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**THE -LY SUFFIX: DERIVATIONAL, OR INFLECTIONAL?
A CORPUS-DRIVEN STUDY OF ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB COMPARISON**

(Bakalářská práce)

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Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně a uvedla úplný seznam citované a použité literatury.

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1. Introduction

Gradable adjectives and adverbs are capable of comparison in relation to a higher degree either inflectionally, i.e. by the morphemes *-er*, *-est*, or analytically by degree adverbs *more* and *most* (periphrastic form). Quirk et al. (1985, 461) state that “the choice [of comparison] is largely determined by the length of the adjective.” In general, most of the monosyllabic adjectives take inflections and trisyllabic or longer ones are compared periphrastically. “For a small number of adverbs, the inflected forms used for comparison are the same as those for adjectives” (Quirk et al. 1985, 463).

This thesis explores the comparison of disyllabic words ending in *-ly* and is based on Quirk et al.’s (1985, 462) statement that comparative and superlative degrees of disyllabic adjectives are formed inflectionally and also have the alternative of the periphrastic form. The other statement, which is crucial for the study, points out that “for *-ly* adjectives, comparison with periphrasis is common, eg with *friendly*, *likely*, *lonely* and *lively*” (Quirk et al. 1985, 462). As far as adverbs ending in *-ly* are concerned, Quirk et al. claim that “*-er*, *-est* cannot be added to open-class adverbs ending in *-ly*.”

The data used in my study were thus selected according to the following criteria:

- Disyllabic words ending in the suffix *-ly*
- Part of speech (POS) is adjective, adverb or both

In the theoretical part of my thesis I will first be concerned with what student editions of dictionaries have to say about the definition and use of the adjectival and adverbial *-ly* suffix. I will be interested in the meaning of the suffix defined by these dictionaries, the part of speech (POS) to which the suffix is added, and its etymology (the online version of the Oxford English Dictionary - OED - will be consulted for this). I will then state the criteria differentiating

between derivational and inflectional morphemes and will try to apply them to *-ly* as part of adjectives and adverbs.

The second part of the thesis is practical. I will put into test the criterion of order of derivational suffixes, or more specifically, the argument that two inflectional morphemes cannot occur in a row. In order to do this, I will analyze adjectives and adverbs ending in the suffix *-ly* and the way they are compared. Data will be retrieved from the British National Corpus (BNC-XML Edition), by the use of the software Xaira. In conclusion, I will compare the results with what linguists and grammarians have to say about the comparison of adjectives and adverbs ending in *-ly* and state whether my findings are complying with their statements.

Following the linguistic literature quoted, I expect that both types of comparison will occur as far as the adjectives are concerned. However, the adverbs are expected to be compared only periphrastically. I will be then interested to see how expressions which can be used both as adjectives and adverbs are compared. At the end, some conclusions about the nature of the suffix *-ly* (inflectional, or derivational) will be suggested.

2. The *-ly* suffix: Theoretical preliminaries

2.1. The *-ly* suffix in Learner's dictionaries

I consulted the entry on the *-ly* suffix in six dictionaries: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 8th edition (OALD8), Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary 3rd edition (CALD3), Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 5th edition (LDCE5), Collins Cobuild English Dictionary for Advanced Learners 4th edition (COBUILD4), Macmillan English Dictionary (MED), and Merriam-Webster Dictionary (M-W).

All the dictionaries agree on both the adverbial and adjectival use of words ending in the suffix *-ly*, but only two of them (COBUILD4 and CALD3) specify which word categories the suffix must be added to in order to form a new category. COBUILD4 says that *-ly* changes either adjectives or nouns into adverbs, and that only nouns are by the addition of *-ly* changed into adjectives. The dictionary entry can be seen in Figure 1:

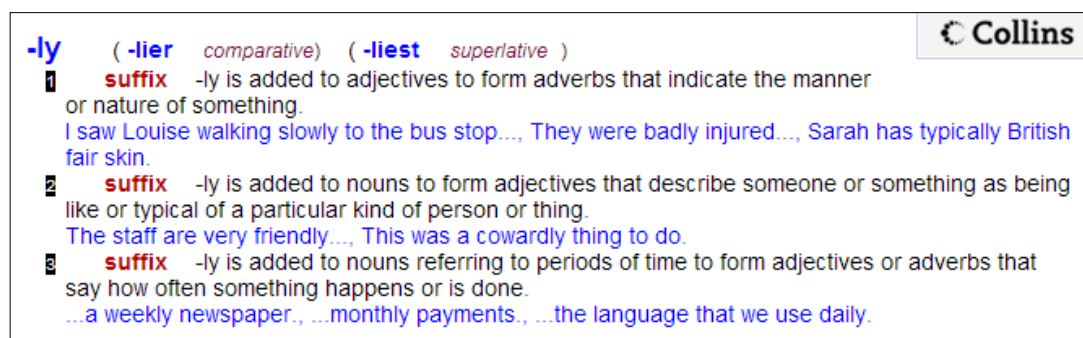


Figure 1: A dictionary entry for the *-ly* suffix in COBUILD4

The same rule is confirmed in the CALD3, i.e. that adverbs are formed from adjectives while adjectives from nouns. From the sample sentences in the second subparagraph in Figure 2, it is clear that *-ly* added to nouns forms also adjectives or adverbs, eg. *daily*, *nightly*, and *weekly*.

-ly **1** changes an adjective into an adverb describing the way that something is done *She spoke slowly*
 • *Drive safely.* **2** makes an adjective and an adverb meaning ‘happening every day, night, week etc’ *a daily newspaper* • *We hold the meeting weekly.* **3** changes a noun into an adjective meaning ‘like that person or thing’ *mother* → *motherly* • *coward* → *cowardly*

Figure 2: A definition for the -ly suffix in the CALD3

The suffix *-ly* added to adjectives to form adverbs is defined as “in a particular/stated way”, *-ly* added to nouns to form adjectives as “like in appearance, manner, or nature” or “having the characteristics/qualities of”, and *-ly* added to nouns to form both adjectives and adverbs as “happening at regular periods of time”. A summary is presented in Table 1:

Original Category		New Category	Meaning
adjective	+ <i>-ly</i>	adverb	in a particular/stated way
noun	+ <i>-ly</i>	adjective	like in appearance, manner or nature, having the characteristics/qualities of
noun	+ <i>-ly</i>	adjective or adverb	happening at regular periods of time

Table 1: The summary of -ly dictionary entries

2.2. Etymology of the suffix *-ly* according to the Oxford English Dictionary (OED)

According to the OED, the *-ly* suffix, which became general before the end of 15th century, can be both adjectival and adverbial. The origin of the adjectival *-ly* suffix can be found in Old English (OE) *-līc* which is cognate with *-līch* (identical with *like*) meaning “corpse” or “body”. It is a descendant of Germanic *-līko-* which is related to the noun **līkom* originally meaning “appearance”, “form”, or “body”.

The original adjectives in Germanic languages ending in *-līko-* were compounds of the noun **līkom*. Hence it follows that adjectives such as

**mannlíko-* and *gôðolíko-* were interpreted as “having the appearance or form of a man” and “having a good appearance or form” or “having the appearance or form of what is good”, respectively. The definitions thus suggest that *-líko-* stood for “having the appearance or form indicated by the first element of the word”.

As far as adverbs are concerned, the history of their origin is very similar. The original OE adverbial suffix was *-e*, and also adjectives ending in *-līc* formed adverbs by adding this original adverbial suffix. In this way the OE adverbial suffix *-līce* was formed. Considering that final unstressed vowels were gradually weakened in ME, it resulted in the loss of the final *-e*, i.e. both the adverbial and adjectival suffix merged in form. They later underwent further phonological reduction as a result of sound changes and the unstressed vowel *-c* became mute; only the suffixes *-li* and *-ly* were from now on used to create both adjectives and adverbs.

The forms *-li* and *-ly* first occurred in 13th century but haven't become universal until the end of 15th century. By the early 16th century, the suffix *-ly* was used to form adjectives as well as adverbs.

-ly, suffix¹

Appended to nouns and adjectives to form adjectives, represents the OE *-līc*, corresponding to Germanic *-líko-*. The normal representation of Old English *-līc* was *-lík* in northern dialects and *-līch* in southern dialects. The original Germanic adjectives in *-líko-* were compounds of the noun **líkom* appearance, form, body (see *lich* n. - body). Thus **mannlíko-* (‘manly’) means etymologically ‘having the appearance or form of a man’. The primitive force of the suffix may therefore be rendered by ‘having the appearance or form indicated by the first element of the word’; but while in the historical Germanic languages it has remained capable of expressing this meaning, it has in all of them acquired a much wider application.

When appended to nouns, the most general senses of the suffix in all Germanic languages are ‘having the qualities appropriate to’, ‘characteristic of’, ‘befitting’. In English of all periods it has been a prolific formative; the adjs. formed with it are most frequently eulogistic, as in *kingly*, *knightly*, *masterly*, *princely*, *queenly*,

scholarly, soldierly (cf. manly adj., womanly adj. with *mannish, womanish*); among the examples with dyslogistic sense are *beastly, beggarly, cowardly, dastardly, rascally, ruffianly, scoundrelly*. In OE, as in other Germanic languages, the suffix had often the sense ‘of or pertaining to’; but the adjectives have, so far as this meaning is concerned, been to a great extent superseded by synonyms of Latin or Romanic etymology. Thus *manly* formerly admitted of the senses now expressed by *human* and *masculine*; for one of the older senses of *timely* we must now say *temporal*. Another use of the suffix, common to English with other Germanic languages, is to form adjectives denoting periodic recurrence, as *daily, hourly, monthly, nightly, weekly, yearly*.

When *-ly* is appended to an adj., the resulting derivative adj. often connotes a quality related to or resembling that expressed by its primary; cf., e.g., Old English *léof* ‘dear’ with *léoflic* ‘lovely’ (or, as it might be rendered, ‘such as becomes dear’).

-ly, suffix²

Represents Old English *-līce*

Forming adverbs. The form-history of the suffix in English is similar to that of *-ly* suffix¹: in Middle English the Old English *-līce* was normally represented by *-līche* (southern), *-līke* (northern), the compar. being *-līker, -luker, -loker* (superl. *-est*).

The form *-li, -ly*, which was current in East Midland English in the 14th century, and became general in the 15th century, is probably due to the influence of the ON. *-liga*. In the strongly Scandinavianized dialect of the *Ormulum* (c1200) *-lig* and *-like* are used indifferently, according to the requirements of the metre. Where the positive ended in *-li, -ly*, the comparative and superlative ended in *-lier, -liest*. In the 15–17th century forms like *falslyer, traitorouslyer* (Malory), *softlier, justlier, widelier* (Long *Barclay's Argenis* 1625), *easilier, -est* (R. Baxter *Saving Faith* 1658) were common, but in later use the adverbs in *-ly* are compared with *more, most*, the inflectional forms being only employed in poetry or for rhetorical effect.

In Germanic an adverb with this suffix must have implied the existence of an adj. with the suffix corresponding to *-ly* suffix¹. In OE, however, there are several instances (e.g. *bealdlīce* boldly, *swētlīce* sweetly) in which an adverb in *-līce* has been formed directly from a simple adj. without the intervention of an adjective in *-līc*. In ME the number of these direct formations was greatly

increased, and when the final *-e*, which was the original OE adverb-making suffix, ceased to be pronounced, it became usual to append *-ly* to an adj. as the regular mode of forming an adverb of manner. It was, down to the 17th century, somewhat frequently attached, with this function, even to adjectives in *-ly*, as *earlily*, *godlily*, *kindlily*, *livelily*, *lovelily*, *statelily*; but these formations are now generally avoided as awkward, while on the other hand it is felt to be ungraceful to use words like *godly*, *goodly*, *lovely*, *mannerly*, *timely*, as adverbs; the difficulty is usually evaded by recourse to some periphrastic form of expression. In examples belonging to the 16th and 17th century it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a writer intended the adverb *goodly* to mean ‘in a good manner’ or ‘in a goodly manner’, and there are other instances of similar ambiguity. In the words denoting periodical recurrence, as *daily*, *hourly*, the adjectives and the adverbs are now identical in form.

In fact, Bybee (1985, 106) uses the *-ly* suffix to show that there is a diachronic relationship between compounding and derivational morphology. According to her, if one element of a compound (*līc* meaning “appearance”) occurs in a large number of combinations, it may become a derivational affix. Adjectives ending in the suffix *-ly*, which developed from earlier compounds, are thus similar to the modern compounds with *like*, such as *child-like*, *god-like* and *phantom-like*.

Quirk et al. claim (1985, 1553) that formations of *-like* and a noun might be regarded as compounds. According to them, the relationship between the base and *-like* is very direct; the meaning is then described as: *x-like* means “like an *x*”. The adjectival suffix *-ly*, on the other hand, is referred to as “having the qualities of”. These statements suggest that the meaning of adjectives formed from the same base and either *-ly* or *-like*, can differ.¹

¹ I once again used the dictionaries already utilized to search for the definition of the suffix *-ly* (OALD8, CALD3, LDCE5, COBUILD4, MED, M-W) to consult the entries on *manlike* and *manly* and see if their meaning is the same or different. As for the adjective *manlike*; it is generally agreed that the meaning has three senses. It can be regarded as “possessing qualities befitting a man”, “characteristic of a man” or “resembling human beings”. The first two definitions correspond to adjectives *manly* or *manful*, while a synonym for the third definition of the adjective is *anthropoid*. What is more, it is similar to the adjective *human*, which stands for “having human form or attributes as opposed of animals or divine beings”. In contrast, the adjective *manly* today represents only two of the three senses mentioned above; “having the qualities generally regarded

2.3. -ly: an inflectional, or derivational suffix?

The fact that *-ly* can be used to form both adjectives and adverbs brings up the question if *-ly* as an adverbial suffix and *-ly* as an adjectival suffix are the same kind of suffix. In this section I will sum up the differences stated in linguistic literature between two kinds of morphemes, inflectional and derivational. I will then try to individually apply these criteria to the adjectival and adverbial *-ly* suffix.

The differences between the derivational and inflectional morphology are summarized in Table 2 below.

Criterion of	Derivational morphology	Inflectional morphology
Obligatoriness	Not obligatory: Lexically functional	Obligatory: Syntactically relevant
Generality	Occurrence with only a limited number of class members	Occurrence with almost all words in a particular category
Relevance	Meaning is added to the base	Meaning of the base is not changed
POS	Different POS than the base	Same POS as the base
Different word-forms	Separate dictionary entries	Single dictionary entry
Order	Attached to the base before inflectional morphemes	Attached to the base after derivational morphemes

Table 2: Differences between derivational and inflectional morphology

2.3.1. The criterion of obligatoriness

One of the most frequently cited criterion which is applied to distinguish between derivational and inflectional morphology is obligatoriness of the morpheme in question. Greenberg (1954, 191) says that “obligatory categories force certain

as those that people think a man should have; virile, strong, brave, resolute, honourable, etc.” and “characteristic of or befitting a man”. The sense “belonging to human beings” is listed for *manly* in the OED but is marked as obsolete. The dictionaries thus seem to confirm Quirk et al.’s statement (1985, 1553) that while *manly* refers to “physical or heroic qualities” (in a male), *manlike* is applied to nonhumans as a simile (= “humanlike”).

choices upon the speaker”; by this he means that phrases must be definite or indefinite, finite clauses must be past or present, etc.

He claims that derivational morphemes are not obligatory in this sense so he describes them as “morphemes which, when in construction with a root morpheme, establish a sequence which may always be substituted for some particular class of single morpheme in all instances without producing a change in the construction” (Greenberg 1954, 191). What is more, “derivational processes often create meaning combinations that are already represented lexically” (Bybee 1985, 86). The pairs demonstrating her statement can be eg. *flyer* ~ *pilot* or *unhappy* ~ *sad*. Affixes required by the syntax of the sentences, on the other hand, are inflectional affixes. Greenberg (1954, 191) points out that if a sentence includes an inflectional morpheme, its appearance in a particular position is then compulsory. As Bybee puts it, “if a category is required by the syntactic structure, then there must be an exponent of that category for any lexical item that fits that slot in the syntactic structure” (1985, 84). The criterion of obligatoriness is further exemplified in (1).

(1) *The duckling was swimming.*

The word which can be substituted without changing the construction is the noun *duckling* (=turkey, duck, goose). In contrast, the suffix *-ing* in *swimming*, is obligatory, i.e. required by syntax. That is why *swimming* could not be substituted with any monomorphemic expression.

2.3.2. The criterion of generality

Derivational morphemes occur with only a limited number of members of a class while inflections can be added to almost all words in a particular grammatical category. This is explained by Bybee (1985, 84), who says that “derivational processes are more likely than inflectional processes to have lexical restrictions on their applicability.” For example, the inflectional plural morpheme *-s* occurs with

almost all nouns, illustrated in Example (2), but the derivational suffix *-er* does not occur with all verbs as in (3).

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|
| (2) | <i>teacher (n.) ~ teachers</i> | <i>player (n.) ~ players</i> |
| (3) | <i>brush (v.) ~ *brusher² (n.)</i> | <i>fall (v.) ~ *faller (n.)</i> |

According to Bybee (1985, 84), “the more general a morphological process, the more it will resemble an inflectional process.”

2.3.3. The criterion of relevance

The next criterion used to distinguish between derivational and inflectional morphology is the one that Bybee refers to as the relevance criterion. She says it shows the extent to which the meaning of the affix alters or affects the meaning of the stem (1985, 82). According to her, inflectional morphemes do not change the meaning of the stem because they carry only a grammatical meaning. On the other hand, the meaning of derivational affixes is lexical, therefore more relevant to the stem. She further differentiates between derivational morphemes which change a POS category and those which do not.

She notes that “large meaning changes are characteristic of derivational processes which do not change syntactic categories” (1985, 83). The examples given to support the theory are those mentioned in (4) where the derivational process affecting a noun produces a noun with an entirely different referent; and in (5) where the event described by the *un-* prefix added to the verb is closely related but at the same time distinct from the one described by the verb alone.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (4) | <i>garden (n.) ~ gardener (n.)</i> |
| (5) | <i>zip (v.) ~ unzip (v.)³</i> |

² The asterisk is used throughout this thesis to mark ungrammatical forms.

As far as derivations that do change the syntactic category of a word are concerned, Bybee states that they “make varying amounts of semantic change, depending on how much semantic content they contribute along with the category change” (1985, 83). Some morphemes that make category changes add only a little meaning to a base (thus border on inflection), eg. the gerundial suffix *-ing* as in (6) which allows a verb to appear instead of a noun in its position in a sentence and does not change the situation the verb describes.

(6) ***Teaching*** is his job.

On the other hand, “the agentive suffix *-er* that is added to verbs as in *rider*, *baker*, *player*, etc. does more than change the verb to the noun, since it specifies that the noun is the agent of the activity named by the verb” (Bybee 1985, 84). Example (8) shows the change of a verb into a noun by adding the derivational suffix *-er* to express the doer (*teacher*) of the activity (*teach*).

(7) *teach* (v.) → *teach-er* (n.) → *teach-er-s* (n.)

The verb *teach* is changed into a noun by means of the derivational suffix *-er* (*teach* + *-er* → *teacher*). The plural form *teachers* then shows that by adding an inflectional suffix (in this case the plural morpheme *-s*), neither the word category nor the meaning of the base changes.

A good example of a derivationally related pair, where the change of the POS category is accompanied by a substantial semantic change of the base, is *dirt* ~ *dirty*. The meaning of *dirt* is, according to OALD8, “any substance that makes something dirty, for example dust, soil, or mud”. But as Bybee states (1985, 88)

³ According to (Thompson 1975), “the verbal prefix *un-* applies only to verbs that are inherently reversible”. Cruse (2011, 160) calls antonyms such as *zip* and *unzip* reversives, which in turn belong to the category of directional opposites, i.e. they have the peculiarity of denoting movement (or more generally, change) in opposite direction. “The reversivity of more abstract examples resides in a change (transitive or intransitive) in opposite directions between two states: *tie:untie*.”

“something can be dirty without involving real dirt at all, but rather from having, for example, maple syrup spilled on it.”

2.3.4. The criterion of different word-forms

“Derivational processes create new lexical items, while inflectional processes do not” (Kurylowicz 1964). This is supported by Bloomfield (1933, 223), who observes that inflection is characterized by a “rigid parallelism of underlying and resultant forms.” In other words, while inflectional morphemes tend to distinguish the various word-forms within a lexeme, derivational morphemes create new lexemes. According to Cruse (2006) the definition of lexeme is:

Basically a lexeme is an association between form and meaning which ignores certain types of variation both on the form side and on the meaning side. On the form side, variations due to different inflectional affixes or processes are ignored, so *talk*, *talks*, *talked*, and *talking* are all considered to represent the same lexeme. On the other hand, derivational processes and affixes give rise to new lexemes, so, for instance, *obey* and *disobey* belong to different lexemes.

Since inflectional morphemes do not create new lexemes; only different grammatical forms of the same lexeme, they are part of a single dictionary entry (see verb forms column for the verb *obey* in Figure 3). On the other hand, words with derivational morphemes are listed as separate entries in a dictionary (see verbs *obey* and *disobey* in Figure 3).

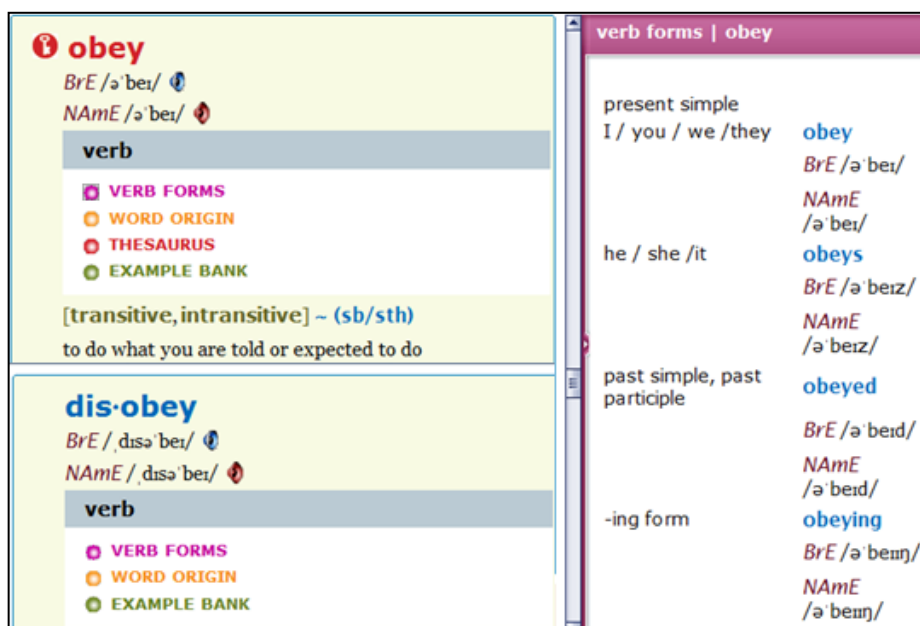


Figure 3: Two different lexemes: *obey* and *disobey*

2.3.5. The criterion of order

According to Veselovská (2005, 26), there is a fixed order in which morphemes are attached to the base. More specifically, she differentiates three different classes of morphemes:

- class I: *-ion, -ity, -ous*
- class II: *-hood, -ful, -ly*
- class III: *regular inflections* (endings)

According to her, “class I affixes always precede class II affixes and class III endings (=stems precede suffixes which precede endings).” What follows is that derivational affixes have to be added to the base before any inflections. This is demonstrated in Example (9), where the plural morpheme *-s* is added to the base after the derivational suffix *-er*, and in Example (10), where the derivational suffix *-er* is followed by the inflection *-s* which creates the possessive case:

(8) *Teach-er-s* provide education for students.

- (9) *The **teach-er-s** job is to provide education for students.*

According to Veselovská (2005, 26), “English tolerates only one inflectional suffix”, therefore when an inflectional morpheme is added there cannot be added any additional one. This statement is confirmed in Example (11), where the noun *teacher* is already inflected by means of the plural morpheme *-s*. Regarding Veselovská’s statement, the possessive case cannot be expressed by another inflectional suffix so the normally used inflection *-’s* is reduced to *-’* only.

- (10) *The main **teacher-s-’** union says more must be done to protect its members from assault.*

I have listed five criteria which distinguish between the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes. In the following section I will apply the same criteria to the *-ly* suffix.

2.4. Applying the criteria differentiating inflectional and derivational morphology to the *-ly* suffix

2.4.1. *-ly*: an adjectival suffix

If the criterion of **obligatoriness** is applied to the adjectival *-ly* suffix, Greenberg’s statement (1954, 191) that derivational morphemes may always be substituted without a change in the construction, is confirmed in Example (12):

- (11) *You want to avoid **costly** legal proceedings. (=expensive legal proceedings)*

As follows from Example 12, the sentence will be by no means changed syntactically if we substitute the adjective *costly* with *expensive*, *pricey* or any

other adjective; i.e. its appearance is not obligatory as it is not required by syntax. Hence, the *-ly* suffix can be regarded as a derivational morpheme.

It was stated in the section about the criterion of **generality** that derivational morphemes occur with only a limited number of members of a class. This is the case of the *-ly* suffix because it can be added to only a limited number of nouns to form adjectives. The evidence of this statement can be clearly seen in the case of Example (13) and (14).

(12) *fame* (n.) → *famous* (adj.) ~ **famely* (adj.)

(13) *wood* (n.) → *wooden* (adj.) ~ **woodely* (adj.)

In both (13) and (14), we can see different derivational suffixes than *-ly* used to form adjectives from nouns: in (13) the derivational suffix *-ous* and in (14) the derivational suffix *-en*. Since there are other derivational suffixes used to create adjectives from nouns, it can be stated that the *-ly* suffix is not added to nouns systematically in order to form adjectives. Hence it follows; the suffix might again be classified as a derivational suffix.

As far as **relevance** is concerned, it can again be observed that the *-ly* suffix acts as a derivational suffix. The base *cost* is used as an example to see the different types of meaning it might carry and also the different POS categories it can occur in; presented in Example (15) and (16).

(14) *The total **cost** to you is £3000.*

(15) *These teaching methods are too **costly** in terms of staff resources.*

In 15, the expression *cost* is used as a noun meaning “the amount of money that you need in order to buy, make or do something.” By adding the derivational suffix *-ly* to the stem, the adjective *costly* is formed. It is presented in Example 16, where it no longer carries the original meaning but in this case has

come to be used to refer to “costing a lot of money especially more than you want to pay.” It can be concluded that the original meaning of the base “an amount of money” (which can be both high and low) was by the derivational process changed into the meaning of “being expensive.”

Concerning the criterion of **order**, it has been previously stated that if there is already one inflectional morpheme appended to a base, there cannot be added any additional one. According to Quirk et al. (1985, 462), adjectives ending in *-ly* form the comparative and superlative degrees by inflections as well as by the degree adverbs *more* and *most*. This is confirmed in Example (17), (18) respectively.

(16) *costly* ~ *cost-li-er* ~ *cost-li-est*

(17) *costly* ~ ***more*** *costly* ~ ***most*** *costly*

Since the adjectives seem to be able to form comparative and superlative degrees by inflections *-er* and *-est* respectively, it might be said that *-ly* added to nouns to form adjectives is a derivational suffix, not an inflectional one. However, this is a hypothesis to be tested against the corpus data in section 3.1. of this thesis, where the gradable adjectives are further examined.

2.4.2. *-ly*: an adverbial suffix

When applying the criterion of **obligatoriness**, Bybee argues that “the morpheme *-ly* is required by the syntax, since whenever an adjective appears in certain syntactic positions, it is obligatorily modified by *-ly*” (1985, 84). Examples (19) and (20) distinguish between the syntactic position of an adjective and an adverb.

(18) *Sara gave a **thoughtful** answer.* (adj.)

(19) *Sara answered **thoughtfully**.* (adv.)

In (19) *thoughtful* is an attributive adjective, on the other hand, in (20) *thoughtful* is by addition of *-ly* changed into an adverb of manner, thus “must be close to verb” as Veselovská points out (2005, 103). The fact that the adverb cannot be created in a different way than by adding the *-ly* suffix, classifies *-ly* as a member of the inflectional morphology.

It was previously mentioned when applying the criterion of **generality** that the adjectival suffix *-ly* can be added to only a limited number of nouns. But as for the adverbial *-ly*, it can be added to most of adjectives. As Bybee observes (1985, 84) “the *-ly* suffix in English that produces an adverb from an adjective has full lexical generality in the sense that any member of the category can take this suffix”. This again suggests *-ly* is an inflectional suffix.

When applying the **relevance** criterion, Bybee argues (1985) that “the suffix *-ly* that is added to adjectives to produce adverbs does not change the quality described by the adjective, although it does add the sense that the word describes the manner in which the event took place”. See Examples (21) and (22) which demonstrate that adding the suffix *-ly* to the adjective *intelligent* does not change the meaning of this adjective, therefore it is another reason why the adverbial *-ly* is considered to be an inflectional suffix.

(20) *The teacher is intelligent.* (adj.)

(21) *The teacher answered intelligently.* (adv.)

Quirk et al. (1985, 464) argue that “*-er, -est* cannot be added to open-class adverbs ending in *-ly*.” This, if confirmed by the corpus data in the following section, would again be an argument for classifying *-ly* as an inflectional suffix - as it was stated above in the section concerning the criterion of **order**, two inflectional morphemes cannot be used in a sequence:

(22) *quick-ly ~ *quick-li-er ~ *quick-li-est*

Now it might seem that though “*ly* does not represent any of the inflectional categories which are tense, person, gender, mood, voice, case, aspect and number” (Lessard 1997, 15), it is not only a derivational suffix, but can also be an inflectional suffix, if added to adjectives to form adverbs.

3. Methodology

3.1. The British National Corpus

As was already mentioned in the introduction, the British National Corpus (BNC) and the software Xaira will be used during my research on comparison of disyllabic words ending in *-ly*. BNC is a 100 million word collection of samples of written and spoken language from a wide range of sources, designed to represent a wide cross-section of British English, both spoken and written. The latest edition is the *BNC XML Edition*, released in 2007.

The written part of the BNC (90%) includes, for example, extracts from regional and national newspapers, specialist periodicals and journals for all ages and interests, academic books and popular fiction, published and unpublished letters and memoranda, school and university essays, among many other kinds of text.

The spoken part (10%) consists of orthographic transcriptions of unscripted informal conversations (recorded by volunteers selected from different age, region and social classes in a demographically balanced way) and spoken language collected in different contexts, ranging from formal business or government meetings to radio shows and phone-ins.

3.2. Xaira – the software

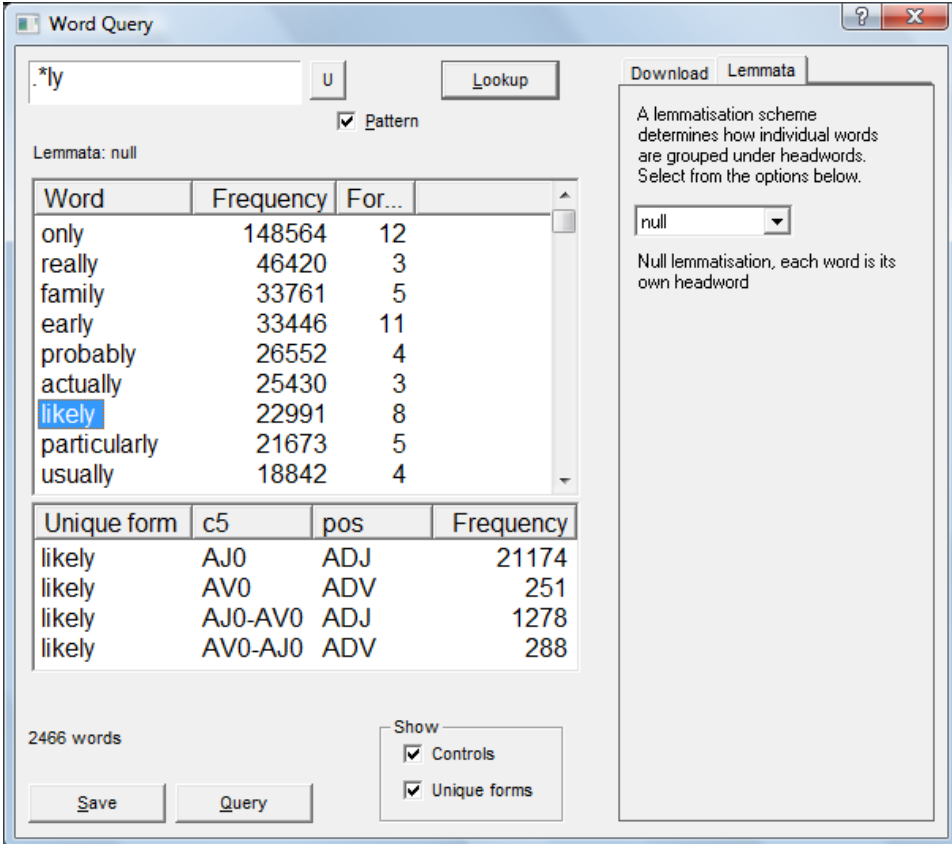
XAIRA (XML Aware Indexing and Retrieval Architecture) is a general purpose XML search engine developed specifically for access to the BNC and similar language corpora. XAIRA can be used with any well-formed XML corpus, but takes full advantage of the detailed XML markup in the 2007 version BNC XML. It is provided free of charge along with the BNC XML Edition, BNC Baby, and BNC Sampler corpora.⁴

⁴ Using BNC with Xaira. *British National Corpus* [online]. © 2010 [cit. 2013-11-16]. Dostupné z: <http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/tools/index.xml?ID=intro>

3.3. Search for disyllabic adjectives and adverbs ending in *-ly*

Since there is no list of disyllabic adjectives and adverbs ending in the morpheme *-ly*, it was crucial to create one. My intention was to find the most frequent ones and divide them according to the categories they fall in: adjectives, adverbs, or those that can be used both as adjectives and adverbs.

I used the Word query option which incorporates the Pattern option, i.e. it is possible to search for a word by using only a part of a word and regular expressions. It also allows to see the frequency of each type. The query to search the corpus for words ending in *-ly* was created by using two regular expressions: a dot for any character, and an asterisk meaning that a character is repeated any number of times, including zero. These were followed by the suffix *-ly*. A sample pattern query for word types ending in *-ly* is presented in Figure 4.



The screenshot shows the 'Word Query' window with the search pattern `.*ly` and the 'Pattern' checkbox checked. The search results are displayed in two tables. The first table lists words with their frequencies and the number of forms. The second table shows unique forms with their corresponding c5 codes, parts of speech, and frequencies.

Word	Frequency	For...
only	148564	12
really	46420	3
family	33761	5
early	33446	11
probably	26552	4
actually	25430	3
likely	22991	8
particularly	21673	5
usually	18842	4

Unique form	c5	pos	Frequency
likely	AJ0	ADJ	21174
likely	AV0	ADV	251
likely	AJ0-AV0	ADJ	1278
likely	AV0-AJ0	ADV	288

2466 words

Save Query

Show Controls Unique forms

Download Lemmata

A lemmatisation scheme determines how individual words are grouped under headwords. Select from the options below.

null

Null lemmatisation, each word is its own headword

Figure 4: A word query for word types ending in *-ly*

After the lookup of words matching the pattern “.*ly” whose frequencies fall within a range higher than 9 tokens, a list of words was generated. I then re-sorted the hits by the frequency button so that the most frequent items were given first.

In order to see the individual forms of the word types, the Unique forms box has to be ticked. This procedure also allows to classify the instances into the three categories mentioned above: those which are only adjectives, only adverbs, and those that can be used both as adjectives and adverbs⁵.

Words having more than two syllables (e.g. *certainly*, *elderly*) were discarded along with disyllabic words not having *-ly* as a suffix (e.g. *sly*, *silly*, *ugly*).⁶ During the examination of the frequency of each item, I excluded the portmanteau tags. In other words, hits with the c5 tag “AJ0-AV0” or “AV0-AJ0” were not taken into consideration.

3.4. Inflectional comparison

The Word query option was used again to find out whether the adjectives form the comparative and superlative degree inflectionally or not. The easiest method is to use the BNC scheme (chosen from the drop-down list in lemmata menu) because that is how one can see the full set of part-of-speech tags. Tags assigned to the individual words can be seen in the lower window of the word query in the c5 column. Once an adjective is gradable and compared inflectionally, there is an “AJC” tag for the comparative degree and an “AJS” tag for the superlative degree (see Figure 5).

⁵ The complete table of disyllabic adjectives and adverbs ending in the *-ly* suffix is listed in Appendix I

⁶ The table of excluded words is listed in Appendix II

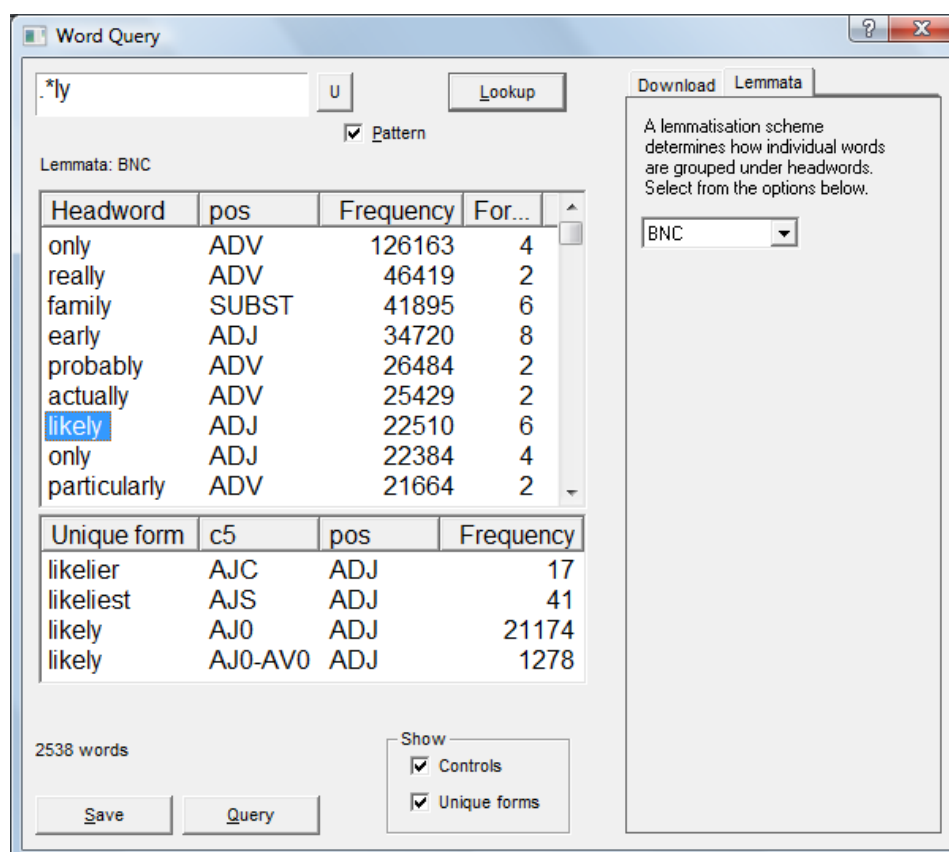


Figure 5: A word query for inflectional comparison of adjectives

3.5. Periphrastic comparison

To look up the periphrastically compared adjectives I used the Query builder option, which is designed to make complex searches. Knowing that periphrastic comparatives are formed with *more* and superlatives with *most*, the first content node was specified as *more* and *most*, respectively. As far as the second content node is concerned, only adjectives that have been assigned the c5 tag “AJ0” were used. If the simplified POS-tag “ADJ” was used instead, even adjectives with portmanteau tags (“AJ0-AV0”) would be included.

It was necessary to use NEXT as the link type between the two content nodes. Thereby the first node is immediately followed by the second one. A sample query to find a periphrastic comparative can be seen in Figure 6.

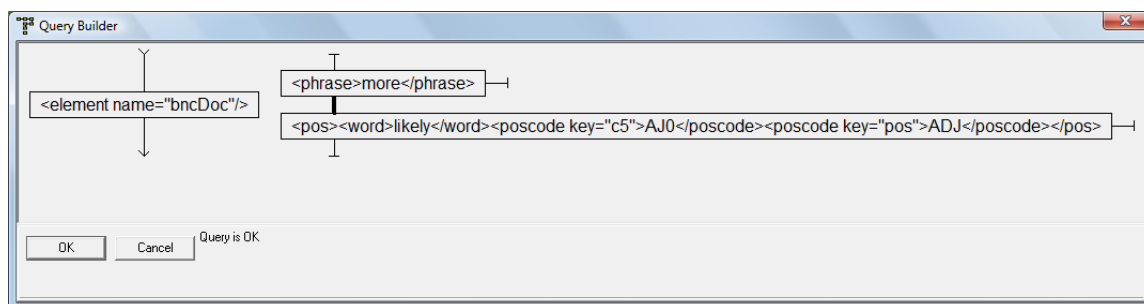


Figure 6: A query for periphrastic comparison created by the Query builder

Eventually, I discarded adjectives which are gradable neither inflectionally nor periphrastically, i.e. non-gradable adjectives.⁷

⁷ The table of non-gradable adjectives is listed in Appendix III

4. Data analysis

In this section, the data obtained from the BNC-XML will be analyzed. The section will be divided into three subsections, one for each of the POS categories I searched for, i.e. adjectives, adverbs and both adjectives and adverbs.

Xaira found 2,466 adjectives and adverbs ending in *-ly* with a frequency higher or equal 10 tokens. They were examined one after another in order to identify only words consisting of two syllables; all the monosyllabic words and words with three or more syllables were excluded manually.

Consequently, 233 words remained (see Appendix I for the list), out of which 172 words were adverbs only. These are subsequently examined in the subsection 3.3. of this thesis. The 61 words with a different POS category than adverb only were further divided into three groups: gradable adjectives, gradable adjectives which are also used as adverbs and non-gradable adjectives⁸. The criterion used to exclude an adjective as non-gradable is of the fact that neither a comparative nor a superlative form was found in BNC-XML. The analysis gave the following results: there are 28 gradable adjectives, 8 gradable adjectives that function as adverbs as well and 26 non-gradable adjectives.

While analyzing the data obtained, I had to keep in mind that “without a determiner, the construction with *most* is always ambiguous between superlative and intensifier interpretation” (Quirk et al.’s statement 1985, 466). Examples analogous to (23)-(26) were thus excluded from the statistics:

(23) *Everyone in the village is **most friendly**.* [G39 73]

(24) *She was a **most lovely** person, extraordinary and kind.* [KRT 3730]

(25) *The Dublin Review which was a **most lively** periodical.* [H9X
1171]

(26) *Tattooed men were **most manly**.* [BNC 2524]

⁸ A table of non-gradable adjectives is listed in Appendix III.

As far as the comparative degree is concerned, the degree modifier *more* for the periphrastic comparison can be perceived as a quantifier, i.e. meaning “more in amount”; e.g. those as in (27) through (30) we not counted either.

(27) *They are anxious to play **more friendly** matches.* [K4W 10735]

(28) *Restaurants and bars for intimate meals or **more lively** evenings.*

[EET 2468]

(29) *But people who use **more costly** forms of credit such as...[CCT 475]*

(30) *No verbosity that one would expect to find in **more courtly** love scenes.* [HD8 123]

When the number of tokens was not higher than a hundred, the examples were examined one after another manually but if the occurrence was over a thousand it was then impossible to go over all examples. This is the case of *likely*; there are 3,462 tokens of the comparative degree *more likely* and 1,240 tokens of *most likely*. I therefore used a sample of 300 hundred examples for each *more likely* and *most likely* to exclude those that are neither the comparative nor the superlative degree. The results obtained were then proportionally applied on the original numbers. In (31) there is an example of *more likely* which cannot be interpreted as the comparative degree and (32) is an excluded example of *most likely*.

(31) *And two **more likely** fellers that you'd make Sergeant...* [B24 1562]

(32) *Flu is **most likely** to affect you in the autumn and winter.* [A0J 239]

4.1. Gradable adjectives

The adjectives found in the BNC-XML as gradable either by derivational morphemes *-er* and *-est* or by the degree adverbs *more* and *most* are listed in Table 3. The column named as “AJ0” displays a number of tokens for each adjective in its positive form. The next two columns represent the inflectional type of comparison; “AJC” stands for the comparative degree formed by the inflectional morpheme *-er*, and “AJS” is for the superlative degree formed by adding the inflectional suffix *-est*. The last two columns display how many times the adjective occurs in a form of the periphrastic comparative degree (an adjective in a combination with the degree adverb *more*) and superlative degree (an adjective formed by means of the degree adverb *most* in pre-head position). The adjectives are ordered on the basis of their frequency in the positive degree; from the highest to the lowest.

	adjective	AJ0	AJC	AJS	more +	most +
1	lovely	6008	32	89	7	14
2	friendly	3527	51	30	66	2
3	lonely	1656	11	25	7	3
4	lively	1427	59	43	44	10
5	costly	1118	14	27	75	18
6	ghastly	398		1	5	6
7	timely	392			10	1
8	stately	373	2		1	
9	homely	253	3		10	2
10	ghostly	249	1		3	
11	worldly	236	1		17	
12	lowly	229	6	13	6	1
13	sickly	218	1	1		1
14	prickly	181	1			1
15	princely	142		1		
16	manly	120	1	2	4	
17	shapely	138		1	2	2
18	courtly	121			1	
19	godly	98				1
20	saintly	95		1	2	2
21	surly	92	1	1	2	
22	pearly	91		1		

23	lordly	67		1		
24	portly	60			2	
25	comely	47	1	2		1
26	bristly	44			2	
27	sparkly	30			1	

Table 3: Gradable adjectives after excluding ambiguous interpretations

What follows from Table 3 is that Quirk et al.'s statement (1985, 462) that disyllabic adjectives ending in *-ly* take both types of comparison, is confirmed. There are some that form comparison by adding the inflectional suffixes *-er*, *-est* to a base, and some that, on contrary, use the degree adverbs *more* and *most* to express the comparative and superlative degree, respectively.

The adjectives that take only the inflectional comparison are *princely*, *pearly*, and *lordly*. Examples (33)-(35) illustrate that all of them appear only in the superlative degree.

(33) *A resort that was for a while Europe's **princeliest**.* [FA2 123]

(34) *... and in the **pearliest** hues the mountains of the north-west...*
[B1N 1570]

(35) *The approach is one of the loveliest and **lordliest** in England.*
[AB4 972]

The adjectives that, on contrary, are compared only periphrastically are *godly*, *courtly*, *portly*, *bristly*, and *sparkly*. While *godly* occurs only in the superlative degree (36), the remaining adjectives are used in form of a comparative degree; e.g. *more portly* in (37) and *more bristly* in (38).

(36) *2,000 of the **most godly** pastors in the land...* [ALK 498]

(37) *Even the webs of the **more portly** tropical spiders...* [A19 1903]

(38) *Is slightly bigger, is **more bristly** than hairy...* [G33 904]

It is also worth noting that *timely* (7th most frequent in Table 3) is the only adjective that occurs in both periphrastic comparative and superlative degree but does not have an alternative of inflectional comparison. In the BNC-XML, there are 10 tokens of the form *more timely* and 1 of *most timely*. See Example (39) for the periphrastic superlative degree.

(39) *Expenses would be received in the **most timely** manner.* [B2M 712]

It can be further observed from Table 3 that there are adjectives that form only the comparative degree (both inflectional and periphrastic) and never the superlative degree (neither inflectional, nor periphrastic). It is the case of adjectives *stately*, *ghostly* and *worldly* (see Table 4).

	adjective	AJ0	AJC	AJS	more +	most +
1	stately	373	2		1	
2	ghostly	249	1		3	
3	worldly	236	1		17	

Table 4: Adjectives which never appear in the superlative degree

Examples (40)-(42) illustrate the inflectional comparative degree of these adjectives, ie. *statelier*, *ghostlier*, and *worldlier*.

(40) *To the north and west of the Binnenhof is the **statelier** part of The Hague.* [A5X 65]

(41) *For **ghostlier** ears than these.* [J0X 285]

(42) *... which had been overlooked by **worldlier** colleagues.* [ECU 3145]

One more observation can be made about the data in Table 3; there are only six adjectives that take both types of comparison for both degrees

(comparative and superlative). It is the case of adjectives *lovely*, *friendly*, *lonely*, *lively*, *costly*, and *lowly* that are presented in Table 5.

	adjective	AJO	AJC	AJS	more +	most +
1	lovely	6008	32	89	7	14
2	friendly	3527	51	30	66	2
3	lonely	1656	11	25	7	3
4	lively	1427	59	43	44	10
5	costly	1118	14	27	75	18
6	lowly	229	6	13	6	1

Table 5: Gradable adjectives compared both inflectionally and periphrastically

Based on the results from Table 5, we can conclude that inflectional comparison is more frequent than the periphrastic one. *Lovely* is a good example: there are 32 tokens of the inflectional comparative degree *lovelier*, in contrast to 7 tokens of the comparative formed by the degree adverb *more*. A similar difference can be seen in the superlative degree: there are 89 tokens of the inflectional form as compared to 14 tokens of the periphrastic form.

However, there are differences between the comparative and the superlative forms. While all the adjectives from Table 4 have a tendency to form the superlative degree inflectionally, when it comes to the comparative degree, there are some that prefer the periphrastic form. This is the case of *friendly* and *costly*. Examples (43) and (44) represent the use of *friendlier* vs. *more friendly*.

(43) *Alpha males were consistently **friendlier** than others.* [A1M 90]

(44) *She sounded **more friendly** than she had before.* [FP3 106]

Table 6 provides the sum of inflectional comparative and superlative degrees as opposed to the periphrastic comparative and superlative degrees.

Costly is unlike the other adjectives from Table 6 the only that inclines to the periphrastic comparison.

adjective	AJC + AJS	more + most
lovely	121	21
friendly	81	68
lonely	36	10
lively	102	54
costly	41	93
lowly	19	7

Table 6: The frequency of the inflectional versus periphrastic comparison

4.2. Gradable adverbs

The results obtained from the BNC-XML confirmed the statement that adverbs ending in the *-ly* suffix are compared analytically by the degree adverbs *more* and *most*, i.e. *more easily* and *most easily* (Veselovská 2005, 97). None of the adverbs⁹ listed in Table 7 (which illustrates a sample of 30 gradable adverbs with the highest frequency) is compared inflectionally. As it was already mentioned in the section about the order of morphemes, when an inflectional morpheme is added to the base, there cannot be added any additional one. Based on this, a conclusion that the adverbial suffix *-ly* is inflectional can be made.

		ADV	more + ADV	most + ADV
1	really	46419	6	3
2	clearly	14992	488	226
3	quickly	11805	480	11
4	nearly	11147	67	29
5	highly	8997	150	111
6	fully	8789	471	48
7	slightly	8590	2	1
8	hardly	8402	2	1

⁹ Adverbs that never occur in the construction with *more* and *most* were excluded as non-gradable

9	slowly	7385	296	3
10	largely	7263	2	
11	fairly	6582	23	3
12	surely	6025	11	7
13	widely	5554	407	242
14	closely	5434	894	157
15	badly	4173	14	12
16	strongly	4524	231	99
17	rarely	4112	76	1
18	firmly	3821	127	10
19	shortly	3742	5	
20	deeply	3577	184	31
21	greatly	3292	4	4
22	briefly	3178	25	
23	truly	3120	27	13
24	newly	2665	4	3
25	purely	2525	21	7
26	sharply	2342	79	12
27	roughly	2288	2	
28	softly	2275	15	
29	strictly	1942	54	8
30	sadly	1880	1	3

Table 7: A sample of 30 most frequent adverbs ending in the suffix *-ly*

Most of the adverbs in Table 7 occur in both the comparative and superlative degree. However, there are some that appear only in the comparative degree; i.e. *largely*, *shortly*, *briefly*, *roughly*, and *softly*. The adverbs with the least number of occurrence are *largely* and *roughly*. (45) and (46) are examples of their comparative degrees.

(45) *It would be useless to enter **more largely** on this subject.* [B2W 7]

(46) *'Come on,' he said **more roughly**.* [HH1 2460]

Quirk et al. point out that “sometimes the comparative *-er* form of the adjective can function as the comparative of the *-ly* adverb” (1985, 465). (47) and (48) are their examples:

(47) *That’s easier said than done.* (= more easily)

(48) *Speak clearer!* (= more clearly)

I therefore further examined if there are any adverbs in Table 7 that occur as the comparative *-er* form of the adjective base and can be interpreted as the comparative degree of the adverb with the *-ly* suffix. The research provided 8 adverbs that form the comparative and superlative degree from the combination of an adjective base and the inflectional suffixes *-er* and *-est* (columns “*-er*” and “*-est*”). The adverbs are presented in Table 8:

	ADJ base + <i>-er</i>	ADJ base + <i>-</i> <i>-est</i>	more + (base + <i>-ly</i>)	most + (base + <i>-ly</i>)
quick	395	7	480	11
near	625	107	67	29
high	629	120	150	111
hard	958	162	2	1
slow	278		296	3
wide	22	5	407	242
close	2462	288	894	157
deep	742	6	184	31

Table 8: Adverbs forming the comparison by means of the suffixes *-er*, *-est*

However, only two adverbs of those in Table 8 can be interpreted as the comparative degree of the adverb with the *-ly* suffix; *quick* and *slow*. The remaining adverbs are commonly used in the positive form as adverbs without *-ly* and their meaning is different from those with the *-ly* suffix. To compare the difference see (49) where *wider* is the comparative degree of the adverb *wide* (meaning “as far or fully as possible”) and (50) where *more widely* is the comparative degree of *widely* (meaning “by a lot of people”).

(49) *Open the window again, **wider** this time!* [GWH 922]

(50) *As the Act became **more widely** known...* [B08 1544]

The suggestion, that *quicker* and *slower* are the only one that can stand for the comparative degree of adverbs ending in the *-ly* suffix; i.e. *quickly* and *slowly*, is based on the meaning they carry. The meaning for both *quick* and *quickly* is “fast” and the expressions *slow* and *slowly* stand for “at a slow speed” (compare Examples below where (51) illustrates the inflectional comparative degree *slower* and (52) the periphrastic comparative degree *more slowly*).

(51) ***Slower and slower** it went.* [B0B 1741]

(52) *The afternoon wore on much the same as the morning, only **more slowly**.* [AEB 362]

During the analysis, I came across one example of *highest* which could be possibly regarded as the superlative degree of *highly*. Compare (53) and (54) where the meaning of *highest* and *most highly* might be regarded as very similar, or even the same.

(53) *Qualities other than modesty and friendliness rank **highest** among...* [A4S 4]

(54) *With the **most highly** motivated members attending...* [GXG 4329]

Based on this, it might be possible that there are other instances of adverbs from Table 8 of comparative *-er* forms of adjective base that function as the comparative degree of the *-ly* adverb. But as this is beyond the scope of this work, it might be further examined in future studies.

4.3. Gradable adjectives which also occur as adverbs

There are only 8 gradable words in the BNC-XML that function both as adjectives and adverbs. All of them are listed in Table 9:

		AJO	ADV	AJC	AJS	more + ADJ	most + ADJ	more + ADV	most + ADV
1	early	23621	2975	6922	1798	0	0	0	0
2	likely	21174	251	17	41	3438 ¹⁰	446 ¹¹	19	42
3	kindly	276	501	6		3	1	0	0
4	poorly	121	544			0	4	6	0
5	deadly	795	4	8	28	27	18	0	0
6	sprightly	43	6	1		2	0	0	0
7	quaintly	6	22			0	1	0	0
8	pimplly	5	1		1	0	0	0	0

Table 9: Words with POS both adjective and adverb

When the words in Table 9 function as adjectives, they are compared both inflectionally and periphrastically. However, it is difficult to distinguish which type of the comparison is more frequently used as it is obvious that the numbers do not indicate any distinct inclination towards either of the two. Compare, for example, different forms of the adjective *deadly*. There are 28 tokens of *deadliest* to 18 of *most deadly*, but 8 tokens of *deadlier* to 27 of *more deadly*. In this case, *deadly* occurs in both types of comparison; the inflectional is more common for the superlative degree, but the comparative degree is usually periphrastic. However, some of the adjectives in Table 9 prefer the periphrastic comparison while others incline towards the inflectional type of comparison.

What also follows from Table 9 is that *early* and *pimplly* are never compared periphrastically, neither as adjectives nor as adverbs. *Pimplly* occurs only once in the form of an inflectionally compared adjective. The instance of the superlative degree *pimpliest* is presented in Example (55).

¹⁰ A relative number (see the introductory section of Data analysis)

¹¹ A relative number

- (55) *He was the largest and hairiest and **pimpliest** and dirtiest of them all.* [B3F 1080]

When *early* (as an adjective) occurs in the form of *more early*, *more* seems to be a quantifier rather than a degree adverb. Based on this, the 3 tokens of *more early* were excluded. There were found also 15 tokens of *most early* but since none of them can be certainly interpreted as the superlative degree, all of them were excluded as well. (56) and (57) illustrate the excluded examples of *more early* and *most early* respectively.

- (56) *Bremner has had **more early** baths than a miner on night-shift.*
[B1L 888]

- (57) ***Most early** ecologists simply assumed...* [G0H 1402]

As an adverb, *early* significantly varies from the remaining adverbs in Table 9. It is the only one that is compared inflectionally; i.e. appears as *earlier*. Based on the criterion of order, that English tolerates only one inflectional morpheme, the occurrence of the adverbial *-ly* suffix followed by the inflectional suffix *-er* is by no means common; therefore it will be further examined in a special section.

Adjectives that are never compared inflectionally but have the periphrastic alternatives of the superlative degree are *poorly* and *quaintly*. *Poorly* in the construction with the degree adverb *most* appears in 4 examples. The only occurrence of *most quaintly* is presented in Example (58).

- (58) *Bishop Ambrose, the **most quaintly** named fast bowler...* [ABR 814]

In Table 9 there are in fact only two adjectives that appear in both comparative and superlative degrees that are formed inflectionally as well as periphrastically (just like the adjectives in Table 4); *likely* and *deadly*. *Likely* shows a very strong inclination towards the periphrastic comparison. There are 17 tokens of the form *likelier* compared to 3,438 of *more likely* and 41 tokens of *likeliest* in contrast to 446 tokens of the form *most likely*. Example (59) illustrates an example of *more likely* and (60) of the superlative degree *most likely*.

(59) *Death by boredom is far **more likely**.* [FT8 3203]

(60) *It is the **most likely** place of arrival and departure for most visitors.*
[FTU 620]

Like the adjectives in Table 6 (*stately*, *ghostly*, and *worldly*) also the adjective *sprightly* from Table 9 forms only the comparative degree (both inflectional and periphrastic) and never the superlative degree. Example (61) illustrates the comparative degree *sprightlier* and one of the two instances of *more sprightly* is represented in (62).

(61) *... in **sprightlier** moments, he thought...* [ECU 2528]

(62) *The starfish and their **more sprightly** cousins...* [EFR 570]

The examination of the last two columns in Table 9 shows that once the expressions occur as adverbs, they are almost never compared. The only exceptions involve the adverbs *likely* and *poorly*. While *likely* appears both in the comparative (63) and the superlative degree (64), *poorly* is used only as the comparative degree *more poorly* (65):

(63) *Get up and you will **more likely** sleep better the next night.* [EB1
1722]

(64) *In this case you will **most likely** have to pay return postage.* [C9J
1634]

(65) *... are usually the **more poorly** paid rural workers.* [FAK 50]

4.4. The case of *early*

In the previous section it was mentioned that *early* is, compared to other adverbs that function also as adjectives, very different. The results show that among the data obtained from the BNC-XML, there are 9,447 tokens of the adverb comparative degree in form of *earlier*:

	AJ0	ADV	AJC	AJS	more + ADV	most + ADV	earlier (ADV)
early	23621	2975	6922	1798	0	0	9447

Table 10: Comparison of *early* in function of adjective and adverb

When *early* functions as an adjective, the way it is compared is very ordinary, there are 6,922 tokens of the inflectional comparative degree *earlier* and 1,798 tokens of the superlative degree *earliest*. But once *early* occurs as an adverb, it violates the previously mentioned statements. Firstly, it was said that adverbs are compared periphrastically by the degree adverbs *more* and *most* but as follows from Table 10, there is no occurrence of either periphrastic comparative or superlative degree of the adverb *early*. Secondly, based on the linguistic literature quoted, it was suggested that the adverbial suffix *-ly* can never be followed by any of the inflectional suffixes *-er* and *-est*. However, the data in Table 10 show that *early* commonly takes the inflectional comparison with the *-er* suffix without excluding the *-ly* suffix. The dictionaries confirm this fact because they all prefer the inflectional comparative and superlative degree, i.e. *earlier* and *earliest*.

Since no other adverb acting in this way has been found, the common occurrence of *earlier* might be ascribed to the fact that while *early* historically

does contain the suffix *-ly*,¹² it is no longer considered to be a combination of the base *ere* and the suffix *-ly*. After all, *ere*, is an archaic word (OED) or as other dictionaries (OALD8, CALD3, LDCE5) say: of old use.

Besides, student editions of dictionaries (CALD3, LDCE5, COBUILD4, MED, OALD8) do not present *early* as a combination of the base *ere* and the *-ly* suffix. Compare eg. the entries on *kindly* and *early* in OALD8 that are illustrated in Figure 7.

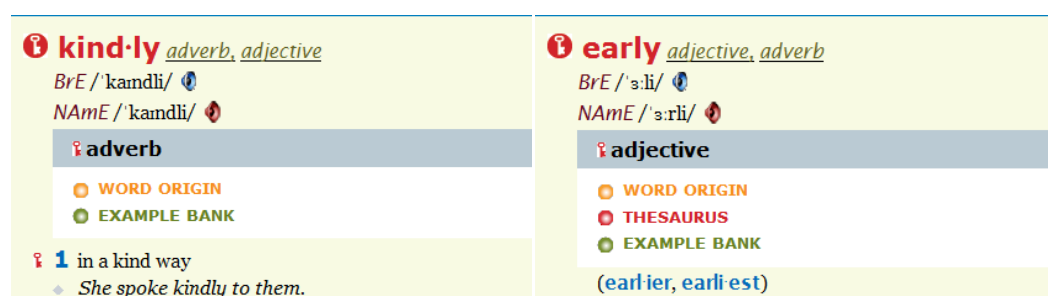


Figure 7: A dictionary entry on *kindly* and *early* in OALD8

Both *kindly* and *early* are gradable adjectives ending in the *-ly* suffix that function also as adverbs. However, it is only *kindly* that is presented as a combination of a base and the *-ly* suffix (*kind-ly* in contrast to *early*). Nevertheless, there is one dictionary that points out that *early* is derived by means of a suffix; M-W. The entry on *early* in M-W is presented in Figure 8.

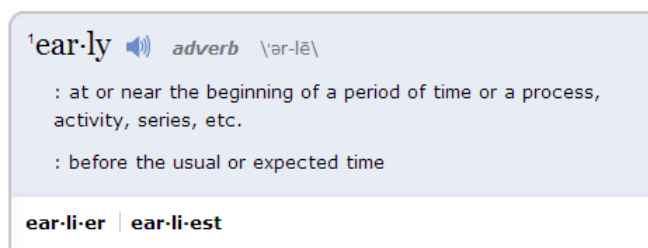


Figure 8: A dictionary entry on the adverb *early* in M-W

¹² According to the OED, the origin dates back to 900. It is from the OE *ǣrlīce* (related to Old Norse *árliga*) from *ǣr*, cognate with German *ehr*, (= *ere* (n.) + *-līce*), the ME forms with *o* descend directly from this. The OE *ǣrlīce* (with umlaut or assimilation to *ǣr*) gave rise to *arli*, *erli*, *erly* (whence the modern form).

We can see that unlike in Figure 7, in Figure 8 *early* is illustrated as *ear·ly*, hence it follows that *-ly* is regarded as a suffix. The difference in the interpretation of *early* can be further seen in its comparative and superlative forms; i.e. *early*, *earl·ier*, *earli·est* in Figure 7 where *-ly* is not a suffix, contrary to *ear·ly*, *ear·li·er*, *ear·li·est* in Figure 8 which presents *-ly* as a suffix.

5. Conclusion

The purpose of this corpus based study was to investigate the comparison of disyllabic adjectives and adverbs ending in the *-ly* suffix. The choice between the inflectional comparison by means of the *-er* and *-est* suffixes and the periphrastic comparison by the degree adverbs *more* and *most*, is apparently closely associated with what type the *-ly* suffix is; i.e. derivational or inflectional. In order to state the nature of the suffix, I applied five different criteria of the obligatoriness, generality, relevance, different word forms and the order of the morphemes. Based on the criteria applied, a preliminary conclusion was made: the adjectival *-ly* suffix is a derivational suffix and the adverbial suffix is inflectional.

In the practical part of the thesis, I tested the criterion of order of derivational suffixes, or more specifically, the argument that two inflectional morphemes cannot occur in a row. According to Veselovská (2005, 26), “English tolerates only one inflectional suffix”, therefore when an inflectional morpheme is added there cannot be added any additional one. Hence follows, when the *-ly* suffix is derivational, it can be further followed by other inflectional suffixes; i.e. *-er* and *-est*. However, when the suffix is inflectional there can be added no more inflectional suffixes.

The data retrieved from the BNC-XML confirmed that the adjectives commonly appear with the inflectional suffixes *-er* and *-est*. There are only 6 gradable adjectives (*timely*, *courtly*, *godly*, *portly*, *bristly*, and *sparkly*) that are never compared inflectionally. Hence, it can be concluded that the adjectival *-ly* is a derivational suffix. As it was expected, the adjectives indeed have the periphrastic alternatives. According to the data, the periphrastic comparative and superlative degree is not formed only by 3 adjectives (*princely*, *pearly*, and *lordly*). The adjectives that function also as adverbs take both the inflectional and periphrastic comparison. Based on the corpus data, it can be stated that both types are very common.

Among the adverbs that function also as adjectives are two that are compared periphrastically (*likely* and *poorly*). The remaining adverbs are never compared. As for the words ending in *-ly* that function only as adverbs, the statement that open-class adverbs ending in *-ly* never take the inflectional suffixes *-er* and *-est*, has shown to be correct, because all of them are compared by the degree adverbs *more* and *most* in pre-head position. As we suggested before, the adverbial *-ly* suffix can, therefore, be classified as an inflectional suffix. However, there is one exceptional adverb that takes the inflectional comparison; *early*.

Early, according to the data obtained from the BNC-XML, is the only disyllabic adverb ending in the *-ly* suffix that forms the comparative degree by the inflectional suffix *-er*. Nevertheless, there might be a possible explanation for this. *Early* is originally formed from the OE noun *ere* and the suffix *-ly*. As the OED mentions, *ere* is an archaic expression, therefore it might be assumed that *early* is no longer considered to be a combination of *ere* and the *-ly* suffix. The consulted dictionaries support this kind of explanation as they do not present *early* as an adverb created by means of a suffix. What is more, they show that *early* is in fact compared inflectionally, i.e. occurs as *earlier* and *earliest*.

What remains to be explained is the competition between the periphrastic and inflectional comparison of adjectives ending in the *-ly* suffix. Quirk et al. (1985, 462), for example, suggest that an adjective seems to take the periphrastic form with *more* more easily when it is part of copular predicate than when attributively used. This, however, is only a hypothesis to be tested in future corpus-based studies.

6. Czech Summary

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá stupňováním dvouslabičných adjektiv a adverbii zakončených příponou *-ly*. Cílem práce je určit, zdali jsou stupňována flektivně pomocí sufixů *-er* a *-est* nebo analyticky pomocí *more* a *most*. Samotná práce je rozdělena na část teoretickou a část praktickou, která analyzuje data získaná z Britského národního korpusu (BNC-XML).

Quirk et al. (1985) prohlašují, že dvouslabičná adjektiva jsou stupňována flektivním způsobem pomocí sufixů *-er* a *-est* a zároveň tvoří i analytické komparativy a superlativy pomocí *more* a *most*. Dále zmiňují, že k adverbii, která jsou zakončená na *-ly* se nikdy nepřipojuje žádný ze sufixů *-er* a *-est*.

To, zdali jsou adjektiva a adverbia stupňována flektivně nebo analyticky, záleží na tom, jaký druh sufixu *-ly* je, tzn. derivační nebo inflekční. Teoretická část je proto z jedné části věnována definici a etymologii přípony *-ly* a z další části se zabývá kritérii, s jejichž pomocí rozlišujeme morfémy derivační od morfémů inflekčních. Nakonec jsou tato kritéria aplikována zvláště na adjektivní a adverbiiální sufix *-ly*.

K rozlišení morfémů je v této práci použito pět různých kritérií:

Prvním je kritérium „**obligatoriness**“, které říká, že je-li ve větě slovo, ke kterému je připojen inflekční morfém, není možné jej nahradit za jakýkoliv jiný monomorfém. Druhým kritériem je **obecnost**, jež označuje inflekční morfémy za ty, které na rozdíl od morfémů derivačních, mohou modifikovat většinu členů určitého slovního druhu. Třetím kritériem je **relevance**, kdy jak Bybee (1985) podotýká, inflekční morfémy nemění slovní druh ani význam slova, ke kterému jsou připojeny. Derivační morfémy však kategorii ve většině případů mění a to, jak moc se mění význam modifikovaného slova, je otázkou suffixu, který se ke slovu připojuje (*-ing* vs. *-er*). Následuje čtvrté kritérium, které poukazuje na to, že derivační morfémy jsou slovotvorné, tj. odvozují od základu nová slova, která jsou ve slovnících uvedena jako samostatná hesla. Inflekční morfémy jsou na druhou stranu tvaroslovná, tudíž vytvářejí pouze **různé tvary** daného slova, např.

množné číslo, komparativ, superlativ, atd. Posledním z kritérií je **pořadí morfémů** ve slově. Podle Veselovské (2005), není možné, aby se slovo skládalo z více než jednoho inflekčního morfému. Oproti tomu derivačních může být hned několik. V případě, že už je ke slovu připojen derivační morfém, inflekční může být připojen jen za a nikoliv před něj.

Jako poslední jsou v teoretické části aplikována výše zmíněná kritéria, zvláště na adjektivní a zvláště na adverbialní příponu *-ly*. Na konci této části bylo možné vytvořit předběžné závěry, že adjektivní *-ly* je s největší pravděpodobností derivačním morfémem a adverbialní *-ly* je morfémem inflekčním.

K získání slov, která byla následně použita ve výzkumu, byla použita Word query, ta totiž umožňuje vyhledat slovo jen na základě jeho části. Po zadání výrazu „*ly“ byla vygenerována všechna slova končící na *-ly*, bylo tedy nutné je rozřadit a vyřadit ta, která nebyla dvouslabičná, tj. byla buď jednoslabičná, či tři a víceslabičná, a dále ta, kde koncovka *-ly* nefungovala jako sufix. Získaný seznam slov byl za účelem jejich analýzy rozdělen na slova, která se vyskytují jako adjektiva, adverbia a ta, která mohou být zároveň adjektiva i adverbia.

U každého slova bylo následně vyhledáno, zdali je stupňovatelné a pokud ano, kolikrát se vyskytuje ve flektivním a analytickém komparativu či superlativu.

V průběhu analýzy se vyskytl problém, kdy bylo zjištěno, že některé analytické „komparativy“ nejsou stupňovanou formou adjektiva či adverbia, ale znamenají „více“, např. *more friendly* ve větě *They are anxious to play more friendly matches* neznamena „přátelštější zápasy“, ale „více přátelských zápasů“. Analogicky také *most* nebylo ve všech příkladech známkou superlativu, ale znamenalo „velmi“, např. *most manly* ve větě *Tattooed men were most manly*, znamená „velmi mužní“. U slova *likely* bylo z důvodu vysokého počtu analytického komparativu a superlativu nutné vybrat pouze vzorek, ze kterého byly vyloučeny příklady podobné těm uvedeným výše. Výsledky byly poté poměrně aplikovány na původní čísla.

Na základě sesbíraných dat byla potvrzena domněnka, že adjektiva budou stupňována jak flektivně tak analyticky. Pouze šest adjektiv (*timely, courtly, godly, portly, bristly* a *sparkly*) se stupňuje jen analyticky a ne flektivně pomocí sufixů *-er* a *-est*. Naopak tři adjektiva (*princely, pearly* a *lordly*) se stupňují vždy jen flektivně. Můžeme tedy soudit, že adjektivní sufix *-ly* je derivační a může být dále následován inflekčními sufixy *-er* a *-est*.

Výzkum taktéž prokázal, že adverbia končící na *-ly* jsou stupňovatelná pouze analyticky, tj. pomocí *more* a *most*. Některá však tvoří pouze komparativ, nikoliv superlativ (*largely, shortly, briefly, roughly, a softly*). Adverbiální *-ly* je tedy považováno za inflekční morfém, který nemůže být následován jiným inflekčním morfémem, v tomto případě *-er* nebo *-est*. Během analýzy stupňovatelných adverbíí bylo zjištěno, že se některá z nich stupňují také pomocí *-er* a *-est* sufixů. Po bližší analýze je však možné učinit závěr, že kromě tvarů *quicker/quickest* a *slower/slowest*, se vždy jedná o komparativy či superlativy adverbíí, která mají formu adjektiva bez sufixu *-ly* (tj. *near, high, hard, wide, close* a *deep*). Ty s koncovkou *-ly* se od nich významově liší. Srovnáme-li frekvenci flektivního a analytického stupňování u obou adverbíí *quickly* a *slowly*, zjistíme, že se navzájem nijak výrazně neliší.

Pokud se slova, která fungují zároveň jako adjektiva i adverbia, vyskytují jako adjektiva, stupňují se nejen pomocí sufixů *-er* a *-est* ale také pomocí *more* a *most*. Adjektiva stupňující se pouze flektivně jsou *early* a *pimplly*, naopak *poorly* a *quaintly* jsou ta, která se stupňují analyticky.

Zvláštním adverbiem je slovo *early*, popírá totiž tvrzení týkající se adverbiálních morfémů, zejména pak že v jednom slově nemohou být dva po sobě jdoucí inflekční morfémy. Mezi daty získanými z BNC, je totiž 9,447 adverbiálních výskytů *earlier*. Vysvětlením se zdá být původ slova *early*; vzniklo z podstatného jména *ere*, které se objevuje už okolo roku 900, a přípony *-ly*. Je tedy pravděpodobné, že v současné Angličtině už se *-ly* ve slově *early* nevnímá jako sufix, to je potvrzováno i slovníky. Jediný, který stále prezentuje *-ly* jako sufix, je slovník Merriam-Webster.

V budoucím výzkumu by se nabízelo blíže prozkoumat, zdali pozice adjektiv ovlivňuje to, jak jsou stupňována. Quirk et al. totiž říkají, že v případě, že je adjektivum v predikativní pozici, je častěji stupňováno pomocí *more* a *most*.

7. Annotation

Keywords: inflectional and periphrastic comparison, disyllabic adjectives and adverbs, derivational and inflectional *-ly* suffix, comparative and superlative degree, BNC

The bachelor thesis explores the comparison of disyllabic adjectives and adverbs ending in the *-ly* suffix. The aim of this work is to state whether they are compared inflectionally by adding the *-er* and *-est* suffixes or periphrastically by the degree adverbs *more* and *most*. Since the choice of the comparison is closely associated with what type the *-ly* suffix is (derivational or inflectional), the theoretical part investigates its theoretical preliminaries. The practical part is the research and analysis of data retrieved from the British National Corpus (BNC-XML Edition).

Klíčová slova: flektivní a analytické stupňování, dvouslabičná adjektiva a adverbia, derivační a inflekční sufix *-ly*, komparativ a superlativ, BNC

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá stupňováním dvouslabičných adjektiv a adverbíí zakončených na *-ly*. Cílem práce je určit, zdali jsou stupňována flektivně pomocí sufixů *-er* a *-est* nebo analyticky pomocí *more* a *most*. Stupňování jednou či druhou formou závisí na tom, jakým je *-ly* morfémem, teoretická část tak zkoumá jestli je *-ly* derivační nebo inflekční sufix. Praktickou část tvoří výzkum a analýza dat získaných z Britského národního korpusu.

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Appendix I:

A complete table of disyllabic adjectives and adverbs ending in the *-ly* suffix

	Headword	AJO	ADV
1	really		46419
2	likely	21174	
3	clearly		14992
4	quickly		11805
5	nearly		11147
6	highly		8997
7	fully		8789
8	slightly		8590
9	hardly		8402
10	daily	4915	500
11	merely		7422
12	slowly		7385
13	largely		7263
14	mainly		6998
15	fairly		6582
16	lovely	6008	
17	surely		6025
18	partly		5574
19	widely		5554
20	closely		5434
21	badly		4173
22	strongly		4524
23	rarely		4112
24	friendly	3527	
25	firmly		3821
26	mostly		3817
27	shortly		3742
28	deeply		3577
29	greatly		3292
30	briefly		3178
31	truly		3120
32	newly		2665
33	weekly	1890	30
34	purely		2525
35	sharply		2342
36	roughly		2288
37	softly		2275
38	barely		2180

39	namely		2145
40	monthly	1606	7
41	strictly		1942
42	sadly		1880
43	lightly		1879
44	firstly		1709
45	lonely	1656	
46	safely		1676
47	solely		1639
48	tightly		1621
49	broadly		1577
50	scarcely		1569
51	freely		1563
52	rightly		1459
53	lively	1427	
54	neatly		1277
55	kindly	276	501
56	swiftly	1170	
57	jointly	1122	
58	costly	1118	
59	poorly	121	544
60	loudly		970
61	strangely		960
62	smoothly		946
63	promptly		946
64	frankly		934
65	nicely		925
66	fiercely		820
67	lately		814
68	deadly	795	4
69	thirdly		784
70	wildly		764
71	calmly		750
72	plainly		709
73	faintly		707
74	oddly		701
75	finely		683
76	freshly		668
77	wrongly		642
78	loosely		624
79	proudly		623
80	mildly		599
81	warmly		566

82	grimly		539
83	coldly		530
84	vastly		485
85	cheaply		454
86	briskly		454
87	yearly	291	25
88	lastly		430
89	stiffly		421
90	richly		421
91	weakly		403
92	ghastly	398	
93	coolly		393
94	timely	392	
95	drily		388
96	grossly		387
97	thickly		374
98	stately	373	
99	wisely		373
100	flatly		363
101	hugely		350
102	dearly		341
103	wryly		330
104	steeply		329
105	bravely		316
106	sweetly		312
107	keenly		311
108	bluntly	1	117
109	gravely		301
110	gladly		287
111	blindly		286
112	earthly	273	
113	smartly		273
114	gaily		263
115	darkly		260
116	homely	253	
117	squarely		250
118	densely		250
119	ghostly	249	
120	crossly		242
121	aptly		241
122	worldly	236	
123	hotly		235
124	lowly	229	

125	falsely		227
126	blankly		226
127	nightly	138	25
128	sickly	218	
129	singly		191
130	fondly		183
131	madly		181
132	prickly	181	
133	soundly		176
134	overly		174
135	shyly		171
136	curtly		167
137	sorely		165
138	meekly		157
139	deftly		152
140	princely	142	
141	manly	120	
142	shapely	138	
143	sparsely		137
144	fourthly		137
145	starkly		136
146	cleanly	1	122
147	sourly		132
148	rudely		128
149	courtly	121	
150	priestly	112	
151	beastly	119	
152	shrewdly		118
153	tersely		113
154	tartly		113
155	bleakly		112
156	lamely		110
157	crisply		107
158	smugly		102
159	roundly		102
160	blandly		96
161	godly	98	
162	saintly	95	
163	deathly	77	16
164	vainly		93
165	surly	92	
166	pearly	91	
167	slyly		90

168	grandly		90
169	glumly		87
170	limply	6	72
171	stoutly		83
172	sprightly	43	6
173	dryly		77
174	spindly	77	
175	primly	4	61
176	whitely		
177	knightly	59	
178	lordly	67	
179	fixedly		65
180	rashly		63
181	portly	60	
182	tautly	3	7
183	archly		55
184	wanly		53
185	dumbly		53
186	nimbly		51
187	termly	28	7
188	gamely		49
189	crinkly	48	
190	comely	47	
191	sagely		47
192	mutely		46
193	quaintly	6	22
194	tensely		45
195	baldly		44
196	bristly	44	
197	goodly	44	
198	numbly		41
199	dazedly		39
200	kingly	39	
201	fifthly		37
202	glibly		35
203	weirdly		33
204	seemly	16	10
205	sparkly	30	
206	wetly		30
207	damply		26
208	tamely		24
209	gangly	23	
210	greenly		21

211	seely	20	
212	stably		20
213	blackly		19
214	toughly		17
215	slackly		17
216	fouly		17
217	sleekly		14
218	wifely	14	
219	sixthly		14
220	fleshly		14
221	brashly		14
222	tinkly		13
223	queerly		13
224	pertly		13
225	pimply	5	1
226	crackly		13
227	clerkly		12
228	termly		11
229	everly	8	
230	meanly		11
231	spratly	4	
232	triply		10
233	chastely		10

Appendix II:

A table of words discarded from the research

	Headword	POS	Frequency
1	only	ADV	126163
2	probably	ADV	26484
3	actually	ADV	25429
4	only	ADJ	22384
5	particularly	ADV	21664
6	usually	ADV	18839
7	certainly	ADV	18100
8	especially	ADV	17341
9	finally	ADV	12553
10	recently	ADV	12176
11	generally	ADV	11451
12	suddenly	ADV	10985
13	obviously	ADV	10657
14	exactly	ADV	10305
15	immediately	ADV	9856
16	easily	ADV	9633
17	eventually	ADV	8854
18	fully	ADV	8789
19	directly	ADV	8594
20	completely	ADV	8323
21	normally	ADV	8128
22	relatively	ADV	7810
23	apparently	ADV	7581
24	currently	ADV	7045
25	possibly	ADV	7036
26	carefully	ADV	6803
27	previously	ADV	6788
28	entirely	ADV	6738
29	extremely	ADV	6688
30	increasingly	ADV	6561
31	equally	ADV	6462
32	frequently	ADV	5710
33	totally	ADV	5694
34	absolutely	ADV	5670
35	necessarily	ADV	5602
36	unlikely	ADJ	5562
37	seriously	ADV	5557
38	properly	ADV	5517

39	effectively	ADV	5015
40	elderly	ADJ	4899
41	unfortunately	ADV	4550
42	rapidly	ADV	4484
43	similarly	ADV	4458
44	originally	ADV	4440
45	virtually	ADV	4331
46	perfectly	ADV	4312
47	significantly	ADV	4173
48	naturally	ADV	4125
49	heavily	ADV	3930
50	occasionally	ADV	3865
51	quietly	ADV	3844
52	regularly	ADV	3825
53	initially	ADV	3799
54	gently	ADV	3770
55	specifically	ADV	3720
56	subsequently	ADV	3645
57	essentially	ADV	3592
58	gradually	ADV	3584
59	precisely	ADV	3423
60	successfully	ADV	3335
61	respectively	ADV	3205
62	presumably	ADV	3197
63	truly	ADV	3120
64	primarily	ADV	3093
65	basically	ADV	3075
66	definitely	ADV	3059
67	inevitably	ADV	3049
68	reasonably	ADV	3015
69	constantly	ADV	2992
70	holy	ADJ	2966
71	considerably	ADV	2873
72	ultimately	ADV	2839
73	approximately	ADV	2826
74	secondly	ADV	2822
75	readily	ADV	2772
76	automatically	ADV	2741
77	deliberately	ADV	2688
78	silly	ADJ	2683
79	personally	ADV	2568
80	surprisingly	ADV	2540
81	commonly	ADV	2532

82	sufficiently	ADV	2505
83	consequently	ADV	2486
84	potentially	ADV	2423
85	notably	ADV	2357
86	undoubtedly	ADV	2342
87	accordingly	ADV	2281
88	formally	ADV	2168
89	typically	ADV	2100
90	thoroughly	ADV	2045
91	traditionally	ADV	2036
92	formerly	ADV	1981
93	mentally	ADV	1946
94	physically	ADV	1938
95	literally	ADV	1935
96	specially	ADV	1921
97	correctly	ADV	1881
98	hopefully	ADV	1862
99	desperately	ADV	1843
100	locally	ADV	1789
101	officially	ADV	1752
102	separately	ADV	1748
103	severely	ADV	1734
104	simultaneously	ADV	1731
105	alternatively	ADV	1726
106	happily	ADV	1715
107	substantially	ADV	1706
108	politically	ADV	1680
109	exclusively	ADV	1675
110	consistently	ADV	1623
111	steadily	ADV	1615
112	fortunately	ADV	1609
113	publicly	ADV	1574
114	invariably	ADV	1529
115	instantly	ADV	1521
116	differently	ADV	1517
117	dramatically	ADV	1512
118	socially	ADV	1499
119	actively	ADV	1486
120	remarkably	ADV	1465
121	reportedly	ADV	1451
122	evidently	ADV	1424
123	accurately	ADV	1404
124	honestly	ADV	1386

125	genuinely	ADV	1375
126	independently	ADV	1373
127	ugly	ADJ	1370
128	practically	ADV	1364
129	importantly	ADV	1306
130	continually	ADV	1306
131	positively	ADV	1301
132	explicitly	ADV	1285
133	partially	ADV	1284
134	repeatedly	ADV	1265
135	temporarily	ADV	1263
136	utterly	ADV	1248
137	predominantly	ADV	1239
138	beautifully	ADV	1210
139	permanently	ADV	1207
140	openly	ADV	1195
141	seemingly	ADV	1192
142	privately	ADV	1184
143	ideally	ADV	1175
144	comparatively	ADV	1173
145	terribly	ADV	1164
146	abruptly	ADV	1154
147	adequately	ADV	1134
148	legally	ADV	1130
149	sincerely	ADV	1121
150	individually	ADV	1090
151	annually	ADV	1090
152	silently	ADV	1089
153	efficiently	ADV	1089
154	bitterly	ADV	1041
155	allegedly	ADV	1039
156	indirectly	ADV	1038
157	angrily	ADV	1038
158	incidentally	ADV	1031
159	technically	ADV	1000
160	sexually	ADV	996
161	economically	ADV	982
162	unusually	ADV	974
163	ironically	ADV	967
164	presently	ADV	960
165	duly	ADV	951
166	principally	ADV	950
167	vaguely	ADV	935

168	supposedly	ADV	925
169	reluctantly	ADV	909
170	comfortably	ADV	903
171	exceptionally	ADV	898
172	extensively	ADV	887
173	curiously	ADV	885
174	continuously	ADV	879
175	appropriately	ADV	879
176	unexpectedly	ADV	876
177	nationally	ADV	859
178	fundamentally	ADV	856
179	financially	ADV	849
180	bodily	ADJ	833
181	urgently	ADV	831
182	enormously	ADV	812
183	conversely	ADV	812
184	hastily	ADV	808
185	historically	ADV	794
186	distinctly	ADV	792
187	incredibly	ADV	780
188	preferably	ADV	776
189	radically	ADV	769
190	progressively	ADV	763
191	systematically	ADV	740
192	violently	ADV	735
193	vigorously	ADV	718
194	admittedly	ADV	709
195	narrowly	ADV	708
196	casually	ADV	708
197	politely	ADV	707
198	evenly	ADV	707
199	suitably	ADV	699
200	internationally	ADV	698
201	interestingly	ADV	687
202	secretly	ADV	684
203	emotionally	ADV	676
204	eagerly	ADV	676
205	luckily	ADV	669
206	painfully	ADV	666
207	markedly	ADV	666
208	cautiously	ADV	665
209	thoughtfully	ADV	659
210	commercially	ADV	653

211	nervously	ADV	644
212	centrally	ADV	644
213	immensely	ADV	642
214	consciously	ADV	629
215	mutually	ADV	628
216	arguably	ADV	627
217	conveniently	ADV	622
218	environmentally	ADV	602
219	anxiously	ADV	602
220	profoundly	ADV	601
221	expressly	ADV	599
222	internally	ADV	597
223	instinctively	ADV	581
224	universally	ADV	578
225	critically	ADV	578
226	visually	ADV	577
227	furiously	ADV	577
228	theoretically	ADV	576
229	morally	ADV	574
230	dangerously	ADV	571
231	additionally	ADV	570
232	infinitely	ADV	565
233	logically	ADV	556
234	momentarily	ADV	554
235	intensely	ADV	545
236	cheerfully	ADV	545
237	extraordinarily	ADV	542
238	satisfactorily	ADV	541
239	impatiently	ADV	541
240	implicitly	ADV	537
241	collectively	ADV	537
242	accidentally	ADV	530
243	uniquely	ADV	527
244	confidently	ADV	524
245	overwhelmingly	ADV	521
246	brilliantly	ADV	518
247	illegally	ADV	514
248	unanimously	ADV	505
249	wonderfully	ADV	504
250	professionally	ADV	503
251	indefinitely	ADV	500
252	patiently	ADV	497
253	orderly	ADJ	497

254	thankfully	ADV	492
255	understandably	ADV	490
256	statistically	ADV	487
257	voluntarily	ADV	484
258	notoriously	ADV	482
259	vividly	ADV	471
260	wearily	ADV	467
261	unduly	ADV	466
262	scholarly	ADJ	463
263	jolly	ADJ	461
264	willingly	ADV	453
265	pleasantly	ADV	445
266	unnecessarily	ADV	444
267	spontaneously	ADV	444
268	favourably	ADV	442
269	generously	ADV	441
270	quarterly	ADJ	439
271	sensibly	ADV	437
272	enthusiastically	ADV	437
273	paradoxically	ADV	435
274	marginally	ADV	434
275	hurriedly	ADV	434
276	powerfully	ADV	431
277	usefully	ADV	429
278	decidedly	ADV	421
279	moderately	ADV	420
280	inherently	ADV	417
281	adversely	ADV	416
282	drastically	ADV	415
283	ostensibly	ADV	414
284	hopelessly	ADV	411
285	curly	ADJ	411
286	faithfully	ADV	410
287	helplessly	ADV	407
288	characteristically	ADV	407
289	acutely	ADV	406
290	uncomfortably	ADV	403
291	vertically	ADV	402
292	exceedingly	ADV	401
293	frantically	ADV	398
294	periodically	ADV	396
295	intently	ADV	396
296	routinely	ADV	394

297	intimately	ADV	393
298	variously	ADV	385
299	excessively	ADV	384
300	remotely	ADV	383
301	visibly	ADV	381
302	peacefully	ADV	379
303	awfully	ADV	375
304	endlessly	ADV	373
305	jolly	ADV	371
306	superbly	ADV	367
307	randomly	ADV	367
308	amazingly	ADV	367
309	forcibly	ADV	363
310	gratefully	ADV	357
311	awkwardly	ADV	356
312	suspiciously	ADV	354
313	crucially	ADV	353
314	uneasily	ADV	352
315	realistically	ADV	351
316	unsuccessfully	ADV	350
317	culturally	ADV	350
318	correspondingly	ADV	350
319	unconsciously	ADV	349
320	subtly	ADV	347
321	heavenly	ADJ	345
322	tentatively	ADV	344
323	securely	ADV	344
324	passionately	ADV	344
325	chilly	ADJ	344
326	ordinarily	ADV	343
327	doubly	ADV	341
328	predictably	ADV	338
329	delicately	ADV	337
330	genetically	ADV	335
331	geographically	ADV	334
332	strikingly	ADV	332
333	objectively	ADV	330
334	noticeably	ADV	329
335	horribly	ADV	324
336	massively	ADV	322
337	leisurely	ADJ	322
338	clinically	ADV	322
339	prominently	ADV	320

340	artificially	ADV	320
341	ruefully	ADV	319
342	inadvertently	ADV	317
343	intellectually	ADV	316
344	knowingly	ADV	314
345	superficially	ADV	311
346	sly	ADJ	311
347	externally	ADV	311
348	discreetly	ADV	310
349	unfairly	ADV	306
350	miserably	ADV	302
351	tremendously	ADV	299
352	peculiarly	ADV	298
353	unwittingly	ADV	297
354	informally	ADV	297
355	convincingly	ADV	297
356	conventionally	ADV	296
357	defiantly	ADV	294
358	rigidly	ADV	293
359	modestly	ADV	293
360	uniformly	ADV	292
361	decisively	ADV	290
362	aggressively	ADV	284
363	psychologically	ADV	283
364	lovingly	ADV	283
365	mysteriously	ADV	282
366	sympathetically	ADV	278
367	skilfully	ADV	276
368	emphatically	ADV	276
369	reliably	ADV	275
370	solemnly	ADV	274
371	experimentally	ADV	274
372	excitedly	ADV	274
373	oily	ADJ	271
374	brutally	ADV	270
375	resolutely	ADV	269
376	prematurely	ADV	269
377	unreasonably	ADV	268
378	legitimately	ADV	266
379	conceivably	ADV	266
380	warily	ADV	265
381	dimly	ADV	265
382	smelly	ADJ	264

383	relentlessly	ADV	264
384	incorrectly	ADV	263
385	gaily	ADV	263
386	strategically	ADV	262
387	vitaly	ADV	260
388	cleverly	ADV	260
389	savagely	ADV	256
390	irritably	ADV	256
391	horizontally	ADV	256
392	overtly	ADV	255
393	mechanically	ADV	255
394	idly	ADV	255
395	uncertainly	ADV	254
396	inwardly	ADV	251
397	intrinsically	ADV	251
398	persistently	ADV	250
399	miraculously	ADV	247
400	manually	ADV	247
401	earnestly	ADV	247
402	triumphantly	ADV	246
403	popularly	ADV	246
404	innocently	ADV	246
405	admirably	ADV	246
406	noisily	ADV	243
407	electronically	ADV	243
408	elegantly	ADV	241
409	graphically	ADV	240
410	busily	ADV	240
411	negatively	ADV	237
412	selectively	ADV	236
413	rigorously	ADV	236
414	nominally	ADV	236
415	forcefully	ADV	236
416	disproportionately	ADV	236
417	intentionally	ADV	233
418	effortlessly	ADV	233
419	ruthlessly	ADV	232
420	mistakenly	ADV	232
421	infrequently	ADV	232
422	rationally	ADV	230
423	alternately	ADV	230
424	arbitrarily	ADV	229
425	regrettably	ADV	228

426	unhappily	ADV	224
427	scientifically	ADV	224
428	conspicuously	ADV	224
429	tragically	ADV	222
430	solidly	ADV	222
431	eminently	ADV	222
432	chemically	ADV	222
433	vehemently	ADV	221
434	lazily	ADV	221
435	inextricably	ADV	220
436	unquestionably	ADV	219
437	speedily	ADV	219
438	materially	ADV	219
439	latterly	ADV	218
440	inexorably	ADV	215
441	involuntarily	ADV	214
442	huskily	ADV	213
443	patently	ADV	212
444	habitually	ADV	212
445	pointedly	ADV	211
446	gracefully	ADV	211
447	alarmingly	ADV	211
448	verbally	ADV	209
449	stubbornly	ADV	209
450	gingerly	ADV	209
451	blatantly	ADV	206
452	justifiably	ADV	205
453	carelessly	ADV	205
454	astonishingly	ADV	205
455	unequivocally	ADV	204
456	structurally	ADV	204
457	proportionately	ADV	204
458	affectionately	ADV	204
459	disorderly	ADJ	202
460	biologically	ADV	202
461	tenderly	ADV	201
462	intermittently	ADV	201
463	belatedly	ADV	201
464	inadequately	ADV	200
465	gloomily	ADV	200
466	empirically	ADV	200
467	manifestly	ADV	199
468	indignantly	ADV	199

469	defensively	ADV	199
470	amply	ADV	199
471	spectacularly	ADV	198
472	ideologically	ADV	198
473	absently	ADV	198
474	doubtfully	ADV	197
475	mercifully	ADV	196
476	grudgingly	ADV	196
477	wistfully	ADV	194
478	comprehensively	ADV	191
479	succinctly	ADV	190
480	singularly	ADV	190
481	liberally	ADV	190
482	profitably	ADV	189
483	expertly	ADV	189
484	numerically	ADV	188
485	melancholy	ADJ	188
486	intuitively	ADV	188
487	constitutionally	ADV	188
488	hesitantly	ADV	187
489	apologetically	ADV	187
490	impossibly	ADV	186
491	ridiculously	ADV	185
492	unruly	ADJ	183
493	meticulously	ADV	183
494	heartily	ADV	182
495	successively	ADV	181
496	absurdly	ADV	181
497	symbolically	ADV	180
498	reputedly	ADV	180
499	dutifully	ADV	180
500	abundantly	ADV	180
501	unfriendly	ADJ	179
502	unambiguously	ADV	179
503	intensively	ADV	179
504	fatally	ADV	179
505	wholeheartedly	ADV	178
506	supremely	ADV	178
507	foolishly	ADV	178
508	concurrently	ADV	178
509	spiritually	ADV	177
510	attractively	ADV	177
511	unilaterally	ADV	176

512	fervently	ADV	176
513	breathlessly	ADV	176
514	academically	ADV	176
515	insufficiently	ADV	175
516	electrically	ADV	174
517	unnaturally	ADV	173
518	painstakingly	ADV	173
519	functionally	ADV	173
520	delightfully	ADV	173
521	sarcastically	ADV	172
522	recklessly	ADV	172
523	mathematically	ADV	172
524	truthfully	ADV	171
525	provisionally	ADV	171
526	dreadfully	ADV	171
527	burly	ADJ	171
528	elaborately	ADV	170
529	outwardly	ADV	169
530	splendidly	ADV	168
531	wobbly	ADJ	167
532	passively	ADV	167
533	handsomely	ADV	167
534	determinedly	ADV	167
535	unlawfully	ADV	166
536	perpetually	ADV	166
537	conclusively	ADV	166
538	categorically	ADV	166
539	unbelievably	ADV	165
540	qualitatively	ADV	164
541	respectfully	ADV	163
542	musically	ADV	163
543	diagonally	ADV	163
544	restlessly	ADV	161
545	impressively	ADV	161
546	democratically	ADV	161
547	obediently	ADV	160
548	merrily	ADV	160
549	lavishly	ADV	160
550	self-consciously	ADV	159
551	scornfully	ADV	159
552	retrospectively	ADV	159
553	reassuringly	ADV	159
554	undeniably	ADV	157

555	tactfully	ADV	157
556	cuddly	ADJ	157
557	hauly	ADJ	156
558	ominously	ADV	155
559	hoarsely	ADV	155
560	unmistakably	ADV	154
561	terminally	ADV	153
562	shakily	ADV	153
563	helpfully	ADV	153
564	militarily	ADV	152
565	lawfully	ADV	151
566	chronically	ADV	151
567	unsightly	ADJ	149
568	marvellously	ADV	149
569	incredulously	ADV	149
570	clumsily	ADV	149
571	abnormally	ADV	149
572	medically	ADV	147
573	magically	ADV	147
574	exquisitely	ADV	147
575	viciously	ADV	146
576	magnificently	ADV	145
577	steely	ADJ	144
578	sparingly	ADV	144
579	purposefully	ADV	144
580	hilly	ADJ	144
581	dismissively	ADV	144
582	surreptitiously	ADV	143
583	distantly	ADV	143
584	northerly	ADJ	142
585	intelligently	ADV	142
586	plausibly	ADV	140
587	deceptively	ADV	140
588	cowardly	ADJ	140
589	constructively	ADV	140
590	stupidly	ADV	139
591	semantically	ADV	139
592	contemptuously	ADV	138
593	appreciably	ADV	138
594	precariously	ADV	135
595	subconsciously	ADV	134
596	irregularly	ADV	133
597	classically	ADV	133

598	cynically	ADV	132
599	obliquely	ADV	131
600	meaningfully	ADV	131
601	irrevocably	ADV	131
602	distinctively	ADV	131
603	wilfully	ADV	130
604	summarily	ADV	130
605	fearfully	ADV	130
606	conceptually	ADV	130
607	tacitly	ADV	129
608	philosophically	ADV	129
609	indiscriminately	ADV	128
610	scrupulously	ADV	127
611	rhythmically	ADV	127
612	linguistically	ADV	127
613	guiltily	ADV	127
614	energetically	ADV	127
615	jealously	ADV	126
616	fractionally	ADV	125
617	feebly	ADV	125
618	decently	ADV	125
619	laterally	ADV	124
620	humbly	ADV	124
621	expectantly	ADV	124
622	competitively	ADV	124
623	laboriously	ADV	123
624	fortnightly	ADV	123
625	user-friendly	ADJ	121
626	strenuously	ADV	121
627	improperly	ADV	121
628	graciously	ADV	121
629	encouragingly	ADV	121
630	coincidentally	ADV	121
631	approvingly	ADV	121
632	metaphorically	ADV	120
633	inappropriately	ADV	120
634	educationally	ADV	120
635	ecologically	ADV	120
636	instantaneously	ADV	119
637	inexplicably	ADV	119
638	imperfectly	ADV	119
639	immaculately	ADV	119
640	assiduously	ADV	119

641	unofficially	ADV	118
642	hungrily	ADV	118
643	unsteadily	ADV	117
644	uncontrollably	ADV	117
645	sensitively	ADV	117
646	negligently	ADV	117
647	inversely	ADV	117
648	gloriously	ADV	117
649	responsibly	ADV	116
650	imperceptibly	ADV	116
651	gleefully	ADV	116
652	fleetingly	ADV	116
653	famously	ADV	116
654	spatially	ADV	115
655	grammatically	ADV	115
656	dully	ADV	115
657	blithely	ADV	115
658	appreciatively	ADV	115
659	westerly	ADJ	113
660	unsurprisingly	ADV	113
661	sardonically	ADV	113
662	purposely	ADV	113
663	mockingly	ADV	113
664	mercilessly	ADV	113
665	grisly	ADJ	113
666	eternally	ADV	113
667	courteously	ADV	113
668	contentedly	ADV	113
669	unevenly	ADV	112
670	unconditionally	ADV	112
671	perilously	ADV	112
672	wickedly	ADV	111
673	unashamedly	ADV	111
674	startlingly	ADV	111
675	regretfully	ADV	111
676	doggedly	ADV	111
677	dishonestly	ADV	111
678	creatively	ADV	111
679	brusquely	ADV	111
680	avidly	ADV	111
681	unfavourably	ADV	110
682	organically	ADV	110
683	masterly	ADJ	110

684	globally	ADV	110
685	deliciously	ADV	110
686	embarrassingly	ADV	109
687	eloquently	ADV	109
688	anonymously	ADV	109
689	aimlessly	ADV	109
690	aesthetically	ADV	109
691	impeccably	ADV	108
692	disastrously	ADV	108
693	demonstrably	ADV	108
694	compulsorily	ADV	108
695	unwillingly	ADV	107
696	blissfully	ADV	107
697	appallingly	ADV	107
698	imaginatively	ADV	106
699	fluently	ADV	106
700	diligently	ADV	106
701	immeasurably	ADV	105
702	disturbingly	ADV	105
703	tastefully	ADV	104
704	funnily	ADV	104
705	unbearably	ADV	103
706	attentively	ADV	103
707	racially	ADV	102
708	tirelessly	ADV	101
709	conscientiously	ADV	101
710	wily	ADJ	100
711	unholy	ADJ	100
712	quantitatively	ADV	100
713	maliciously	ADV	100
714	linearly	ADV	100
715	disappointingly	ADV	100
716	technologically	ADV	99
717	regionally	ADV	99
718	refreshingly	ADV	99
719	perversely	ADV	99
720	mightily	ADV	99
721	deservedly	ADV	99
722	amiably	ADV	99
723	unpleasantly	ADV	98
724	menacingly	ADV	98
725	uncharacteristically	ADV	97
726	southerly	ADJ	97

727	irresistibly	ADV	97
728	indecently	ADV	97
729	greedily	ADV	97
730	gentlemanly	ADJ	97
731	sleepily	ADV	96
732	sequentially	ADV	96
733	profusely	ADV	96
734	ably	ADV	96
735	untimely	ADJ	95
736	sheepishly	ADV	95
737	soothingly	ADV	94
738	frilly	ADJ	94
739	expensively	ADV	94
740	domestically	ADV	94
741	covertly	ADV	94
742	wrongfully	ADV	93
743	playfully	ADV	93
744	pathetically	ADV	93
745	methodically	ADV	93
746	incessantly	ADV	93
747	despairingly	ADV	93
748	accusingly	ADV	93
749	distally	ADV	92
750	charmingly	ADV	92
751	quarterly	ADV	91
752	outstandingly	ADV	91
753	hysterically	ADV	91
754	unobtrusively	ADV	90
755	unaccountably	ADV	90
756	soberly	ADV	90
757	quizzically	ADV	90
758	needlessly	ADV	90
759	bodily	ADV	90
760	apprehensively	ADV	90
761	subjectively	ADV	89
762	seasonally	ADV	89
763	persuasively	ADV	89
764	frighteningly	ADV	89
765	feverishly	ADV	89
766	dreamily	ADV	89
767	alphabetically	ADV	89
768	admiringly	ADV	89
769	unacceptably	ADV	88

770	proportionally	ADV	88
771	posthumously	ADV	88
772	nonchalantly	ADV	88
773	cunningly	ADV	88
774	airily	ADV	88
775	unkindly	ADV	87
776	romantically	ADV	87
777	erroneously	ADV	87
778	customarily	ADV	87
779	analytically	ADV	87
780	administratively	ADV	87
781	unintentionally	ADV	86
782	syntactically	ADV	86
783	religiously	ADV	86
784	obligingly	ADV	86
785	artistically	ADV	86
786	woefully	ADV	85
787	prudently	ADV	85
788	obsessively	ADV	85
789	minutely	ADV	85
790	humanly	ADV	85
791	haphazardly	ADV	85
792	grotesquely	ADV	85
793	exhaustively	ADV	85
794	chronologically	ADV	85
795	unceremoniously	ADV	84
796	obstinately	ADV	84
797	ludicrously	ADV	84
798	incongruously	ADV	84
799	impulsively	ADV	84
800	amicably	ADV	84
801	unjustly	ADV	83
802	serenely	ADV	83
803	competently	ADV	83
804	uncritically	ADV	82
805	studiously	ADV	82
806	steadfastly	ADV	82
807	histologically	ADV	82
808	excellently	ADV	82
809	ethnically	ADV	82
810	validly	ADV	81
811	unwisely	ADV	81
812	ungainly	ADJ	81

813	stylistically	ADV	81
814	stunningly	ADV	81
815	prettily	ADV	81
816	outrageously	ADV	81
817	endoscopically	ADV	81
818	brotherly	ADJ	81
819	memorably	ADV	80
820	icily	ADV	80
821	controversially	ADV	80
822	joyfully	ADV	79
823	intravenously	ADV	79
824	hideously	ADV	79
825	ferociously	ADV	79
826	eerily	ADV	79
827	easterly	ADJ	79
828	dynamically	ADV	79
829	dismally	ADV	79
830	diplomatically	ADV	79
831	pitifully	ADV	78
832	tidily	ADV	77
833	reflectively	ADV	77
834	optimistically	ADV	77
835	loyally	ADV	77
836	criminally	ADV	77
837	improbably	ADV	76
838	diametrically	ADV	76
839	coherently	ADV	76
840	identically	ADV	75
841	acidly	ADV	75
842	unreservedly	ADV	74
843	provocatively	ADV	74
844	protectively	ADV	74
845	divinely	ADV	74
846	depressingly	ADV	74
847	causally	ADV	74
848	shamelessly	ADV	73
849	mischievously	ADV	73
850	fiddly	ADJ	73
851	dubiously	ADV	73
852	confusingly	ADV	73
853	questioningly	ADV	72
854	naively	ADV	72
855	leisurely	ADV	72

856	derisively	ADV	72
857	definitively	ADV	72
858	convulsively	ADV	72
859	confidentially	ADV	72
860	threateningly	ADV	71
861	scaly	ADJ	71
862	preferentially	ADV	71
863	jokingly	ADV	71
864	frightfully	ADV	71
865	devastatingly	ADV	71
866	consecutively	ADV	71
867	sporadically	ADV	70
868	rightfully	ADV	70
869	inordinately	ADV	70
870	indifferently	ADV	70
871	impassively	ADV	70
872	healthily	ADV	70
873	furtively	ADV	70
874	flexibly	ADV	70
875	erratically	ADV	70
876	unknowingly	ADV	69
877	tactically	ADV	69
878	speculatively	ADV	69
879	proximally	ADV	69
880	motherly	ADJ	69
881	inescapably	ADV	69
882	agreeably	ADV	69
883	wordlessly	ADV	68
884	tantalisingly	ADV	68
885	stealthily	ADV	68
886	ritually	ADV	68
887	languidly	ADV	68
888	architecturally	ADV	68
889	unearthly	ADJ	67
890	surgically	ADV	67
891	staunchly	ADV	67
892	remorselessly	ADV	67
893	irretrievably	ADV	67
894	beneficially	ADV	67
895	reverently	ADV	66
896	resentfully	ADV	66
897	painlessly	ADV	66
898	nobly	ADV	66

899	moodily	ADV	66
900	knobbly	ADJ	66
901	candidly	ADV	66
902	rhetorically	ADV	65
903	mortally	ADV	65
904	straightforwardly	ADV	64
905	self-evidently	ADV	64
906	prohibitively	ADV	64
907	productively	ADV	64
908	morosely	ADV	64
909	insistently	ADV	64
910	fittingly	ADV	64
911	extravagantly	ADV	64
912	dispassionately	ADV	64
913	disconcertingly	ADV	64
914	comically	ADV	64
915	willy-nilly	ADV	63
916	uncommonly	ADV	63
917	testily	ADV	63
918	scathingly	ADV	63
919	hierarchically	ADV	63
920	crazily	ADV	63
921	cheerily	ADV	63
922	single-handedly	ADV	62
923	resignedly	ADV	62
924	ostentatiously	ADV	62
925	obscurely	ADV	62
926	wonderingly	ADV	61
927	upwardly	ADV	61
928	transparently	ADV	61
929	conversationally	ADV	61
930	arrogantly	ADV	61
931	adamantly	ADV	61
932	uselessly	ADV	60
933	unseemly	ADJ	60
934	longingly	ADV	60
935	levelly	ADV	60
936	judiciously	ADV	60
937	honourably	ADV	60
938	drunkenly	ADV	60
939	coyly	ADV	60
940	concisely	ADV	60
941	authentically	ADV	60

942	uncannily	ADV	59
943	silkily	ADV	59
944	schematically	ADV	59
945	reproachfully	ADV	59
946	prospectively	ADV	59
947	placidly	ADV	59
948	fantastically	ADV	59
949	ethically	ADV	59
950	delightedly	ADV	59
951	cordially	ADV	59
952	complacently	ADV	59
953	authoritatively	ADV	59
954	valiantly	ADV	58
955	unthinkingly	ADV	58
956	unavoidably	ADV	58
957	timidly	ADV	58
958	shockingly	ADV	58
959	industrially	ADV	58
960	impliedly	ADV	58
961	sullenly	ADV	57
962	soundlessly	ADV	57
963	sceptically	ADV	57
964	mournfully	ADV	57
965	misleadingly	ADV	57
966	laconically	ADV	57
967	intricately	ADV	57
968	ingeniously	ADV	57
969	impartially	ADV	57
970	assuredly	ADV	57
971	worryingly	ADV	56
972	pragmatically	ADV	56
973	perceptibly	ADV	56
974	morphologically	ADV	56
975	minimally	ADV	56
976	disparagingly	ADV	56
977	differentially	ADV	56
978	worriedly	ADV	55
979	unhurriedly	ADV	55
980	poignantly	ADV	55
981	plaintively	ADV	55
982	physiologically	ADV	55
983	majestically	ADV	55
984	judicially	ADV	55

985	jerkily	ADV	55
986	invisibly	ADV	55
987	imperiously	ADV	55
988	haughtily	ADV	55
989	harmlessly	ADV	55
990	half-heartedly	ADV	55
991	fatherly	ADJ	55
992	familiarly	ADV	55
993	demurely	ADV	55
994	conservatively	ADV	55
995	conditionally	ADV	55
996	coarsely	ADV	55
997	wretchedly	ADV	54
998	vociferously	ADV	54
999	recognizably	ADV	54
1000	harmoniously	ADV	54
1001	fashionably	ADV	54
1002	exponentially	ADV	54
1003	engagingly	ADV	54
1004	bi-monthly	ADV	54
1005	vicariously	ADV	53
1006	uncompromisingly	ADV	53
1007	raggedly	ADV	53
1008	laughingly	ADV	53
1009	fraudulently	ADV	53
1010	fitfully	ADV	53
1011	euphemistically	ADV	53
1012	disapprovingly	ADV	53
1013	contractually	ADV	53
1014	theatrically	ADV	52
1015	no-fly	ADJ	52
1016	disarmingly	ADV	52
1017	despondently	ADV	52
1018	ceaselessly	ADV	52
1019	absent-mindedly	ADV	52
1020	purportedly	ADV	51
1021	interchangeably	ADV	51
1022	indelibly	ADV	51
1023	forlornly	ADV	51
1024	electorally	ADV	51
1025	courageously	ADV	51
1026	copiously	ADV	51
1027	bizarrely	ADV	51

1028	unworldly	ADJ	50
1029	tiredly	ADV	50
1030	teasingly	ADV	50
1031	phonetically	ADV	50
1032	nastily	ADV	50
1033	intriguingly	ADV	50
1034	indulgently	ADV	50
1035	inaccurately	ADV	50
1036	factually	ADV	50
1037	environmentally-friendly	ADJ	50
1038	enquiringly	ADV	50
1039	unfailingly	ADV	49
1040	touchingly	ADV	49
1041	tenaciously	ADV	49
1042	slavishly	ADV	49
1043	ponderously	ADV	49
1044	notionally	ADV	49
1045	infuriatingly	ADV	49
1046	humanely	ADV	49
1047	environment-friendly	ADJ	49
1048	disbelievingly	ADV	49
1049	comfortingly	ADV	49
1050	benignly	ADV	49
1051	smilingly	ADV	48
1052	slovenly	ADJ	48
1053	recognisably	ADV	48
1054	quintessentially	ADV	48
1055	movingly	ADV	48
1056	matter-of-factly	ADV	48
1057	manfully	ADV	48
1058	irritatingly	ADV	48
1059	interactively	ADV	48
1060	innately	ADV	48
1061	greenfly	ADV	48
1062	geologically	ADV	48
1063	diagrammatically	ADV	48
1064	tolerably	ADV	47
1065	stonily	ADV	47
1066	severally	ADV	47
1067	optically	ADV	47
1068	luxuriously	ADV	47
1069	joyously	ADV	47
1070	grievously	ADV	47

1071	enigmatically	ADV	47
1072	distractedly	ADV	47
1073	daintily	ADV	47
1074	cheekily	ADV	47
1075	subcutaneously	ADV	46
1076	spasmodically	ADV	46
1077	sedately	ADV	46
1078	phenomenally	ADV	46
1079	operationally	ADV	46
1080	neighbourly	ADJ	46
1081	miserly	ADJ	46
1082	listlessly	ADV	46
1083	indisputably	ADV	46
1084	grizzly	ADJ	46
1085	generically	ADV	46
1086	digitally	ADV	46
1087	diffidently	ADV	46
1088	contextually	ADV	46
1089	audibly	ADV	46
1090	artfully	ADV	46
1091	womanly	ADJ	45
1092	temporally	ADV	45
1093	shrilly	ADV	45
1094	robustly	ADV	45
1095	neutrally	ADV	45
1096	loftily	ADV	45
1097	irreversibly	ADV	45
1098	irrationally	ADV	45
1099	humorously	ADV	45
1100	fruitfully	ADV	45
1101	figuratively	ADV	45
1102	explosively	ADV	45
1103	cogently	ADV	45
1104	wantonly	ADV	44
1105	theologically	ADV	44
1106	sombrely	ADV	44
1107	searchingly	ADV	44
1108	jauntily	ADV	44
1109	invitingly	ADV	44
1110	ecstatically	ADV	44
1111	connelly	ADV	44
1112	communally	ADV	44
1113	childishly	ADV	44

1114	bilaterally	ADV	44
1115	acoustically	ADV	44
1116	warningly	ADV	43
1117	unrealistically	ADV	43
1118	unerringly	ADV	43
1119	thoughtlessly	ADV	43
1120	sulkily	ADV	43
1121	shamefully	ADV	43
1122	serially	ADV	43
1123	peaceably	ADV	43
1124	inefficiently	ADV	43
1125	gratuitously	ADV	43
1126	gallantly	ADV	43
1127	cosily	ADV	43
1128	untidily	ADV	42
1129	unhesitatingly	ADV	42
1130	stoically	ADV	42
1131	sociologically	ADV	42
1132	sluggishly	ADV	42
1133	pleasingly	ADV	42
1134	perceptively	ADV	42
1135	noiselessly	ADV	42
1136	implacably	ADV	42
1137	ignominiously	ADV	42
1138	guardedly	ADV	42
1139	geometrically	ADV	42
1140	excruciatingly	ADV	42
1141	enviously	ADV	42
1142	adroitly	ADV	42
1143	unseeingly	ADV	41
1144	statutorily	ADV	41
1145	spotlessly	ADV	41
1146	seductively	ADV	41
1147	pre-eminently	ADV	41
1148	labour-only	ADJ	41
1149	gravelly	ADJ	41
1150	frustratingly	ADV	41
1151	federally	ADV	41
1152	fearlessly	ADV	41
1153	cryptically	ADV	41
1154	computationally	ADV	41
1155	autonomously	ADV	41
1156	unequally	ADV	40

1157	uncomprehendingly	ADV	40
1158	terrifically	ADV	40
1159	temperamentally	ADV	40
1160	tellingly	ADV	40
1161	stylishly	ADV	40
1162	palpably	ADV	40
1163	ornately	ADV	40
1164	longitudinally	ADV	40
1165	disdainfully	ADV	40
1166	conspiratorially	ADV	40
1167	caustically	ADV	40
1168	ardently	ADV	40
1169	amusingly	ADV	40
1170	possessively	ADV	39
1171	painterly	ADJ	39
1172	nutritionally	ADV	39
1173	lyrically	ADV	39
1174	contemporaneously	ADV	39
1175	colloquially	ADV	39
1176	women-only	ADJ	38
1177	unquestioningly	ADV	38
1178	unpredictably	ADV	38
1179	unjustifiably	ADV	38
1180	tearfully	ADV	38
1181	straggly	ADJ	38
1182	selfishly	ADV	38
1183	pleadingly	ADV	38
1184	heroically	ADV	38
1185	glaringly	ADV	38
1186	fortuitously	ADV	38
1187	affably	ADV	38
1188	achingly	ADV	38
1189	abstractedly	ADV	38
1190	vocationally	ADV	37
1191	ungodly	ADJ	37
1192	symmetrically	ADV	37
1193	suggestively	ADV	37
1194	sickeningly	ADV	37
1195	secondarily	ADV	37
1196	seamlessly	ADV	37
1197	maximally	ADV	37
1198	intolerably	ADV	37
1199	insanely	ADV	37

1200	incomparably	ADV	37
1201	expansively	ADV	37
1202	evasively	ADV	37
1203	developmentally	ADV	37
1204	crumbly	ADJ	37
1205	co-operatively	ADV	37
1206	blindingly	ADV	37
1207	belligerently	ADV	37
1208	avowedly	ADV	37
1209	annoyingly	ADV	37
1210	ambiguously	ADV	37
1211	staggeringly	ADV	36
1212	sensationally	ADV	36
1213	peremptorily	ADV	36
1214	morbidly	ADV	36
1215	lexically	ADV	36
1216	leniently	ADV	36
1217	lamentably	ADV	36
1218	ineffectually	ADV	36
1219	horrendously	ADV	36
1220	fastidiously	ADV	36
1221	equitably	ADV	36
1222	commendably	ADV	36
1223	animatedly	ADV	36
1224	terrifyingly	ADV	35
1225	subfamily	ADV	35
1226	signally	ADV	35
1227	reapply	ADV	35
1228	radially	ADV	35
1229	expressionlessly	ADV	35
1230	exaggeratedly	ADV	35
1231	dejectedly	ADV	35
1232	companionably	ADV	35
1233	challengingly	ADV	35
1234	ambitiously	ADV	35
1235	wittily	ADV	34
1236	unseemly	ADV	34
1237	ungraciously	ADV	34
1238	thermally	ADV	34
1239	thematically	ADV	34
1240	rapturously	ADV	34
1241	incurably	ADV	34
1242	inconveniently	ADV	34

1243	incoherently	ADV	34
1244	half-yearly	ADV	34
1245	dastardly	ADJ	34
1246	daringly	ADV	34
1247	dally	ADV	34
1248	cost-effectively	ADV	34
1249	comparably	ADV	34
1250	charitably	ADV	34
1251	agonisingly	ADV	34
1252	unlovely	ADJ	33
1253	unconvincingly	ADV	33
1254	stolidly	ADV	33
1255	sensuously	ADV	33
1256	poetically	ADV	33
1257	perennially	ADV	33
1258	measly	ADV	33
1259	knowledgeably	ADV	33
1260	institutionally	ADV	33
1261	indubitably	ADV	33
1262	good-naturedly	ADV	33
1263	frostily	ADV	33
1264	enticingly	ADV	33
1265	disgustedly	ADV	33
1266	breathtakingly	ADV	33
1267	anti-monopoly	ADJ	33
1268	acceptably	ADV	33
1269	vacantly	ADV	32
1270	twice-weekly	ADJ	32
1271	tremulously	ADV	32
1272	superfamily	ADV	32
1273	sturdily	ADV	32
1274	scantily	ADV	32
1275	ravenously	ADV	32
1276	peevisly	ADV	32
1277	optimally	ADV	32
1278	obscenely	ADV	32
1279	nostalgically	ADV	32
1280	methodologically	ADV	32
1281	incompletely	ADV	32
1282	illogically	ADV	32
1283	hazily	ADV	32
1284	haltingly	ADV	32
1285	flagrantly	ADV	32

1286	expeditiously	ADV	32
1287	equably	ADV	32
1288	disgustingly	ADV	32
1289	cumulatively	ADV	32
1290	appealingly	ADV	32
1291	anatomically	ADV	32
1292	agitatedly	ADV	32
1293	vocally	ADV	31
1294	spitefully	ADV	31
1295	sisterly	ADJ	31
1296	satisfyingly	ADV	31
1297	respectably	ADV	31
1298	patronisingly	ADV	31
1299	ozone-friendly	ADJ	31
1300	other-worldly	ADJ	31
1301	monstrously	ADV	31
1302	misguidedly	ADV	31
1303	microscopically	ADV	31
1304	maddeningly	ADV	31
1305	insolently	ADV	31
1306	hydraulically	ADV	31
1307	heatedly	ADV	31
1308	faithfully	ADV	31
1309	erotically	ADV	31
1310	disconsolately	ADV	31
1311	concretely	ADV	31
1312	compulsively	ADV	31
1313	brazenly	ADV	31
1314	aerobically	ADV	31
1315	transiently	ADV	30
1316	solicitously	ADV	30
1317	lucidly	ADV	30
1318	irredeemably	ADV	30
1319	insidiously	ADV	30
1320	inseparably	ADV	30
1321	fabulously	ADV	30
1322	expressively	ADV	30
1323	exogenously	ADV	30
1324	dizzily	ADV	30
1325	callously	ADV	30
1326	unluckily	ADV	29
1327	territorially	ADV	29
1328	sumptuously	ADV	29

1329	stridently	ADV	29
1330	petulantly	ADV	29
1331	organizationally	ADV	29
1332	macroscopically	ADV	29
1333	intelligibly	ADV	29
1334	hollowly	ADV	29
1335	hauntingly	ADV	29
1336	fruitlessly	ADV	29
1337	formidably	ADV	29
1338	fly	ADJ	29
1339	drowsily	ADV	29
1340	balefully	ADV	29
1341	astutely	ADV	29
1342	advantageously	ADV	29
1343	whole-heartedly	ADV	28
1344	unspeakably	ADV	28
1345	unprecedentedly	ADV	28
1346	south-westerly	ADJ	28
1347	six-monthly	ADJ	28
1348	radiantly	ADV	28
1349	prosaically	ADV	28
1350	photographically	ADV	28
1351	oppressively	ADV	28
1352	offensively	ADV	28
1353	monotonously	ADV	28
1354	jovially	ADV	28
1355	irresponsibly	ADV	28
1356	gainfully	ADV	28
1357	fiendishly	ADV	28
1358	deferentially	ADV	28
1359	decorously	ADV	28
1360	collaboratively	ADV	28
1361	zealously	ADV	27
1362	voraciously	ADV	27
1363	unmercifully	ADV	27
1364	unhelpfully	ADV	27
1365	unceasingly	ADV	27
1366	throatily	ADV	27
1367	sentimentally	ADV	27
1368	punctually	ADV	27
1369	irreducibly	ADV	27
1370	ineffectively	ADV	27
1371	endearingly	ADV	27

1372	edgily	ADV	27
1373	devotedly	ADV	27
1374	decoratively	ADV	27
1375	constitutively	ADV	27
1376	confusedly	ADV	27
1377	comradely	ADV	27
1378	agriculturally	ADV	27
1379	absentmindedly	ADV	27
1380	treacherously	ADV	26
1381	sorrowfully	ADV	26
1382	simplistically	ADV	26
1383	read-only	ADJ	26
1384	predominately	ADV	26
1385	piously	ADV	26
1386	pathologically	ADV	26
1387	mindlessly	ADV	26
1388	inelegantly	ADV	26
1389	hilariously	ADV	26
1390	crookedly	ADV	26
1391	corporately	ADV	26
1392	colourfully	ADV	26
1393	breezily	ADV	26
1394	agonizingly	ADV	26
1395	advisedly	ADV	26
1396	waspishly	ADV	25
1397	vanishingly	ADV	25
1398	untypically	ADV	25
1399	unblinkingly	ADV	25
1400	topically	ADV	25
1401	sublimely	ADV	25
1402	stringently	ADV	25
1403	relevantly	ADV	25
1404	phonologically	ADV	25
1405	magnetically	ADV	25
1406	good-humouredly	ADV	25
1407	evolutionarily	ADV	25
1408	dazzlingly	ADV	25
1409	cognitively	ADV	25
1410	ceremoniously	ADV	25
1411	brokenly	ADV	25
1412	austerely	ADV	25
1413	algebraically	ADV	25
1414	verily	ADV	24

1415	uneventfully	ADV	24
1416	tauntingly	ADV	24
1417	reprovingly	ADV	24
1418	recursively	ADV	24
1419	pompously	ADV	24
1420	pointlessly	ADV	24
1421	piercingly	ADV	24
1422	pertinently	ADV	24
1423	pensively	ADV	24
1424	militantly	ADV	24
1425	lustily	ADV	24
1426	interradially	ADV	24
1427	interminably	ADV	24
1428	insultingly	ADV	24
1429	hypothetically	ADV	24
1430	drearily	ADV	24
1431	dolefully	ADV	24
1432	disgracefully	ADV	24
1433	covalently	ADV	24
1434	clandestinely	ADV	24
1435	chillingly	ADV	24
1436	blearily	ADV	24
1437	affirmatively	ADV	24
1438	venomously	ADV	23
1439	variably	ADV	23
1440	unimaginably	ADV	23
1441	twice-yearly	ADJ	23
1442	tolerantly	ADV	23
1443	roly-poly	ADJ	23
1444	revealingly	ADV	23
1445	resoundingly	ADV	23
1446	procedurally	ADV	23
1447	pityingly	ADV	23
1448	picturesquely	ADV	23
1449	pictorially	ADV	23
1450	oversupply	ADV	23
1451	optionally	ADV	23
1452	neighbourly	ADV	23
1453	irreparably	ADV	23
1454	inductively	ADV	23
1455	entertainingly	ADV	23
1456	consideringly	ADV	23
1457	civilly	ADV	23

1458	cicely	ADV	23
1459	catastrophically	ADV	23
1460	boringly	ADV	23
1461	bitingly	ADV	23
1462	unsuitably	ADV	22
1463	unrepentantly	ADV	22
1464	tantalizingly	ADV	22
1465	spherically	ADV	22
1466	single-mindedly	ADV	22
1467	scenically	ADV	22
1468	postoperatively	ADV	22
1469	peripherally	ADV	22
1470	non-committally	ADV	22
1471	mealy	ADJ	22
1472	indissolubly	ADV	22
1473	impersonally	ADV	22
1474	hermetically	ADV	22
1475	faultlessly	ADV	22
1476	exotically	ADV	22
1477	dogmatically	ADV	22
1478	abominably	ADV	22
1479	uproariously	ADV	21
1480	unnervingly	ADV	21
1481	unflinchingly	ADV	21
1482	thermostatically	ADV	21
1483	subliminally	ADV	21
1484	suavely	ADV	21
1485	stubbly	ADJ	21
1486	shabbily	ADV	21
1487	ontologically	ADV	21
1488	niggardly	ADV	21
1489	mutinously	ADV	21
1490	integrally	ADV	21
1491	incrementally	ADV	21
1492	inconclusively	ADV	21
1493	illicitly	ADV	21
1494	idiotically	ADV	21
1495	homogeneously	ADV	21
1496	grumpily	ADV	21
1497	exultantly	ADV	21
1498	excitingly	ADV	21
1499	equivalently	ADV	21
1500	dominantly	ADV	21

1501	distressingly	ADV	21
1502	devoutly	ADV	21
1503	craftily	ADV	21
1504	appraisingly	ADV	21
1505	abjectly	ADV	21
1506	wrinkly	ADJ	20
1507	wittingly	ADV	20
1508	wiggly	ADJ	20
1509	vibrantly	ADV	20
1510	unremittingly	ADV	20
1511	understandingly	ADV	20
1512	tonelessly	ADV	20
1513	tonally	ADV	20
1514	straggly	ADV	20
1515	radioactively	ADV	20
1516	post-operatively	ADV	20
1517	occupationally	ADV	20
1518	messily	ADV	20
1519	matronly	ADV	20
1520	malevolently	ADV	20
1521	inquiringly	ADV	20
1522	industriously	ADV	20
1523	indescribably	ADV	20
1524	inconsistently	ADV	20
1525	inconsequentially	ADV	20
1526	inaudibly	ADV	20
1527	impishly	ADV	20
1528	impetuously	ADV	20
1529	genially	ADV	20
1530	fanatically	ADV	20
1531	directionally	ADV	20
1532	deafeningly	ADV	20
1533	credibly	ADV	20
1534	chaotically	ADV	20
1535	carly	ADV	20
1536	biochemically	ADV	20
1537	anomalously	ADV	20
1538	anciently	ADV	20
1539	abysmally	ADV	20
1540	writerly	ADJ	19
1541	urbanely	ADV	19
1542	unselfishly	ADV	19
1543	ungentlemanly	ADJ	19

1544	transversely	ADV	19
1545	tranquilly	ADV	19
1546	tediously	ADV	19
1547	spiritedly	ADV	19
1548	selflessly	ADV	19
1549	satirically	ADV	19
1550	rockabilly	ADV	19
1551	righteously	ADV	19
1552	restrictively	ADV	19
1553	reciprocally	ADV	19
1554	putatively	ADV	19
1555	psychically	ADV	19
1556	proverbially	ADV	19
1557	postprandially	ADV	19
1558	overfly	ADV	19
1559	organisationally	ADV	19
1560	north-westerly	ADJ	19
1561	lingeringly	ADV	19
1562	jocularly	ADV	19
1563	insufferably	ADV	19
1564	ingenuously	ADV	19
1565	impotently	ADV	19
1566	immunologically	ADV	19
1567	gorgeously	ADV	19
1568	execution-only	ADJ	19
1569	definitely	ADV	19
1570	dauntingly	ADV	19
1571	consolingly	ADV	19
1572	congenitally	ADV	19
1573	concomitantly	ADV	19
1574	compellingly	ADV	19
1575	circumspectly	ADV	19
1576	beseechingly	ADV	19
1577	anteriorly	ADV	19
1578	accidentally	ADV	19
1579	truculently	ADV	18
1580	temptingly	ADV	18
1581	shallowly	ADV	18
1582	pleasurably	ADV	18
1583	pithily	ADV	18
1584	phonemically	ADV	18
1585	monumentally	ADV	18
1586	measurably	ADV	18

1587	interestedly	ADV	18
1588	inconspicuously	ADV	18
1589	inanely	ADV	18
1590	hygienically	ADV	18
1591	heterosexually	ADV	18
1592	fussily	ADV	18
1593	frivolously	ADV	18
1594	fretfully	ADV	18
1595	flippantly	ADV	18
1596	flamboyantly	ADV	18
1597	exuberantly	ADV	18
1598	evilly	ADV	18
1599	effusively	ADV	18
1600	distastefully	ADV	18
1601	discretely	ADV	18
1602	devilishly	ADV	18
1603	contributorily	ADV	18
1604	compassionately	ADV	18
1605	ceremonially	ADV	18
1606	botanically	ADV	18
1607	benevolently	ADV	18
1608	asymptotically	ADV	18
1609	astronomically	ADV	18
1610	assertively	ADV	18
1611	analogously	ADV	18
1612	adoringly	ADV	18
1613	woodenly	ADV	17
1614	winningly	ADV	17
1615	whites-only	ADJ	17
1616	virtuously	ADV	17
1617	unutterably	ADV	17
1618	unmanly	ADJ	17
1619	unforgivably	ADV	17
1620	undoubtedly	ADV	17
1621	two-hourly	ADJ	17
1622	therapeutically	ADV	17
1623	substantively	ADV	17
1624	south-easterly	ADJ	17
1625	soldierly	ADJ	17
1626	sinusoidally	ADV	17
1627	shamefacedly	ADV	17
1628	resupply	ADV	17
1629	repetitively	ADV	17

1630	reflexively	ADV	17
1631	prodigiously	ADV	17
1632	premultiply	ADV	17
1633	precociously	ADV	17
1634	precipitately	ADV	17
1635	piteously	ADV	17
1636	perfunctorily	ADV	17
1637	pebbly	ADJ	17
1638	metaphysically	ADV	17
1639	light-heartedly	ADV	17
1640	laughably	ADV	17
1641	incomprehensibly	ADV	17
1642	incompetently	ADV	17
1643	implausibly	ADV	17
1644	identifiably	ADV	17
1645	heartlessly	ADV	17
1646	frustratedly	ADV	17
1647	four-ply	ADJ	17
1648	five-yearly	ADJ	17
1649	exasperatedly	ADV	17
1650	enjoyably	ADV	17
1651	descriptively	ADV	17
1652	cuttingly	ADV	17
1653	cooperatively	ADV	17
1654	capriciously	ADV	17
1655	capably	ADV	17
1656	broodingly	ADV	17
1657	bloodily	ADV	17
1658	witheringly	ADV	16
1659	wastefully	ADV	16
1660	virulently	ADV	16
1661	unselfconsciously	ADV	16
1662	unemotionally	ADV	16
1663	trustingly	ADV	16
1664	trivially	ADV	16
1665	thrillingly	ADV	16
1666	tenuously	ADV	16
1667	tangentially	ADV	16
1668	sinuously	ADV	16
1669	sensually	ADV	16
1670	pungently	ADV	16
1671	promisingly	ADV	16
1672	potently	ADV	16

1673	postmultiply	ADV	16
1674	plentifully	ADV	16
1675	pessimistically	ADV	16
1676	patchily	ADV	16
1677	neurologically	ADV	16
1678	meditatively	ADV	16
1679	magisterially	ADV	16
1680	luxuriantly	ADV	16
1681	legibly	ADV	16
1682	jubilantly	ADV	16
1683	instrumentally	ADV	16
1684	infallibly	ADV	16
1685	inexpertly	ADV	16
1686	indistinctly	ADV	16
1687	incautiously	ADV	16
1688	handedly	ADV	16
1689	groggily	ADV	16
1690	giggly	ADV	16
1691	fulsomely	ADV	16
1692	fish-only	ADJ	16
1693	fancifully	ADV	16
1694	evocatively	ADV	16
1695	ergonomically	ADV	16
1696	emptily	ADV	16
1697	dialectically	ADV	16
1698	desultorily	ADV	16
1699	deplorably	ADV	16
1700	demographically	ADV	16
1701	deliriously	ADV	16
1702	crushingly	ADV	16
1703	creditably	ADV	16
1704	boyishly	ADV	16
1705	blessedly	ADV	16
1706	bewilderingly	ADV	16
1707	awesomely	ADV	16
1708	astoundingly	ADV	16
1709	arithmetically	ADV	16
1710	whimsically	ADV	15
1711	unseasonably	ADV	15
1712	unrelentingly	ADV	15
1713	unconstitutionally	ADV	15
1714	unconcernedly	ADV	15
1715	uncharitably	ADV	15

1716	topographically	ADV	15
1717	tangibly	ADV	15
1718	systemically	ADV	15
1719	submissively	ADV	15
1720	softly-softly	ADV	15
1721	slickly	ADV	15
1722	royally	ADV	15
1723	reminiscently	ADV	15
1724	regally	ADV	15
1725	raucously	ADV	15
1726	prophetically	ADV	15
1727	portentously	ADV	15
1728	observationally	ADV	15
1729	mystically	ADV	15
1730	muscly	ADJ	15
1731	managerially	ADV	15
1732	lethally	ADV	15
1733	languorously	ADV	15
1734	lally	ADV	15
1735	irreverently	ADV	15
1736	indecisively	ADV	15
1737	imploringly	ADV	15
1738	imminently	ADV	15
1739	gratifyingly	ADV	15
1740	gaudily	ADV	15
1741	garishly	ADV	15
1742	frugally	ADV	15
1743	frenziedly	ADV	15
1744	fiscally	ADV	15
1745	feelingly	ADV	15
1746	fascinatingly	ADV	15
1747	everlastingly	ADV	15
1748	etymologically	ADV	15
1749	editorially	ADV	15
1750	eco-friendly	ADJ	15
1751	eccentrically	ADV	15
1752	doolally	ADV	15
1753	destructively	ADV	15
1754	cursorily	ADV	15
1755	culpably	ADV	15
1756	commensurately	ADV	15
1757	coaxingly	ADV	15
1758	caressingly	ADV	15

1759	averagely	ADV	15
1760	asymmetrically	ADV	15
1761	acromegaly	ADV	15
1762	wondrously	ADV	14
1763	vulgarly	ADV	14
1764	unwaveringly	ADV	14
1765	unsatisfactorily	ADV	14
1766	unhealthily	ADV	14
1767	unenthusiastically	ADV	14
1768	uncomplainingly	ADV	14
1769	unarguably	ADV	14
1770	ubiquitously	ADV	14
1771	tunelessly	ADV	14
1772	tiddly	ADV	14
1773	superstitiously	ADV	14
1774	statically	ADV	14
1775	sportingly	ADV	14
1776	solly	ADV	14
1777	singlehandedly	ADV	14
1778	riotously	ADV	14
1779	pre-operatively	ADV	14
1780	placatingly	ADV	14
1781	photomultiply	ADJ	14
1782	patronizingly	ADV	14
1783	pally	ADV	14
1784	nakedly	ADV	14
1785	musingly	ADV	14
1786	murderously	ADV	14
1787	medially	ADV	14
1788	irrelevantly	ADV	14
1789	insignificantly	ADV	14
1790	inflexibly	ADV	14
1791	ineluctably	ADV	14
1792	incontrovertibly	ADV	14
1793	inconceivably	ADV	14
1794	imprecisely	ADV	14
1795	imperturbably	ADV	14
1796	idyllically	ADV	14
1797	humiliatingly	ADV	14
1798	girly	ADJ	14
1799	finitely	ADV	14
1800	facetiously	ADV	14
1801	elastically	ADV	14

1802	drizzly	ADJ	14
1803	downwardly	ADV	14
1804	demonstratively	ADV	14
1805	damagingly	ADV	14
1806	cyclically	ADV	14
1807	considerately	ADV	14
1808	confidingly	ADV	14
1809	bemusedly	ADV	14
1810	bally	ADV	14
1811	associatively	ADV	14
1812	alertly	ADV	14
1813	wrathfully	ADV	13
1814	worthily	ADV	13
1815	unstintingly	ADV	13
1816	trenchantly	ADV	13
1817	thirstily	ADV	13
1818	textually	ADV	13
1819	tactlessly	ADV	13
1820	sustainably	ADV	13
1821	squally	ADV	13
1822	soulfully	ADV	13
1823	sneeringly	ADV	13
1824	shelly	ADJ	13
1825	scandalously	ADV	13
1826	retroactively	ADV	13
1827	repressively	ADV	13
1828	radiologically	ADV	13
1829	promiscuously	ADV	13
1830	prolifically	ADV	13
1831	prayerfully	ADV	13
1832	posteriorly	ADV	13
1833	perpendicularly	ADV	13
1834	passably	ADV	13
1835	outspokenly	ADV	13
1836	outly	ADJ	13
1837	north-easterly	ADJ	13
1838	non-verbally	ADV	13
1839	mirthlessly	ADV	13
1840	masterfully	ADV	13
1841	manically	ADV	13
1842	luridly	ADV	13
1843	luminously	ADV	13
1844	lithely	ADV	13

1845	lightheartedly	ADV	13
1846	insensitively	ADV	13
1847	inexpensively	ADV	13
1848	ineptly	ADV	13
1849	huffily	ADV	13
1850	hospitably	ADV	13
1851	hectically	ADV	13
1852	flirtatiously	ADV	13
1853	flawlessly	ADV	13
1854	flatteringly	ADV	13
1855	fearsomely	ADV	13
1856	fam'ly	ADV	13
1857	existentially	ADV	13
1858	endogenously	ADV	13
1859	dourly	ADV	13
1860	dexterously	ADV	13
1861	dependently	ADV	13
1862	damnably	ADV	13
1863	cravenly	ADV	13
1864	condescendingly	ADV	13
1865	compactly	ADV	13
1866	bureaucratically	ADV	13
1867	bracingly	ADV	13
1868	behaviourally	ADV	13
1869	athletically	ADV	13
1870	archaeologically	ADV	13
1871	aerodynamically	ADV	13
1872	-ly	ADJ	13
1873	voluptuously	ADV	12
1874	volubly	ADV	12
1875	unfashionably	ADV	12
1876	undeservedly	ADV	12
1877	unctuously	ADV	12
1878	unbelievably	ADV	12
1879	twiddly	ADV	12
1880	twice-daily	ADJ	12
1881	transcriptionally	ADV	12
1882	tiresomely	ADV	12
1883	three-monthly	ADJ	12
1884	thessaly	ADV	12
1885	suicidally	ADV	12
1886	spirally	ADV	12
1887	speechlessly	ADV	12

1888	sneakily	ADV	12
1889	sightlessly	ADV	12
1890	ruggedly	ADV	12
1891	reverentially	ADV	12
1892	resupply	ADJ	12
1893	reproductively	ADV	12
1894	reassembly	ADV	12
1895	providentially	ADV	12
1896	preoperatively	ADV	12
1897	precipitously	ADV	12
1898	phylogenetically	ADV	12
1899	percutaneously	ADV	12
1900	perceptually	ADV	12
1901	non-inferentially	ADV	12
1902	multiply	ADV	12
1903	men-only	ADJ	12
1904	melodramatically	ADV	12
1905	lopsidedly	ADV	12
1906	insincerely	ADV	12
1907	insecurely	ADV	12
1908	ingratiatingly	ADV	12
1909	inferentially	ADV	12
1910	illegitimately	ADV	12
1911	ignorantly	ADV	12
1912	hesitatingly	ADV	12
1913	handily	ADV	12
1914	gravelly	ADV	12
1915	googly	ADV	12
1916	gondoly	ADJ	12
1917	falteringly	ADV	12
1918	extrajudicially	ADV	12
1919	electively	ADV	12
1920	effectually	ADV	12
1921	ecumenically	ADV	12
1922	doctrinally	ADV	12
1923	detrimentally	ADV	12
1924	contritely	ADV	12
1925	contingently	ADV	12
1926	contentiously	ADV	12
1927	commandingly	ADV	12
1928	circularly	ADV	12
1929	chromatically	ADV	12
1930	untruthfully	ADV	11

1931	unsympathetically	ADV	11
1932	unproductively	ADV	11
1933	unproblematically	ADV	11
1934	transracially	ADV	11
1935	tortuously	ADV	11
1936	tingly	ADV	11
1937	timeously	ADV	11
1938	tetchily	ADV	11
1939	telepathically	ADV	11
1940	tectonically	ADV	11
1941	synonymously	ADV	11
1942	synchronously	ADV	11
1943	swimmingly	ADV	11
1944	squiggly	ADJ	11
1945	sloppily	ADV	11
1946	situationally	ADV	11
1947	shelly	ADV	11
1948	shatteringly	ADV	11
1949	secretively	ADV	11
1950	reversibly	ADV	11
1951	rebelliously	ADV	11
1952	querulously	ADV	11
1953	purposively	ADV	11
1954	pretentiously	ADV	11
1955	pejoratively	ADV	11
1956	pedagogically	ADV	11
1957	parenthetically	ADV	11
1958	offhandedly	ADV	11
1959	obsequiously	ADV	11
1960	metabolically	ADV	11
1961	maniacally	ADV	11
1962	maidenly	ADV	11
1963	magnanimously	ADV	11
1964	logistically	ADV	11
1965	intraperitoneally	ADV	11
1966	informatively	ADV	11
1967	infinitesimally	ADV	11
1968	indefinably	ADV	11
1969	incidently	ADV	11
1970	half-hourly	ADJ	11
1971	feasibly	ADV	11
1972	documents-only	ADJ	11
1973	disapply	ADV	11

1974	crassly	ADV	11
1975	corruptly	ADV	11
1976	bimonthly	ADV	11
1977	bi-weekly	ADJ	11
1978	bashfully	ADV	11
1979	bacterially	ADV	11
1980	aurally	ADV	11
1981	audaciously	ADV	11
1982	artlessly	ADV	11
1983	adults-only	ADJ	11
1984	abusively	ADV	11
1985	abstractly	ADV	11
1986	vilely	ADV	10
1987	unwontedly	ADV	10
1988	uninterruptedly	ADV	10
1989	two-yearly	ADJ	10
1990	tickly	ADJ	10
1991	thunderously	ADV	10
1992	tardily	ADV	10
1993	synergistically	ADV	10
1994	stupendously	ADV	10
1995	stupefyingly	ADV	10
1996	stiflingly	ADV	10
1997	sedulously	ADV	10
1998	sawfly	ADV	10
1999	rockabilly	ADJ	10
2000	referentially	ADV	10
2001	recurrently	ADV	10
2002	pugnaciously	ADV	10
2003	publicly	ADV	10
2004	psychoanalytically	ADV	10
2005	primitively	ADV	10
2006	preternaturally	ADV	10
2007	preponderantly	ADV	10
2008	pre-maritally	ADV	10
2009	owlishly	ADV	10
2010	overpoweringly	ADV	10
2011	orthographically	ADV	10
2012	oppositely	ADV	10
2013	once-only	ADJ	10
2014	noncommittally	ADV	10
2015	non-family	ADJ	10
2016	non-elderly	ADJ	10

2017	myopically	ADV	10
2018	mistily	ADV	10
2019	medicinally	ADV	10
2020	masochistically	ADV	10
2021	lugubriously	ADV	10
2022	lethargically	ADV	10
2023	iteratively	ADV	10
2024	inhumanely	ADV	10
2025	infamously	ADV	10
2026	indefatigably	ADV	10
2027	incisively	ADV	10
2028	imperatively	ADV	10
2029	ill-advisedly	ADV	10
2030	hypocritically	ADV	10
2031	hypnotically	ADV	10
2032	hostilely	ADV	10
2033	forbiddingly	ADV	10
2034	farcically	ADV	10
2035	experientially	ADV	10
2036	exorbitantly	ADV	10
2037	doily	ADV	10
2038	distractingly	ADV	10
2039	dispiritedly	ADV	10
2040	discursively	ADV	10
2041	disagreeably	ADV	10
2042	diabolically	ADV	10
2043	devoutly	ADJ	10
2044	determinately	ADV	10
2045	departmentally	ADV	10
2046	damningly	ADV	10
2047	creepy-crawly	ADJ	10
2048	consummately	ADV	10
2049	composedly	ADV	10
2050	cold-bloodedly	ADV	10
2051	coaly	ADJ	10
2052	chastely	ADV	10
2053	cannily	ADV	10
2054	botfly	ADV	10
2055	blisteringly	ADV	10
2056	blackfly	ADV	10
2057	biblically	ADV	10
2058	basally	ADV	10
2059	barbarously	ADV	10

2060	autocratically	ADV	10
2061	atypically	ADV	10
2062	asexually	ADV	10
2063	anthropologically	ADV	10
2064	allocatively	ADV	10
2065	adventurously	ADV	10
2066	abrasively	ADV	10
2067	4-ply	ADJ	10

Appendix III:

A table of non-gradable adjectives

	Headword	AJ0	ADV
1	daily	4915	500
2	weekly	1890	30
3	monthly	1606	25
4	yearly	291	117
5	earthly	273	25
6	nightly	138	122
7	beastly	119	
8	priestly	112	
9	deathly	77	16
10	spindly	77	72
11	knightly	59	
12	crinkly	48	61
13	goodly	44	
14	kingly	39	7
15	termly	28	7
16	gangly	23	
17	seely	20	
18	seemly	16	
19	wifely	14	10
20	everly	8	
21	limply	6	
22	primly	4	
23	spratly	4	
24	tautly	3	
25	bluntly	1	
26	cleanly	1	