Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Shanza Nayyer	6th September, 04	0.1	Created
Shanza Nayyer	25th October, 04	0.2	Fixed after discussion with Dr. Miriam Butt
Zunaira Malik	20th May, 05	0.3	New Release

Rule ID: EGR215

Rule Syntax: Following is the constituent description of the rule.
ADVP -> (adv) $^{0-2}$ adv

Rule Functional Description: Following are the functional specifications of the rule.
ADVP -> [adv: ! $ ^SPEC , !ADV_TYPE =c ADV_MOD;]#0#2 adv:^=!;.

Frequency: -

Description: This rule represents the adverbial phrase.

c-structure: An adverbial phrase may contain an adverb modified by the adverb(s) itself.

f-structure: The whole structure of the head adverb is made part of the set of adverbs. If the head adverb is modified by the adverb itself, the modifier adverb is made part of set of specifiers. ADV_TYPE is introduced to make sure that the right kind of adverb is used, as adverb can be a verb, sentence, adjective or adverb modifier. Cause of the diversity of adverb, SEM_TYPE feature is introduced in the lexicon to convey the semantics of different adverbs. For the details of adverb type, see the analysis part of the document.

Examples:
1) She is playing <u>pretty well</u>. (adverb modifier)
2) This work is <u>almost impossible.</u> (adjective modifier)
3) She is playing <u>really well</u>. (verb modifier)
4) <u>Surprisingly</u> she reached home in time. (sentence modifier)

Rule Status: Active
Reference:
[1] Pam Peters, "The Cambridge Guide to English Language"
Related Rules: -
Related POS: EPOS102
Replaces: -EGR105
Reason: - New Release
Replaced by: -
Reason: -

Analysis: Following is the in-depth analysis of the rule.

Analysis:
Adverbs are the most varied class of English words, with a variety of syntactic roles. Following are the types of adverbs:

SUBJUNCT: (adjective, adverb): they typically modify other adverbs or adjectives. They moderate the force of various kinds of word. Many such as *really, relatively, too, very,* modify adjectives and other adverbs. Some such as *almost, quite, rather* can modify verbs as well. Subjuncts of both kinds have the effect of either softening or intensifying the words they modify, hence the two major groups:
(downtoners)   fairly   rather   somewhat
(intensifiers)   extremely   most   so

A special group of restrictive subjuncts serve to spotlight others and to narrow the focus of the sentence. They include adverbs such as *especially, even, only.*

CONJUNCT(sentence, clause): they forge a semantic link between a sentence and the one before it. They play a cohesive role between separate sentences, or clauses. They include words like *also, however, therefore,* and thus express logical relationships such as addition, contrast and causation.

DISJUNCT (clause, sentence,v(sometimes)): modifies whole clauses or sentences. They affect the interpretation of the whole clause or sentence, either as judgements of the likelidhood of something happening (*maybe, possibly, surely, probably)*; or as expressions of attitude towards the event (*fortunately, mercifully, regrettably, worryingly).*
They can be moved around within it:
Fortunately the letter got there in time.
The letter *fortunately* got there in time.
The letter got there in time *fortunately.*
They can also be used for emphasis.

ADJUNCT (sentence, verb) : adverbs which detail the circumstances of the verb are these days often called adjuncts, to indicate that they connect with the core of the clause without being part of it. They add detail to whatever action the verb itself describes. They may specify the time or place of the action, the manner in which it took place, or its extent.
Example
Time: tonight, tomorrow, soon, then
Place: abroad, upstairs
Manner: well, thoughtfully, energetically
Extent: largely, totally, partly, thoroughly, mostly

NEGATIVE: *not,* the negative adverb, is treated separately from other adverbs in modern English grammars. This is because of its affinity with negative words of other kinds, such as determiners and pronouns (neither, no, none).
Not has wide-ranging powers within sentences, to modify a word(verb, adjective or another adverb), a phrase, or a whole clause.

COMPOUND ADVERBS: there are also compound adverbs, for example *downtown* and *indoors.* Many adverbs are phrases:
Straight away
In no way
To the bottom
A little bit
Without a care in the world
Adverbial ideas can be expressed through several kids of clauses.

Adverbs also allows degrees of comparison. Those consisting of one syllable, e.g. *fast, hard, soon,* make their comparative and superlative forms with inflections in the same way as adjectives: *sooner, soonest etc.* Adverbs formed with *–ly* enlist the help of *more* and *most,* as in *more energetically, most energetically.*[1, pg. 18]

Result: Cause of complexity of modeling the above analysis, the adverb is simply checked for its use as sentence, adverb, verb or adjective modifier. The above analysis is used to add some semantics to the adverbs. Hence such properties are added to ADV_TYPE feature of an adverb in the lexicon.

Future Work:
1. Comparatives in adverbs will be covered later on.
2. Compound adverbs having especially phrasal adverbs will be covered in future.
3. Negative adverb will be catered.
4. Semantics of adverbs will be analyzed in detail.