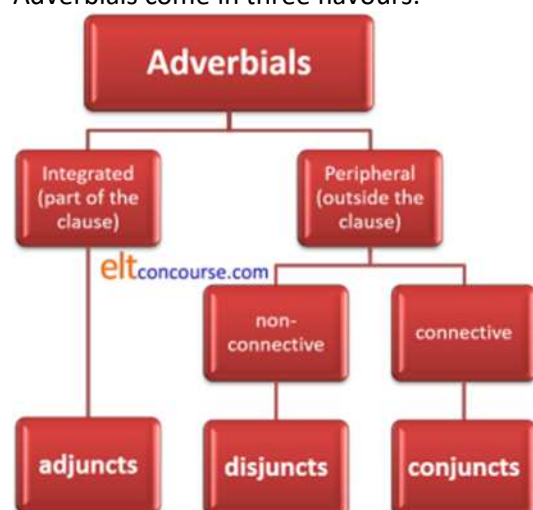


## Adverbials 2

### The three types of adverbial

Adverbials come in three flavours:



1. Decide what sort of **adverbial** is in each example:
  - i) Adjunct: modifying only the verb phrase
  - ii) Disjunct: modifying the whole clause
  - iii) Conjunct: connecting two clauses

	Example	Type of adverbial
1	She arrived <b><u>in a taxi</u></b>	
2	<b><u>Clearly</u></b> , that's wrong	
3	We need to go. <b><u>Otherwise</u></b> we'll miss the beginning	
4	She walked <b><u>through the park alone</u></b>	
5	They came, <b><u>surprisingly</u></b> , and on time as well	
6	<b><u>To me</u></b> , the policy makes no sense	
7	<b><u>Speaking honestly</u></b> , I don't think she's any good at her job	
8	She succeeded <b><u>in doing the work</u></b>	
9	Money's tight. It's probably enough, <b><u>though</u></b> .	

### What adjuncts do

2. Match the function with the example. What is the grammar?

	Example	Function
1	They arrived <b><u>after we had eaten</u></b>	Amplifying
2	<b><u>First</u></b> , open the box slowly	Approximating
3	That's <b><u>completely</u></b> daft	Downtoning
4	She spoke <b><u>only</u></b> about the advantages	Referring to the subject
5	She arrived <b><u>in a taxi</u></b>	Place (spatial)
6	They ate <b><u>al fresco</u></b>	Process
7	He was <b><u>more or less</u></b> in the right place	Sequencing
8	They were <b><u>slightly</u></b> annoyed	Time (temporal)
9	She <b><u>deliberately</u></b> broke the glass	Focus

## What disjuncts do

There are only two functions:

- Style: to indicate what the speaker / writer wishes the hearer / reader to understand in terms of the way in which something is said.
- Attitude: to indicate how the speaker / writer feels about the content of what is being communicated. This is sometimes referred to as angle.

For example, in:

**Frankly**, I don't trust him

The word *frankly* is a style disjunct which expresses the fact that the speaker wants to be seen as being forthright and honest.

but in:

**Clearly**, she is unhappy

the word *clearly* is an attitude disjunct which expresses the fact that the speaker feels that something is obvious.

3. Match the function to the example.

	Example		Function
1	<b>Honestly</b> , I didn't even see you		Attitude
2	<b>Politically</b> , that's suicidal		
3	That's <b>obviously</b> daft		Style
4	<b>Being truthful</b> , I really don't know why		

## What conjuncts do

4. Match the function to the example.

	Example		Function
1	I take it, <b>then</b> , you aren't happy		Enumerate
2	She didn't help but <b>finally</b> she decided to		Explain / exemplify
3	<b>By the same token</b> , it's a difficult job		Add / reinforce
4	<b>Nevertheless</b> , I'm going tomorrow		Rephrase
5	<b>Instead</b> , let's try the new program		Show result
6	<b>And that's why</b> I was late.		Equate
7	<b>By the by</b> , have you been before?		Replace
8	<b>What's more</b> , he's incompetent		Sum up
9	<b>So</b> , that's the reason <b>in a nutshell</b>		Concede
10	<b>In other words</b> , it's beyond repair		Change the subject
11	Take, <b>for example</b> , the first issue		Infer / assume