

Adverbials

Why do we use adverbials?

We use **adverbs** to give more information about the verb.

We use **adverbials of manner** to say **how** something happens or how something is done:

The children were playing **happily**.

He was driving **as fast as possible**.

We use **adverbials of place** to say **where** something happens:

I saw him **there**.

We met in **London**.

We use **adverbials of time** to say **when** or **how often** something happens:

They start work **at six thirty**.

They **usually** go to work by bus.

We use **adverbials of probability** to show **how certain we are** about something.

- **Perhaps** the weather will be fine.
- He is **certainly** coming to the party.

Adverbials

- how we make adverbials
- where they go in a sentence
- adverbs of manner
- adverbials of place
- adverbials of time
- adverbials of probability
- comparative adverbs
- superlative adverbs

An adverbial can be an adverb:

He spoke angrily.

They live here.

We will be back soon.

or an adverb with an intensifier:

He spoke really angrily.

They live just here.

We will go quite soon.

We will go as soon as possible.

or a phrase with a preposition:

He spoke in an angry voice.

They live in London.

We will go in a few minutes.

We normally put adverbials **after the verb**:

He spoke **angrily**.

They live **just here**.

We will go **in a few minutes**.

or **after the object or complement**:

He opened the door **quietly**.

She left the money on the table.

We saw our friends **last night**.

You are looking tired **tonight**.

But adverbials of **frequency (how often)** usually come **in front of** the main verb:

We **usually** spent our holidays with our grandparents.

I have **never** seen William at work.

But if we want to **emphasise** an adverbial we can put it at the **beginning** of a clause:

Last night we saw our friends.

In a few minutes we will go.

Very quietly he opened the door.

If we want to emphasise an **adverb of manner** we can put it **in front of** the main verb:

He **quietly** opened the door.

She had **carefully** put the glass on the shelf.

Adverbs of manner are usually formed from **adjectives** by adding *-ly*:

bad > **badly**; quiet > **quietly**; recent > **recently**; sudden > **suddenly**

but there are sometimes changes in **spelling**:

easy > **easily**; gentle > **gently**

If an adjective ends in *-ly* we use the phrase *in a way* to express manner:

Silly > He behaved **in a silly way**.

Friendly > She spoke **in a friendly way**.

A few adverbs of manner have the **same** form as the **adjective**:

They all worked **hard**.

She usually arrives **late**.

I hate driving **fast**.

*Note: **hardly** and **lately** have different meanings.*

He could **hardly** walk = It was **difficult** for him to walk.

I haven't seen John **lately** = I haven't seen John **recently**.

We often use phrases with **like** as adverbials of manner:

She slept **like a baby**.

He ran **like a rabbit**.

We use adverbials of place to describe:

Location

We use **prepositions** to talk about **where** someone or something is.

Examples:

- He was standing **by the table**.
- You'll find it **in the cupboard**.
- Sign your name here – **at the bottom of the page**.

Direction

We use adverbials to talk about the **direction** where someone or something is **moving**.

Examples:

- Walk **past the bank** and **keep going to the end of the street**.
- The car door is very small so it's difficult to get **into**.

Distance

We use adverbials to show **how far** things are:

Examples:

- Birmingham is 250 kilometres **from** London.
- We were in London. Birmingham was 250 kilometres **away**.

Adverbials of time

We use adverbials of time to say:

- **when** something happened:

I saw Mary **yesterday**.

She was born **in 1978**.

I will see you **later**.

There was a storm **during the night**.

- **for how long** :

We waited **all day**.

They have lived here **since 2004**.

We will be on holiday **from July 1st until August 3rd**.

- **how often** (frequency):

They **usually** watched television in the evening.

We **sometimes** went to work by car.

We often use a **noun phrase** as a time adverbial:

Adverbials of probability

We use adverbials of probability to show **how certain we are** about something. The most frequent adverbials of probability are:

certainly - definitely - maybe - possibly
clearly - obviously - perhaps - probably

maybe and *perhaps* usually come at the **beginning** of the clause:

Perhaps the weather will be fine.

Maybe it won't rain.

Other adverbs of possibility usually come in **front** of the **main verb**:

He is certainly coming to the party.

Will they definitely be there?

We will possibly come to England next year.

but after *am, is, are, was, were*:

They are definitely at home.

She was obviously very surprised.

We can use comparative adverbs to show **change** or to make comparisons:

I forget things **more often** nowadays.

She began to speak **more quickly**.

They are working **harder** now.

We often use **than** with comparative adverbs

I forget things more often **than** I used to.

Girls usually work harder **than** boys.

Intensifiers:

We use these words and phrases as intensifiers with these patterns:

much - far - a lot - quite a lot - a great deal - a good deal - a good bit - a fair bit

I forget things **much** more often nowadays.

Mitigators:

We use these words and phrases as mitigators:

a bit - just a bit - a little - a little bit - just a little bit - slightly

She began to speak **a bit** more quickly

Cohesive Devices

Listing	Giving examples	Generalising
first, second, third	for example	in general
first, furthermore, finally	for instance	generally
to begin, to conclude	as follows:	on the whole
next	that is	as a rule
Reinforcement	in this case	for the most part
also	namely	in most cases
furthermore	in other words	usually
moreover	Result/consequence	Highlighting
what is more	so	in particular
in addition	therefore	particularly
besides	as a result/consequence	especially
above all	accordingly	mainly
as well (as)	consequently	Reformulation
in the same way	because of this/that	in other words
not only ... but also	thus	rather
Similarity	hence	to put it more simply
equally	for this/that reason	Expressing an alternative
likewise	so that	alternatively
similarly	in that case	rather
correspondingly	under these circumstances	on the other hand
in the same way	Deduction	the alternative is
Transition to new point	then	another possibility would be

ADDING

and
as well as
moreover
furthermore
in addition
too
on top of that
another point is

SEQUENCING

first, firstly, first of all
second, secondly..
third
next
meanwhile
now
subsequently

ILLUSTRATING

for example
such as
for instance
in the case of
as shown by
illustrated by
take...
one example is..

COMPARING

similarly
likewise
as with
like
equally
in the same way

QUALIFYING

but
however
although
unless
except
apart from
as long as
if

CONTRASTING

whereas
alternatively
unlike
on the other hand
conversely
having said that
nevertheless
however

CAUSE AND EFFECT

because
because of
as a result of
consequently
therefore
thus
owing to
due to

SUMMARY

in short
on the whole
in other words
on the whole
overall
generally
in general
in brief

EMPHASIZING

above all
in particular
especially
significantly
indeed
notably

Examples of ***Prepositional*** Phrases and the **Object** of the Prepositional Phrase

1. The child could not reach **above the counter.**
 2. Dad's car was parked **inside the garage.**
 3. **Besides the loud music,** the concert was enjoyable.
 4. **Without warning,** the squirrel was ran over.
 5. Unknowingly, Brian had ketchup all **over his shirt.**
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Highlight all expanded noun phrases:

The **stunning and magnificent King and Queen of Hearts**, seated on their thrones **with a great crowd assembled about them**, all sorts of little birds and beasts – as well as the **whole pack of cards** – waited for the trial to begin.

The **cunning, villainous Knave**, **in chains**, with a soldier on each side to guard him, was standing nervously. Near the King was the **White Rabbit**, with a trumpet in one hand, and a scroll of parchment in the other. A huge, oak table, with a large dish of tarts upon it stood in the middle of the room.



Subordinating conjunctions	Examples
After	After she had learned to drive, Alice felt more independent.
Although	Although Fahmi from rich family, he not arrogant to other people.
Before	Before Adeq go to the bed, she will wash her feet first.
If	If the paperwork arrives on time, your cheque will be mailed on Tuesday.
When	Gerald had to begin his thesis over again when his computer crashed.
Whether	Azi and Fazi argument whether want to buy Beats headphone or not.
While	While Manu wait his father, he play PSP game to fulfill his time.

Coordinating conjunctions	Function	Examples
For	presents a reason	He is gambling with his health, for he has been smoking since high school.
And	presents non-contrasting item(s) or idea(s)	They eat and watch television at the same time.
Nor	present non-contrasting negative idea	Nor Arnold or Aron, both of them are not bodybuilder.
But	presents a contrast or exception	They gamble, but they don't smoke.
Or	presents an alternative item or idea	Please choose either badminton or football as your favourite sport.
Yet	presents a contrast or exception	Your proposal might be sound, yet we will have to raise the funds required for its realization.
So	presents a consequence	He hate to drink milk, so he try to drink soy for breakfast.

Parenthesis

A **parenthesis** is a word or phrase inserted into a sentence to explain or elaborate. It can be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas, brackets or dashes, which always come in pairs. No other punctuation is needed with them – they *are* the punctuation.

Snow White, **in a moment of madness**, took a bite from the shiny red apple.

Snow White **(in a moment of madness)** took a bite from the shiny red apple.

Snow White – **in a moment of madness** – took a bite from the shiny red apple.

