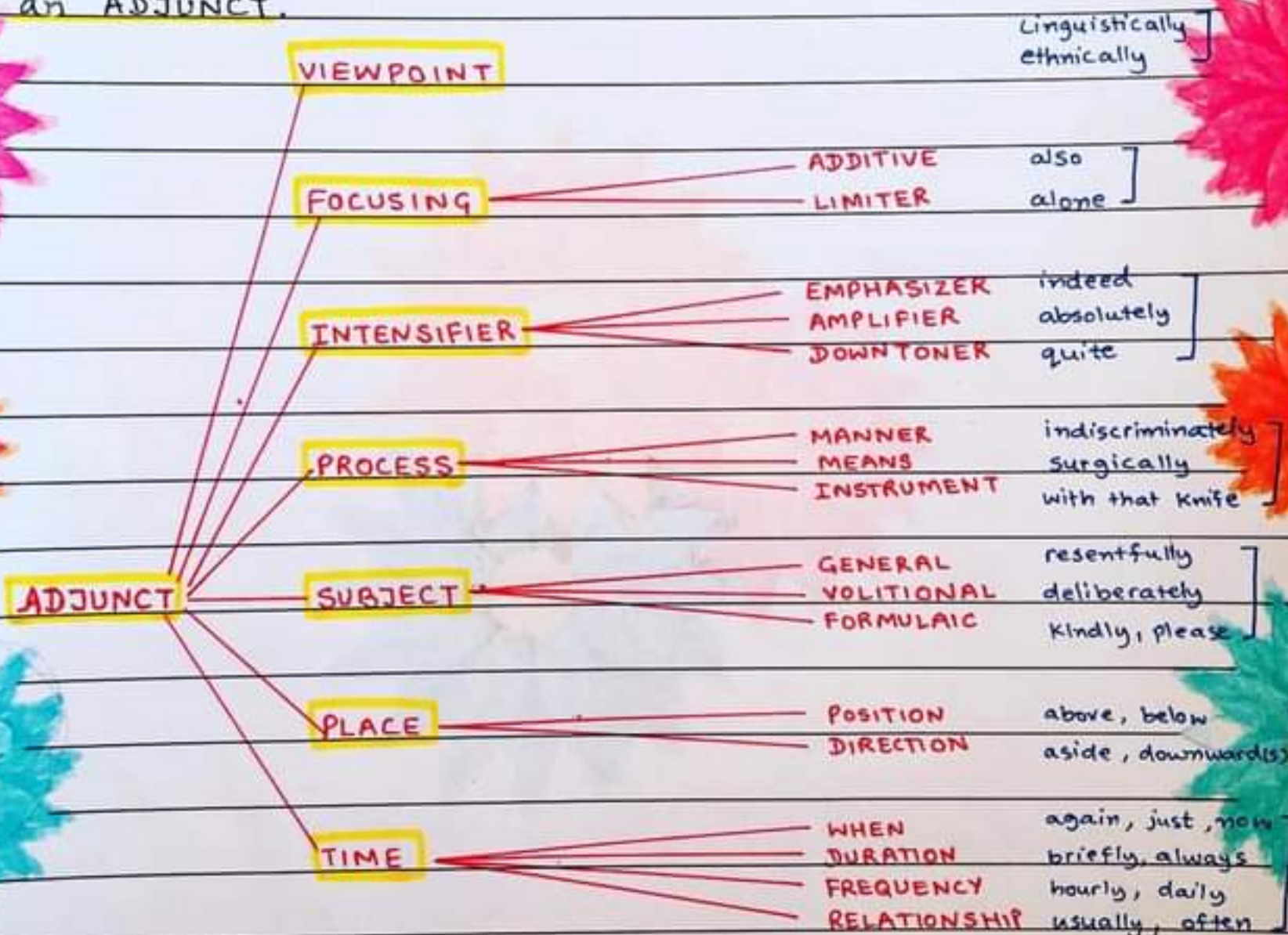


# ADJUNCTS

An adverb may function as adverbial, a constituent distinct from subject, verb, object, and complement. If an adverbial is integrated to some extent into the structure of the clause, it is termed as an ADJUNCT.



## SUBCLASSIFICATION OF ADJUNCTS





Viewpoint adjuncts show your attitude to what you are saying or to make your listener has a particular attitude to what you are saying.

Adverbs functioning as viewpoint adjuncts are most commonly derived from adjectives by the addition of a -ly suffix:

- Geographically, ethnically, and linguistically, these lands are closer to the sea.

Viewpoint adjuncts derived from nouns by the addition of the suffix -wise are considered informal:

- Program-wise, the new thing on TV last night was the first episode of the new science series.

All -ly viewpoint adjuncts have a corresponding participle clause with speaking, e.g. visually → visually speaking, and a corresponding prepositional phrase with from a [adjective phrase] point of view, e.g. morally → from a moral point of view.



Focusing adjuncts indicate that what is being communicated is limited to a part that is focused - LIMITER ADJUNCTS - or that a focused part is an addition - ADDITIVE ADJUNCTS. Most focusing adjuncts are adverbs.

### ◦ LIMITERS

- a) EXCLUSIVES restrict what is said to the part focused e.g. alone, just, merely, only, purely, simply
- b) PARTICULARIZERS restrict what is said particularly or mainly to the part focused e.g. chiefly, mainly, especially, mostly, in particular

### ◦ ADDITIVES

also, either, even, neither, nor, too, as well as, in addition

- You can get a B grade JUST for that answer.
- The workers, IN PARTICULAR, are dissatisfied with the government.
- We bought some orange juice AS WELL.

Focusing adjuncts cannot be modified: ~~very only~~  
~~extremely also~~



Intensifiers indicate a point on the intensity scale which may be high or low. They are of three semantic types: EMPHASIZERS have a general heightening effect; AMPLIFIERS scale upwards from an assumed norm; DOWNTONERS have a lowering effect.

**EMPHASIZERS** - actually, certainly, clearly, definitely, indeed, obviously, plainly, really, surely, for sure, frankly, honestly, literally, simply, fairly  
I honestly don't know what he wants.

### **AMPLIFIERS**

a) MAXIMIZERS, which denote the upper extreme of the scale; absolutely, altogether, completely, entirely, fully, quite, thoroughly, utterly, most

b) BOOSTERS, which denote a high point on the scale; badly, deeply, greatly, heartily, much, so, violently, a great deal, a lot, by far, well.

- He ignored me completely.
- They like her very much.
- He quite forgot about her birthday.
- I can well understand your problem.



↓

## DOWNTONERS

Downtoners have a lowering effect on the force of the verb. They can be divided into four groups:

a) **COMPROMISERS** have only a slight lowering effect.  
kind of / sort of (informal), quite / rather, more or less

- I kind of like him.

- I quite enjoyed the party last night.

b) **DIMINISHERS** scale downwards considerably.

partly, slightly, somewhat, in part, to some extent

- I know him slightly.

- The incident somewhat influenced his life.

c) **MINIMIZERS** scale downwards considerably.

a bit, barely, hardly, little, scarcely, in the least,

in the slightest, at all

- I didn't like it in the least.

d) **APPROXIMATORS** serve to express an approximation to

the force of the verb: almost, nearly, as good as, all but

- I almost resigned.



Process adjuncts define in some way the process denoted by the verb. Common pro-forms for process adjuncts are in that way, that way (informal), like that.

Process adjuncts can be divided into three semantic subclasses:

a) **MANNER**: They sprayed tear gas indiscriminately on the protesters.

He always writes in a carefree manner.

They walked in single file.

b) **MEANS**: He decided to treat the patient surgically.

I go to school by bus.

He gained access to the system by means of a bribe to the guard.

c) **INSTRUMENT**: He examined the specimen microscopically.

You can cut the bread with that knife.

Process adjuncts co-occur with dynamic verbs, but not with stative verbs:

~~He likes them skillfully.~~

~~He owns it awkwardly.~~



Subject adjuncts relate to the referent of the subject in an active clause as well as to the process or state denoted by the verb. The subject adjuncts show their relationship to the subject by the paraphrase they allow.

Subject Adjuncts	<u>GENERAL</u> : resentfully, with great unease.
	<u>VOLITIONAL</u> : deliberately, (un)intentionally, purposely, reluctantly, voluntarily, wilfully, on purpose, (un)willingly
	<u>FORMULAIC</u> : kindly, please, cordially, humbly

- Resentfully, the workers have stood by their leaders.
- He deliberately misled us.
- Kindly leave the room.

Volitional subject adjuncts differ from other subject adjuncts in that:

- (i) they express the subject's willingness, or the reverse
- (ii) they can often occur with intensive verbs:
  - He is deliberately being ignorant.
- (iii) they can more easily appear before clause negation:
  - Intentionally, he didn't write to them about it.

Subject adjuncts require an animate subject.





Place adjuncts denote static position and also direction, movement and passage.

POSITION

- He lives in a town.
- They are not here.
- He works a long way from here.

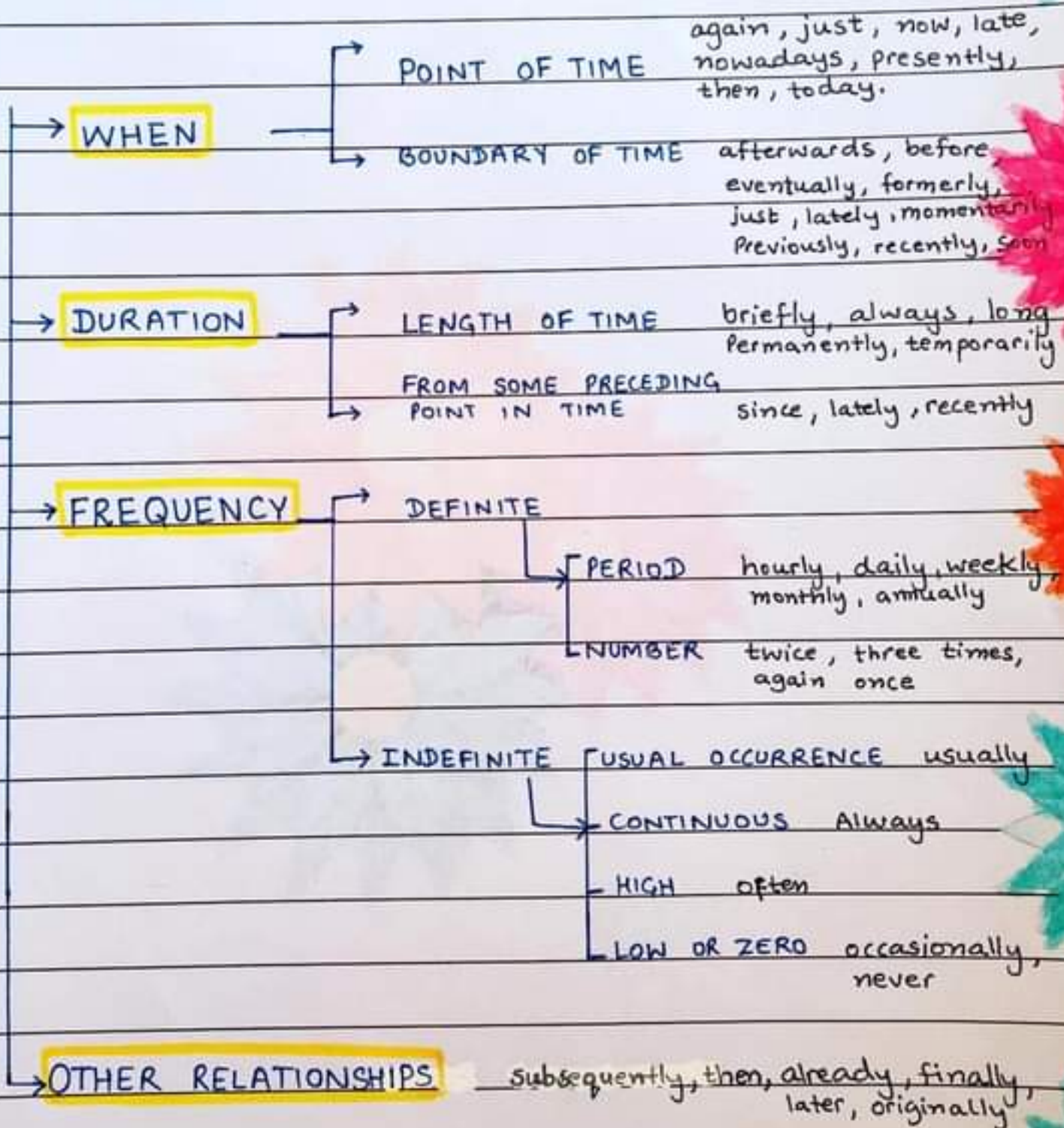
DIRECTION

- They followed him wherever he went.
- I took the papers from the desk.
- He threw it ten yards.

- Adverbs commonly used for both position and direction: above, along, anywhere, around, away, back, below, by, down, east (and other compass points), far, elsewhere, everywhere, here, home, in, locally, near, off, out, opposite, over, past, around, somewhere, there, through, under, up, within.
- Adverbs denoting direction only: aside, backward(s), downward(s), forward(s), inward(s), left, outward(s), right, sideways, upward(s).
- Direction adjuncts are used only with verbs of motion (dynamic verbs) whereas position adjuncts can be used with most verbs, including stative verbs.



Time adjuncts can be divided into four main semantic classes:



• Students occasionally fail this course.

• She left him after he struck her.







*Youtube channel-- Handwritten notes pdf*





# Conditional Clauses

**Conditional clauses** are a type of adverbial clauses. The event/situation described in the main clause depends on the condition in the subordinate clause.

- If it rains  
Condition                      we will get wet.  
main clause
- We will get wet  
main clause                      if it rains.  
condition

The most common conjunction used in conditional clauses is **if** (in fact, conditional clauses are also called **if-clauses**). However, there are other conjunctions too that are used in conditional clauses. They are: **unless** (= if... not), **provided (that)** (= only if), **so long as** or **as long as**, **on condition that**, **suppose**, **supposing**, **in case** etc.

- He will fail unless he studies harder.
- Suppose there are no tickets available, what shall we do?
- I'll come with you provided that, you drive.



# The present condition or Zero condition



If + present simple + present simple

- |      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| If   | } | you <u>heat</u> butter, it <u>melts</u> . |
| When |   |   |

(This always happens.)

- |      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| If   | } | a motorist <u>sees</u> a red light, he <u>stops</u> . |
| When |   |   |

(a general rule)

In these types of clauses if almost means when or whenever.



# The will condition or First conditional

If + present simple + will/won't



- If I drop this cup, it will break.
- If you touch a live wire, you will get a shock.

The **will** condition predicts a likely result in the future if the condition is fulfilled.

- Along with **will**, we can use other modal verbs in the first conditional.
  - If we miss the train, we can go by bus.
  - If you call him now, he might be in a meeting.
- Often in spoken English we drop the **if + pronoun**.
  - Touch my bike and I will kill you.



# The would condition or Second conditional

If + past simple + 'd/would



- If I had lots of money, I would go to South America.
- If I knew the answer, I'd tell you.

The would condition imagines the present or future to be different.

The were construction is also used in the would condition. Were does change with person/number.

- If I were a bird, I'd fly to America.
- If I were more sensitive, he'd make a better husband.



# The would have condition or Third conditional

If + past perfect + 'd/would have + past participle



- If the wheel hadn't been invented, the world would have been different.
- If the boy had been careful while crossing the road, he would not have been knocked down by the car.

The **would have** condition or third conditional is used to express the impossible, i.e. something that did not happen. It is called the **impossible conditional** because the past cannot be changed.

As this conditional talks about something that could have happened but did not happen, it is also called the **regret clause**.

- If I had studied harder, I would have got a first class.
- If he hadn't listened to bad advice, he wouldn't have lost all his money.



# Other forms of the conditional



## 1. If + present simple + imperative

- If you are bored, please leave the room.

## 2. If + future simple + future simple

We make polite offers using this structure

- If you'll come this way, the manager will see you now.

We can also make threats using this structure.

- If you won't listen, there'll be trouble.

## 3. If + past simple + past simple

- If the King wanted something, he just took it.

## 4. If + past simple + present simple

Here the condition is expressed by if + past simple (= if it is true); the result in simple present.

- If you submitted your assignment, where is it?
- If Roy gave the man money, he's stupid than I thought.



# Functions of Conditionals



1. **Giving advice**: We use the **If I were you...** construction to give polite advice.

- If I were you, I'd accept the offer.

2. **Making suggestions**: We use the **past tense + conditional** structure to make more polite/tentative suggestions.

- It would be great if you helped me with my project.

3. **Making requests**

- I'd be grateful if you could give me a testimony.
- If you would come this way please, the doctor will see you.

4. **Giving orders**: Here we use **should** with **if** and an **imperative**.

- If you should see Robert, tell him to come to my office.



# Subject-Verb Agreement



1. If two subjects are joined by **as well as** the verb agrees with the first subject.

Kim as well as her children is playing.  
Children as well as their mother are playing.

2. If two subjects are joined by **with, together with, no less than, in addition to, and not, etc.** the verb agrees with the first subject.

The boy with his parents has arrived.

He no less than I is to blame.

3. **A great many** is always followed by a plural noun and a plural verb.

A great many students have declared successful.

**Also watch the next part 2**