

APPENDIX 5: WORD ORDER, ADVERBS & ADVERBIALS

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

SUBJECT VERB	I resign !
SUBJECT VERB OBJECT	Tesla makes electric vehicles.
SUBJECT VERB COMPLEMENT	Your application has been successful.
SUBJECT VERB ADVERBIAL	The canteen is at the end of the corridor.
SUBJECT VERB OBJECT OBJECT	I sent the Manager a letter of complaint.
SUBJECT VERB OBJECT COMPLEMENT	Ms Smith found the interview difficult.
SUBJECT VERB OBJECT ADVERBIAL	You can park your car in the company car park.

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 night', 'yesterday', 'now', 'then'; 'quickly', 'slowly', 'badly', 'well'; 'upstairs', 'downstairs', 'here', 'there', or intensify or qualify other adverbs, adjectives or prepositions: For example, 'too quickly', 'more famous' '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	Beautiful + ly = beautifully
Special Cases:	i) <u>Easy</u> → easily	<u>Happy</u> → happily	<u>Pretty</u> → prettily
	ii) <u>Legible</u> → legibly	<u>Notable</u> → notably	<u>Remarkable</u> → remarkably
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:

I admire her	<i>enormously.</i>	It did not worry me	<i>much.</i>
	<i>very much.</i>		<i>in the least.</i>
	<i>a lot.</i>		<i>at all.</i>

Multiple adverbs/adverbials in Position III should follow the conventional order Manner, Place, Time.

E.g.	She sat <u>quietly</u> <u>in her chair</u> .	They met <u>by chance</u> <u>one afternoon</u> .
	I must go <u>to the doctor's</u> <u>this evening</u> .	He waited <u>outside</u> <u>for half an hour</u> .

EXERCISES

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

- a) the presentation / everyone / very much / enjoyed
- b) handled / the CEO / 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 her presentation / firmly / she / the management's position / at the beginning / outlined

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

- a) patiently / listened to / they / the Chairman's speech / for over an hour
- b) his name / wrote / in capital letters / he / at the top of the application form
- c) before she left / she / her visitor's badge / returned / to the reception desk
- d) rose / gas prices / in many countries / dramatically / in 2022
- e) the next Annual General Meeting / take place / in April / in Milan / will

Position II may be occupied by:

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

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 market research.

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

I am *also* interested in the Chinese market. I could *simply* cancel the meeting.

mainly

only I don't *always* answer my phone.

I have *already* prepared a report.

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

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

- a) my boss / very clearly / explains / always / things
- b) us / the EDP department / install our new hardware / usually / help / doesn't
- c) all / we / were / very nervous the interview / 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 / Brussels to London on the Eurostar

Position I may be occupied by:

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

Frankly / To be honest, he didn't believe what the Management Consultant was telling him.
Luckily,
Fortunately / Unfortunately,
Obviously,
Basically,
In fact,

Between you and me, I'm glad it's over. *Hopefully, / With luck,* I will pass the job interview.
Personally,

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 we left the office *than* his mobile phone rang.

Hardly / scarcely had the burglars left *when* the police arrived.

Under no circumstances must the fire doors be locked.

Never / seldom have I seen such a disorganised warehouse.

Not only was the door unlocked *but* the windows were left open too.

On no account must the press get to hear about this.

Nowhere in the world will you find such traffic congestion as in Mexico City.

Only in this way will the security situation improve.

So noisy was the factory *that* we had to talk outside.

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

iii) Adverbial Expressions of Place Introduced by a Preposition. An adverbial expression of place introduced by a preposition may be put in **Position I** for emphasis and/or dramatic effect. This adverbial should be followed by the verb and then the subject.

On the second floor is the R&D department.

Next to Mr Smith sat Miss Jones.

In the filing cabinet were all our CV's.

At the end of the corridor was the photocopier.

EXERCISES

1. 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 meeting
- b) is true / in fact / the opposite
- c) the Soviet Union / is / basically / what we used to call / the CIS
- d) prefer / to be honest / I / Windows 10 to Windows 12
- e) her qualifications and experience / notwithstanding / she / the job / didn't get

2. Negative or Restrictive Adverbials in Position 1. Now 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) Christmas

(ii) New Year's Eve

(iii) The summer holidays

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 / abroad / to go).
- 4 I worked (for many years / in Berlin / as a bi-lingual secretary).
- 5) Mr Jones parked (carelessly / outside the warehouse / the lorry).
- 6) The meeting began (in the boardroom / 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 London / late / was).
- 9) I have (about the cancellation / informed / already / the hotel).
- 10) I shall (my first day / forget / at work / never).
- 11) She (remembers / always / the customers' names).
- 12) You ought (told / never / to have / him / about the vacancy).
- 13) The hotel 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 train delayed / was / also / it started raining / 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

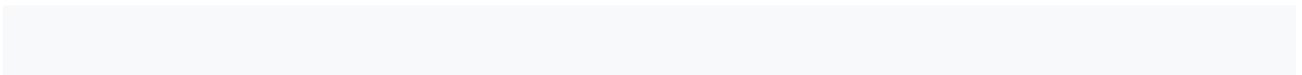
At “the heel of the boot” of the Italian peninsula lies a little-known area named Salento. What’s so special about Salento? Every August, dancers and musicians from all over the world gather there to celebrate *La Notte della Taranta*, a vibrant festival of popular music. From Corigliano d’Otranto to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