Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine

Department of English Philology

**Diploma paper**

**Syntagmatic and paradigmatic peculiarities of adverbs in English**

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**Introduction**

The diploma paper sets out to explore paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of adverbs in modern English. The work considers such branches of grammar as morphology and syntax and is concerned with the two levels of word relations.

A word as a part of the language system is considered on two levels:

1. the syntagmatic level;
2. the paradigmatic level.

On the paradigmatic level it is the relationship with other words in the vocabulary system. On the syntagmatic level the semantic structure of a word is analyzed in its linear relationships with neighbouring words.

The differentiation between paradigmatics and syntagmatics is based on recognition of the linguistic planes: 1 – the plane of language; 2 – the plane of speech. Language is a system of means of expression while speech should be understood as the manifestation of the system of language in the process of communication. Language planes are structured paradigmatically, speech planes – syntagmatically.

Paradigmatic relations are relations of contrast. They exist only in the potential and never in an instance. From the viewpoint of the text analyst, they express a contrast between the meaning (and so the form) that was chosen for use in the text and the one or more meanings (and so forms) that might have been chosen (but were not). In other words, paradigmatic relations exist only in the language that is used to produce a text-sentence and not in the sentence itself [23, 134].

Syntagmatic relations are based on the linear character of speech. They enable language to function as a means of communication. When they are brought into play, linguistic elements combine to form information-carrying utterances. They are therefore the functional relations of language [32, 60].

The present research is **aimed at** investigating the salient features of adverbs in English. The major research focus in the field of syntagmatics is on adverbs of degree as the most syntagmatically active class.

Most of the investigations in the field of morphology deal with other parts of speech, mainly verbs, nouns or adjectives. The adverb due to its ontological status and the categorical meaning defined as that of secondary property, has unjustly fallen out of research focus. The textbooks on theoretical grammar provide only scanty information about adverbs. However, the adverb is liable to present us with a whole bundle of problems. Firstly, there are a lot of borderline cases of transition between adverbs, on the one hand, and prepositions, particles and conjunctions, on the other. Though, a number of fairly plausible viewpoints on the issue have been expressed and the objective criteria have been suggested, they do not yield clear results and, a fully convincing solution to the problem has not been found yet [4; 5; 8; 9]. This calls for the need to consider these cases of grammatical homonymy at some length. Secondly, wrong use of adverbs and adverbial collocations appears to be one of the major errors notoriously common with the students. This determines the **topicality** of the research, its **theoretical and practical value**.

The **object** of investigation is the adverb, including simple, derived, compound and composite. The **subject** of research is the paradigmatic correlation and syntagmatic peculiarities of adverbs, their combinability patterns. Such **methods of investigation**, as structural-semantic, distributional and the elements of the quantitative analysis are used in this paper.

The **tasks** of the diploma paper are:

* to determine the categorial meaning of the adverb and its formal characteristics;
* to carry out the analysis of syntactic functions of the adverb;
* to analyze the main classes of adverbs;
* to compare paradigmatically relevant classifications of the adverb;
* to explore syntactic valency and combinability patterns of adverbs;
* to examine the use of adverbs of degree and to determine their semantic preferences.

According to the spheres of concern the work falls into an Introduction, three chapters, conclusions and the list of references which together with the appendix comprises \_\_ pages. Chapter 1 deals with the analysis of the adverb in accord with the 3-criteria principle of the lexico-grammatical word classification. Chapter 2 is concerned with the paradigmatic relations of adverbs, providing the semantic and lexico-grammatical classifications of the adverb. In Chapter 3 semantic and syntactic valencies of adverbs and their realization in speech are described. Most of the examples presented in this diploma paper are taken form modern English dictionaries.

**Chapter 1. The adverb in English theoretical grammar**

* 1. **Categorial meaning of the adverb**

In accord with the 3-criteria principle of the lexico-grammatical word classification (semantic, formal and functional) [35], parts of speech are discriminated on the basis of:

1. common categorial meaning;
2. common paradigm (morphological form and specific forms of derivation);
3. common syntactic function.

The categorical meaning of the adverb is secondary property which implies qualitative, quantitative, or circumstantial characteristics of actions, states, qualities.

The adverb is usually defined as a word expressing either property of an action, or property of another property, or circumstances in which an action occurs [22, 146]. From this definition it is difficult to define adverbs as a class, because they comprise a most heterogeneous group of words, and there is considerable overlap between the class and other word classes. They have many kinds of form, meaning and function.

Alongside such undoubtful adverbs as here, now, often, seldom, always, there are many others which also function as words of other classes. Such words which are different in their lexical meaning and also in their grammatical category (part of speech) but identical in their form are interparadigmatic homonyms (lexical-grammatical) [17, 118]. Thus, adverbs like dead (dead tired), clear (to get clear away), clean (I've clean forgotten), slow, easy (he would say that slow and easy) coincide with corresponding adjectives (a dead body, clear waters, clean hands). Adverbs like past, above, in, up, down, about, since, before, over are homonymous with prepositions. There is also a special group of pronominal adverbs when, where, how, why used either as interrogative words or as connectives to introduce subordinate clauses [3, 87]:

**Where** would you like to go? (an interrogative pronominal adverb)

We’ll go **where** you want. (a conjunctive pronominal adverb)

Some adverbs may be used rather like a verb, as in “Up. Jenkins! Down, Peter!”, where the first word is like an imperative [25, 92].

There are three adverbs connected with numerals: once, twice, and thrice (the latter being archaic). They denote measure or frequency:

She went there **once** a week [41].

I saw him **twice** last month [41].

Twice is also used in the structure twice as long, etc. [22, 92].

He is **twice as tall** as his brother [40].

She is **twice as clever** [40].

Beginning with three the idea of frequency or repetition is expressed by the phrases three times, four times [25, 92]:

He went there **four times**.

He is **four times** as bigger.

She is **ten times** cleverer. [25, 92]

In many cases the border-line between adverbs and words of the other classes is defined syntactically:

I called out to him as he ran **past** [38]. (adverb)

I called out to him as he ran **past** the house [38]. (preposition)

We were locked **in** [41]. (adverb)

We were locked **in** the warehouse [41]. (preposition)

He did everything slowly but **surely** [38]. (adverb)

**Surely** you know him [38]. (modal word)

The definition of adverb presented above, though certainly informative and instructive, also fails to directly point out the relation between the adverb and the adjective as the primary qualifying part of speech.

In an attempt to overcome this drawback, M. Y. Blokh defines the adverb as a notional word expressing a non-substantive property, that is, a property of a non-substantive referent [13, 221]. This formula immediately shows the actual correlation between the adverb and the adjective, since the adjective is a word expressing a substantive property.

Properties may be of a more particular, "organic" order and, a more general and detached, "inorganic" order [13, 221]. Of the organic properties, the adverb denotes those characterising processes and other properties. Of the inorganic properties, the adverb denotes various circumstantial characteristics of processes or whole situations built around processes.

The above definition, approaching the adverb as a word of the secondary qualifying order, presents the entire class of adverbial words as the least self-dependent of all the four notional parts of speech. Indeed, the truly complete nominative value is inherent only in the noun, which is the name of substances [15]. The verb comes next in its self-dependent nominative force, expressing processes as dynamic relations of substances, i.e. their dynamic relational properties in the broad sense. After that follow qualifying parts of speech — first the adjective denoting qualifications of substances, and then the adverb denoting qualifications of non-substantive phenomena which find themselves within the range of notional signification.

The adverb is characterised by its own, specific nominative value, providing for its inalienable status in the system of the parts of speech. Hence, the complaints of some linguists that the adverb is not rigorously defined and in fact presents something like a "dump" for those words which have been rejected by other parts of speech can hardly be taken as fully justified [13, 221]. On the other hand, since the adverb does denote qualifications of the second order, not of the first one like the adjective, it includes a great number of semantically weakened words which are in fact intermediate between notional and functional lexemes by their status and often display features of pronominal nature.

**1.2 Formal characteristics of the adverb**

In terms of the formal criterion the adverb is characterized by the following features [13, 39]:

1. the forms of the degrees of comparison for qualitative adverbs;
2. the specific suffixal forms of derivation.

The only pattern of morphological change for adverbs is the same as for adjectives, the degrees of comparison [25, 94]. With regard to the category of the degrees of comparison adverbs (like adjectives) fall into comparables and non-comparables. The number of non-comparables is much greater among adverbs than among adjectives. Only adverbs of manner and certain adverbs of time and place can form degrees of comparison. The three grades are called **positive, comparative,** and **superlative** degrees.

Adverbs that are identical in form with adjectives take inflections following the same spelling and phonetic rules as for adjectives:

hard — harder — hardest

soon — sooner — soonest

early — earlier — earliest

Several adverbs ending in **-ly** (quickly, loudly) form comparatives according to the same pattern, dropping their adverb-forming suffix. These adverbs acquired the form in **-ly** only recently and retained the older forms of the comparative and superlative:

quickly – quicker – quickest

loudly – louder – loudest

However most disyllabic adverbs in **-ly** and all polysyllabic ones form the comparative and superlative analytically, by means of **more** and **most:**

beautifully — more beautifully — most beautifully

cleverly — more cleverly — most cleverly

As with adjectives, there is a small group of adverbs with comparatives and superlatives formed from different stems **(**suppletive forms**).** These comparatives and superlatives are identical with those for the corresponding adjectives and can be differentiated from the latter only syntactically:

well — better — best

badly — worse — worst

much — more — most

little — less — least

All the problems connected with the adjectival degrees of comparison retain their force for the adverbial degrees of comparison. Some grammarians do not admit forms like more quickly, most quickly to be analytical degrees of comparison [9]. They distinguish only two types of degrees of comparison in adverbs:

* the suffix type (quickly – quicker – quickest)
* the suppletive type (well — better — best)

Adverbs vary in their structure. In accord with their word-building structure adverbs may be simple, derived, compound and composite [25].

**Simple adverbs** are rather few, and nearly all of them display functional semantics, mostly of pronominal character: here, there, now, then, so, quite, why, how, where, when.

**Derived adverbs** may be classified in several groups [30, 164]. The two largest groups are those formed from adjectives and participles by adding the suffix -ly, e. g.: hopefully, physically, strangely, falsely, occasionally, lately, immediately, constantly, purely, slowly, charmingly, etc.

There has been a marked discrepancy of opinion concerning deadjectival adverbs in terms of two mutually exclusive types of morphological derivation – inflection and word-formation [5]. Two views have been put forward, according to which adverbs are treated as either the inflectional paradigmatic form of a parent adjective or its derivative [6]. The former view can be refuted if we proceed from the notion of symmetry/asymmetry of the semantic structures. The structures are considered symmetric if they are characterized by both quantitative and qualitative convergence of their sense components; conversely, the parent and the resultant semantic structures are considered asymmetric if they diverge either in the number or in the character of the meanings conveyed [5].

According to Garipova N.D., adjectival and adverbial forms are asymmetric; the process of deriving adverbs from adjectives involves the semantic shift that yields two possibilities: the adverb may develop new meanings, or, more often, the semantic structure of the motivated adverb turns out to be more simplified and narrower in comparison with that of the motivating adjective [2]. For example, the adverb roughly retains only 3 meanings out of 17, inherent in the semantic structure of the adjective rough. All this leads to conclude that adverbs cannot be regarded as inflectional forms of adjectives.

The third group consists of those that are formed by means of the derivational prefix -**a** (phonemically [э]) to nouns, adjectives or verbs. Of about sixty of them in more or less common use nearly half are formed from nouns: aboard, aside, away, ahead, apart, across etc. The rest are about equally divided among those formed from verbs, e. g.: amiss, astir; from adjectives — anew, abroad.

In traditional grammars such words are generally classed as both adjectives and adverbs and they are so listed in most dictionaries, which seems hardly justified since from the structural point of view none of them can fit the basic adjective position between determiner and noun (We cannot say the aloud voice or the adrift boat) [30, 164].

The fourth group of derived adverbs originally very small, but in present-day English exhibiting signs of rapid growth includes those formed by adding the derivational suffix -**wise** to nouns. A few adverbs of this type are well-established words like clockwise, otherwise, likewise; others are recent coinages or nonce-words like crabwise and actor-wise. In American English the suffix -wise is most active and can be more freely attached to many nouns to create adverbs like personnel-wise. Such forms are recognised in writing by the use of the hyphen.

Then comes a smaller group of adverbs formed by the addition of the derivational suffix -**ward(s)** to a limited group of nouns; home- ward(s), forward(s), backward(s). Most adverbs of this group have two forms, one with the final -s and one without, variously distributed. The forms without -s are homonymous with adjectives: the backward child, he looked backward.

The less common suffixes are the following:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **-fold****-like****-most****-way(s)** | twofold, manifoldwarlikeinnermost, outermostlongways, sideways |

**Compound adverbs** are formed of two stems: sometimes, somewhere, somehow, someplace, nowhere, everywhere, anyway, downstairs, etc. There are fewer than twenty of these in common use.

**Composite phrasal adverbs** consist of two or more word-forms, as a great deal, a little bit, far enough, now and then, from time to time, sort of, kind of, a hell of, a lot of, a great deal of, at least, at most, at last, to and fro, upside down. Such adverbs are lexically and grammatically indivisible and form a single idea.

Considered in their structure, composite phrasal adverbs may be classified as follows [30, 164]:

1. **preposition + noun:** at hand, at home, by heart, on horseback, on foot, in turn, to date;
2. **noun + preposition + noun:** arm in arm, day by day, day after day, day to day, face to face, word for word, year by year;
3. **preposition + substantivised adjective:** at last, at first, at large, in large, in full, in quiet, in short, in vain, of late, of old;
4. **preposition + verbal noun** made through conversion: at a guess, at a run, in a rush, on the move, on the run;
5. **preposition + numeral:** at first, at once, at one, by twos;
6. **coordinate adverbs:** by and by, on and off (= off and on), on and on;
7. **pronoun + adjective (or participle):** all right, all told, O. K. (all correct);
8. **preposition + pronoun:** after all, in all, at all.

In point of fact most adverbs of that kind may be reasonably referred to as grammatical idioms [30, 165]. This can be seen, for instance, in the unusual absence of the article before their noun components and specialised use of the noun in its singular form only: on foot (but not on the foot, or on feet which may occur in free prepositional word-groups), in fact (but not in the fact), at first (but not at the first), etc.

There is a miscellaneous class of adverbs that have no formal signals at all to distinguish them in isolation; we know them as adverbs because of their positions in utterances, in which the other parts of speech are clearly identifiable. Many adverbs in this group are fairly frequent in occurrence: always, now, then, here, there, often, seldom, still, even. Others in this group are words which may also appear as other parts of speech, such as: downstairs, home, late, little, fast, stow, early, far, hard, near:

My friend is the world’s **fastest** runner [38]. (adjective)

The water was rising very **fast** [38]. (adverb)

It is **hard** to believe that she’s only nine [40]. (adjective)

He was still breathing **hard** after his run [40]. (adverb)

Formations of the type from outside, till now, before then, etc. cannot be included in the word-building sets of adverbs [13, 223]. It is not difficult to see that such formations differ in principle from the ones cited above. The difference consists in the fact that their parts are semantically not blended into an indivisible lexemic unity and present combinations of a preposition with a peculiar adverbial substantive — a word occupying an intermediary lexico-grammatical status between the noun and the adverb. This is most clearly seen on ready examples liberally offered by English texts of every stylistic standing:

The pale moon looked at me **from above** [13, 223].

**By now** Sophie must have received the letter and very soon we shall hear from her [13, 223].

The departure of the delegation is planned **for later** this week [41].

The freely converted adverbial substantives in prepositional collocations belong to one of the idiomatic characteristics of English, and may be likened, with due alteration of details, to partially substantivised adjectives of the adjectivid type. On this analogy the adverbial substantives in question may be called "adverbids" [13, 223].

Furthermore, there are in English some other peculiar structural types of adverbs which are derivationally connected with the words of non-adverbial lexemic classes by conversion [13, 223]. Conversion consist in making a new word from some existing word by changing the category of a part of speech, the morphemic shape of the original word remaining unchanged [17, 118]. To adverbs coined by conversion belong both adverbs of full notional value and adverbs of half-notional value.

A peculiar set of converted notional adverbs is formed by adjective-stem conversives, such as fast, late, hard, high, close, loud, tight, etc. The peculiar feature of these adverbs consists in the fact that practically all of them have a parallel form in -ly, the two component units of each pair often differentiated in meaning or connotation: to work hard — hardly to work at all; to fall flat into the water — to refuse flatly; to speak loud — to criticise loudly; to fly high over the lake — to raise a highly theoretical question.

Among the adjective-stem converted adverbs there are a few words with the non-specific -ly originally in-built in the adjective (daily, weekly, lively, timely):

Invoices are signed on a **daily** basis [38]. (adjective)

The machines are inspected twice **daily** [38]. (adverb)

The purely positional nature of the conversion in question, i.e. its having no support in any differentiated categorial paradigms, can be reflected by the term "fluctuant conversives" [13] which is proposed to use as the name of such formations.

As for the fluctuant conversives of weakened pronominal semantics, very characteristic of English are the adverbs that positionally interchange with prepositions and conjunctive words (before, after, round, within): never before — never before our meeting; somewhere round — round the corner; not to be found within — within a minute.

Among the various types of adverbs, those formed from adjectives by means of the suffix -ly not only occupy the most representative place but also pose a special problem.

The problem is introduced by the very regularity of their derivation, the rule of which can be formulated quite simply: each qualitative adjective has a parallel adverb in –ly [13, 226]: silent — silently, slow — slowly, tolerable — tolerably, pious — piously, sufficient — sufficiently, tired — tiredly, explosive — explosively, etc.

This regularity of formation accompanied by the general qualitative character of semantics gave cause to A. I. Smirnitsky to advance the view that both sets of words belong to the same part of speech, the qualitative adverbs in -ly being in fact adjectives of specific combinability [9, 174-175].

The strong point of the adjectival interpretation of qualitative adverbs in -ly is the demonstration of the actual similarity between the two lexemic sets in their broader evaluative function, which fact provides for the near-identity of the adjectival and adverbial grammatical categories of comparison. On the whole, however, the theory in question is hardly acceptable for the mere reason that derivative relations in general are not at all relations of lexico-grammatical identity; for that matter, they are rather relations of non-identity, since they actually constitute a system of production of one type of lexical units from another type of lexical units [13, 227]. As for the types of units belonging to the same or different lexemic classes, this is a question of their actual status in the system of lexicon, i. e. in the lexemic paradigm of nomination reflecting the fundamental correlations between the lexemic sets of language. Since the English lexicon does distinguish adjectives and adverbs; since adjectives are substantive-qualifying words in distinction to adverbs, which are non-substantive qualifying words; since, finally, adverbs in -ly do preserve this fundamental nonsubstantive-qualification character — there can't be any question of their being "adjectives" in any rationally conceivable way. As for the regularity or irregularity of derivation, it is absolutely irrelevant to the identification of their class-lexemic nature [13, 228].

Thus, the whole problem is not a problem of part-of-speech identity; it is a problem of inter-class connections, in particular, of inter-class systemic division of functions, and, certainly, of the correlative status of the compared units in the lexical paradigm of nomination.

But worthy of attention is the relation of the adverbs in question to adverbs of other types and varieties, i. e. their intra-class correlations. As a matter of fact, the derivational features of other adverbs, in sharp contrast to the ly-adverbs, are devoid of uniformity to such an extent that practically all of them fall into a multitude of minor non-productive derivational groups [7]. Besides, the bulk of notional qualitative adverbs of other than ly-derivation have ly-correlatives (both of similar and dissimilar meanings and connotations). These facts cannot but show that adverbs in -ly should be looked upon as the standard type of the English adverb as a whole [13, 229].

**1.3 Syntactic functions and positional characteristics of the adverb**

Adverbs may perform different functions, modifying different types of words, phrases, sentences. Some adverbs are restricted in their combinability whereas others may modify different words, for instance enough, which may be used in to work enough, not quickly enough, quick enough. The most typical function of the adverb is that of adverbial modifier [8].

Adverbs may function as **adverbial modifiers** of manner, place, time, degree to a finite or non-finite form of the verb:

He started his career in St Petersburg - or Leningrad as it **then** was [41].

(time)

The south should remain dry, but **everywhere** else will have heavy rain.

[41]. (place)

Adam **obviously** adored his wife [40]. (manner)

I **rather** suspect we’re making a mistake [38]. (degree)

Some adverbs of time though synonymous, are used in different syntactic patterns. Thus, already is used in affirmative sentences, and yet - in interrogative and negative sentences:

Tim has **already** come back from his trip [40].

I haven’t finished my report **yet** [38]**.**

Have you finished **yet** [38]?

However, already may occur in interrogative and negative sentences when there is an element of surprise or the question is suggestive, that is the speaker expects an affirmative answer:

Have they finished **already** [35]**?**

Adverbs may function as **adverbial modifiers to an adjective or another adverb** [19]. Usually the modifying adverb is an intensifier (very, rather, awfully, so, terribly, extremely, most, utterly, unusually, delightfully, unbelievably, amazingly, strikingly, highly, that, etc.) The same applies to composite adverbs, such as (kind of, sort of, a good bit of, a lot of, a hell of, a great deal of, etc.):

It is **terribly** important for parents to be consistent [38].

This new program is **unbelievably** good [41].

It made me feel **kind of** awkward [41].

Some adverbs - still, yet, far, much, any combine with comparative adjectives (much worse, not any better, still greater, etc.)

Adverbs of degree can modify certain kinds of prepositional phrases:

They lived **nearly** on the top of the hill [40].

His remarks were not **quite** to the point [40].

Comparative adverbs are used in **clauses of proportional agreement,** that is, parallel clauses in which qualities or actions denoted in them increase or decrease at an equal rate [25, 177]:

**The longer** I think about it **the less** I understand your reasons [41].

To express the idea that a quality or action decreases or increases at an even rate the comparative may be repeated, the two identical forms being connected by and:

He cried **louder and louder** [25, 177].

There are some adverbs which may modify nouns or words of nominal character, functioning as **attribute,** as in: the way ahead, the trip abroad, the journey home, his return home, the sentence above (below), the day before. A few adverbs can premodify nouns without losing their adverbial character: the then president, in after years, the above sentence, the now generation.

As adverbs modify words of different classes, they accordingly occupy different positions in the sentence. In comparison with other words, adverbs may be considered as the most movable words. However, adverbs are not identical in their ability to be moved to another position in the structure. There are generally four possible positions for adverbs in the sentence [18, 397]:

1. at the head of the sentence;
2. between the subject and predicate or, if the predicate is a complicated form, the adverb appears after the first auxiliary verb, link-verb or a modal verb;
3. before the word the adverb modifies;
4. at the end of the sentence.

Different semantic groups of adverbs tend to appear in different positions. Thus, many adverbs of time and frequency prefer Position 2:

A good strong cup of coffee is **just** what I need right now [41].

He is **always** in time for meals [38].

They **sometimes** stay up all night [41].

However, some of time adverbs appear in Position 4:

He came **eventually** [40].

The telephone rang, and he answered it **immediately** [40].

She hasn’t finished her breakfast **yet** [38].

Ifany adverbs of time and frequency are found in positions other than those characteristic of them, it means that these adverbs are intended for special emphasis [21, 399]:

They **usually** are very punctual. (common)

**Usually** they are very punctual. (emphatic)

Adverbs of place and direction usually occur in Position 4:

I looked for it **everywhere** [38].

The young people were enjoying themselves **outside** [38]**.**

Adverbs of manner commonly appear in Position 4, after the predicate verb:

He gave her the money **reluctantly** [41].

She looked at me **suspiciously** [41].

Some adverbs of manner may occasionally be found in Position 2:

She **carefully** picked up all the bits of broken glass [40].

They **secretly** decided to leave the town [40].

Occasionally adverbs of manner may be found in Position 1. In that case the adverb does not only modify the predicative verb, but also the subject:

**Angrily** he denied that he had stolen the documents [41]. (= he was angry when he denied that he had stolen the documents)

Adverbs of degree (or intensifiers) are usually placed in Position 3, before the word they modify:

It’s **absolutely** the best museum in the country [38].

I **definitely** saw him crossing the street [38].

The adverb **enough**, when it modifies an adjective or an adverb, is placed in post-position to them:

You can go to school when you're old **enough** [40].

He didn’t work quickly **enough** [40].

However, adverbs of degree (intensifiers), if they modify verbs, may also be found in Position 4, at the end of the sentence:

The only way Glass could overcome this irreconcilable difference was by doing away with the bar lines **completely [**41**]**.

But if the plea can be supported by a finding of guilt alone, a defendant might escape punishment **altogether** [40].

When occupying the initial position in the sentence, altogether is used parenthetically as a conjunctive adverb (= on the whole):

Latin America is a world where primitive ways of life exist near ultra-modern cities. **Altogether**, it is a continent full of vitality [40].

**Chapter 2. Paradigmatics of adverbs**

**2.1 Semantic classification of adverbs**

The adverb in English undergoes two paradigmatically relevant classifications:

1. semantic;
2. lexico-grammatical.

Semantic classification is based on the meaning of adverbs. According to their meaning, adverbs fall into the following groups [18, 393]:

1. **Adverbs of time:** afterwards, already, at once, eventually,
immediately, lately, now, presently, soon, suddenly, then, when, yesterday, yet, etc.:

Our class is going to London **tomorrow** [36, 55]**.**

It’s been two weeks **now** since she called home [38].

1. **Adverbs of frequency:** always, constantly, hardly ever, never, occasionally, often, seldom, sometimes, three times, twice, etc.:

There is **always** somebody at home in the evenings [40].

They **sometimes** stay up all night [40].

1. **Adverbs of place or direction:** abroad, ashore, backwards, below, downstairs, everywhere, far, here, inside, outside, seaward(s), there, to and fro, where, etc.:

We’llhave to eat here – **everywhere** else is full [36, 54].

He was famous, both at home and **abroad** [38].

A dog began to bark **somewhere inside** [38].

I was now **far** behind the others and I knew I couldn’t catch up [40].

The use of somewhere, anywhere and nowhere indifferent kinds of sentences is similar to the use of the corresponding indefinite pronouns some, any and no.

1. **Adverbs of manner:** badly, clearly, deeply, fast, how, quickly, sideways, sincerely, somehow, well, willingly, etc.:

His campaign was not going **well** [41].

The economic crisis reflects **badly** on the government’s policies [41].

We are **sincerely** grateful for your help [40].

Adverbs of manner saying how an action is performed can freely occur with dynamic verbs, but not with stative verbs:

He **looked** into the problem **carefully** [38].

He **walked** upstairs **quietly** [38].

The boy **blushed** **violently** [36, 52]**.**

1. **Adverbs of degree or intensifiers** can be used before adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs to give information about the extent or level of something**:** completely, enough, extremely, highly, muck, nearly, perfectly, pretty, quite, rather, really, so, somewhat, terribly, too, unusually, very, etc.:

Sometimes the UK seems **completely** isolated from the main stream of European culture [40].

The ambassador made a brief statement, saying that the talks had been **very** productive [38].

Myerssaid that two year prison sentence for rape was **totally** unacceptable and inadequate [38].

Adverbs of degree or intensifiers may be subdivided into three semantic groups:

1. **emphasizers** (emphasizing the truth of the communication): actually, at all, clearly, definitely, indeed, just, literally, plainly, really, simply, etc.:

What do you **really** think about it [41]?

When I told you to ‘get lost’ I didn’t expect to be taken **literally** [41].

Fameis often **simply** a matter of being in the right place at the right time

[40].

I **just** can't understand it[36, 60]**.**

You haven't done it **well at all** [38].

1. **amplifiers** (expressing a high degree): absolutely, altogether, badly, bitterly, completely, deeply, downright, entirely, extremely, (by) far, fully, greatly, heartily, much, perfectly, pointblank, quite, terribly, thoroughly, utterly, very, etc.:

Each panel member should ensure that he or she **thoroughly** tests the case presented for project approval [40].

Artists are **terribly** difficult people for us ordinary mortals to deal with [40].

Because of the language barrier and culture shock, such insights are **far** too rare[41].

I told Fred **pointblank** that he had made a mistake [41].

He said the diesel costs £16,600, which is **downright** preposterous [38].

Local residents are **deeply** concerned about the threat to health posed by the power station [38].

For many years, the benefits of the expensive system greatly outweighed the disadvantages [40].

1. **downtoners** (lowering the effect): a bit, almost, barely, enough, hardly, kind of, (a) little, moderately, more or less, nearly, partly, quite, rather, scarcely, slightly, somewhat, sort of, sufficiently, etc.:

We took a **slightly** more direct root [38]**.**

He was only **partly** responsible for the accident [38].

I **kind** of disapprove of such methods [40].

I think you're **a bit** too young to be watching this[36, 62].

**Almost** nothing was done to improve the situation [40].

1. **Focusing** **adverbs** drawattention to the most important part of utterance. They can be of two kinds:
	1. **restrictive:** alone, exactly, just, merely, only, precisely, purely, simply, especially, etc.:

Some students lose marks **simply** because they don't read the question properly [41].

It's important to write these goals down, rather than **merely** think about them [41].

* 1. **additive:** again, also, either, equally, even, too, etc.

She stayed and nursed him back to health **again** [38].

You must have a good education, but practical training is **equally** important [38].

1. **Viewpoint adverbs** are used to make clear what viewpoint the speaker is speaking from; that is, identifying what features of something are being talked about **(**economically, morally, politically, scientifically, weather-wise, financially, ideologically, industrially, environmentally, logically, medically, outwardly, technically, visually, etc.):

**Financially,** the accident has been a disaster for the owners of the tunnel [21, 156].

**Geographically** and **linguistically,** these islands are closer to the mainland than to the neighboring islands [21, 156].

**Economically,** the project is bound to fail [40].

The brothers may be alike **physically**, but they have very different personalities [40].

A number of phrases are used in a similar way (politically speaking, in political terms, in terms of politics, from a political point of view, as far as politics are concerned):

**Politically/In political terms**, this summer is a crucial time for the government [21, 156].

**Financially/From a financial point of view**, it is a good investment [21, 156].

1. **Attitudinal adverbs** which express the speaker's comment on the content of what he is saying. Such adverbs can be of two kinds:
	1. adverbs expressing a comment on the truth-value of what is
	being said, indicating the extent to which the speaker believes
	what he is saying is true: admittedly, allegedly, apparently, certainly, decidedly, definitely, doubtless, maybe, obviously, perhaps, possibly, presumably, probably, quite likely, supposedly, surely, undoubtedly, etc.:

Few women, **presumably**, would want to return to the assumptions on which the old system was based [40].

He was **supposedly** delivering some papers to her but I think it was just an excuse to see her [40].

The impact, occurring shortly before midnight, **apparently** knocked out all communications before warning could be given [41].

**Perhaps** the public does not have much choice in the matter [38].
**Certainly**, he had very little reason to fear anyone [38].

* 1. adverbs expressing some attitude towards what is being
	said: amazingly, cleverly, (in)correctly, curiously, foolishly, (un)fortunately, funnily enough, (un)happily, incredibly, ironically, (un)justly, (un)luckily, oddly, preferably, reasonably, regrettably, remarkably, sensibly, significantly, strangely, tragically, typically, unexpectedly, etc.:

He is **wisely** staying at home tonight [38].

**Naturally** we were extremely annoyed when we received the letter [38].

Attempts to denigrate his playing simply because of his popularity are misplaced but **regrettably** widespread [40].

1. **Conjunctive adverbs:** above all, accordingly, alternatively, anyhow, anyway, as a result, at any rate, besides, by the way, consequently, finally, first(ly), for all that, for example, further, furthermore, hence, however, incidentally, in other words, in spite of that, instead, in that case, lastly, likewise, meantime, mean while, namely, nevertheless, next, on the contrary, on the one (other) hand, otherwise, rather, secondly, similarly, so, still, that is, then, therefore, though, thus, too, yet, etc.:

I'd like you to do two things for me. **First**, phone the office
and tell them I'll be late. **Secondly**, order a taxi to be here
in about half an hour [18, 394].

**Incidentally**, he left you a message. It is on your desk [41].

I didn't like the food there. **However**, I didn't complain about it [38].

He has been working very hard. He looks fit, **though** [41].

1. **Formulaic adverbs** (markers of courtesy): cordially, kindly, please, etc.:

Will you **kindly** help me with the parcel [40]?

We **cordially** invite you to our party [40].

Let me have a look at the picture, **please** [38].

The adverbs when, where, how and why belonging to different semantic groups mentioned above have one point in common — they serve to form questions and introduce some kinds of subordinate clauses [15]. In the former case, owing to their auxiliary function, they are called interrogative adverbs (a). In the latter case, also owing to their auxiliary function, they are called conjunctive adverbs (b). In both cases they perform different adverbial functions in the sentence:

* 1. When did you see him last? (adverbial modifier of time)

Where are you going? (adverbial modifier of place)

How did you manage it? (adverbial modifier of manner)

Why didn't you tell me about it? (adverbial modifier of cause)

* 1. Sunday was the day when he was least busy.

(adverbial modifier of time)

The thing to find out was where he was then.

(adverbial modifier of place)

How it was done remains a mystery to me.

(adverbial modifier of manner)

I wanted to know why he had left us so abruptly.

(adverbial modifier of cause)

As is seen from the above examples, the conjunctive adverbs
can introduce attributive, predicative, subject and object clauses.

The adverb how, in addition to the above functions, can also
be placed at the head of an exclamatory sentence. In this case it is
often followed by an adjective or an adverb but it may also be
used alone. This how is sometimes called the exclamatory how [18, 395]:

**How** unfair grown-ups are!

Oh, **how** the baby cries! [18, 395]

**2.2 Lexico-grammatical subdivision of adverbs**

syntagmatic paradigmatic peculiarities adverbs english

Adverbs may be divided into three lexico-grammatical subclasses: qualitative, quantitative, and circumstantial [13; 13].

**Qualitative adverbs** show the quality of an action or state much in the same way as a qualitative adjective shows the quality of some substance (walks quickly and a quick walk, speaks loudly and a loud speech, etc). The connection between qualitative adverbs and adjectives is obvious. In most cases the adverb is derived from the adjective with the help of the most productive adverb-forming suffix –ly.

Qualitative adverbs, with or without –ly, are a subclass of adverbs with peculiar lexico-grammatical features. According to their meaning, the include adverbs of manner (well, badly, fast, quickly, clearly, suddenly, deeply, sincerely, willingly, sideways, somehow, how, etc.).

Qualitative adverbs usually modify verbs or statives. As they characterize the quality of an action or state, they are inwardly bound with a verb or stative and are usually placed as close as possible to the verb or stative they modify:

Tony and the daughter of the Polish governor catch one glimpse of each other and are **madly** aflame [16].

**Table 1: Characteristic features of qualitative adverbs**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Lexico-grammatical meaning | Show the quality of an action or state |
| 2. Typical stem-building affixes | -ly |
| 3. Morphological categories | Subclass of adverbs |
| 4. Typical patterns of combinability | Are placed to the verb or stative they modify |
| 5. Syntactic functions | Modify verbs or statives |

Here is the list of qualitative adverbs which describe the way in which is done [16, 291]:

Abruptly

Steadily

Accurately

Steeply

Awkwardly

Stiffly

Badly

Strangely

Beautifully

Subtly

Brightly

Superbly

Brilliantly

Swiftly

Briskly

Systematically

Carefully

Tenderly

Carelessly

Thickly

Economically

Effectively

Efficiently

Evenly

Explicitly

Faintly

Faithfully

Fiercely

Finely

Firmly

Peacefully

Peculiarly

Perfectly

Plainly

Pleasantly

Politely

Poorly

Professionally

Properly

Quietly

Casually

Thinly

Cheaply

Thoroughly

Clearly

Thoughtfully

Closely

Tightly

Clumsily

Truthfully

Comfortably

Uncomfortably

Consistently

Urgently

Conveniently

Vaguely

Correctly

Vigorously

Dangerously

Violently

Delicately

Vividly

Differently

Voluntarily

Discreetly

Warmly

Distinctly

Widely

Dramatically

Willingly

Easily

Wonderfully

Fluently

Formally

Frankly

Freely

Gently

Gracefully

Hastily

Heavily

Honestly

Hurriedly

Intently

Meticulously

Neatly

Nicely

Oddly

Patiently

Rapidly

Readily

Rightly

Rigidly

Roughly

Ruthlessly

Securely

Sensibly

Sharply

Silently

Simply

Smoothly

Softly

Solidly

Specifically

Splendidly

**Quantitative adverbs** show the degree, measure, quantity of an action, quality, state (very, rather, too, nearly, greatly, hardly, fully, quite, utterly, twofold, etc.). In traditional grammar they are referred to as adverbs of degree. They may be subdivided into several clearly pronounced sets [13, 224]:

1. adverbs of high degree. These adverbs are sometimes classed as "intensifiers": very, quite, entirely, utterly, highly, greatly, perfectly, absolutely, strongly, considerably, pretty, much;
2. adverbs of excessive degree (direct and reverse) also belonging to the broader subclass of intensifiers: too, awfully, tremendously, dreadfully, terrifically;
3. adverbs of unexpected degree: surprisingly, astonishingly, amazingly;
4. adverbs of moderate degree: fairly, comparatively, relatively, moderately, rather;
5. adverbs of low degree: slightly, a little, a bit;
6. adverbs of approximate degree: almost, nearly;
7. adverbs of optimal degree: enough, sufficiently, adequately;
8. adverbs of inadequate degree: insufficiently, intolerably, unbearably, ridiculously;
9. adverbs of under-degree: hardly, scarcely.

Many adverbs of degree are restricted to a small set of lexical items, e.g. deeply anxious, highly intelligent, strikingly handsome, sharply critical.

Some degree adverbs tend to be distinguished in terms of positive and negative attitude. Fairly, quite, entirely suggest a positive meaning:

I’m **fairly** certain I can do the job [38].

He plays **quite** well [38].

I **entirely** agree with you [41].

Rather, completely, utterly suggest a negative meaning:

The instructions were **rather** complicated [40].

The explosion **completely** destroyed the building [40].

She **utterly** failed to convince them [41].

The combinability of quantitative adverbs is more extensive than that of qualitative adverbs. Besides verbs and statives, quantitative adverbs modify adjectives, adverbs, indefinite pronouns, numerals, modals, and even nouns:

I **quite** like opera [41].

He had become **fully** aware of her [41].

**Rather** disconsolate she wandered out into the cathedral [38].

She knew it only **too** well [38].

**Very** probably he won’t budge [40].

**Nearly** everybody came to our party [40].

It was **nearly** ten [40].

He is **wholly** master of the situation [38].

The combinability of some adverbs of this class can be rather narrow. The adverb very (frightfully, awfully, etc.), for instance, mostly precedes those adjectives and adverbs which have opposites of comparison. It does not, as a rule, modify verbs or numerals. The combinability of nearly or almost, on the other hand, is so extensive, that these words are close to particles.

According to M. Y. Blokh, the degree adverbs, though usually described under the heading of "quantitative", in reality constitute a specific variety of qualitative words, or rather some sort of intermediate qualitative-quantitative words, in so far as they are used as quality evaluators [13, 224]. In this function they are distinctly different from genuine quantitative adverbs which are directly related to numerals and thereby form sets of words of pronominal order. Such are numerical-pronominal adverbs like twice, thrice, four times, etc.; twofold, threefold, many fold, etc. Thus, the first general subclass of adverbs is formed by qualitative adverbs which are subdivided into qualitative adverbs of full notional value and degree adverbs — specific functional words.

**Circumstantial adverbs** do not characterize the action itself but name certain circumstances attending the action described in the sentence and usually referring to the situation as a whole. Therefore circumstantial adverbs can be used in a sentence in which the only verb is a link-verb, that is, where no action is described:

He will be ten **tomorrow**.

This accounts for the fact that, unlike qualitative and quantitative adverbs, circumstantial adverbs are not necessarily placed near the verb, they may occupy different places in the sentence:

It wasn’t any too warm **yesterday** [41].

**Yesterday** they had a snow-squall out west [41].

Circumstantial adverbs may be considered as the movable words [25, 284]. The most mobile are adverbs of time and place. They can occupy several positions without any change in their meaning, as in:

**Usually** he signs well.

He **usually** signs well.

He signs well **usually**. [25, 284]

When H. Sweet speaks of adverbs, as showing almost the last remains of normal free order in Modern English, it concerns, mostly, circumstantial adverbs [35].

**Table 2: Characteristic features of quantitative adverbs**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Lexico-grammatical meaning | Show the degree, measure, quantity of an action, quality, state |
| 2. Typical stem-building affixes | Are often formed from adjectives by adding -ly |
| 3. Morphological categories | ----------------------------------------- |
| 4. Typical patterns of combinability | Modify verbs, adjectives, statives, adverbs, indefinite pronouns, numerals, modals, and even nouns |
| 5. Syntactic functions | Adverbial modifier of degree |

Here is a list of adverbs of degree [16, 293]:

Absolutely

Somewhat

Adequately

Soundly

Almost

Strongly

Altogether

Sufficiently

Amazingly

Supremely

Awfully

Surprisingly

Badly

Terribly

Extraordinarily

Extremely

Fairly

Fantastically

Fully

Greatly

Half

Partly

Perfectly

Poorly

Positive

Powerfully

Practically

Petty

Completely

Totally

Considerably

Tremendously

Dearly

Truly

Deeply

Unbelievably

Drastically

Utterly

Dreadfully

Very

Enormously

Virtually

Entirely

Well

Exceedingly

Wonderfully

Excessively

Extensively

Hard

Hugely

Immensely

Credibly

Intensely

Just

Largely

Moderately

Nearly

Noticeably

Outright

Profoundly

Purely

Quite

Radically

Rather

Really

Reason

Remarkably

Significantly

Simply

Slightly

Circumstantial adverbs include [16, 294]:

1. adverbs of time: now, then, yesterday, lately, soon, afterwards, presently, immediately, eventually, when, etc.
2. adverbs of frequency: often, seldom, sometimes, always, hardly ever, never, constantly, occasionally, etc.
3. adverbs of place or direction: here, there, everywhere, downstairs, below, ashore, abroad, inside, outside, northward(s), to and fro, backwards, where, etc.
4. adverbs of consequence and cause: therefore, hence, consequently, accordingly, why, so, etc.
5. adverbs of purpose: purposely, intentionally, deliberately.

Barring some adverbs with the –ward(s) suffix (backwards, inwards), the –ice suffix (twice, thrice), circumstantial adverbs have no typical stem-building elements (Cf. with the –ly suffix incident to qualitative adverbs). They are often morphologically indivisible (north, home, down, etc.), even more often are they related by conversion with prepositions (in, out, behind), conjunctions (since, before), nouns (north, home), adjectives (late, fare).

Only a small group of circumstantial adverbs denoting indefinite time and place have opposites of comparison. Most adverbs of this subclass have no forms of any grammatical category.

Circumstantial adverbs are mostly used in the function of adverbial modifiers of time and place. But sometimes they can be used in other functions, for instance, as attribute:

See the notes **above** [38].

The room **upstairs** is vacant [38].

Among circumstantial adverbs there is also a special group of **pronominal adverbs** when, where, how, why used either as interrogative words to form questions, or as connectives to introduce subordinate clauses:

**Where** shall we go?

We’ll go **where** you want. [16, 295]

In the former case, owing to their auxiliary function, they are called **interrogative adverbs** [16, 295]:

**When** did you see him last?

**Where** are you going?

**How** did you manage to do it? [16, 295]

In the latter case, also owing to their auxiliary function, they called **conjunctive adverbs** [16, 295]:

Sunday was the day **when** he was least busy.

The thing to find out is **where** he is now.

**How** it was done remains a mystery to me. [16, 295]

The adverb how, in addition to the above functions, may also be placed at the head of an exclamatory sentence. In this case it is often followed by an adjective or an adverb but it may also be used alone. This how is sometimes called **the exclamatory how**:

**How** unfair grown-ups are! [38]

Look **how** well I’m looked after! [38]

According to M. Y. Blokh, circumstantial adverbs are divided into notional and functional [13, 224].

The functional circumstantial adverbs are words of pronominal nature. Besides quantitative (numerical) adverbs mentioned above, they include adverbs of time, place, manner, cause, consequence. Many of these words are used as syntactic connectives and question-forming functionals. Here belong such words as now, here, when, where, so, thus, how, why, etc.

As for circumstantial adverbs of more self-dependent nature, they include two basic sets:

1. adverbs of time: today, tomorrow, already, ever, never, shortly, recently, seldom, early, late, etc.
2. adverbs of place: homeward, eastward, near, far, outside, ashore, etc.

The two varieties express a general idea of temporal and spatial orientation and essentially perform deictic (indicative) functions in the broader sense. Bearing this in mind, we may unite them under the general heading of "orientative" adverbs, reserving the term "circumstantial" to syntactic analysis of utterances [13, 225].

Thus, the whole class of adverbs will be divided, first, into nominal and pronominal, and the nominal adverbs will be subdivided into qualitative and orientative, the former including genuine qualitative adverbs and degree adverbs, the latter falling into temporal and local adverbs, with further possible subdivisions of more detailed specifications [13].

**Table 3: Characteristic features of circumstantial adverbs**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Lexico-grammatical meaning | Name certain circumstances attending the action as a whole |
| 2. Typical stem-building affixes | -ward(s) suffix, -ice suffix |
| 3. Morphological categories | Only certain circumstantial adverbs denoting indefinite time and place (soon, late, often, near, far) can form degrees of comparison |
| 4. Typical patterns of combinability | Modify verbs, sometimes nouns or words of nominal characters, occupy different places in the sentence |
| 5. Syntactic functions | Adverbial modifier of time, place, cause, purpose, condition; attribute |

Here is the list of adverbs which are used to indicate the circumstances in which an action takes place [16, 292]:

Accidentally

Privately

Alone

Publicly

Artificially

Regardless

Automatically

Retail

Bodily

Scientifically

Collectively

Secretly

Commercially

Solo

Deliberately

Specially

Directly

Symbolically

Duly

Wholesale

First-class

Full-time

Illegally

Independently

Indirectly

Individually

Innocently

Instinctively

Involuntarily

Jointly

Legally

Logically

Mechanically

Naturally

Officially

Openly

Overtly

Part-time

Personally

Politically

**Chapter 3. Syntagmatic valency of adverbs and its actualization in speech**

**3.1 Syntactic valency and combinability patterns of adverbs**

Every word is characterized by its semantic and syntactic valencies potentially inherent in it, which in syntagmatics become the actualization of these potentials, i.e. semantic (or lexical) and syntactic combinabilities.

The establishment of constructional syntagmatic relations is conditioned by the valent properties of the units entering into the syntagmatic relation. The valency of notional units is their potential ability to get into syntagmatic relations and to pattern with the units of appropriate types. The character of valency is predetermined by the semantic specialization and by the semantic completeness of the unit. These characteristics are evidently diametric: the more specialized a notional element is the less valent it is [1]. But it does not mean that semantically specialized notional units are devoid of any valency, they can pattern with extentions which are optional.

Syntagmatic valencies can be of categorial, subcategorial and individual character [26, 40]. The categorial valency is usually specified by the subcategorial valent properties of linguistic units. Their interaction makes the unit active in its syntagmatic behaviour when its valency is realized. For instance, every lexico-grammatical class of notional words possesses categorial and subcategorial valency.

Due to their central role in the sentence notional verbs are the most syntagmatically active elements which realize their valency functioning as “heads” in syntactic constructions of nominal and adverbial complementation.

According to their categorial valency substantive elements display patterning with the qualitative elements which are designed to denote qualities of objects and phenomena. The categorial valency of qualifying elements (adjectives and adverbs) is not strong, they pattern regularly with degree adverbs: too imposing, very short, extremely difficult, easily enough. The subcategorial and individual valencies are in full accord with the categorial valency of linguistic units [26, 42].

Grammatical valency of linguistic units reveals their ability to pattern with particular grammatical forms [4].

Since the valency of linguistic units is their potential ability to contract syntagmatic relations, it should be actualized in speech. This takes place in speech communication whenever linguistic units occur in actual speech units (utterances). The actualization of valency is achieved through the concrete combinability of linguistic units in quite concrete cases of their occurrence in speech units [4].

The realization and actualization of the valent properties pertaining to units and classes of units are conditioned by several factors among which the semantic compatibility of combining elements is of primary regulating significance [26, 42]. The actualization of valency is regulated and conditioned by contextual conditions or the distribution of a linguistic unit.

Here is the list of possible models of grammatical (syntactic) combinability of adverbs in modern English [12, 146]:

Adv + Adj

Adv + Adv

Adv + N

Adv + V

Adj + Adv

N + Adv

V + Adv

Adv + conj + Adj

Adv + conj + Adv

Adv + conj + N

Adv + conj + V

Adj + conj + Adv

N + conj + Adv

V + conj + Adv

Adv + link + Adj

Adv + link + Adv

Adv + link + N

Adv + link + V

Adj + link + Adv

N + link + Adv

V + link + Adv

Adv + prp + Adj

Adv + prp + Adv

Adv + prp + N

Adv + prp + V

Adj + prp + Adv

N + prp + Adv

V + prp + Adv

It follows that adverbs could realize their syntactic valent properties in 7 models of contact combinability and 21 models of distant combinability. But the results of numerous studies demonstrate that the following models of syntactic combinability of adverbs are typical for modern English [12, 147]:

1. Adv + Adj: very nice;
2. Adv + Adv: quite politely;
3. Adv + N: He is quite a child;
4. Adv + V: never come;
5. Adj + Adv: good enough;
6. N + Adv: a step aside;
7. V + Adv: run fast;
8. Adv + conj + Adj: We arrived **earlier than usual**;
9. Adv + conj + Adv: **anywhere** else **than at home**;
10. Adv + conj + V: He knows **better than to start a quarrel**;
11. Adj + conj + Adv: They were **wider** apa
12. rt **than before**;
13. N + link + Adv: The sun is not enough;
14. Adv + prp + N: early in February;
15. N + prp + Adv: the writer of today.

English adverbs realize their syntactic valent properties in all of 7 models of contact combinability and only in 7 (out of 21) models of distant combinability. The nature of restrictions on combinability of adverbs in 14 models of distant combinability in some cases is conditioned by relations of objects and phenomena of extralinguistic reality (N + conj + Adv, V + conj + Adv, Adv + link + Adj, Adv + link + Adv, Adv + link + N, Adv + link + V, Adj + link + Adv, Adv + prp + Adj, Adv + prp + Adv, Adv + prp + V, Adj + prp + Adv, V + prp + Adv), in other cases it is conditioned by the system of the language (Adv + conj + N, V + link + Adv).

Morphological characteristics of the notional units can influence their syntactic valent properties or they can remain neutral with respect to these properties. For instance, the category of degrees of comparison of adverbs remains neutral with respect to valent properties of notional units in such models of combinability as Adv + Adv (well enough, better enough), Adj + Adv (good enough, better enough), V + Adv (move slowly, move more slowly), Adv + prp + N (early in February, earlier in February).

The meaning of models of combinability of English adverbs with other notional units is determined by semantic relations which occur in the process of their interaction.

In accord with their categorial meaning, adverbs are characterised by combinability with verbs, adjectives and words of adverbial nature. The functions of adverbs in these combinations consist in expressing different adverbial modifiers. Adverbs can also refer to whole situations; in this function they are considered under the heading of situation-"determinants" [13, 220]:

The woman was crying **hysterically**. (an adverbial modifier of manner, in left-hand contact combination with the verb-predicate)

Wilson looked at him **appraisingly**. (an adverbial modifier of manner, in left-hand distant combination with the verb-predicate)

Without undressing she sat down to the poems, **nervously** anxious to like them... (an adverbial modifier of property qualification, in right-hand combination with a post-positional stative attribute-adjective)

You've gotten **awfully** brave, **awfully** suddenly. (an adverbial modifier of intensity, in right-hand combination with an adverb-aspective determinant of the situation)

**Then** he stamps his boots **again** and advances into the room. (two adverbial determinants of the situation: the first — of time, in right-hand combination with the modified predicative construction; the second — of recurrence, in left-hand combination with the modified predicative construction) [13, 220]

Adverbs can also combine with nouns acquiring in such cases a very peculiar adverbial-attributive function, essentially in post-position, but in some cases also in pre-position:

The world **today** presents a picture radically different from what it was before the Second World War.

Our vigil **overnight** was rewarded by good news: the operation seemed to have succeeded.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, the **then** President of the United States, proclaimed the "New Deal" — a new Government economic policy. [13, 220]

The use of adverbs in outwardly attributive positions in such and like examples appears to be in contradiction with the functional destination of the adverb — a word that is intended to qualify a non-nounal syntactic element by definition.

However, this seeming inconsistence of the theoretical interpretation of adverbs with their actual uses can be clarified and resolved in the light of the syntactic principle of nominalisation elaborated within the framework of the theory of paradigmatic syntax [13, 221]. In accord with this principle, each predicative syntactic construction paradigmatically correlates with a noun-phrase displaying basically the same semantic relations between its notional constituents. A predicative construction can be actually changed into a noun-phrase, by which change the dynamic situation expressed by the predicative construction receives a static name. Now, adverbs-determinants modifying in constructions of this kind the situation as a whole, are preserved in the corresponding nominalised phrases without a change in their inherent functional status:

The world that exists today. → The world today.

We kept vigil overnight. → Our vigil overnight.

Then he was the President. → The then President.

These paradigmatic transformational correlations explain the type of connection between the noun and its adverbial attribute even in cases where direct transformational changes would not be quite consistent with the concrete contextual features of constructions [13, 221]. What is important here, is the fact that the adverb used to modify a noun actually relates to the whole corresponding situation underlying the noun phrase.

**3.2 Semantic and syntactic properties of adverbs of degree**

Expounded in this chapter is the class of adverbs of degree as one of the most numerous and syntagmatically active classes of adverbs.

In English there is a class of lexical elements known as adverbs of degree [13] or intensifiers [18]. They are so labeled because they are considered to operate on certain linguistic elements to magnify the degree of intensification or to amplify certain qualities.

There is a substantial discrepancy of opinion concerning the terminology related to adverbs of degree. It can be argued that intensifier is a subcategory of adverbs of degree, since some (most) adverbs of degree are not necessarily intensifying. Another view is that an intensifier is a different category altogether. In this paper neither of these distinctions will be made, but adverb of degree and intensifier will be used interchangeably. The main reason for this is that there seems to be no distinction between degree adverb and intensifying adverb in academic literature.

There has been considerable academic interest in such adverbs for many years. Stoffel discusses intensive adverbs, noting that those which etymologically express completeness have a tendency to weaken over time [33]. There is a high turnover of such words and this area of language changes relatively quickly.

Stoffel’s terms, ‘intensives’ and ‘downtoners’, are adopted by Quirk in the seminal Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language (1985) [29]. Intensification is a pervasive function in language [10]. Dwight Bolinger expands the discussion of intensifiers from the use of adverbs to qualify adjectives and adverbs, to these and other parts of speech modifying the strength of nouns and verbs as well such as the intensifying adjective qualifying the noun:

It was utter heaven [14, 151].

He notes that some syntactic forms also function as intensifiers:

He talked back to her and was she mad! [14, 151]

More recently, intensifiers have been the object of corpus research. Partington relates the delexicalisation of intensifiers to syntactic flexibility. In his view the lower the semantic content of an intensifier, the more restricted the syntactic environments in which it may occur. The more restricted the syntactic flexibility of an item, the more reduced is its semantic potential [27, 190].

That is, an intensifier like ‘extremely’ today occurs almost exclusively in premodifying position, whereas in the past it was also comfortable in postmodifying position:

A sinecure which would fitt me **extremely** [27, 190].

Or it could occupy position before a prepositional phrase:

Two humours equall abounding together, **extremely** in superfluite [27, 190].

This in turn relates to the phenomenon of collocation. In fact, the more delexicalised an intensifier, the more widely it collocates: the greater the range and number of modifiers it combines with [27, 183]. In other words, the less meaning is contained within the intensifier itself, the more it will acquire from its surrounding co-text.

Thus, adverbs of degree (or intensifiers) are those adverbs which function to increase or tone down the strength of another word in the sentence, usually an adjective, verb or another adverb. Intensifiers are said to have three different functions: they can emphasize, amplify, or downtone [11].

Adverbs of degree exhibit a number of syntactic and semantic properties typical of an adverb. They are often used, for example, in a preverbal (including adjectival) position and form a syntactic sequence [20]:

Adverb of degree Adjective (Phrase) / Verb (Phrase)

e.g.: (1): Quitting my old job was an **extremely** difficult decision [40].

(2): He **hardly** noticed what she was saying [40].

(3): I am **too** tired to go out tonight [41].

(4): You **absolutely** have to confront this belief [41].

Examples (1)-(4) also represent some of the commonly recognized syntactic functions of adverbial elements, namely, as a modifier modifying a single verb or an adjective, or as an adverbial affecting the whole adjectival or verbal phrase. Thus, in example (1) extremely can be seen as modifying the adjective difficult, in (2) hardly modifies the verb notice, and in (3) and (4) adverbs of degree too and absolutely modify, respectively, verbal expressions.

Some intensifiers, however, occupy different position in the sentence. For instance, enough as an adverb meaning 'to the necessary degree', when it modifies an adjective or another adverb, is placed in post-position to them:

Is your coffee **hot enough** [38]? (adjective)

He didn't work **hard** **enough** [38]. (adverb)

It also goes before nouns, and means 'as much as is necessary'. In this case it is not an adverb, but a 'determiner':

We have **enough** **bread** [40].

They don't have **enough food** [40].

Adverbs of degree can also modify certain kinds of prepositional
phrases:

They lived **nearly** on the top of the hill [41].

I'm **almost** through with my work [41].

His remarks were not **quite** to the point [38].

There are a few intensifiers in English which can function as attributes modifying nouns:

He was **fully** master of the situation [38].

She was **quite** a child [41].

While the syntax and semantics of intensifiers are generally well understood, thanks to the work of descriptive grammarians, little has been done to investigate other patterns connected with intensifiers, notably, their freestanding use. The freestanding use here refers to a situation where adverb of degree is not followed by any adjectival or verbal predicate. This is illustrated by examples below:

1. An interview between a reporter and a famous soprano:

Reporter: Was it a bit learning process doing that recording session with the playbacks?

Soprano: Oh, **absolutely**, also because it was one of my earliest recordings, and in fact in every recording, and in every performance, I learn something. [24]

1. A dialogue between a parent and a child:

Parent: Have you finished your essay?

Child: **Almost**. I didn’t have enough time for that. [24]

Quirk R. proposes a number of adverbial categories for English [29, 590, 613]. Relevant here are the categories of adjuncts and disjuncts, and the freestanding use of intensifiers presented in the above examples would be instances of disjuncts. The scholar mentions that unlike the intensifier adjuncts, which have a narrow orientation, disjuncts are more freestanding: they are syntactically more detached and have a scope that extends over the sentence as a whole [29, 613]. In fact Quirk R. notes that not only can disjuncts stand alone, but they also can be responses to questions or can be used as a comment on a previous utterance, usually accompanied by ‘yes’ or ‘no’ [29, 628]. Clearly the distinction made by Quirk between adjuncts and disjuncts is a useful one. Nevertheless a number of important properties concerning the freestanding disjuncts absolutely and almost have not been fully explored.

Firstly, the adverbial element absolutely is considered by Quirk R. as both an adjunct and a disjunct. The question is whether there is any connection between the adjunct, dependent use and the disjunct, freestanding use.

Secondly, the freestanding pattern, as exemplified above, is interesting not only in terms of the deviant syntactic behavior (a modifier without a head) from the point of view of a typical adverb, but also in terms of semantics and interactive pragmatics. From a semantic point of view, even without any adjectives or verbal elements (i.e., syntactic heads that are supposed to indicate the content of the semantic scale), absolutely alone can imply a positive answer or an affirmative action. Thus, in example (1) even though the interviewee does not state explicitly whether she agrees with the interviewer’s assessment, the interviewer and the reader can infer unequivocally that she does.

Lastly, Quirk R. asserts that disjuncts are usually accompanied by ‘yes’ or ‘no’ [29, 628]. This statement leaves an impression that both affirmative and negative answering tokens are possible candidates with the disjuncts. However, there are preferred patterns in actual language use. It is necessary to look at actual language use and understand language structure, including modification structure, as a dynamic, unsettled phenomenon [14, 18]. The epistemic propensity of the lexical item and the context in which the modifier is used gives rise to the independent use.

**3.3 The use of adverbs of degree with gradable and non-gradable adjectives**

Most adjectives have a meaning which can be made stronger or weaker; these are called ‘gradable adjectives’. Here are some examples of adjectives used as gradable in their most common meanings [21, 134]:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Grading adverbs |  | Gradable adjectives |
| a bit, dreadfully, extremely, hugely, immensely, intensely, rather, reasonably, slightly, very | + | quiet, rich, strong, weak, young, angry, big, busy, clever, common, deep, fast, friendly, happy, important, low, popular |

She was **extremely rich** [38].

The people there are **reasonably friendly** [41].

Other adjectives have a meaning which is extreme or absolute and cannot easily be made stronger or weaker. These are called ‘non-gradable adjectives’. With non-gradable adjectives can be used adverbs which emphasize their extreme or absolute nature, such as absolutely, completely etc. Many classifying adjectives which are used to say that something is of particular type (medical, environmental, chemical; annual, general, northern, etc.) are usually non-gradable. Here are some examples of adjectives used as non-gradable in their most common meanings [21, 134]:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Non-grading adverbs |  | Non-gradable adjectives |
| Absolutely, completely, entirely, perfectly, practically, simply, totally, utterly, virtually; almost, exclusively, fully, largely, mainly, nearly, primarily | + | Awful, excellent, huge, impossible, superb, terrible, unique, unknown, whole, domestic, environmental |

She gave us a **completely impossible** problem to solve [38].

It was **absolutely superb** [38].

Gradable adjectives are sometimes used with non-grading adverbs such as absolutely and totally, and non-gradable adjectives are sometimes used with grading adverbs such as extremely, rather and very, particularly to add special emphasis or humorous effect:

What you’re asking isn’t just difficult – it’s **extremely impossible** [21, 134]! (grading adverb + non-gradable adjective)

You’ve won a hundred pounds? Wow, you’re **virtually rich** [21, 134]! (non-grading adverb + gradable adjective)

The adverbs fairly

(= to quite a large degree, but usually less then ‘very’), really (= ‘very (much)’) and pretty (= similar to ‘fairly’; used in informal contexts) are commonly used with both gradable and non-gradable adjectives [21, 134]:

She is **fairly popular** at school.

I’m **really busy** at the moment.

It’s a **pretty important** exam.

It was a **fairly awful** film.

The flooding was **really terrible**.

The bill was **pretty huge**.

However, fairly (or very) is not generally used with gradable adjectives such as essential, invaluable, perfect, superb, tremendous and wonderful which indicate that something is very good or necessary:

Some experience is **really/pretty essential** for the job [38].

The weather that day was **really/pretty perfect** [38].

Some adjectives have both gradable and non-gradable senses. Such group of adjectives includes [21, 136]:

1. Adjectives which have different senses when they are gradable and non-gradable (civil, clean, common, electric, empty, false, late, odd, old, original, particular, straight):

Smith is **very common** nam. (=frequently found; gradable)

We have a lot of **common** interests. (=shared; non-gradable)

The house is **very old**. (= existed many years; gradable)

I met my **old** politics professor the other day. (= former; non-gradable)

Sue’s shoes are **very clean**. (= not dirty; gradable)

He left the town because he wanted to make a **clean** break with the past. (= starting again in different circumstances; non-gradable) [21, 136]

1. Adjectives which have similar meanings when they are gradable and non-gradable. However, when they are gradable they show the quality that a person or thing has (i. e. they are qualitative adjectives and therefore can be used with an adverb), and when they are non-gradable they indicate the category or type they belong to (i. e. they are classifying adjectives) (academic, adult, average, diplomatic, foreign, genuine, guilty, human, individual, innocent, mobile, private, professional, public, scientific, technical, true, wild):

I don’t know where he came from, but he sounded **slightly foreign**. (= not from this country; gradable)

She is now advising on the government’s **foreign** policy. (= concerning other countries; non-gradable)

They had a **very public** argument. (= seen/heard by a lot of people; gradable)

He was forced to resign by **public** pressure. (= from many people in the community; non-gradable) [21, 136]

1. Non-gradable nationality adjectives indicate that a person or thing comes from a particular country. Gradable nationality adjectives show that they have supposed characteristics of that country:

There’s a shop around the corner that sells **Italian** bread [40].

Giovanni has lived in Britain for 20 years, but he’s still **very Italian** [40].

**3.4 Semantic preferences of amplifiers**

A crucial factor in explaining the independent use of intensifiers is the collocation patterns of the dependent use. Different lexical items can have diverse collocation patterns. This diversity is realized at at least two levels:

1) the preference for different word forms. According to Kennedy G. 76-78 percent of the adjectives co-occurring with the adverb completely have an -ed suffix [24, 155];

2) the preference for different semantic association patterns, commonly known as semantic prosodies and semantic preferences [31; 25; 31].

This subchapter mainly is concerned with the notion of semantic preference.

According to Stubbs, semantic preference deals with the relation between a lemma or word-form and a set of semantically related words [34, 65]. With regard to the semantic preference of amplifiers, researchers who have looked at various types of British English data seem to be, in spirit, in agreement with Quirk R. that amplifiers can equally co-occur with both affirmative and negative terms [29]. Partington offers the following observation: a subset of amplifying intensifiers includes absolutely, perfectly, entirely, completely, thoroughly, totally and utterly. The first of these, absolutely, displays a distinct semantic preference in collocating with items which have a strong or superlative sense: among its significant collocates (i.e. those which co-occur with the keyword three times or more) in the Cobuild corpus were: delighted, enchanting, splendid, preposterous, appalling, intolerable. There appears to be an even balance between favourable and unfavourable items [27, 146]. This preference is well documented in modern corpus-based dictionaries: absolutely can be used to add force to a strong adjective [40].

It leads the author to conclude that absolutely has no strong preferences with regard to favorable or unfavorable semantic meanings in its collocates, and the only significant semantic pattern is that absolutely prefers superlative and hyperbolic expressions. Similarly, it is believed that absolutely tends to be associated with adjectives that are used hyperbolically (e.g., fabulous, marvelous, fantastic, brilliant, filthy, freezing); the adjectives have both positive (wonderful) and negative (disgusting) associations [24, 112]. However, even though it is true that both positive and negative associations are possible, positive cases outnumber negative ones by a large margin (Table 4).

**Table 4: Semantic preference patterns of amplifiers in their dependent usage**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Amplifier | Positive | Neutral | Negative | Total |
| absolutely | 93 | 53 | 43 | 189 |
| completely | 127 | 112 | 244 | 483 |
| deeply | 31 | 53 | 91 | 175 |
| entirely | 76 | 48 | 71 | 195 |
| extremely | 268 | 156 | 262 | 686 |
| perfectly | 120 | 47 | 0 | 167 |
| totally | 87 | 61 | 187 | 335 |
| utterly | 26 | 14 | 92 | 132 |
| very | 326 | 259 | 302 | 887 |

Table 4 provides a tabular illustration of comparative ratios of semantic preferences of amplifiers in modern English dictionaries [37; 39; 42].

An element can be semantically positive, including affirmative, negative, or neutral. The semantic properties of the element following an amplifier are determined primarily locally, that is, by looking at the semantics of the collocate alone. Positive expressions in this paper include both favorable terms such as good, perfect, and beautiful, and affirmative terms such as right and correct (even when they are used to confirm a negative statement). Negative expressions are naturally the opposite of favorable and affirmative expressions, including such terms as ridiculous, horrible, and wrong. The terms without a clear positive or negative connotation are deemed neutral.

Sentences below exemplify positive semantic associations:

There are times when the calculator is an **absolutely indispensable** tool [39].

You know **perfectly well** what I mean [37].

I **entirely agree** with you [37].

It’s a **totally awesome** experience [42].

Lexical items such as indispensable, well, agree, and awesome convey a clear positive meaning.

Here are some examples which present cases of neutral terms – that is, neither positive, nor negative, as indicated the use of divided, different, identical and female respectively:

Opinion is **deeply divided** on this issue [42].

We are so **utterly different** from each other [42].

How do you tell them apart? They look **absolutely identical** [39].

The audience was almost **entirely female** [39].

Finally, negative cases (e.g., fail, disturbed, abhorrent, unacceptable, and destroy) are captured in the examples below:

She **utterly failed** to convince them [37].

They were **deeply disturbed** by the accident [37].

I find the idea **absolutely abhorrent** [39].

This behaviour is **totally unacceptable** [42].

The explosion **completely destroyed** the building [39].

The most ambiguous cases involve instances where amplifiers collocate with a negator (no, not) or a negative suffix (im-, un-, in-, etc.) These cases should be analyzed in the larger environment to determine whether the overall meaning is negative or positive. In the following cases a combination of amplifiers with unbelievable and nothing would be treated as positive and neutral respectively:

That’s on DVD compared to a VHS. It’s **completely unbelievable** [39].

She looks **absolutely nothing** like you [37].

On the other hand, when there is a syntactic negation modifying a positive adverb adjective sequence, that sequence may be considered, following the local principlementioned earlier, positive if the adjective is positive:

I am not entirely happy about the proposal [39].

In this case, the adjective happy is positive [42].

Overall, as the data in table 4 show, some amplifiers tend to collocate with positive meanings, whereas others have negative semantic preferences. More positive association patterns are found in the collocates of absolutely. The number of positive cases more than doubles that of negative cases. When positive and neutral cases are combined, negative cases become a decided minority. What especially reveals positive association is the case of perfectly. It exhibits a strong positive semantic preference, with frequent collocates being good, well, legitimate. There is a preferred correlation between totally, completely, utterly, deeply and semantically negative collocates. However, some amplifiers have almost equal number of semantically positive and negative collocates (entirely, very).

**Conclusion**

The categorical meaning of the adverb is secondary property which implies qualitative, quantitative, or circumstantial characteristics of actions, states or qualities. In accordance with their categorial meaning, adverbs are characterised by combinability with verbs, adjectives and words of adverbial nature. The functions of adverbs in these combinations consist in expressing different adverbial modifiers. Adverbs can also refer to whole situations.

The only pattern of morphological change for adverbs is the same as for adjectives, the degrees of comparison. With regard to the category of the degrees of comparison adverbs (like adjectives) fall into comparables and non-comparables. The number of non-comparables is much greater among adverbs than among adjectives. Only adverbs of manner and certain adverbs of time and place can form degrees of comparison.

In accord with their word-building structure adverbs may be simple, derived, compound and composite.Simple adverbs are rather few, and nearly all of them display functional semantics, mostly of pronominal character. The typical adverbial affixes in affixal derivation are, first and foremost, the basic and only productive adverbial suffix –ly and then a couple of others of limited distribution.

Adverbs may perform different functions, modifying different types of words, phrases, sentences. Adverbs may function asadverbial modifiers of manner, place, time, degree to a finite or non-finite form of the verb.

Falling back on the compiled list of relevant lexical units drawn from the currently existing dictionaries and miscellaneous theoretical sources, the paper offers a semantic classification of adverbs into 10 classes and lexico-grammatical classification into 3 classes.

Adverbs are commonly divided into qualitative, quantitative and circumstantial. Qualitative adverbs express immediate, inherently non-graded qualities of actions and other qualities. The adverbs considered as quantitative include words of degree. These are specific lexical units of semi-functional nature expressing quality measure, or gradational evaluation of qualities. The functional circumstantial adverbs are of pronominal nature.

According to their meaning, adverbs fall into the following classes: adverbs of time, adverbs of frequency, adverbs of place and direction, adverbs of manner, adverbs of degree or intensifiers, attitudinal adverbs, viewpoint adverbs, and conjunctive adverbs.

The results of research reveal that English adverbs realize their syntactic valent properties in 7 models of contact combinability and in 7 models of distant combinability. The nature of restrictions on combinability of adverbs in 14 models of distant combinability in some cases is conditioned by relations of objects and phenomena of extralinguistic reality, in other cases it is conditioned by the system of the language, namely, by the distribution of adverbs which either favours or impedes the realization of their valent properties [12]. Morphological characteristics of adverbs and their collocates are either conducive or non-conducive or neutral to the adverb realizing its syntactic valency. Thus, adverbs of manner saying how an action is performed can freely occur with dynamic verbs, but not with stative verbs.

The meaning of models of combinability of English adverbs with other notional units is determined by semantic relations which occur in the process of their interaction.

One of the most syntagmatically active groups of adverbs is the adverbs of degree or intensifiers. The analysis leads to conclude that the more delexicalised an intensifier, the more widely it collocates: the greater the range and number of modifiers it combines with. In other words, the less meaning is contained within the intensifier itself, the more it will acquire from its surrounding co-text. Some degree adverbs tend to be distinguished in terms of positive, neutral or negative attitude.

**Резюме**

Дипломна робота присвячена дослідженню синтагматичних та парадигматичних особливостей прислівників у сучасній англійській мові.

У роботі розглянуто питання функціональних особливостей прислівників: від з’ясування насамперед валентних функцій до дослідження їхнього семантичного простору. Проте суто одноплановий, синтагматичний підхід до сутності й функціонування прислівників без аналізу їхнього парадигматичного статусу не дає можливості виявити усі закономірності їхнього функціонування. Тому дане дослідження включає також і аналіз парадигматики англійських прислівників. Це дає можливість пояснити не лише вживання прислівників у контексті, але й іманентну семантичну ознаку прислівника як елемента лексико-семантичної системи. У роботі проаналізовано дериваційний статус та дериваційні тенденції прислівників.

Для вирішення поставлених завдань використовувались такі методи:

* дистрибутивний і валентний аналіз;
* структурно-семантичний аналіз;
* елементи кількісного аналізу.

Основну увагу дослідження зосереджено на прислівниках ступеня, оскільки цьому виду прислівників характерна найбільш висока синтагматична активність. Деякі прислівники ступеня розглядаються з точки зору позитивних або негативних семантичних преференцій. Дана робота містить аналіз семантичних преференцій прислівників ступеня на матеріалі словосполучень, що були вилучені методом суцільної вибірки з трьох сучасних англійських словників сполучуваності.

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**Appendix**

**1. Adjectives used with absolutely**:

abhorrent, absurd, amazed, amazing, appalling, astonished, astonishing, awful, beautiful, binding, bonkers, bound, breathtaking, brilliant, catastrophic, central, certain, charming, clear, committed, conclusive, confident, confidential, consistent, constant, convinced, correct, covered, crazy, critical, crucial, dedicated, delicious, delighted, delightful, dependent, desperate, despicable, determined, devoted, disastrous, disgraceful, disgusted, disgusting, distraught, dreadful, ecstatic, elated, equal, essential, even, excellent, exhausted, explicit, extraordinary, fair, faithful, false, fantastic, fascinating, fatal, fearless, fed up, filthy, fine, flat, foolproof, frank, frantic, free, freezing, full, fundamental, furious, genuine, gorgeous, great, harmless, helpless, honest, hopeless, horrible, horrific, huge, hysterical, ideal, identical, immaculate, imperative, impossible, incapable, incorrect, incredible, indispensable, insane, inseparable, intolerable, invaluable, lethal, level, logical, lovely, loyal, ludicrous, mad, magical, magnificent, marvellous, meaningless, miserable, motionless, necessary, opposed, outrageous, outstanding, perfect, phenomenal, plain, pointless, positive, precise, quiet, reliable, remarkable, ridiculous, right, rigid, sacred, safe, secure, senseless, serious, shattered, shocked, shocking, sick, silent, sincere, soaked, solid, spectacular, splendid, square, staggered, staggering, steady, still, straight, stunned, stunning, stupid, superb, sure, terrible, terrified, thrilled, true, truthful, typical, unacceptable, unavoidable, unbearable, unbelievable, unforgettable, unheard-of, united, unthinkable, useless, valid, vital, wild, wonderful, worthless, wrong.

**Verbs used with absolutely**:

adore, agree, despise, dominate, dread, forbid, guarantee, hate, insist, love, overwhelm, refuse, require, seethe.

**2. Adjectives used with completely**:

absent, absorbed, absurd, acceptable, accidental, accurate, alien, alone, amazed, anonymous, arbitrary, artificial, automatic, autonomous, avoidable, baffled, balanced, bald, bare, barren, believable, bewildered, bewildering, black, blameless, blank, blind, bogus, bonkers, boring, broke, calm, clean, clear, closed, coincidental, comfortable, committed, confident, confidential, confused, conscious, consistent, contradictory, contrary, convinced, convincing, cool, correct, covered, crazy, credible, cynical, daft, dark, deaf, decayed, defenceless, dejected, dependent, deranged, deserted, detached, devoid, devoted, different, disastrous, disillusioned, dismissive, disorganized, disproportionate, dissimilar, distinct, distraught, dominant, drunk, dry, effective, empty, engrossed, erect, erratic, estranged, even, evil, exempt, exhausted, exposed, extinct, fair, faithful, false, familiar, fearless, fed up, fictional, fictitious, fine, flat, flexible, foolish, foreign, free, fruitless, frustrated, full, futile, genuine, grey, groundless, happy, harmless, healthy, helpless, honest, honourable, hooked, hopeless, hysterical, identical, ignorant, illegitimate, illiterate, illogical, imaginary, immaterial, immobile, immoral, immune, impartial, impassable, impassive, impervious, impossible, impotent, impracticable, impractical, inaccessible, inaccurate, inactive, inadequate, inappropriate, incapable, incompatible, incompetent, incomprehensible, incongruous, incorrect, independent, indifferent, ineffective, inept, inert, inexplicable, inflexible, innocent, insane, insensitive, inseparable, insignificant, insulated, intact, invisible, irrational, irrelevant, irresponsible, isolated, justifiable, justified, lacking, lame, legal, legitimate, level, lifeless, limp, logical, lost, loyal, ludicrous, mad, miserable, misleading, missing, mistaken, motionless, mystified, naked, natural, negative, neutral, new, non-existent, normal, novel, nude, objective, oblivious, obscure, obsolete, obvious, one-sided, opaque, open, opposed, organic, original, outrageous, overcast, overgrown, overwhelming, painless, passive, perfect, perplexed, plain, pointless, powerless, predictable, preoccupied, puzzled, quiet, random, rational, ready, recognizable, recyclable, red, redundant, relaxed, reliable, reliant, relieved, repulsive, resistant, responsible, reversible, ridiculous, rigid, safe, sane, satisfactory, satisfied, satisfying, secluded, secular, secure, self-contained, self-sufficient, selfish, senseless, separable, separate, serious, shattered, shocked, silent, sincere, slack, smooth, soaked, sober, solid, soluble, speechless, stable, static, sterile, still, straight, stressed, stuck, stunned, stupid, subjective, submerged, subordinate, superfluous, sure, surprised, terrified, transparent, trivial, true, truthful, unable, unacceptable, unaffected, unaware, unbalanced, unbearable, unbelievable, unchanged, uncharacteristic, unconcerned, unconscious, uncontrollable, understandable, undressed, unexpected, unfamiliar, unfashionable, unfit, unfounded, unheard-of, uninhabitable, uninhibited, unintelligible, uninterested, unique, unknown, unmoved, unnecessary, unnoticed, unprovoked, unreal, unreasonable, unscathed, unscrupulous, unsuitable, unsure, unthinkable, unused to, unwarranted, up to date, upright, useless, valid, valueless, visible, voluntary, vulnerable, worthless, wrong.

**Verbs used with completely**: abandon, abolish, absorb, agree, alter, assimilate, ban, believe, blind, block, break, burn, bury, cease, change, clear, coat, collapse, conceal, confuse, contradict, cool, cover, crack, cure, cut, defeat, delete, deny, deplete, destroy, disagree, disappear, discard, disintegrate, dismiss, disrupt, dissolve, distort, dominate, drain, dry, eliminate, embrace, empty, enclose, eradicate, erase, erode, evade, excavate, exclude, exhaust, expose, fail, fill, focus, fool, forget, freeze, fulfil, gut, heal, hide, humiliate, identify, ignore, immerse, inhibit, integrate, lack, lie, lift, mask, master, misinterpret, misjudge, mislead, mismanage, misread, misrepresent, miss, misunderstand, neglect, obliterate, obscure, obstruct, offset, omit, overcome, overhaul, overlook, overturn, overwhelm, paralyse, penetrate, prepared, prevent, protect, rebuild, reconstruct, recover, regain, reject, relax, relieve, rely, remove, renew, renovate, reorganize, repair, replace, resolve, restore, rethink, reverse, revise, rewrite, ruin, rule, seal, separate, shade, shatter, silence, soak, solve, spoil, stop, strip, subordinate, succeed, suppress, surrender, surround, sympathize, thaw, transform, trust, underestimate, undermine, understand, vanish, wipe, withdraw, wreck.

**3. Adjectives used with deeply**:

afraid, aggrieved, ambivalent, apprehensive, ashamed, asleep, attached, committed, compassionate, concerned, conscious, conservative, convinced, critical, curious, cynical, damaging, dependent, depressed, depressing, disappointed, disappointing, dishonest, disillusioned, dissatisfied, distasteful, distressing, disturbed, disturbing, divisive, embarrassed, embarrassing, embedded, emotional, engaged, engrossed, entangled, estranged, expressive, fascinating, fearful, flawed, flushed, frustrated, frustrating, grateful, honoured, hostile, humiliating, hurt, hurtful, immoral, impressed, inadequate, indebted, influential, ingrained, insecure, interested, interesting, involved, ironic, irresponsible, irritated, lined, misguided, moving, offensive, opposed, perplexed, personal, perverse, pessimistic, philosophical, poignant, polarized, prejudiced, preoccupied, regrettable, relaxed, religious, reluctant, repulsive, resentful, rooted, sad, satisfying, sceptical, sensitive, shaken, shocked, shocking, significant, sincere, sinister, sorry, spiritual, submerged, suspect, suspicious, symbolic, sympathetic, tanned, touched, traumatic, troubled, uncertain, uncomfortable, unconscious, uneasy, unfashionable, unhappy, unpleasant, unpopular, upset, wary, worried, worrying, wrinkled.

**Verbs used with deeply**:

absorb, admire, affect, anger, appreciate, believe, blush, bow, breathe, bury, care, dig, divide, drink, explore, feel, flush, frown, grieve, growl, hold, humiliate, hurt, immerse, implicate, influence, inhale, inscribe, kiss, laugh, love, mark, offend, penetrate, ponder, probe, regret, resent, respect, sadden, scar, scowl, shade, shock, sigh, sleep, slumber, sniff, stir, swallow, sympathize, think, thrust, touch, trouble, upset, wound.

**4. Adjectives used with entirely:**

absent, abstract, acceptable, accidental, alien, alone, anonymous, appropriate, arbitrary, artificial, autonomous, avoidable, believable, beneficial, black, blameless, blank, bogus, characteristic, coincidental, comfortable, commendable, compatible, composed, comprehensible, conceivable, concerned, confident, consistent, contrary, conventional, correct, covered, dependent, devoid, different, dissimilar, distinct, empty, exempt, explicable, factual, fair, faithful, false, familiar, feasible, fictional, fictitious, fitting, foreign, free, futile, genuine, honourable, hostile, hypothetical, ignorant, illogical, imaginary, immaterial, immune, impartial, impractical, inaccurate, inadequate, inappropriate, incidental, incompatible, incorrect, independent, ineffective, innocent, instrumental, intact, irrelevant, isolated, justifiable, justified, lacking, legitimate, likely, logical, male, misguided, misleading, misplaced, missing, mistaken, naked, negative, new, normal, objective, occupied, one-sided, opposed, optional, plausible, pointless, positive, possible, practical, pragmatic, predictable, preoccupied, preventable, proper, random, rational, reasonable, reliant, respectable, responsible, rigid, safe, secular, self-contained, self-sufficient, selfish, sensible, separable, separate, serious, silent, sincere, sober, subject, subjective, suitable, superficial, supportive, sympathetic, transparent, typical, unacceptable, unaffected, unaware, understandable, unfounded, united, unknown, unnecessary, unnoticed, unprecedented, unreasonable, unscathed, unsuitable, useless, voluntary, worthy, wrong.

**Verbs used with entirely:**

abandon, abolish, agree, base, cease, concentrate, concur, confine, consist, cover, depend, destroy, devote, disagree, disappear, discard, dismiss, dominate, eliminate, endorse, eradicate, erase, exclude, fill, finance, focus, fund, gear, ignore, lack, neglect, obliterate, omit, overlook, rebuild, rely, remove, replace, rest, rule, surround, transform, vanish.

**5. Adjectives used with extremely**:

able, abstract, abusive, accurate, active, adaptable, addictive, adept, advanced, advantageous, afraid, aggressive, aggrieved, agitated, agreeable, alarmed, alarming, alert, ambitious, ambivalent, amiable, amused, amusing, ancient, angry, annoyed, annoying, anxious, apologetic, appealing, apprehensive, appropriate, articulate, artificial, attractive, authoritarian, awkward, backward, bad, bad-tempered, battered, beautiful, beneficial, biased, big, bitter, bizarre, bleak, bold, bored, boring, brave, breathless, brief, bright, broad, bureaucratic, businesslike, busy, calm, capable, careful, careless, casual, cautious, challenging, chaotic, charming, cheap, cheerful, chilly, civil, claustrophobic, clean, clear, clever, close, cloudy, cold, comfortable, comforting, comical, committed, common, compelling, competent, competitive, complacent, complex, complicated, complimentary, composed, comprehensive, concerned, confident, confused, confusing, conscious, conservative, consistent, conspicuous, content, contentious, contrived, controversial, convenient, conventional, convincing, cool, cordial, costly, courageous, courteous, coy, creative, creepy, critical, cross, crowded, cruel, curious, cynical, damaging, damp, dangerous, dark, dated, decorative, dedicated, deep, defensive, delicate, demanding, dependable, depressed, depressing, deprived, desirable, desperate, despondent, destructive, detailed, determined, detrimental, devoted, difficult, dignified, direct, dirty, disadvantaged, disappointed, disappointing, disconcerting, disillusioned, dismal, dismissive, disorganized, disruptive, dissatisfied, distant, distasteful, distinctive, distraught, distressing, disturbing, diverse, divisive, dominant, doubtful, dramatic, drunk, dry, dubious, dull, dumb, dynamic, eager, early, easy, eccentric, economical, eerie, effective, efficient, elaborate, elegant, eloquent, elusive, embarrassed, embarrassing, emotional, emphatic, encouraging, energetic, enigmatic, enjoyable, entertaining, enthusiastic, envious, erotic, erratic, evident, excitable, excited, exciting, exclusive, exhausting, expensive, experienced, explicit, explosive, exposed, expressive, faint, faithful, familiar, famous, far-fetched, fashionable, fast, favourable, fearful, feminine, fertile, fickle, fine, firm, fit, flammable, flat, flattered, flattering, flexible, fluid, flushed, fond, foolish, formal, formidable, forthright, fortunate, fragile, fragrant, frail, frank, frequent, fresh, friendly, frightened, frightening, fruitful, frustrated, frustrating, full, funny, fuzzy, generous, gentle, gifted, glad, glamorous, good, good-looking, grateful, gratifying, gregarious, gruesome, guilty, handsome, handy, haphazard, happy, hard, harmful, harsh, hazardous, hazy, healthy, heavy, helpful, hierarchical, hoarse, honest, honoured, hopeful, hostile, hot, humorous, hungry, hurt, ignorant, ill, illuminating, imaginative, immature, immoral, impatient, impersonal, impertinent, implausible, important, impractical, imprecise, impressed, impressionable, impressive, improbable, inaccurate, inadequate, inappropriate, inconvenient, indignant, ineffective, inefficient, inexpensive, inexperienced, inflexible, influential, informal, informative, infrequent, ingenious, inhibited, insecure, insensitive, instructive, insulting, intelligent, intense, interested, interesting, intolerant, intricate, intriguing, intrusive, intuitive, inventive, involved, ironic, irresponsible, irritated, irritating, isolated, jealous, keen, kind, knowledgeable, lame, large, late, lazy, lengthy, lenient, liberal, light, light-headed, likeable, likely, limited, literate, logical, lonely, long, long-lived, loud, low, loyal, lucky, lucrative, luxurious, mad, marked, marketable, masculine, mature, mean, mellow, memorable, menacing, mild, militant, minor, miserable, misleading, mixed, mobile, modest, motivated, muddled, muddy, mundane, muted, naive, narrow, nasty, neat, negative, nervous, nice, noisy, noticeable, novel, nutritious, obscure, observant, obvious, odd, off-putting, offensive, oily, old, old-fashioned, opaque, open, optimistic, organized, original, ornate, orthodox, overcrowded, overgrown, overweight, painful, pale, passive, patchy, patient, patriotic, patronizing, peaceful, peeved, perceptive, permissive, perplexed, persistent, personal, persuasive, pertinent, perverse, pessimistic, plain, plausible, pleasant, pleased, pleasing, pleasurable, poignant, poisonous, polite, popular, positive, possessive, potent, powerful, practical, pragmatic, precious, precise, predictable, prejudiced, preoccupied, prestigious, pretty, privileged, productive, professional, proficient, profitable, prolific, prolonged, prominent, promising, prone, pronounced, prosperous, proud, provocative, puzzled, questionable, quick, quiet, radical, rapid, rare, reactionary, readable, realistic, reasonable, reassuring, refreshing, regrettable, relaxed, relevant, reliable, relieved, religious, reluctant, remote, repellent, repetitive, repressed, repulsive, reputable, resentful, reserved, resilient, resistant, resourceful, respectable, responsible, responsive, restrained, restricted, restrictive, revealing, rewarding, rich, rigid, risky, romantic, rude, rural, sad, safe, sarcastic, satisfied, satisfying, scarce, scared, sceptical, secretive, secure, seductive, selective, self-conscious, self-contained, selfish, sensible, sensitive, serious, severe, sexy, shaken, shaky, shallow, sharp, shocked, shocking, short, shy, sick, significant, silly, similar, simple, simplistic, sincere, sinister, skilful, skilled, skinny, slack, sleepy, slender, slight, slim, slippery, slow, small, smart, smooth, smug, soft, solemn, solid, sombre, sophisticated, sorry, sound, sour, spacious, spicy, stable, staid, stale, startled, steady, steep, sticky, stiff, stimulating, straightforward, strained, strange, stressed, stressful, striking, strong, stupid, subdued, subjective, subtle, successful, suggestive, superficial, supple, supportive, surprised, surprising, susceptible, suspect, suspicious, sweaty, sweet, swift, swollen, sympathetic, talented, tall, tame, tasteful, taxing, technical, tedious, temperamental, tender, tense, thankful, thick, thin, threadbare, threatening, tidy, tight, tiny, tired, tolerant, touched, tough, toxic, traditional, tranquil, traumatic, treacherous, trivial, troubled, typical, ugly, unbalanced, uncertain, uncomfortable, uncommon, undesirable, undignified, uneasy, unfair, unfortunate, unfriendly, unhappy, uninhibited, unlikely, unlucky, unnatural, unorthodox, unpleasant, unpopular, unreasonable, unstable, unsuitable, unsure, untidy, unusual, unwell, up to date, upset, uptight, urgent, useful, vague, valid, valuable, variable, varied, versatile, viable, vicious, vigilant, vigorous, violent, vivid, vocal, volatile, vulnerable, warm, wary, weak, wealthy, weary, weird, welcome, wet, white, wide, widespread, wild, worried, worrying, worthwhile, wrinkled, young.

**6. Adjectives used with perfectly**:

able, acceptable, accurate, adequate, agreeable, amiable, appropriate, attainable, audible, aware, balanced, beautiful, calm, capable, charming, circular, civil, clean, clear, coherent, comfortable, compatible, competent, composed, comprehensible, conceivable, conscious, consistent, content, contented, correct, decent, dry, efficient, erect, evident, explicable, fair, feasible, fine, fitting, flat, frank, friendly, genuine, good, grammatical, groomed, happy, harmless, healthy, honest, honourable, immobile, innocent, innocuous, intact, intelligible, justifiable, justified, kosher, lawful, legal, legitimate, logical, lovely, motionless, natural, neutral, nice, normal, obvious, OK, ordinary, oval, permissible, plain, plausible, pleasant, poised, polished, polite, possible, practicable, predictable, presentable, proper, quiet, rational, reasonable, regular, relaxed, reliable, respectable, right, ripe, rounded, safe, sane, satisfactory, satisfied, secure, sensible, serene, serious, shaped, silent, sincere, smooth, sober, sound, splendid, square, stable, steady, still, straight, straightforward, suitable, suited, symmetrical, tailored, tanned, tranquil, transparent, true, understandable, upright, valid, viable, welcome, willing, wonderful.

**Verbs used with perfectly**:

align, arrange, balance, behave, blend, capture, coincide, complement, conform, contrast, convey, cook, execute, exemplify, fit, function, illustrate, judge, match, mimic, mirror, place, position, prepared, preserve, streamline, suit, sum, synchronize, time, trim, tune, understand, work.

**7. Adjectives used with totally:**

abhorrent, absent, absorbed, absurd, acceptable, accurate, addicted, adequate, alien, amazed, anonymous, arbitrary, artificial, awesome, baffled, bald, believable, bemused, bewildered, bewildering, bizarre, blank, blind, bogus, bonkers, brilliant, broke, clean, comfortable, committed, compatible, comprehensive, concentrated, confident, confidential, confused, contrary, convinced, convincing, cool, corrupt, covered, crazy, creepy, cynical, deaf, dedicated, defenceless, dejected, dependent, deprived, deserted, detached, devoid, devoted, different, disgusted, disgusting, disillusioned, disorganized, disproportionate, dissimilar, distinct, dominant, dry, effective, empty, engaged, engrossed, evil, exempt, exhausted, exposed, extinct, fair, false, fearless, fed up, fictitious, fine, foreign, free, friendless, frustrated, futile, genuine, groundless, happy, harmless, helpless, honest, hooked, hopeless, hostile, humiliating, hysterical, ignorant, illegal, illiterate, illogical, immobile, immoral, immune, impartial, impassable, impassive, impersonal, impervious, implausible, impossible, impracticable, impractical, impressed, inaccessible, inaccurate, inactive, inadequate, inappropriate, inaudible, incapable, inclusive, incompatible, incompetent, incomprehensible, inconceivable, incongruous, inconsistent, incorrect, incredible, indefensible, independent, indifferent, inedible, ineffective, inexperienced, inexplicable, inflexible, inhuman, innocent, innocuous, insane, insecure, insensitive, inseparable, invisible, irrational, irrelevant, irresponsible, isolated, justified, lacking, lame, legitimate, lost, loyal, ludicrous, mad, meaningless, misguided, misleading, misplaced, missing, mystified, naked, natural, negative, normal, novel, nude, objective, oblivious, obscure, obsolete, OK, one-sided, opposed, organic, outrageous, painless, passive, penniless, perfect, pointless, powerless, predictable, preoccupied, professional, random, ready, reasonable, relaxed, reliable, reliant, relieved, remote, repulsive, responsible, ridiculous, safe, satisfactory, satisfied, secure, self-contained, self-sufficient, selfish, separate, serious, shattered, shocked, silent, sincere, sober, soluble, speechless, spontaneous, static, straight, stressed, stunned, stupid, subjective, submerged, superfluous, supportive, sure, surprised, surprising, thrilled, transparent, true, unable, unacceptable, unaffected, unaware, unbearable, unbelievable, unchanged, uncharacteristic, unconcerned, unconscious, uncontrollable, understandable, undesirable, unexpected, unfair, unfamiliar, unfit, unforgettable, unfounded, unheard-of, uninhibited, unintelligible, uninterested, unique, united, unknown, unmoved, unnecessary, unnoticed, unprecedented, unprovoked, unqualified, unreal, unreasonable, unscathed, unsuitable, unsure, unwarranted, useless, vulnerable, weird, worthless, wrong.

**Verbs used with totally:**

abandon, abolish, absorb, agree, appreciate, backfire, change, clear, confine, confuse, contradict, cut, defeat, deny, deserve, destroy, disagree, disappear, disrupt, dominate, drain, eliminate, enclose, eradicate, exclude, exhaust, fail, focus, forbid, forget, gut, humiliate, ignore, immerse, incapacitate, lie, love, mislead, misread, neglect, obliterate, obscure, oppose, overwhelm, paralyse, prepared, rebuild, relax, reorganize, replace, reverse, ruin, rule, subordinate, surround, transform, trust, underestimate, undermine, understand, vanish, wipe, wreck.

**8. Adjectives used with utterly:**

abhorrent, absorbed, absurd, alien, alone, amazed, amazing, appalling, baffled, beautiful, bewildered, boring, brilliant, charming, compelling, confused, confusing, contemptuous, content, conventional, convinced, convincing, cynical, dedicated, defenceless, dejected, dependent, desperate, despicable, despondent, determined, devoid, devoted, disastrous, disgraceful, disgusting, disillusioned, distraught, empty, exhausted, exhausting, faithful, false, fantastic, fascinating, fearless, foolish, foreign, forlorn, friendless, fruitless, futile, gorgeous, helpless, hopeless, humiliating, ignorant, immobile, immoral, implausible, impossible, impotent, impracticable, impractical, inadequate, inappropriate, incapable, incompatible, incompetent, incomprehensible, inconceivable, incongruous, incredible, indifferent, inhuman, insane, insignificant, irrelevant, irresistible, irresponsible, ludicrous, mad, meaningless, mistaken, mundane, obscene, opposed, peaceful, perfect, perplexed, pointless, powerless, pragmatic, predictable, reliable, repellent, repulsive, ridiculous, selfish, serene, shocked, silent, sincere, stunned, stupid, terrified, thrilled, trivial, unable, unacceptable, unaware, unconcerned, unfair, uninhibited, uninterested, unknown, unnecessary, unreasonable, useless, worthless, wrong.

**Verbs used with utterly**: absorb, condemn, confuse, destroy, dominate, drain, exhaust, humiliate, ignore, refuse, reject, transform.

**9. Adjectives used with very**:

able, absorbed, abstract, abusive, acceptable, accessible, accomplished, accurate, active, adaptable, addictive, adept, adequate, admirable, advanced, advantageous, afraid, aggressive, aggrieved, agitated, agreeable, alarmed, alarming, alert, alien, alike, alive, ambiguous, ambitious, ambivalent, amiable, amused, amusing, ancient, angry, annoyed, annoying, anxious, apologetic, apparent, appealing, applicable, apprehensive, appropriate, articulate, artificial, ashamed, assured, astute, attached, attractive, authoritarian, aware, awkward, backward, bad, bad-tempered, bare, barren, battered, beautiful, believable, beneficial, best, bewildered, bewildering, biased, big, bitter, bizarre, black, bleak, blonde, bold, bored, boring, brave, breathless, breezy, brief, bright, broad, brown, bureaucratic, businesslike, busy, calm, candid, capable, careful, careless, casual, cautious, central, certain, challenging, chaotic, characteristic, charming, cheap, cheerful, chilly, civil, claustrophobic, clean, clear, clever, close, cloudy, coherent, cold, comfortable, comforting, comical, commendable, committed, common, commonplace, comparable, compassionate, compatible, compelling, competent, competitive, complacent, complete, complex, complicated, complimentary, composed, comprehensive, concentrated, concerned, confident, confused, confusing, congested, conscious, conservative, consistent, conspicuous, constipated, contagious, contemporary, content, contented, contentious, contrived, controversial, convenient, conventional, convincing, cool, cordial, corrosive, corrupt, cosmopolitan, costly, courageous, courteous, coy, creamy, creative, credible, creditable, creepy, critical, cross, crowded, crucial, cruel, curious, curly, cynical, damaging, damp, dangerous, daring, dark, dated, debatable, decent, deceptive, decorative, dedicated, deep, defensive, degrading, delicate, demanding, dependable, dependent, depressed, depressing, deprived, descriptive, deserving, desirable, desperate, despondent, destructive, detached, detailed, determined, detrimental, developed, devoted, different, difficult, dignified, direct, dirty, disabled, disadvantaged, disappointed, disappointing, disapproving, disconcerting, dishonest, disillusioned, dismal, dismissive, disorganized, disreputable, disruptive, dissatisfied, dissimilar, distant, distasteful, distinct, distinctive, distracted, distraught, distressing, disturbed, disturbing, diverse, divisive, domesticated, dominant, doubtful, dramatic, drunk, dry, dubious, dull, dumb, dynamic, eager, early, easy, eccentric, economical, edgy, educated, eerie, effective, efficient, elaborate, elated, elegant, eloquent, elusive, embarrassed, embarrassing, emotional, emotive, emphatic, empty, encouraging, energetic, engrossed, enigmatic, enjoyable, entertaining, enthusiastic, envious, erect, erotic, erratic, essential, even, evident, evil, exceptional, excitable, excited, exciting, exclusive, exhausting, expensive, experienced, explicit, explosive, exposed, expressive, extravagant, extreme, faint, fair, faithful, false, familiar, famous, far-fetched, fascinating, fashionable, fast, fat, favourable, fearful, fed up, feminine, fertile, fickle, fine, firm, fishy, fit, fitting, fixed, flammable, flat, flattered, flattering, flexible, fluid, flushed, fond, foolish, foreign, forlorn, formal, formidable, forthright, fortunate, fragile, fragrant, frail, frank, frequent, fresh, friendly, frightened, frightening, frosty, fruitful, frustrated, frustrating, full, fundamental, funny, fuzzy, generous, gentle, genuine, gifted, glad, glamorous, gloomy, good, good-looking, grateful, gratifying, great, gregarious, grey, gruesome, guilty, handsome, handy, haphazard, happy, hard, harmful, harsh, hazardous, hazy, healthy, heavy, helpful, heroic, hierarchical, hoarse, homesick, homogeneous, honest, honourable, honoured, hopeful, hostile, hot, humiliating, humorous, hungry, hurt, hurtful, ignorant, ill, illuminating, imaginative, immature, immoral, impatient, imperfect, impersonal, impertinent, implausible, important, impractical, imprecise, impressed, impressionable, impressive, improbable, inaccurate, inadequate, inappropriate, inclined, incomplete, inconsistent, inconvenient, independent, indifferent, indignant, ineffective, inefficient, inexpensive, inexperienced, infectious, inferior, inflexible, influential, informal, informative, infrequent, ingenious, inhibited, innocent, inquisitive, insecure, insensitive, insignificant, insistent, inspiring, instructive, instrumental, insulting, intelligent, intense, intensive, interactive, interested, interesting, intolerant, intricate, intriguing, intrusive, intuitive, inventive, inviting, involved, ironic, irregular, irresponsible, irritated, irritating, isolated, jealous, junior, keen, kind, knowledgeable, lame, large, late, lazy, legitimate, lengthy, lenient, liberal, light, light-headed, likeable, likely, limited, limp, literate, loaded, logical, lonely, long, long-lived, lost, loud, lovely, low, low-key, loyal, lucky, lucrative, luxurious, lyrical, mad, magical, male, manageable, marked, marketable, masculine, mature, mean, mellow, memorable, menacing, mild, militant, minor, miserable, misleading, mixed, mobile, moderate, modest, moist, motivated, moving, muddled, muddy, mundane, muted, naive, narrow, nasty, natural, neat, needy, negative, nervous, new, nice, noisy, normal, noticeable, novel, numerous, nutritious, objective, obscure, observant, obvious, odd, off-putting, offensive, oily, old, old-fashioned, one-sided, opaque, open, opposed, optimistic, orderly, ordinary, organized, oriented, original, ornate, orthodox, overcast, overcrowded, overgrown, overweight, painful, pale, partial, passive, patchy, patient, patriotic, patronizing, peaceful, peculiar, peeved, perceptive, permissive, perplexed, persistent, personal, persuasive, pertinent, pervasive, perverse, pessimistic, philosophical, plain, plausible, pleasant, pleased, pleasing, pleasurable, poetic, poignant, poisonous, polite, political, popular, portable, positive, possessive, possible, potent, powerful, practical, pragmatic, precious, precise, predictable, pregnant, prejudiced, preoccupied, presentable, prestigious, pretty, privileged, probable, productive, professional, proficient, profitable, progressive, prolific, prolonged, prominent, promising, prone, pronounced, proper, prosperous, protective, proud, provocative, prudent, puzzled, questionable, quick, quiet, radical, rapid, rare, rational, reactionary, readable, ready, real, realistic, reasonable, reassuring, recent, red, reflective, refreshing, regrettable, regular, relaxed, relevant, reliable, relieved, religious, reluctant, remarkable, reminiscent, remote, repellent, repetitive, representative, repressed, repulsive, reputable, resentful, reserved, resilient, resistant, resourceful, respectable, responsible, responsive, restrained, restricted, restrictive, revealing, rewarding, rich, rigid, ripe, risky, romantic, rude, rural, sad, safe, sarcastic, satisfactory, satisfied, satisfying, savage, scarce, scared, sceptical, secluded, secret, secretive, secure, seductive, selective, self-conscious, self-contained, selfish, senior, sensible, sensitive, separate, serene, serious, settled, severe, sexy, shaken, shaky, shallow, sharp, shocked, shocking, short, shy, sick, significant, silly, similar, simple, simplistic, sincere, sinister, skilful, skilled, skinny, slack, sleepy, slender, slight, slim, slimy, slippery, slow, small, smart, smooth, smug, soft, solemn, solid, soluble, sombre, soothing, sophisticated, sorry, sound, sour, spacious, specialized, specific, spectacular, spicy, spiritual, spooky, square, stable, staid, stale, startled, static, steady, steep, sterile, sticky, stiff, still, stimulating, straightforward, strained, strange, stressed, stressful, striking, strong, stupid, subdued, subjective, subtle, subversive, successful, suggestive, suitable, suited, sunny, superficial, supple, supportive, sure, surprised, surprising, susceptible, suspect, suspicious, sweaty, sweet, swift, swollen, symbolic, sympathetic, talented, tall, tame, tanned, tasteful, taxing, tearful, technical, tedious, temperamental, temporary, tender, tense, terrible, thankful, thick, thin, threadbare, threatening, tidy, tight, tiny, tired, tolerant, touched, tough, toxic, traditional, tragic, tranquil, transparent, traumatic, treacherous, trivial, troubled, true, truthful, typical, ugly, unbalanced, uncertain, uncharacteristic, uncomfortable, uncommon, understandable, undesirable, undignified, uneasy, unexpected, unfair, unfamiliar, unfashionable, unfit, unfortunate, unfriendly, unhappy, uninhibited, unlikely, unlucky, unnatural, unorthodox, unpleasant, unpopular, unreal, unreasonable, unstable, unsuitable, unsure, untidy, unusual, unwell, up to date, uplifting, upset, uptight, urgent, used to, useful, usual, vague, valid, valuable, variable, varied, versatile, vicious, vigilant, vigorous, violent, visible, vital, vivid, vocal, volatile, vulnerable, warm, wary, weak, wealthy, weary, weird, welcome, wet, white, wide, widespread, wild, willing, wise, wobbly, worried, worrying, worthwhile, worthy, wrinkled, wrong, young.