ANALYTICAL SYNTAX FOR TEACHING ENGLISH (8)

— a non-native approach —

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9.6 Sample lexicon for adverbs[1]

If designating any syntactical element as Adverbial when it fails to be determined as either of the three definite functions, i. e., Noun, Adjective or Predicate Verb, is more than a formal necessity, calling such a melange of vocabulary items by the name 'adverb' is almost a matter of convenience. The morphology for the syntactical adverbs above word-level is quite clear-cut, as we enumerated once earlier (cf. Fig. 8, 8.4, p. 74, Vol. 26), while that for words coming under the category traditionally called 'adverb' remains to be no simpler than their semantic classification.

Mapping of word-adverbs here, therefore, is being attempted not for descriptive or analytical, but for pedagogical and practical, purposes, even though care was taken to make it fit into the entire scheme of our syntax. Because of the nature of the whole class called 'adverb', the manner and the procedure of mapping turned out to be quite indifferent and unrelated to that of 'adjectives' we proposed in the last section.

Even though we could not very well stave off the impression throughout the process that adverb-adjective distinction is not a matter of classification but of application —i. e., by classifying adverbs we are classifying adjectives according to their adverbial uses—we have come up with a sketchy map covering the territory of the traditional 'adverbs' as a part of our total lexicon.

By way of explanation, we shall perhaps proceed, for instance, from the very basic, i. e., the most reduced version of the map for the territory of adverbs which is found adjacent to that of adjectives to its right and to that of conjunction and preposition to its left. In the Second Degree Lexicon (Table 1, 9.3, Vol. 27) we tentatively presented it in the following manner, where the adverbial field is divided horizontally into two regions, thus:

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1) continuation since Vol. 21, 1971 of the present publication

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Fig. 1

grammaticals		ADV	ADJ
prep.	conj.		
		degree-less adverbs	
		WH	
		adverbs	
		adj. + *ly*	

In the subsequent Lexicon of the Function Words (Table 2, 9.4, *ibid.*) some of the so-called adverbs considered to be more grammatical than semantic are arranged according to their concatenated function over the neighbouring 'parts of speech', while in The Lexicon for Limited Adjectives (Table 3, 9.5, *ibid.*) some post-posed adjectives are listed as something tending *toward adverbials*, i. e., a transition from predicative uses of adjectives toward adverbial uses of adjectives.

Incorporating these scattered references to adverbs, and with the focus on the adverbs themselves, we can now compose an integrated map of adverbs (Table 1 annexed hereto) with a procedure more or less parallel to the teaching procedure herein intacitly proposed.

Thus, to begin with, the second degree lexicon for adverbs over the one above mentioned is further divided by a vertical partition, thus quartering the total territory for adverbs. (Fig. 2) Here lateraly we have a function-words/ full-words bisection while horizontally we have two layers, i. e., degree-less adverbs above degree-able adverbs, thus:

Fig. 2

	Function-words (closed)	Full-words (open)
degree-less (closed)	*here*	*anyway*
degree-able (open)	*much*	*slowly*

Four individual adverbs, 'here', 'anyway', 'much' and 'slowly' are entered as the representative members each of the four sectors, respectively, of the adverbial territory. The left half, the sectors, 'here' and 'much' together, contains the words that function over varieties of syntactical or grammatical duties beyond the adverbial border. Besides functioning as adverbs, the words of this area can be employed as determiners or even as pronouns beyond the adverbial border to the right or as prepositions or conjunctions beyond the adverbial border to the left.

The right half, the sectors, 'anyway' and 'slowly', contains the bulk of morphologically self-evident adverbs and some whose adverb-ness or adjective-ness depends upon the context.

Horizontally observed, the upper half, 'here' and 'anyway', is basically degree-less, that is to say, neither 'here' or 'anyway' can be *further* or *less* 'here' or 'anyway' nor *urthermost* 'here' or *most* 'anyway'. The lower half, 'much' and 'slowly', on the other hand, obviously contains those that can be degreed: 'much' anticipates 'most' as does 'slowly', 'more slowly', 'most slowly', if not 'slowlier', 'slowliest'.

Diagonally observed, the axis 'here-slowly' seems to represent the closed-ness/ openness opposition while the other 'much-anyway' axis apparently remains neutral in that aspect.

Although we can start filling the areas with the peer-group members of adverbs we, for the final mapping, further divide the scope according to anticipated subdivisions, e. g., by marking the horizontal abscissa of the two sections with more specific indices, thus for the right half we have:

Fig. 3

	interjections	conjunctions WH	determinors pronouns	prepositions	attributive adverbs	independent adverbs
FUNCTION-WORDS						
closed-set	*now*	*since*	*here*		*so*→	*together*
	yes	*if*	*each*		*not*→	*already*
	no	*where*	*enough*		*very*→	*almost*
	etc.	etc.	etc.		etc.	etc.
open-set			*much*	*in*		
			more	*up*		
			least	*on*		
			etc.	etc.		

The reference being made here is that for the case of 'now', for instance, it means that 'now' is entered here as an adverb as in 'He works *now*', with an implication that it works as an interjection beyond the adverbial border, as in '*Now*, what have you?', and likewise for the rest of the class. Prepositions 'in', 'up' and 'on' are entered in the degree-able section simply because 'inner (innermost)', 'upper (uppermost)' or 'further on' are corolaries of these preposition-adverb unities.

The 'attributive adverbs' are those that have to adjoin themselves in attributive function onto other elements, (adjectives, adverbs etc., except nouns) while the 'isolated adverbs' include those self-sufficient independent adverbs whose syntactical adverb-ness

is pre-acknowledged. The last two categories are in broken-line areas as they merge on the fringe of the Full-word section to the right in the scale. Though apparently astradle, these two categories are most distinct as adverbs being thus situated in the center of the adverbial territory.

The sub-division for the right-half, the Full-word section, may be done in variety of ways whatever suited, but we found it best to divide it into two sections; Affixation and Derivation as a set of oppositions. Under the Affixation come those adverbs containing within each word an element or elements of obvious etimology, whether as a prefix or as a suffix, including those that somehow lack the adverb-indicating affixes. Under the Derivations come those adverbs explicitly obtained ad hoc by a pre-set procedure, e. g., suffixation of -ly to adjectives. Participial and infinitive phrases in adverbial uses may also be considered as derivative migration from adjective sphere, but are eliminated from the map since the process is not the kind of intrinsic transformation that the words themselves undergo.

The section for Affixation may be further subdivided according to the mode of affixation involved. The Full-word Section to the right of Function-word section will thus appear somewhat like Fig. 4 with the borderline between that of Function-word section being not as a clear discontinuation but as a continuation.

Fig. 4

FULL-WORDS		
Affixation		Derivation
prefixation	suffixation	
anyway *overnight* etc.	*weekly*	
ahead *adrift* etc.	*slowly* *kindly* etc.	adj. + *ly*

If we plot the adverbs over the quartered field above, the actual population will obviously distribute over the diagonal axis mentioned earlier whose upper edge penetrates into the area of prepositions and conjunctions while the lower extreme marges into the region of adjectives, thus schematically: (Fig. 5)

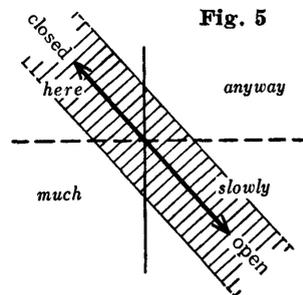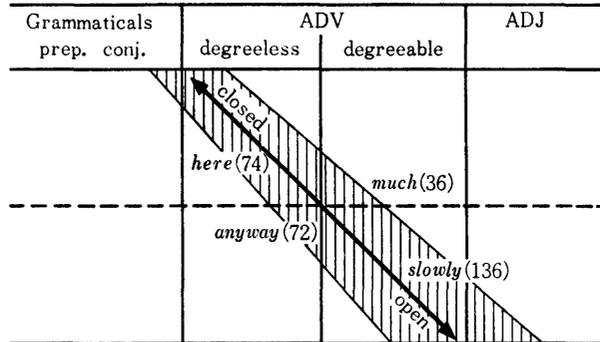Now for the final lexicon, we conveniently flip the site over on the axis 'here-slowly' so that the

Fig. 5

areas 'much' and 'anyway' exchange their relative position thus to obtain the general outlook for the distribution of the adverbs in the total lexicon as in Fig. 6.

Fig. 6

Grammaticals prep. conj.	ADV degreeless	degreeable	ADJ

closed

here (74)

much (36)

anyway (72)

slowly (136)

open

The actual product, Table 1 below, is plotted over this scale with new directions and markings, one of the advantages the arrangement gives us being that we can incorporate such features as affixation and derivation more or less consistently with the mode of adverb-adjective cross-boarder relationship, as well as the degree of closed-ness and open-ness contrast, along with the general mode of the distribution of the adverbs.

The process of completing the map will then be simply that of entering individual adverbs under each marking (plus any further local consistencies found compatible) until it exhausts the entire population of adverbs we want to teach or to enumerate. (We arranged the words according to the final sound of each word, wherever applicable.) If we exclude those derivative adverbs migrating from adjective population, there will not be many more than 350 adverbs throughout the current English language as we know it (the majority being, however, concurrently adjectives of some kind and use.) So we see that the classificational complexity in the case of adverbs is exuberant for the exiguousness of the material and that the traditional approach, i. e., semantic approach, has therefore proved so far more expedient in practical mastery of the adverbs than otherwise—including perhaps the present proposal. If narrowly counted, the 650 must-words of the Ministry for the junior-high school English contain only 33 adverbs, the majority being found among those classified under our function-word group. We might nevertheless fill the areas with the proper members and see how the entire aspect would look. We shall now add some observations for each sector on the final map, Table 1.

The upper half of the Table, in other words, the function-words section of the adverbial spectrum on the two sides, 'here' and 'much' sectors, may look very much like the column ADV in the map of p. 8 *ibid*, if we focus ourselves on the concatenated overlapping

of functions of the words involved. However, in the Table, the words are entered as self-asserting adverbs and clustered according to features commonly shared among the neighbouring peers. The concurrent functions, if any, of the individual adverbs entered are, therefore, to be read extraneously into the table.

i) Sector 'here': The first group on the Table, 'yes' to 'please' are those considered here syntactically as 'adverbs' even though they are classified elsewhere as 'interjections' in part-of-speech classification, hence they are in parentheses. The second group, 'now' to 'then', are absolute or independent adverbs that are concurrently used elsewhere as interjections and as often as pronouns for time and place. Those indented are the ones derived from those heading them. The index /!/ stands for all the rest of prepositions suffixed to the stem adverb, thus 'herein!' implies 'hereat' 'hereof' and all the suit that are available. Then come the place-adverbs, then the WH and relatives, among which 'how' and 'however' do attributively annex themselves to adjectives and other adverbs, hence the index /→./

The group beginning with 'since' to end in 'besides' includes those that function elsewhere as subordinate conjunctions ('after' and some other prepositions being relegated here because of the doubt as to their use as adverbs.)

Some twenty adverbs beginning with 'so' down to 'last' can be grouped together as 'attributive' adverbs as their primary function seems to be attributive rather than predicative ('as', 'very', 'rather' and 'quite' are particular in exclusively attributive and dependent.) The non-attributive use of 'so' and attributive use of 'so' are distinct, as in 'He did *so*' and 'He slept *so* well.' 'Enough' is unique among them in the fact that it is to be post-posed to the attributed stem, hence the index /←/.

The attributive adverbs, the so-called quantity adverbs (concurrently adjectives and pronouns) are obviously 'degreed' or 'degreeable' as they anticipate 'more', 'most', 'less', 'least' etc. ('only' is unique among the kind in not becoming pronominal.) For this reason alone we send these four adverbs, the only degreed functional adverbs, over to the other side of the divide to the right. The ordinal number, and the frequency adverbs as well, starting with 'first' and 'once' to infinity (indicated by a /!/) follow up the preceding group in more or less the same fashion. The six words, 'either' and the following are used independently, though in predetermined contexts. They also become determiners and even pronouns if they absorb the noun they lead but are different in not being used as attributive adverbs.

The last population of the 'here' sector beginning with 'already' ends with such rare specimens as 'darkling' etc. These are only available as independent adverbs with meagre possibility of being amplified by 'more' and other degree-indicating adverbs. This group runs parallel to the other over the other side of the border line beginning with preposition-adverb-adjective unities beginning with 'in' to end in 'down'.

ⅱ) Sector 'much': This is the most sparsely 'populated' of the four. It contains only so called 'quantifiers'. In the map the degree-declensions are expressed with the symbol /！/ again indicating, for instance, that 'much！' stands for 'more' and 'most' etc. These versatile quantifiers are used not only as determiners but also as pronouns beside being used as independent and as attributive adverbs as well. The area might include the short adverbs that are elsewhere used as prepositions or even as predicative adjectives (i. e., adjective as complement.) The adverbial (and adjectival) implications of these preposition-adverb-adjective unities may again be 'amplified' or 'degreed' by addition of such quantifiers as 'more' or 'further' etc. Syntactically we should consider that all prepositions can be construed as adverbs when the noun element they lead is deleted or absorbed.

The lower regions of the function-word section, as a matter of fact, may or may not be considered as 'functional', depending on how we define some words as being 'functional' and others 'full'. Thus the upper-half of the adverbial spectrum blends into the upper regions of the lower-half in the entire span of the adverbs.

Further down into the lower half of the adverbial territory we go, we find the mutuality with adjective become more and more pronounced as they tend to be more concrete and semantic. The both 'anyway' and 'slowly' sectors are morphologically characterized, that is, the adverb-ness of these words can be detected in the formation of the words themselves. Firstly it is done either by affixation or derivation, even though the distinction remains relative.

Affixation is more or less closed on the established adverbs while derivation is open and applicable ad hoc to almost all adjectives and it even includes those of participle +*ly* forms. Affixation may be divided into prefixation and suffixation, the distinction here again remaining relative. Preposition+noun combinations are found often coalesced into single words, with the preposition reduced even to a prefix. The names and indications for place and time often do away with the required preposition to turn them into adverbials. The distinction whether an adverb is degreed or degreeless may depend more on the semantic content of the words than on their syntactical status.

ⅲ) Sector 'anyway': The sector is found to contain those adverbs of degree-less, semantic type. The group begins with those potentially and latently prefixed by preposition, going through those two-member words, i. e., prefix+stem and stem+suffix formations with some ambiguous ones in between, and eventually end up with ones with –*ly* ending suffixed not to adjectives (or adverbs) but to dating adverbial nouns.

The first of the group are '*per*-haps', '*in*-stead' etc., all of which betray the presence of prepositions, then come those with zero-prefixes including locative 'home' and 'back' and dating adverbs such as 'today', 'January' etc., (Indication /！/ again implies the suit that follows.) Then come those with dubious prefixes, e. g., 'any-', 'no-' etc., whose

prefix-ness is so tenuous that their stems, e. g., '-way', '-wise', '-folds' etc., originally nouns mostly, tend to assume the suffix-ness needed (instead of the prepositional prefixes) for the adverb-ness of the products. The group also includes those of noun $+ly$ formations and those of adjective $+ly$ formations without degree-implication, e. g., 'day-ly' etc., for the former and 'first$-ly$' and 'doub$-ly$' for the latter. The common feature of the full-word section of the adverbial spectrum hold true throughout and the words in the 'anyway' sector can be used as adjective either or both in predicative and attributive uses.

iv) Sector 'slowly': The whole membership of the sector is 'amphibious' as is that of the above 'anyway' sector. They are all astride the borderline on adjective in the right. The sector begins where the sector 'much' ends with preposition-adjective-adverb unities, 'up' and 'down'. It begins with adverb-adjective 'out', something short of a preposition, then with those prefixed with what could have been a preposition, i. e., 'a-', until the prefixes of ambiguous type, e. g., 'in-', 'up-' and 'after-' etc. In the middle of the sector, words such as 'in-ward', etc., are found whose prefixes are concrete enough to make the stem look more like suffixes: those include 'in-ward', 'home-ward' etc. The group are more or less in parallel with those on the other side, i. e., 'other-wise', 'two-folds' etc., of the sector 'anyway'.

Another group are of those dual adverbs derived from adjectives, e. g., 'hard' which is an adjective and an adverb, but with$-ly$ added, it turns out to be another adverb with different meaning. There are several of those listed. Toward the left-most fringe of the sector we find the group of adjective-adverbs that act as adverbs with or without$-ly$ ending, among whom 'just', 'real', and 'pretty' are colloquially used as attributive adverbs.

Beyond this, we have all the rest of the adjective population ready to migrate into adverbial territory with a routine procedure of ad hoc addition of the $-ly$ ending, which includes those more or less established participle $+ly$ formations.

Thus ends the survery of the adverbial territory covering some 320 words that are used as adverbs without counting such consecutive sets as names of the months, those of the days of weeks, ordinal numbers, etc., and of course those ad hoc adjective $+ly$ derivatives.

Table 1 Lexicon for Adverbs

FUNCTION-WORDS

interjections

Degree-less	attributive	Degree-able	Remarks
(yes)			
(no)			
(well)			
(please)			
now			pronouns
here			↓
herein!			
hence			
hether			
there			
therein!			
thence			
thither			
then			
somewhere			
every----			
any----			
no----			
(where)			
wherein!			
whence			
whither			
(whle)			
(who)			
(when)			
(what)			
(how)	how→		
(whatever)			
(who----)			↑
(when----)			
(how---)	however→		
(whether)			
since			
once!			
before			
--sides			
so	so→		
thus	thus→		
(that)	(that)→		
	as→		
	very→		
	rather→		
	quite→		
not	not→		
too	too→		
almost	almost→		

conjunctions (WH) · ATTRIBUTIVE Advs.

SECTOR-here · SECTOR-much

FUNCTION WORDS

```
--together          --together→
somewhat            somewhat→
----how             ----how→
wellnigh            wellnigh→
enough              ←enough→
only

                   ⎧much→⎫              much!        pronouns
                   ⎪little→⎪            little!         ↓
                   ⎨many→ ⎬             many!
                   ⎩few→ ⎭             few!
first!              first→
next                next→
last                last→
either                                               pronouns
neither                                              determiners
both                                                    ↓
all
each                                                    ↑
any
```

SECTOR-here — SECTOR-much

FULL-WORDS

INDEPENDENT Advs.

prepositions

```
                            in
                            on
already                     off
--Ways                      through
still                       -------out
yet                         by
also                        with
even                        ----in
ever                        ----out
moreover                    over                    be+adj.
evermore
never                       below
farther----                 --hind
together                    --neath
nevertheless                --yond
willynilly                  --fore
topsyturvy                  along                   a+adj.
notwithstanding             -fore                      ↓
darkling                    -mid
maybe                       -round
                            -cross
                            -bove
                            -bout
                            -gainst                    ↑
                            up
                            down
                            out
                            abroad                  a+adj.
                            -like                      ↓
                            -lone
```

SECTOR-anyway

FULL-WORDS · **Affixation** · **prefix + x**

perhaps		SECTOR-anyway	−slant	
			−thwart	
			−far	
			−new	
			−fresh	
			again	$a+$v. ↓
			−go	
			−live	
			−sleep	
			−sunder	
			−stir	
			−miss	
			−float	
			−drift	
			−stray	
			afraid	
			−skance	$a+$?
			−kimbo	
perhaps			ahead	$a+$n. ↓
---chance			−board	
instead			−pace	
--deed			−stride	
overnight			−side	
----land			−flame	
----board			−blaze	
----head			−loof	
----hand			−loft	
----seas			−part	
		SECTOR-slowly	−breast	
			−ghast	
			−way	
			−shore	
			−piece	
			−while	
home			inside	n.
back			--doors	$in+$ $+side$
January'			outside	$out+$ $+doors$
Sunday!			--doors	$up+$ $+stairs$
today			upstairs	$down+$ $+hill$
--night			--hill	$+stream$
--morrow			--stream	
yesterday			downhill	
every---			----stream	
nowadays			----town	
sometimes			----stairs	
oft(ten)----				
mean-----			inward	$+ward$
----while			out----	
anyway, -wise			(to----)	$+way/wise$
no---, -wise			on----	
other----, -wise			up----	

FULL-WORDS	Affixation			SECTOR-slowly / SECTOR-anyway	

FULL-WORDS

Affixation

like---,   -wise
half---
mid---
side---s,   -wise
end---s,   -wise
length---s,   -wise
cross---s,   -wise
clock   -wise
counterclock -wise

down----
for----
after----
home----
back----

sky----
land----
east----!

twofolds!
mani----
nightlong
head----
in(ner)most
out(er)----
up(per)----
lower----
right----
left----
head----
hind----
top----
headfirst
tail-----

+*fold*
+*long*
↓

+*most*
↓

↑
+*first*

SECTOR-slowly

SECTOR-anyway

well*
ill*
aware*
unawares*
right
left
old
tall
small
still-2
long
young
big
seldom
often
soon
early

flat adverbs

x+suffix

daily
night--
hour--
week--
month--
year--

n+*ly*

kindly
like--

adj.+*ly*
↓

FULL-WORDS

Derivation (adj + *ly*)

firstly!
next--
last--
singly
doub--
trip--

just→

real→

SECTOR-anyway

SECTOR-slowly

weak--
sick--
dead--
low--
seem--
live--
easter--!
hard
----ly
late
----ly
short
---ly
right
-----ly
most
----ly
over
----ly
last
----ly
swift (ly)
just (--)
flat (--)
straight (--)
quiet (--)
wide (--)
loud (--)
rough (--)
thick (--)
quick (--)
loose (--)
close (--)
false (--)
scarce (--)
strong (--)
cheap (--)
(fine) (--)
clean (--)
fain (--)
plain (--)
thin (--)
(sudden) (--)
(sure) (--)
real (--)
dear (--)
clear (--)
fair (--)
high (--)
free (--)
low (--)

FULL-WORDSDS

Derivation (adj.+ly)

present participle+ly

past participle+ly

SECTOR-anyway

SECTOR-slowly

pretty→

slow(--)
pretty(--)

Adjective+ly

accordingly
alarm-----
approv-------
astound-----
becom------
befit-----
exceed-----
flaunt-----
fliker----
flourish----
incres-----
interest-----
long-----
mock-----
overwhelm----
search-----
seem-----
understand-----
unreason-----
unspar----
unflinch----
unwill---
unwit-----

allegedly
assured--
devoted--
mistaken--
pointed--
reported--
repeated--
supposed--
undaunted--
underhanded--
unfeighned--
unreserved--
unqualified--