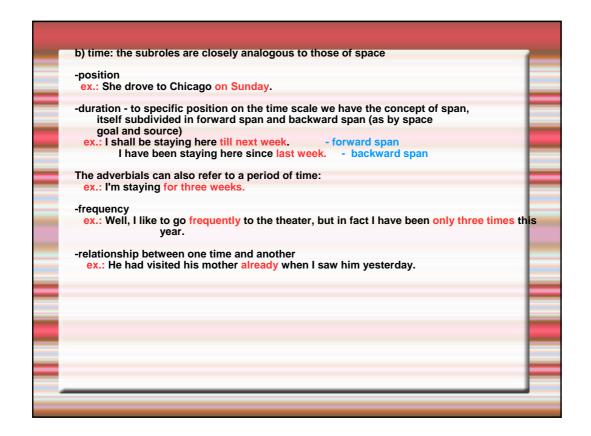


```
2. Semantic roles
a) space:
-position
  ex.: He lay on his bed.
or with verbs, which express motion
 ex.: They are strolling in the park.
 ex.: They drove westwards.
or to direction along with a locational specification
 ex.: She walked down the hill.
 ex.: She walked (down the hill) to the bus stop.
 ex.: She walked (down the hill) from the school.
-distance
 ex.: They had travelled a long way.
Each of these adverbials answer a specific question, which helps one to find out
the adverb in a sentence:
Position -> Where?
Direction -> Where? Which way?
Goal -> Where?
Source -> Where (is she coming) from?
Distance -> How far?
```



```
c) process - is expressed by:

-manner
ex.: casually, with difference, slowly

-means
ex.: by bus, in mathematics, through insight

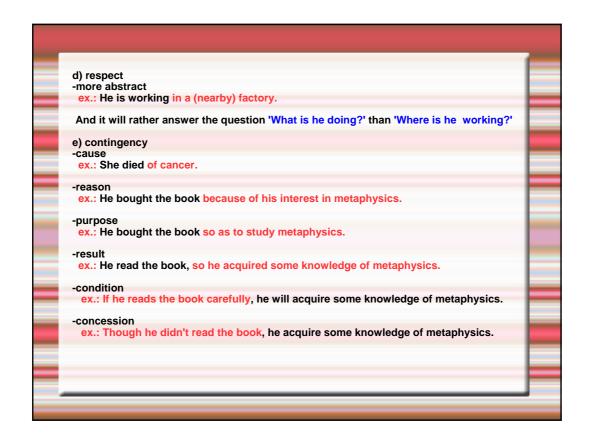
-instrument
ex.: with a fork, using a dictionary

-agentive
ex.: by John

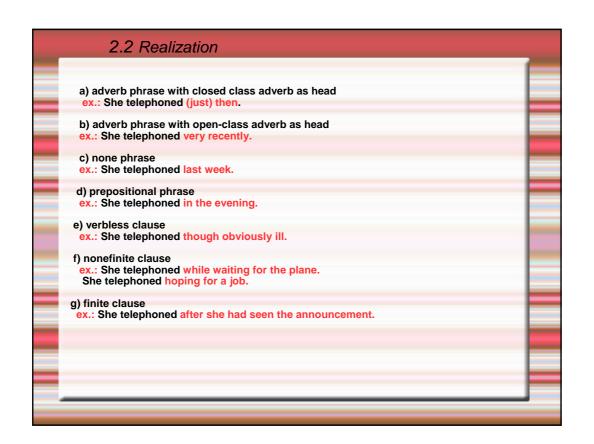
The patient was carefully treated by the nurse medically with a well tried drug.

But there are cases where 1 adverb can express the four subclasses:
ex.: She did it legally.

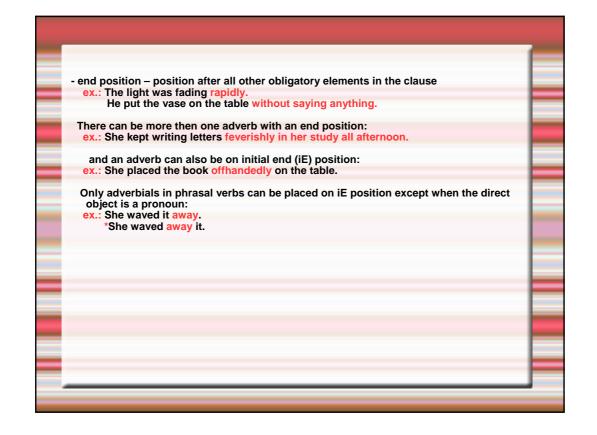
manner: quite legally, not illegally means: by invoking the law instrument: with legal arguments and also respect, which we will see as next: in respect of law
```



```
f) modality
-emphasis
  ex.: She was certainly been enthusiastic about her work.
      She hasn't been enthusiastic at all about her work.
 ex.: She has probably been enthusiastic about her work.
 ex.: She has been enthusiastic only about her work. - refers to 'work'
      She alone has been enthusiastic about her work. - refers to 'she'
g) degree
-amplification
 ex.: I badly want a drink.
- diminution
 ex.: She helped him a little with his book.
-measure
 ex.: He likes playing squash more than his sister does.
h) multiple occurance – if there are more than one adverbial in a clause
 ex.: Next Tuesday I shall probably visit her mother in London briefly to see if she's feeling better, unless she telephones me before that.
```



2.3 Position The adverbials can have different position in a clause and it also make a different meaning e semantic and grammatical typology have strong influence on where an adverbial is placed. They can have: initial position – immediately before the subject ex.: Suddenly, the driver started the engine. - medial position - between the subject and the verb or if it is realized by verb phrase the adverb take the position after the subject and the operator(if there is ex.: The driver has suddenly started the engine. There is an example where the adverb has an initial position, which actually must be regarded as medial position: ex.: Never remove the cover. in meaning of: We never remove the cover Also an adverb can have an initial medial (iM) position: ex.: She really had delighted her audience medial medial (mM) position: ex.: The car may have sometimes been being used without permission. or end medial (eM) position: ex.: This bridge may have been partly designed by Brunel. The three positions of an adverb can also exist in one clause: ex.: The new law certainly may possibly have indeed been badly formulated.



```
3.1 Arts of grammatical functions

ex.: She was in a hurry. - > Adjunct

He fairly sprang at her with his questions. - > Subjunct

Sadly, the storm destroyed the entire tobacco crop. - > Disjunct

It was snowing, and nonetheless Jana went cycling. - > Conjunct
```

```
3.2 Adjuncts
  - resemble the other sentence elements such as Subject, Object and Complement
  - can be the focus of a cleft sentences
    ex.: Hilda helped Tony because of his injury.
         It was Hilda that helps Tony because of his injury.
                                                                 - > Subject
         It was Tony that Hilda helped because of his injury.
                                                                 - > Object
         It was because of his injury that Hilda helped Tony.
                                                                 - > Adjunct
  - the adjuncts answer the questions:
     Why?, When?, Where?, How?, How long?, How well?
  a) Subcategories of the adjuncts: predication( obligatory and optional) and sentence
  adjuncts.
    - Obligatory Predication Adjuncts
      ex.: He lived in Chicago. - > Adjunct obligatory
He loves Joan. - > Object
    - Optional Predication Adjuncts - the opposite of the obligatory adjuncts, it is not
necessary that these adjuncts exist in a sentence.
ex.: The Queen arrived.
            The Queen arrived in a blue gown.
    - position of the predication adjuncts - normally E, but when the object is lengthy
     and complex it
     ex.: They want to bring into force a new regulation about passengers in buses
                Obligatory Adjunct
         I found in the kitchen the letter I thought I had burnt. - > Optional Adjunct
```

```
- sentence adjuncts – they relate to the sentence as a whole rather than solely to the verbal and post-verbal elements. The difference between predication and the sentence adjuncts is that the sentence adjuncts can occur at I as well as E.

ex.: She kissed her mother on the cheek.

On the cheek, she kissed her mother.

There are subject and object related sentence adjuncts

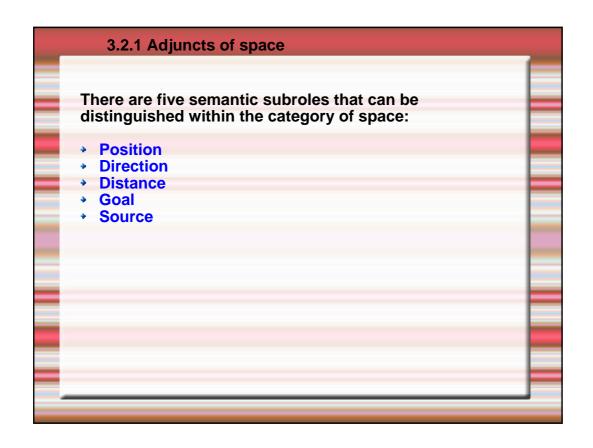
ex.: I found the letter in the kitchen. - > object-related

I typed the letter in the kitchen. - > subject-related

If move the adjunct in the examples from E to I.

ex.: In the kitchen I found the letter. - > subject-related

In the kitchen I typed the letter. - > object-related
```



```
a) Position - is expressed when a verb (e.g. be, live etc.) takes an obligatory predication adjunct:

ex.: They are on the continent.
She lives in Chicago.

-can be expressed by a prepositional phrase introduced by with (especially in relation to animates, persons)

ex.: A: Where is Joan?

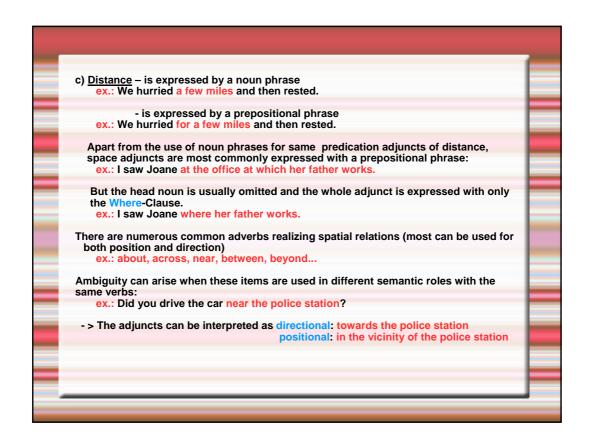
B: She is (staying) with her brother.

b) Direction- is expressed when a special predication adjunct is optional (including goal and source)

ex.: The children were running very fast towards the park.
... from the school.
... to the swings.

Direction adjuncts can be used with:
- > Verbs of motion or other verbs used dynamically, that allow a directional meaning
ex.: He came from America last week.

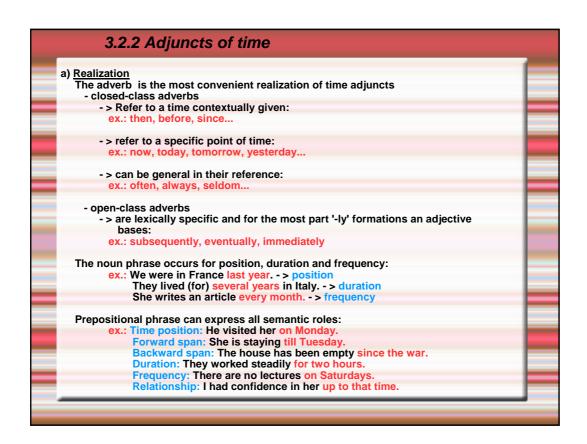
- > copular verb: be- when they have a resultative meaning ex.: They are past by now. ( Have gone past.)
```

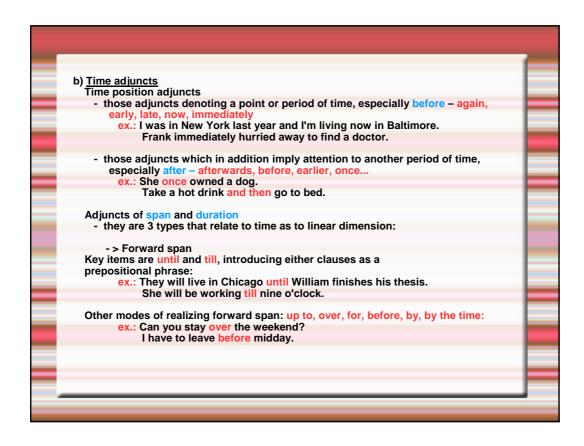


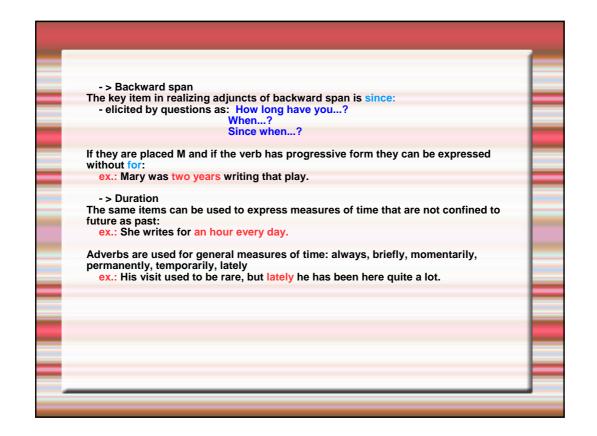
```
d) Position of space Adjuncts
_- they often appear at the End:
ex: Position: I'll meet you downstairs.
Direction: I'll go downstairs.
Goal: I'll go downstairs to the kitchen.
Distance: Try to fly the whole distance.

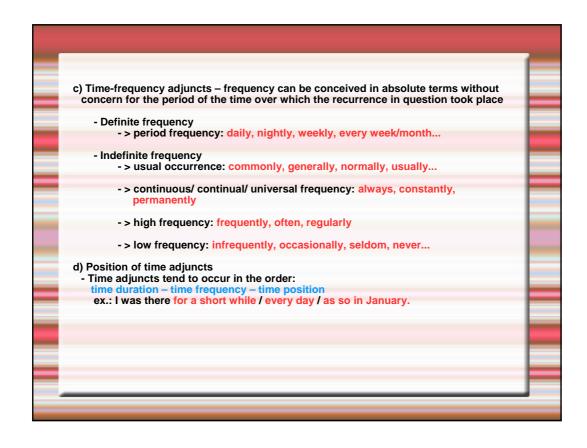
- Medial:
ex.: Life is everywhere so frustrating.

- Initial -> prepositional phrases - to avoid ambiguity as end-focus:
ex.: Outside children were jumping and skiing.
- > direction adjuncts - have a dramatic impact and rhetorical flavor Occurs in I in literary English and children's literature as informal speech:
ex.: Away he goes.
```



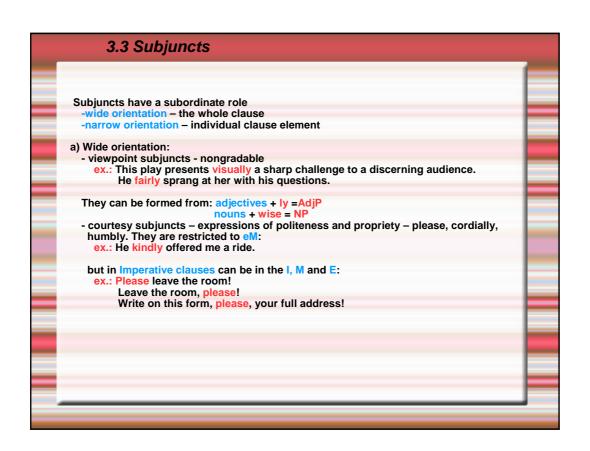






3.2.3 Process adjuncts There are 4 types of process adjuncts: manner adjunctsmeans adjunctsinstrument adjuncts - agent adjuncts - All four semantic types of process adjuncts can be realized by prepositional phrases: ex.: She uttered the words with cold deliberation - > manner She spoke from notes. - > means The speech was mode audible with amplifying system. - > instrument It was heard by millions. - > agentive - manner and means adjuncts can be also realized by noun phrases: ex.: I'd like to send this parcel air mail. - manner otherwise can be realized by adverb phrases: ex.: He glanced at her (very) lovingly. Position Process adjuncts are usually placed at the End, since they usually receive the information focus: ex.: They treated his friend badly. - When the verb is in the passive, process adjuncts are commonly placed iE: ex.: Discussions have been tentatively began.

Two general principles can be stated: a) The relative order, especially of sentence adjuncts, can be changed to suit the demands of information focus b) Shorter adjuncts tend to precede longer one: - means that: adverbs precede noun phrases, which precede prepositional phrases, which precede finite clauses.



```
b) narrow orientation – relate to individual clause element

- item subjuncts
- emphasizers
- intensifiers
- focusing subjuncts

- item subjuncts – an element of clause
- > subject-oriented – Subjunct has a special relation with the Subject
- ex.: Leslie greeted the stranger casually. (in a casual manner)
Casually, Leslie greeted the stranger. (Leslie was casual)

-> predication subjuncts – Subjunct has a special relation with the Predicate
- ex.: She is a really intelligent child. -> part of C
She is really an intelligent child. -> predication Subjunct

-> time-relationship Subjuncts – already, still and yet.
Already and still occur in M, and yet in M or E.
- ex.: I already like him.
The first snowdrops are yet to appear.

- Differ in usage with respect to negation
- Yet is nonassertive form
- ex.: He can't drive yet.
```

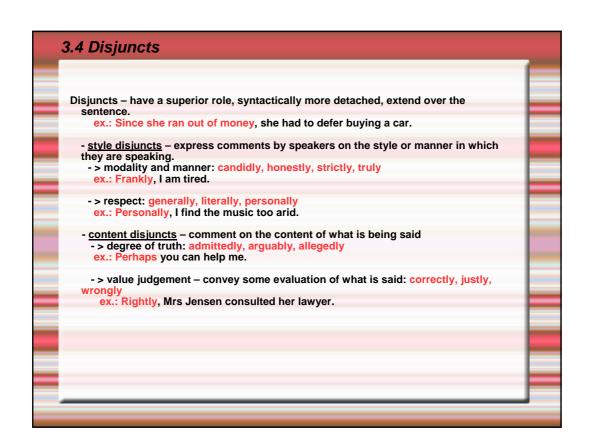
```
- emphasizers - have reinforcing effect on the true value of the clause
   Emphasizers are actually, certainly, clearly, definitely
   Most emphasizers precede the item they emphasize (iM, M, eM)
   but for certain, for sure-
   ex.: He really may have injured innocent people.
        They don't know for sure.
   All the emphasizers can appear in a questions except certainly and surely.
   ex.: Do they definitely want him to be elected?
        *Do they certainly want him to be elected?
- intensifiers - concerned with the semantic category of degree
  - > amplifiers: maximizers - denote the high level of the scale - completely,
                 absolutely, totally, fully
 boosters – the extreme level of the scale – very much, enormously, strongly, intensely, violently
  -> downtoners: approximators - express an approximation to the force of the verb-
                   compromizers - a slight lowering effect - more or less, kind of sort of
                   diminishers - to a small extent - partly, in some respects
                   minimizers - negative maximizers - barely, hardly, in the last
```

```
-focusing subjuncts – are realized by a limited set of items, mostly adverbs and some PP
-> restrictive subjuncts - indicate that the utterance is true in respect of the part focused

exclusives – restrict the application of the utterance exclusively to the part focused: alone, exactly, just, merely, precisely, solely

particularizers – restrict the application of the utterance predominantly to the part: chiefly, especially, mainly, mostly, notably
-> additive subjuncts – indicate that the utterance is additionally true in respect of the part focused: again, also, either, further, similarly, in addition
ex.: She merely forgot to give her husband a kiss.

Focusing subjuncts are most frequently placed at M:
ex.: John could only see his wife from the doorway.
```



Indicate a connection between the unit in which they appear and another usually preceding unit. ex.: In addition, she has written a successful novel. - most conjuncts are adverbs and PP. - conjuncts have a superordinate role as compared with other clause elements. - they are not filling the semantic roles characteristic of adjuncts. Conjunctive roles: - > listing -> enumerative: first, second, third, first of all, to begin with -> additive: equative - correspondingly, likewise, in the same way reinforcing - again, also, besides, furthermore, above all -> summative: altogether, overall, thus, all in all -> appositive: namely, in other words, for example -> resultive: accordingly, consequently, hence, as a result -> inferential: else, otherwise, then, in other words -> contrastive: reformulatory- better, rather, more precisely replacive - again, on the other hand antithetic - contrariwise, instead, oppositely concessive - anyhow, anyway, besides -> transitional: discoursal - incidentally, by the way