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Review

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INTRODUCTION

During the 21 years of independence an enormous number of successful reformations have been carried out by our government under the leadership of the president of our republic Islam Abduganievich Karimov. Although this is a rather short period of time for a young state to develop, our motherland has been able to overcome many difficulties and began to prosper again in many fields of life. Today Uzbekistan is a world-known mighty and peaceful country that stands at the same rank with the world's independent democratic nations. We think that the following data can illustrate the practical evidence of our opinion:

Over the 23 year period of time our economy has grown 3.7 times, the life expectancy rates have increased to 7 years, monthly wages have grown nearly 18 times and the number of families owning a car has tripled as a contrast to the years before independence when only a tenth of Uzbek families had their own car.

Moreover, it is an amazing fact that today, Uzbek economy has proved to be growing for around 8 per cent over the last 7 years whereas literally all the developed countries have been suffering from world economic crisis since the latter started. [2]

The educational system of the republic of Uzbekistan is also advancing at a high speed. "As far as spirituality and enlightenment enter the number of major factors of the people's upbringing, we must display the state's care of the matters in this sphere and create all necessary conditions for their development" [1, 52] – that is how our president expresses his intensive care of educating the youth of our republic. Our government allocates more than the half of the state budget every year for cultivating the system of education. At present, Uzbekistan is among the leading countries of the world where 99% of the population is literate and 12 years of education including primary and secondary general schooling, vocational and academic education is compulsory and is under state financing.

Educating the young generation has always been a top priority and the cardinal focus of social development in our republic. Our Constitution ensures that every citizen of

Uzbekistan receives equitable education irrespective of their nationality, sex, language, age, ethnic origin, religious views, cultural background and social status.

Along with that, the National Program of Personnel Training is an all-important factor in the realization of the republic's educational goals. Improved system of academic lyceums and vocational colleges which are indispensable in further development of 9th formers can be regarded as efficient outcomes of the work fulfilled by the above-mentioned organization and the laws on education.

In due course, training highly qualified specialists is in the centre of attention in Uzbekistan. Referring to the following data one can realize how tremendous efforts our government puts in on improving the system of higher education of the youth of Uzbekistan: there are 59 institutions of higher learning function 39 of which are teacher training institutes. Since the independence of the republic, the number of such institutions has grown by 30 per cent to date. [2]

It goes without saying that in strengthening the bonds of friendship and in building mutually beneficial diplomatic ties with foreign states, languages, the English language in particular, has a vital role to play. With this regard, our republic has made notable attempts to put the emphasis on developing the techniques of teaching foreign languages. In the very recent Decree by President I. A. Karimov on December 10, 2012 it is stated that from the upcoming year on English would be taught to schoolchildren as early as when they are in their first form and that the salaries of English language school teachers in urban areas would be increased by 15 per cent and that of village school teachers by as much as 30 per cent.

This Decree has been a great stimulus for all the English language learners and teachers to work diligently and do their best to contribute to the well-being of the people of our young independent country. Being a potential teacher of English to Uzbek students, I have resolved that I will conduct my course paper on one of the provocative topics of grammar – Adverbial Modifier in Modern English.

CHAPTER 1 .THE SECONDARY PARTS OF THE SENTENCE IN MODERN ENGLISH.

We must begin by stating that the term "adverbial modifier" cannot be said to be a very happy one, as it is apt to convey erroneous ideas about the essence of this secondary part. The word "adverbial" may give rise to two notions, both of them wrong. For one thing, we may suppose that an adverbial modifier is always expressed by an adverb, which of course is not true: an adverbial modifier may be expressed by different morphological means. Secondly, the term "adverbial" may give rise to the notion that an adverbial modifier always modifies a verb, which is also wrong! an adverbial modifier may modify a part of the sentence expressed by an adjective or by an adverb, as well as by a verb. As the term "adverbial modifier" is firmly established, it would be futile to try and substitute another term in its place. So we will keep the term, bearing in mind what has been said about its meaning.

There are several ways of classifying adverbial modifiers:

(1) according to their meaning,

(2) according to their morphological peculiarities,

(3) according to the type of their head word.

Of these, the classification according to meaning is not in itself a grammatical classification. For instance, the difference between an adverbial modifier of place and one of time is basically semantic and depends on the lexical meaning of the words functioning as adverbial modifiers. However, this classification may acquire some grammatical significance, especially when we analyse word order in a sentence and one semantic type of adverbial modifier proves to differ in this respect from another. Therefore the classification of adverbial modifiers according to their meaning cannot be ignored by syntactic theory.

Classification according to morphological peculiarities, i. e. according to the parts of speech and to phrase patterns, is essential: it has also something to do with word order, and stands in a certain relation to the classification according to meaning.

Classification according to the element modified is the syntactic classification proper. It is of course connected in some ways with the classification according to meaning; for instance, an adverbial modifier can modify a part of the sentence expressed by a verb only if the type of meaning of the word (or phrase) acting as modifier is compatible with the meaning of a verb, etc.

A complete classification of adverbial modifiers according to their meaning, i. e. a list of all possible meanings they can have, is impossible to achieve, and it would serve no useful purpose. A certain number of meanings can be found quite easily, such as place, time, condition, manner of an action, degree of a property, etc., but whatever list we may compile along these lines, there are bound to be special cases which will not fit in. For instance, in the sentence: *I saw him at the concert* it is hard to tell whether the adverbial modifier *at the concert* expresses place or time; and the dilemma appears to be futile. Since all this depends on the lexical meanings of words, possibilities here are practically boundless. We must therefore content ourselves with establishing some main categories and abstain from trying to squeeze every single adverbial modifier that may occur in a sentence into a "pigeonhole" prepared for it.

As to the classification according to morphological peculiarities, it can probably be made exhaustive, although some of the morphological types are met with very seldom indeed.

The most usual morphological type seems to be the adverb. This is testified, among other things, by the fact that the very term for this part of the sentence is derived (in English, and also, for instance, in German) from the term "adverb". In some grammar books the two notions are even mixed up.

Occasionally an author speaks of adverbs, where he obviously means adverbial modifiers. [1]

Another very frequent morphological type of adverbial modifier is the phrase pattern "preposition + noun" (also the type "preposition + adjective + noun" and other variations of this kind). This type of adverbial modifier is one of those which are sometimes indistinguishable from objects, or rather where the distinction between object and adverbial modifier is neutralised.

A noun without a preposition can also in certain circumstances be an adverbial modifier. To distinguish it from an object, we take into account the meanings of the words, namely the meaning of the verb functioning as predicate, and that of the noun in question. It must be admitted, though, that even this criterion will not yield quite definite results, and this means that the decision will be arbitrary, that is, the distinction between the two secondary parts is neutralised here, too. Let us consider, for instance, the function of the noun *hour* in a sentence like *They appointed an hour* and in a sentence like *They waited an hour*. Since the noun is the same in both cases, the distinction, if any, can only be due to the meaning of the verb in its relation to that of the noun. In the first sentence we will take the noun *hour* as an object — on the analogy of many other nouns, which can also follow this particular verb (e. g. *appoint a director)*, and which can all be made the subject of this verb in a passive construction (e. g. *A director has been appointed)*. In the second sentence, things are different, as the verb *wait* can only be followed by a very few nouns without a preposition (e. g. *Wait a minute),* and a passive construction is impossible. This appears to constitute an essential difference between the two.

However, we should not overestimate the force of these observations. In the first place, there are cases when a noun following the predicate verb is doubtless an object, and yet a corresponding passive construction does not exist. 1In the second place, a passive construction proves to be possible in some cases when we should rather call the noun in the active construction an adverbial modifier. Something similar is found in the familiar example *The bed had not*

been slept in, which corresponds to a sentence with the verb in the active voice, *Nobody had slept in the bed.* If we had been given only the latter sentence for analysis, we should probably have said that *in the bed* was an adverbial modifier of place; the possibility of the corresponding passive construction rather shows that it is an object. But the absence of a corresponding passive construction is hardly final proof of the secondary part being an adverbial modifier. Perhaps we will do best to say that the opposition between object and adverbial modifier tends to be neutralised here, too.

A very frequent morphological type of adverbial modifier is the infinitive or an infinitive phrase. This is especially true of the adverbial modifier of purpose, which may be expressed by the infinitive preceded by the particle *to* or the phrase *in order to.* However, we cannot say that every infinitive or infinitive phrase acting as a secondary part of the sentence must necessarily be an adverbial modifier of purpose, or indeed an adverbial modifier of any kind.

Let us compare the following two sentences*: I wanted to read the advertisement,* and *I stopped to read the advertisement.* From a purely structural point of view there would seem to be no difference between the two sentences. It is the meanings of the verbs *want* and *stop* which lie at the bottom of the difference. Grammatically speaking, a transformation test is possible which will bring out the difference in function between the two infinitives. In the sentence *I stopped to read the advertisement* we can insert *in order* before the particle *to,* or, in other words, replace the particle *to* by the phrase *in order to:* in doing so, we get the sentence *I stopped in order to read the advertisement,* which is good English and does not differ in meaning from the original sentence. With the sentence *I wanted to read the advertisement* such a change would not be possible. If we consider this experiment to be a grammatical proof we can say that the difference in the functions of the infinitive in the two sentences is grammatical. If we deny this the conclusion will be that the distinction between the two secondary parts is neutralised here too.

There are also cases when the infinitive is an adverbial modifier, but not one of purpose. This is the case, on the one hand, in such sentences as *I was glad to see him*, where the meaning of the adjective *glad* shows the semantic relations, and, on the other hand, in such sentences as the following: *Denis woke up the next morning to find the sun shining, the sky serene.* (HUXLEY) (Thus, for instance, the verb *resemble* can, and even must, have a direct object, but it cannot be used in the passive voice).

It is clear from the lexical meanings of the words *woke up* and *find* that the infinitive as adverbial modifier does not indicate the purpose of the action but the circumstances that followed it (Denis woke up and found the sun shining). The infinitive *to find* is indeed typical of such adverbial modifiers, as has been pointed out by E. Korneyeva. [1]

The same is seen in the following example:

-She balanced perilously there for a few more minutes, then lurched and fell back to awake with a start and grab at the horse .. . (BUECHNER) (the horse mentioned here is a statue).

It is evident from the lexical meanings of the verbs *fell* and *awake* that the infinitive does not express purpose but ensuing circumstances: it would be impossible for a person to fall in order to awake. So the lexical meanings of words are of first-rate importance for the status of the infinitive: the form of the infinitive does not in itself determine anything beyond that the phrase in question is a secondary part of the sentence. The following sentence is also a clear example of this kind of infinitive modifier:

- A young man of twenty-two or so, wearing overalls and carrying an empty buckel, pushed open the wide, green doors of the aviary to be greeted by a gust of piercing whistles, trills, chirps and murmurings from the double row of cages that lined two walls of the long, low building. (BUECHNER)

The infinitive in question is here passive, but the grammatical category of voice does not in itself give sufficient material to judge of the type of modifier we have here: a passive action might after all be the purpose of an

action. It is rather the lexical meanings of the words and "common sense" that make everything clear: it could not be the man's purpose to be greeted by whistles, etc., of birds. Thus the modifier is clearly one of subsequent events.

CHAPTER 2. THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER AND ITS TYPES.

The adverbial modifier is a secondary part of the sentence which fifes a verb, an adjective or an adverb. According to their meaning we hguish the following kinds of adverbial modifiers.

1. The adverbial modifier of **time.**

- *We shall try it* **to-morrow.** *(Heym)*

-While **dancing,** Cowperwood had occasion to look at Aileen often... *(Dreiser)*

These preparations happily completed, I bought a house in Covent Gard»n Market. *(Dickens)*

After receiving the cherub back, there seemed to him to be something wrong somewhere. *(Galsworthy)* 2. The adverbial modifier of **frequency.**

Though they had often bothered him he had never bothered them. *(London)*

this treatment of the close apposition see: В. Н. Жигадло, И. П. Иванова, Л . М, 1956, стр. 290.

The adverbial modifier of **place** and **direction.** Gains had spies **everywhere.** *(Douglas)* **Among the hills** Martin and Ruth sat side by side. *(London)*

3. The adverbial modifier of **manner.** Hendel Hull so **obviously** adored his wife. *(Sanborn)* Their conversations were conducted **with icy formality.** *(Douglas)* Marcellus accepted this information **without betraying his amazement.** *(Douglas)*

4. The adverbial modifier of **attendant circumstances.** Then the gun rolled into the old town, **clattering over the stones.** *(Heym)* Now I can go to bed at last **without dreading to-morrow.** *(Shaw)*

5. The adverbial modifier of **degree** and **measure. It** is **rather** good. It weighs **a pound.**

6. The adverbial modifier of **cause.** The men were weary, **having run behind the beasts all day.** *(Buck)* The doctor said operate, it can't do any harm but I have great fear ol the knife for my poor boy, **his mother having died under it due to negligence.** *(Greene)*

8. The, adverbial modifier of **result (consequence).** She is too fond of the child **to leave** it

9. The adverbial modifier of **condition.** (It is very rare both in Englishand in Russian.)

Mrs. Micawber thought that **with large means** her husband woul

have distinguished himself long ago. *(Dickens)*

She never would have been able to make a success of tb

diningroom, **but for the kindness and assistance of the me'**

(Prichard)

10. The adverbial modifier of **comparison. Like all other Forsytes of a certain age** they kept carriages of the own. *(Galsworthy)*

Judice is as white **as mud.** She's as perfect **as sin.** *(Sanborn)* And then his wife's face flushed and contracted **as though in pa**^{r} *(Gaskell)*

He saw **as if visible in the air before him** in illuminated figures u whole sum. *(London)* John plays the piano better **than Mary.**

11. The adverbial modifier of **concession.** (It is very rare.)**Notwithstanding the success achieved by Napoleon in the initistage of the war of 1812** he was finally defeated. **Though frightened** he carried it off very well. *(Crown)* 12. The adverbial modifier of **purpose.**

Ham sometimes walked with us **to show us the boats and ships.**

(Dickens)

They opened the way **for her to come to him.** *(Douglas)*

They cleared swamp growth **for planting.** *(Elio*

CHAPTER 3. THE EXPRESSIVE WAYS OF ADVERBIAL MODIFIER IN MODERN ENGLISH.

It can be expressed by:

1. An adverb. Rachel turned **instinctively** to prevent a possible intruder from entering. *(Bennett)*

2. A noun with or without accompanying words. **Next day** the morning hours seemed to pass very slowly at Mr.Pellet's. *(E. Bronte)* They walked **miles** without finding any habitation.

3. A prepositional, phrase. The red dust spread up and out and **over everything.** *(Wells)* I walked straight **up the lane.** *(Bennett)*

4. A noun, pronoun, adjective, infinitive, participle, or prepositional **Jase** with a subordinating conjunction.

Mary swims better **than her sister.** My sister plays tennis better **than I. If necessary,** she must see Mr. Bridgenorth. *(Gaskell)* He shrank back, his arms lifted **as though to ward off** physical ' violence. *(London)*

While waiting for the water to boil, he held his face over the stove.*(London)*

Sometimes he (Martin), **when with her,** noted an unusual brightness in her eyes. *(London)*

5. A participle or a participial phrase.**Having decided to accept his sister's counsel** Marcellus was anxious to perform his unpleasant duty. *(Douglas)* **Turning away,** she caught sight of the extra special edition of *The Signal.(London)*

When questioned, she explained everything very carefully.

6. Absolute constructions,(a) The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.

He had wrapped her up with great care, **the night being dark at frosty.** *(Dickens)*

Dehn burst in, **the terror of the streets written on his face.** *(Heyų)*

(b)The Nominative Absolute construction.

-He stopped and turned about, **his** eyes **brightly proud.** *(Douglas)*

(c)The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction.

-He looked at Mr. Micawber attentively, **with his whole** face **breathing short and quick in every feature.** *(Dickens)*

(d)The Prepositional Absolute construction.

- He rushed forward, **with fury in his looks, and fire in his eye.**

7. A prepositional phrase or construction with a gerund. -His father looked up **without speaking.** *(Lindsay)*

-Nellman was arrested by the FBI ... **for "being a member of theCommunist Party".** *(Daily Worker)*

-On her going to his house to thank him, he happened to see her through a window. *(Dickens)* I left the room **without anybody noticing it.**

8. An infinitive, an infinitive phrase, or an infinitive construction.They rose **to go into the drawing-room.** *(Galsworthy)*So,on the following evening, we again assembled, **to discuss and arrange our plans.** *(Jerome)*

He put the picture on the table **for George to get a better view of it.** *(Maugham)*

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

It is not always easy to discriminate between different parts of the sentence expressed by prepositional phrases.

The following parts of the sentence are apt to be confused: (1) a prepositional indirect object and an adverbial modifier; (2) all attribute and an adverbial modifier.

1. A prepositional indirect object and an adverbial modifier of place and manner. <

Kate removed her eyes from the window and gazed directly **at Papa.***(Cronin)*

Decimus had been born **in Rome.** *(Douglas)*

In the first example the prepositional phrase *at Papa* is a prepositional indirect object as the noun denotes a living being.

In the second example the prepositional phrase *in Rome* is an adverbial modifier as the noun denotes an inanimate object and (he question is: *Where had he been born?*

When the noun in the prepositional phrase denotes an inanimate object, very often two ways of analysis are possible.

His wife was sitting **before a very little fire.** *(Galsworthy)* The prepositional phrase *before a very little fire* can be treated either as iverbial modifier or an object.

2. An attribute and an adverbial modifier of place.

I thought you were going to a party **at the club.** *(Douglas)* The party will take place **at the club.** I In the first example *at the club* is an attribute as it modifies *я* noun. It fers the question: *What party?*

In the second sentence the same prepositional phrase a verbal group, equinity it is an adverbial modifier

These examples do not cover all the dubious cases in analysis, they only I to show that there are many border-line cases.

DETACHED (LOOSE) PARTS OF THE SENTENCE

Detached parts of the sentence are those secondary parts which Bme a certain grammatical and semantic independence. This phenomenon is to their loose connection with the words they modify.

Loose connection may be due to the position of these words, the way Гare expressed, their meaning, or the speaker's desire to make them minent. In spoken language detached parts of the sentence are marked by nation, pauses, and special stress; in written language they are generally irated by commas or dashes. Adverbial

modifiers, attributes, and lositional indirect objects may stand in loose connection to the word they ify, i. e. they may be detached (loose) parts of the sentence. The adverbial iifier is more apt to stand in loose connection than any other part of the fence.

The detached adverbial modifier.

(Any part of speech used in the function of an adverbial modifier may be hed, which accounts for the comma that separates it from the rest of the ince.

-The Corporal lit a pipe **carefully,** because the enemy was close. *(Heym)*

-In her excitement, Maria jammed the bedroom-door together. *(London)*

One summer, **during a brief vacation at Knocke,** his visit had come to the notice of Harrington Brande... *(Cronin)* \ An adverbial modifier expressed by the Nominative Absolute Participial introjections or any other absolute construction is generally detached.

The train coming in a minute later, the two brothers parted and entered their respective compartments. *(Galsworthy)*

With his face buried in his hands, he did not see her enter **tab** room. *(Keating)* Of all the kinds of adverbial modifiers that of attendant circumstances i$_s$l most apt to become detached.

They drove on, **without speaking again,** to Stanhope Gate. I

(Galsworthy)

He came in, **with a large parcel under his arm.** *(Collins)*

She had moved through its gaudiness and pettiness and glamour, **her**

head high and her lashes low, clothed in an immaculate dignity.'

(Sanborn)

Nicholas lay there, **his brow still contracted,** filled with perplexity

and confusion. *(Cronin)*

The kitchen became the sitting room, **she and Robert eating their**

meals before the warm stove. *(Lawrence)*

The detached attribute.

A detached attribute can modify not only a common noun as an ordinary attribute does but also a proper noun and a pronoun.

The crowd was now in constant uproar, **yelling, gesticulating,**

beseeching and reviling with Latin intensity. ***(Cronin)***

There was a star-like quality about Judice, **radiant** and **unreachable.**

(Sanborn)

It was a wide white building, **one storey high.** *(Sanborn)*

Dumb with amazement, Mr. Gradgrind crossed to the spot where

his family was thus disgraced. *(Dickens)*

Stout, middle-aged, full of energy, she bustled backwards andj

forwards from the kitchen to the dining-room. *(Prichard)*

The detached object.

The prepositional indirect object is often detached.

She does not change—except **her hair.** *(Galsworthy)*

A silver tray was brought, **with German plums.** *(Galsworthy)*

Huckleberry Finn was there, **with his dead cat.** *(Twain)*

It is used for comparing things, objects etc. **Like all other Forsytes of a certain age** they kept carriages of the own. *(Galsworthy)*

Judice is as white **as mud.** She's as perfect **as sin.** *(Sanborn)* And then his wife's face flushed and contracted **as though in pa**[r] *(Gaskell)*

He saw **as if visible in the air before him** in illuminated figures u whole sum. *(London)* John plays the piano better **than Mary.** These two kinds of adverbial clauses are not easily kept apart. Sometimes the clause is clearly one of manner, and does not contain or imply any comparison, as in the following sentences: *You must explain Barbary to him as best you can.* (R. MACAULAY) Sometimes, on the other hand, the clause is clearly one of comparison, and does not contain or imply an indication of manner, as in the following sentence: *His wife must be a lady and a lady of blood, with as many airs and graces as Mrs Wilkes and the ability to manage Taza as well as Mrs Wilkes ordered her own domain.* (M. MITCHELL)

But there are also sentences where it may be argued, either that the comparison is merely a way of indicating the manner of an action, or that the comparison is the essential point, and the indication of manner merely an accompanying feature. [1] Since the problem of which view is the correct one, that is, whether the comparison or the indication of manner is the essential point, cannot be solved by objective methods, it is best to say that in such cases the distinction between the two types is neutralised, and that is what makes us treat the two types under a common bending, "manner and comparison". [1] The possibility of a twofold interpretation of such types appears to be based on the primary meaning of comparison inherent in the conjunction *as. Adverbial modifier of* comparison, while *last year* as such would have been an adverbial modifier of time. Such different levels of syntactical analysis do not appear to have received sufficient attention so far. The same considerations apply to the subordinate clauses with the conjunction *that* and simple sentences

with a dependent appendix introduced by the same conjunction: compare *I am taller than he (is), He works better than they (do),* etc.

A different kind of relation between an adverbial modifier and its head word is found when the head word is an adjective or adverb preceded by the adverb *too: But Magnus's spirit was too robust and buoyant to admit of difficulties for long.* (LINKLATER) *At first he had been too surprised to feel any definite emotion.* (Idem)

The actual meaning resulting from the pattern *"too* + adjective (adverb) + *to* + infinitive" of course is, that the action denoted by the infinitive does not take place.

Roughly speaking, in summing up the relations between the semantic and the morphological types of adverbial modifiers, we may say that some general statements on their relations can be made: for example, an adverbial modifier of place can never be expressed by an infinitive; an infinitive can express either an adverbial modifier of purpose, or one of subsequent events, etc. No straightforward law about correspondences between the two classifications is possible.

As to the parts of the sentence which an adverbial modifier may modify, they have been enumerated on p. 213. It follows from this definition that an adverbial modifier cannot modify a part of the sentence expressed by a non-verbal noun; in other words, a secondary part modifying a part expressed by a noun cannot be an adverbial modifier. This may be taken as a guiding principle, though it is purely conventional, being the logical consequence of the definition adopted. But it must also be stated that from a scientific viewpoint it is irrelevant whether we call an adverb or phrase modifying a noun an attribute or an adverbial modifier.

Adverbial Modifiers

The position of adverbial modifiers in the sentence is known to be comparatively more free than that of other parts. However, there is some difference here between types of modifiers. Those which are most closely linked with the part of the sentence they modify are the ones that denote the frequency or

the property of an action. They come between the subject and the predicate, or even inside the predicate if it consists of two words — an auxiliary and a notional verb, or two elements of a compound predicate. We cannot, however, say either that adverbial modifiers of these types cannot stand elsewhere in the sentence, or that adverbial modifiers of other types cannot occupy this position. Occasionally an adverbial modifier of frequency will appear at the beginning of the sentence. Occasionally, on the other hand, an adverbial modifier of another type appears between subject and predicate: *Catherine, for a few moments, was motionless with horror.* (J. AUSTEN) *Now Meiklejohn, with a last effort, kicked his opponent's legs from under him...* (LINKLATER)

The more usual position of the adverbial modifiers of time and place is, however, outside the group "subject + predicate + object", that is, either before or after it. Which of the two variants is actually used depends on a variety of factors, among which the rheme plays an important part. If the main stress is to fall, for instance, on the adverbial modifier of time, i. e. if it contains the main new thing to be conveyed, this adverbial modifier will have to come at the end of the sentence, as in the following extract: *"Only think, we crossed in thirteen days! It takes your breath away." "We'll cross in less than ten days yet!"* (FITCH) If, on the other hand, the main thing to be conveyed is something else, the adverbial modifier of time can come at the beginning of the sentence. It would, however, be wrong to say that the adverbial modifier, when not bearing sentence stress, must come at the beginning. It can come at the end in this case, too, and it is for the intonation to show where the semantic centre of the sentence lies. This may be seen in sentences of the following type: *Fleda, with a bright face, hesitated a moment.* (H. JAMES)

These are problems of functional sentence perspective, which we have briefly discussed above (p. 191 ff.). The position of adverbial modifiers of time and place has also to be studied in the light of this general problem. An adverbial modifier can also occupy other positions in the sentence; thus, the auxiliary *do* of the negative form can be separated from the infinitive by a rather lengthy

prepositional group acting as a loose secondary part of the sentence, which is probably best classed as an adverbial modifier of cause: *He was perhaps the very last in a long line of people whom Steitler at this time did not, for an equally long line of reasons, want to see, but, half perversely, half idly, he turned his steps in the direction of his friend's room.* (BUECHNER) This may be counted among cases of "enclosure", with one part of a sentence coming in between two elements of another part.

An adverbial modifier also comes in between two components of the predicate in the following sentence: *…he was acting not happily, not with an easy mind, but impelled to remove some of the weight that had for months, even through the excitement over Katherine, been pressing him down.* (SNOW) The analytical form of the past perfect continuous tense *had been pressing* is here separated by the intervening adverbial modifiers, *for months* and *even through the excitement over Katherine,* which come in between the two auxiliaries *had* and *been*. This does not in any way impede the understanding of the sentence, as the verb *had* does not in itself give a satisfactory sense and either a verbal (to complete an analytical verb form) or a noun (in the function of a direct object) is bound to follow. So there is some tension in the sentence. Analytical forms admit of being thus "stretched" by insertion of adverbial modifiers. However, they do not admit insertion of any objects, and this may be another objective criterion for distinguishing between the two kinds of secondary parts of the sentence. [1]

The usual statement about adverbial modifiers of time always coming either at the beginning or at the end of a sentence, and outside the subject-predicate group anyway, is much too strict and is not borne out by actual usage. Here are some examples of adverbial modifiers of time coming either between the subject and the predicate, or within the predicate, if it consists of more than one word: (1) *Bessie, during that twenty-four hours, had spent a night with Alice and a day with Muriel.* (CARY) (2) *Sir Peregrine during this time never left the house once, except for morning service on Sundays.* (TROLLOPE) (3) *His grandson had on each day breakfasted alone, and had left the house before his grandfather*

was out of the room; and on each evening he had returned late, — as he now returned with his mother, — and had dined alone. (Idem) In the first of these examples the adverbial modifier of time is separated by commas from the rest of the sentence, and so must be accounted a loose secondary part of it. But in the second example a similar adverbial modifier, with the same preposition *during,* is not separated by commas, so the looseness does not appear to have any essential significance here. In our last example the adverbial modifier *on each day* in the first clause comes between the two elements of the predicate verb form, while in the second clause a similar modifier, *on each evening,* stands before the subject. The reason for the position of the adverbial modifier in the first clause (where it might also have stood at the beginning of the clause) probably is, that the subject of the clause, *his grandson,* represents the theme, whereas the adverbial modifier, *on each day,* belongs to the rheme, together with the predicate and all the rest of the clause, We may also compare the following sentence: *She had not on that morning been very careful with her toilet, as was perhaps natural.* (TROLLOPE) Here the adverbial modifier of time also comes in between two elements making up the analytical form of the link verb. The variant *On that morning she had not been very careful with her toilet...* would certainly also be possible, but there would probably be some greater emphasis on the adverbial modifier, which would have tended to represent the theme of the sentence, as if the sentence were an answer to the question: *What happened on that morning?* Standing as it does within the predicate, the adverbial modifier is more completely in the shade. [1] Objects can, as is well known, be inserted between elements of an analytical verb form in German, and they could also appear in this position in earlier English, namely in Middle English and even in Shakespeare's time. Compare the line from "Hamlet": *Mother, you have my father much offended,* which would not be possible in present-day English.

The adverbial modifier of lime also stands between the subject and the predicate in the following sentence: *But I saw that he was distracted, and he soon jell quiet.* (SNOW) In this example, too, it remains in the shade.

As a contrast to these sentences we can now consider one in which the adverbial modifier of time stands at the beginning and is marked off by a comma, so that it is apparently a loose modifier: *Three days later, I was surprised to be rung up by Charles.* (SNOW) Now in this case it could not come in between the elements of the predicate, probably because it announces a new situation (not on the day described so far, but three days later) and this new element of the situation cannot be brought out properly if the part of the sentence containing it is left in the shade, as it certainly would be between the elements of the predicate.

This is also seen in the sentence, *In a few minutes she returned, her eyes shining, her hair still damp.* (SNOW) The adverbial modifier *in a few minutes* could not possibly come between the subject and the predicate. It might have come after the predicate, and would in that case have been more strongly stressed, as if the sentence were an answer to the question, *When did she return?* That is, the adverbial modifier of time would have represented the rheme, or at least part of it. As it stands in the original text, the adverbial modifier rather makes part of the theme, but it is not so completely in the shade as an adverbial modifier standing between the subject and the predicate (or within the predicate, for that matter) necessarily is.

Conclusion

A long discussion has been going on concerning the structure of such sentences as *He is here,* or *They are at home,* etc. Two views have been put forward.

The traditional view, which had remained undoubted for a long time, was that these were sentences with a simple verbal predicate, expressed by a form of the verb *be,* and followed by an adverbial modifier of place expressed either by an adverb or by a phrase of the pattern "preposition + noun". According to this view, sentences of this type are grammatically quite different from such sentences as, *He is tall,* or *They are on the move,* which of course have a compound nominal predicate consisting of the link verb *be* and a predicative expressed either by an adjective or noun, or by a phrase of the pattern "preposition + noun".

However, this view began to arouse doubts and it was pointed out that there was no essential difference between the meaning and function of the verb *be* in one type and in the other; accordingly it would seem that the verb was a link verb in all cases, and whatever followed it was a predicative in all cases, too. It is this view that we find in Prof. A. Smirnitsky's book on English syntax. [1] He considers the group *is here* in a sentence like *He is here,* and the group *are at home* in a sentence like *We are at home* to be a special kind of predicate, which he terms the adverbial predicate. In this way the types *They are in London* and *They live in London* are separated from each other: with the verb *be* the phrase "verb + preposition +', + noun" is an adverbial predicate, while with the verb *live* the verb alone is the predicate and the phrase "preposition + noun" is an adverbial modifier, that is, a secondary part of the sentence.

The type *They are in London* is thus brought closer together with the type *They are glad,* etc., where no doubt arises about the structure of the sentence.

It would seem that this is one of the questions winch do not admit of a definite solution that might be proved to be the only correct one. The answer which this or that scholar will give to the question is bound to be subjective, that is, some personal predilection of his for this or that way of treating language

phenomena is sure to play some part in it. For instance, there is a strong argument in favour of the view that the phrase "preposition + noun" is part of the predicate, not a special secondary part of the sentence, and this is the fact that without the prepositional phrase the sentence with the verb *be* would not be possible: we could not say *They are.* This is an important point, and a point marking a real difference between the sentences *They are in London* and *They live in London:* in the latter sentence we certainly might drop the prepositional phrase, and the sentence would not on that account become impossible: *They live* is quite a normal sentence, though its meaning is quite different from that of the sentence *They live in London: They live* means much the same as *They are alive.*

The sentence *They are in London* is similar to the sentence *They are glad,* in so far as in both cases it is impossible to drop what follows the verb *be:* in both cases the result would be *They are,* which is impossible.

Those, on the other hand, who would prove that the prepositional phrase is an adverbial modifier, might point out that the phrase *in London* in both cases shows the place of the action (it answers the question *Where?)* and that the impossibility of leaving out the prepositional group is irrelevant for defining its syntactic function.

In this way the argument might be protracted indefinitely. In order to arrive at some sort of decision, we must give such an answer as will best suit our view of syntactic phenomena with its inevitable subjective element. So if we have to choose one of the above alternatives, it would seem that the arguments in favour of the group *are in London* being the predicate are more convincing than those given by the other side. So we will rather prefer to say that in the sentence *They are in London* there is only the subject and the predicate and no adverbial modifier at all.

A similar question would of course arise in a number of other sentences and the same sort of reasoning would have to be applied there.

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