

WORD ORDER IN ENGLISH

1) CLAUSE STRUCTURE: a clause may be one of seven types.

SUBJECT VERB	I graduated.
SUBJECT VERB OBJECT	I conducted research.
SUBJECT VERB COMPLEMENT	My experiments were successful.
SUBJECT VERB ADVERBIAL	I continued for two years.
SUBJECT VERB OBJECT OBJECT	I sent 'New Scientist' an academic article.
SUBJECT VERB OBJECT COMPLEMENT	The editor found the article interesting.
SUBJECT VERB OBJECT ADVERBIAL	He published the article at the end of last year.

2) ADVERBS / ADVERBIALS:

Within a clause, adverbs and adverbials specify the Time / Manner / Place of the action/event/state described by the verb. E.g., 'Last year', 'in 2015', 'now', 'then'; 'quickly', 'slowly', 'badly', 'well'; 'here', 'there', 'everywhere', 'nowhere' or intensify or qualify other adverbs, adjectives or prepositions: For example, 'too quickly', 'more effective', 'right in'.

ADVERBS are single words. ADVERBIALS are phrases which perform the same function as an adverb.

3) FORMATION OF ADVERBS:

ADVERB = ADJECTIVE + LY Bad + ly = badly Recent + ly = recently Apparent + ly = apparently

Special Cases: i) Easy → easily Primary → primarily Steady → steadily
ii) Flexible → flexibly Inevitable → inevitably Predictable → predictably

Exceptions: i) True → truly Whole → wholly Due → duly
ii) Good → well Fast → fast Hard → hard

4) POSITION OF ADVERBS:

English is basically an SVO language. Adverbs/adverbials can occupy Position I, Position II or Position III but should **not** be put between the Main Verb and the Object/Complement. Certain adverbs/adverbials occupy particular positions.

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY VERB 'TO BE' / Ø	MAIN VERB	OBJECT / Ø COMPLEMENT
▼		▼	▼
Position I		Position II	Position III

Position III may be occupied by Adverbs of Degree / Extent:

The service sector has expanded	<i>enormously.</i> <i>very much.</i> <i>a lot.</i>	It did not affect the economy	<i>much.</i> <i>in the least.</i> <i>at all.</i>
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Multiple adverbs/adverbials in Position III should follow the conventional order Manner, Place, Time.

E.g. HIV/AIDS spread rapidly in the 1980's. We met by chance at a conference.
We did field work in the region from 2014 to 2017. He taught at Harvard for twenty years.

EXERCISES

1. Form sentences by putting these phrases in the correct order.

- a) the presentation / everyone / very much / enjoyed
- b) handled / Dr Jones / very well / the question and answer session
- c) boring PowerPoint presentations / sit through / I / have to / every week
- d) at the end / will be / there / five minutes / for questions / of the presentation
- e) of the test / procedure / thoroughly / she / explained / the examination / before the start

2. Adverbs and Adverbials in Position 3. Form sentences by putting these phrases in the correct order.

- a) patiently / listened to / they / Professor Smith's lecture / for two hours
- b) his name / wrote / in capital letters / he / at the top of the page
- c) before she left / she / her key / returned / to the reception desk
- d) rose / unemployment / in many countries / dramatically / in 2017
- e) the next World Cup / take place / in 2022 / in Qatar / will

Position II may be occupied by:

- i) Adverbs of Frequency (*never, hardly ever, rarely, seldom, occasionally, sometimes, often, frequently, usually, normally, always*).
- ii) Other adverbs/adverbials, including *still, already, just, not yet, both, all, also, only, almost, nearly, mainly*.
- iii) Commenting adverbs:

E.g. I *just* want to clarify one key point.
The project *almost* collapsed due to lack of funds.

simply
nearly

only
practically

We *certainly* need to conduct more research.

Adverbs/adverbials precede lexical verbs but follow 'to be' and auxiliary verbs ('to do', 'to have' + modals).

E.g. I am *also* interested in child psychology. I can *never* remember his name.
simply
only I don't *always* take notes.
mainly I have *just* written a book.

NB. Although the adverbs *probably* and *still* occur in **Position II** in affirmative sentences, e.g. 'I can *probably* help you' / 'There is *still* time', they precede all verbs in negative sentences, e.g. 'We *still* don't know' / 'You *probably* won't agree.'

EXERCISES

Adverbs and Adverbials in Position 2. Form sentences by putting these phrases in the correct order.

- a) Professor Smith / very clearly / explains / always / things
- b) students / Dr Jones / with their dissertations / often / help / doesn't
- c) all / we / were / very nervous the exam / but / we / passed / all
- d) probably / they / serve / tea and coffee
- e) probably / they / provide / biscuits / don't
- f) be able to / probably / won't / come / I / to the conference
- g) probably / very interesting / will / it / be
- h) already / been / have / I / to New York / twice this year
- i) still / found / what / haven't / I / I'm looking for
- j) only / costs / €100 / it / to fly to London

Position I may be occupied by:

- i) Sentence Adverbs, which should be followed by a comma.

Notwithstanding your dedication and hard work, I'm afraid we can't offer you a position.

Fortunately / Unfortunately, our hypothesis was confirmed by independent research.

Basically,

In fact,

Obviously, her assessment of the government's education policy was biased.

Frankly,

To be honest,

Personally, I was not convinced by her argument.

Hopefully, we can return to this issue later on.

EXERCISES

Adverbs and Adverbials in Position 1. Form sentences by putting these phrases in the correct order.

- a) in time / arrived / I / for the start / fortunately / of the lecture
- b) is true / in fact / the opposite
- c) agglutinating languages / are / basically / what we call / Turkish and Hungarian
- d) preferred / to be honest / I / Windows 7 to Windows 10
- e) her qualifications and experience / notwithstanding / she / the job / didn't get

Position I may be occupied by:

ii) Negative or Restrictive Adverbials. Negative or restrictive adverbials may be put in **Position I** for emphasis. In this case, the subject and the verb must be inverted, i.e. the question form should be used.

No sooner had he started his presentation *than* somebody's mobile phone rang.

Under no circumstances must the fire doors be locked.

Never / seldom have I seen such an impressive PowerPoint presentation.

Not only was the source of his data unclear *but* his conclusions were suspect too.

On no account should we underestimate the seriousness of the situation.

Nowhere else in the world will you find such ethnic diversity.

Only in this way will the economic situation improve.

So high was the rate of inflation *that* Zimbabwe was forced to accept US dollars as legal tender.

Neither do I / *Neither* was he / *Neither* have we / *Neither* can they.

EXERCISES

Negative or Restrictive Adverbials in Position 1. Complete these sentences in a logical way.

- a) Under no circumstances
- b) Not only but also.
- c) No sooner than
- d) So that
- e) Only in this way

5) DISCUSSION

Think about (i) Easter

(ii) The summer holidays

(iii) Christmas

Explain, (a) what you usually do

(b) what you did last year

(c) what you will probably do this year

(d) what you probably won't do this year

6) PRACTICE ACTIVITY

Now put the words and phrases in brackets in the correct place in each sentence.

- 1) He speaks..... (fluently / Russian).
- 2) He can (German / also / speak / very well).
- 3) He doesn't (have the chance / often / overseas / to go).
- 4) I worked..... (for many years / in Berlin / as a translator).
- 5) Professor Jones taught (at the LSE / Economics / in the 1990's).
- 6) The lecture began..... (in the main hall / punctually / at 10 a.m.).
- 7) Passengers should be (twenty minutes before departure / at the boarding gate / ready and waiting).
- 8) The train (usually / to Rome / late / was).
- 9) I have (about the cancellation / informed / already / the secretary).
- 10) I shall (my first day / forget / at university / never).
- 11) She (remembers / always / the students' names).
- 12) You ought (told / never / to have / him / about the job vacancy).
- 13) The university staff were..... (very efficient / all / and polite).
- 14) My colleagues (to prepare the report / all / lent a hand).
- 15) I (hate / really / working / on Saturdays / overtime).
- 16) Not only (the mouse damaged / didn't work / was / also / the monitor / but).
- 17) "I don't like Mondays" "....." (I / do / neither).
- 18) No sooner (I entered my office / than / had / the phone rang).
- 19) You will (miss / probably / the plane).
- 20) You (get to the airport / won't / in time / probably).

THE BESTIVAL FESTIVAL

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RWgiCnvT0oc>

'Speakout elementary dvd preview Unit 8'

1) Where does the 'Bestival' festival take place?

2) Where do the people who go there sleep?

3) What is the festival like?

4) Why do people go to festivals in general?

LA NOTTE DELLA TARANTA: THE FESTIVAL AND THE LEGEND

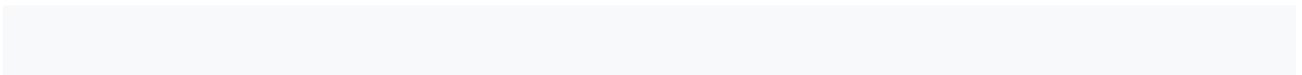
At “the heel of the boot” of the Italian peninsula lies a little-known area named Salento. What’s so special about Salento? Every August, dancers and musicians from all over the world gather there to celebrate *La Notte della Taranta*, a vibrant festival of popular music. From Corigliano d’Otranto to Melpignano, the event moves from town to town with lively, colourful shows celebrating the area’s rich Mediterranean heritage.

Many of these feature the ‘*pizzica*’, a characteristic traditional dance whose origins are lost in the mists of time. Legend has it that local inhabitants who were bitten by a ‘*taranta*’, or poisonous spider, would throw a fit and thrash about hysterically. At that point, the only way to cure the patient was wild and spirited dancing. Over the centuries, the minstrels of Puglia devised a whole new genre of songs to exorcise the pain, based on the driving rhythms of the ‘*tamburello salentino*’, a distinctive percussion instrument that looks like an oversized tambourine.

Nowadays, of course, there’s a lot more to *La Notte della Taranta* than just the *pizzica*. Since 1998, tradition and modernity have combined to make it a major musical event, attracting a hundred thousand spectators.

Over the years, inspired ‘*Maestri Concertanti*’, or Artistic Directors, from Carmen Consoli and Ludovico Einaudi to Phil Manzanera, Joe Zawinul and Stewart Copeland have guided the festival to ever greater heights. The music you hear may be Italian, Bosnian, African or Arabic, ranging from Rock to Folk to Reggae and beyond. The only thing that matters is to move to the rhythm and dance the night away.

Tickets, information and much, much more are available at the website: www.lanottedellataranta.it/. So, what are you waiting for? Join the fun and blow away the cobwebs with a week to remember in Salento.



MONTELAGO CELTIC FESTIVAL - OFFICIAL VIDEO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ebpb0wYoWbw>