**Al-Mustansiriyah University**

**College of Arts**

**Translation Department**

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**CONTRASTIVE GRAMMAR**

**Fourth Year/ Morning & Evening Classes**

**Lecture # 12**

**Adjuncts in English**

Adjuncts in English

Basic Notions

 1- The term ADVERB is used to include heterogeneous lexical terms which have few common characteristics.

2- Traditionally, adverbs mean adverbs of time, adverb of place and adverbs of manner.

3- Many adverbs end in (ly).

4- Arab grammarians traditionally classify adverbs into ظروف الزمان and ظروف المكان.

* Functions of Adverbs

1- They may be a constituent of a sentence.

2- They may modify an another element of the sentence.

* John is reading slowly.
* John is here.
* The food is really good.
* The boys walked unusually slowly.
* Types of Adverbs

1- Adjunct (a constituent of a sentence)

John is here.

2- Disjunct (associated with the whole sentence)

Frankly, only few of the boys are up to the normal standards.

3- Conjunct (join the following sentence with what precedes)

The rooms were crowded. Nobody, however, seemed to complain.

* Criterion of Distinction

The distinction of adverbs into adjuncts, disjuncts and conjuncts is based on their integration in a clause.

* ADJUNCTS

1- They cannot usually occur initially in a negative sentence:

 \* Quickly he didn’t walk.

2- They can be contrasted with another adverb in the interrogative sentence:

Did he walk quickly or slowly?

3- They can be contrasted with another adverb in the negative sentence:

He didn’t walk quickly; he walked slowly.

* Disjunct or Conjunct

The main difference between disjunct and conjunct is related to attitude.

Disjunct states something about the attitude of the speaker or about the content (frankly, obviously, briefly.

Conjunct joins what has been said with what follows (therefore, besides).

* ADJUNCTS

1- adverbs of time

2- adverbs of place

3- adverbs of manner

4- view point adjuncts : they are derived from nouns by adding (ly). They are paraphrased as ‘from the point of view of …)

Politically, his statement implied warning and threat.

* ADJUNCTS

4- Focusing Adjuncts: they are either limiters (to limit what is said to a certain part of the sentence) or additive (to add the part on which the adjunct focuses).

Limiters: only, just, merely, purely, simply,

Additives: also, too, even

* He only said this to please you.
* He also mentioned another point.
* ADJUNCTS

5- Intensifying Adjuncts: they indicate a point on the scale of intensification which may be high or low. They are of three types:

i- emphasizers (scale upward)

ii- amplifiers ( to scale upward from a certain point)

iii- downtowners (scale downwards from a certain point)

Emphasizers: definitely, obviously, frankly, honestly

Amplifiers: absolutely, completely, entirely, thoroughly

Downtowners: partly, slightly,\hardly, barely, almost, nearly

6- Process Adjuncts: they comprise

i- manner adjuncts (slowly, carelessly)

ii- instrument (microscopically)

iii- means (intonationally, figuratively)

7- Subject Adjuncts:

These are associated with the agent of the sentence and the process.

 resentfully, bitterly, manfully

* ADJUNCTS

8- Formulaic Adjuncts:

These adjuncts are normally used as markers of courtesy.

kindly, humbly, cordially, please

* ADJUNCTS

9- Other kinds of Adjuncts

Source adjuncts (from + place)

Origin adjuncts (by + noun)

Cause adjuncts (because + …..)