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Comparison of the behaviour and distribution of Adverbs in English and Italian

(Srovnání chování a distribuce Příslovcí v Anglickém a Italském jazyce)

2017   **Petra Krúpová**

I confirm that I wrote the submitted thesis myself and integrated corrections and suggestions of improvement of my supervising professor. I also confirm that the thesis includes a complete list of sources and literature cited.

In Olomouc …………………… …………………………

Abstract

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Characteristics: In this thesis I will be dealing with Adverbs in English and Italian. I will be describing what an Adverb is and what is their distribution in a clause. I will focus on different restrictions and rules that determine which Adverb is higher in the structure and which Adverbs can precede another Adverb in a clause. Many of these Adverbs occur in fixed expressions, therefore the rules that coordinate Adverbs and their placement with the respect to the syntax do not apply to them.

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Charakteristika: V této práci se budu zabývat Příslovci v Anglickém a Italském jazyce. Budu zde popisovat co to jsou Příslovce a jaká je jejich distribuce ve větném spojení. Zároveň se budu soustředit na různá pravidla a omezení která určují pozici Příslovce ve větě - hierarchii, a která Příslovce předcházejí která ve větném spojení. Mnoho Příslovcí se vyskytuje v ustáleném spojení, proto se na ně tyto pravidla a omezení, která řídí distribuce ve větném spojení neuplatňují.

Table of Shortcuts

etc.	Et cetera
NP	Noun Phrase
Adv/Advs	Adverb/Adverbs
Adj/Adjs	Adjective/Adjectives
AdvP/AP	Adverbial Phrase
DP	Determiner Phrase
VP	Verb Phrase
PP	Prepositional Phrase
*	Ill formation
e.g.	For example
i.e.	This is/that means

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1 Introduction

In the first section of this thesis I will be describing elementary knowledge about Adverbs and their rules for forming said Adverbs. For this purpose I used both *A student's introduction to English grammar* by Huddleston et. al and *A Comprehensive grammar of the English Language* by Quirk et. al for describing English language. For the Italian language I used information found in *Modern Italian grammar: a practical guide* by Anna Proudfoot and Francesco Cardo.

In section *2.2* I was focused on describing the differences between Adverbs and Adjectives. Section *2.3* was focused on the Comparatives and Superlatives.

In section *3* I want to describe the structure of Adverbial Phrase. My main focus is the description of how Adverbial Phrase license complementation and how Adverb can be used as an modifier of other Adverbs and Adjectives.

Next section will be focusing on depiction of the relations between Adverbs and Adjectives. In this section I tried to describe the relations between Adverbs and Adjectives that had some similarity, e.g. they both end with the suffix *-ly* or they do not have it at all. I will also try to show how an Adverb can amplify or diminish the meaning of an Adjective when paired together.

For section *5* I will mainly use *Adverbs and functional heads a cross-linguistic perspective* by Guglilemo Cinque to help me understand more how the ordering of Adverbs works in Italian language. This section is divided to „lower" and „higher" Adverbial Phrases in Italian as they have this hierarchy. Also brief mention of Adverbials and Unexpected order of Adverbs will be mentioned in this chapter.

In the last section I will be describing the moods and selected modals that affect the Adverb Phrase.

The aim of this thesis is to find whether there are some distinctions related to syntactic behaviour of Adverbs in English and Italian, and whether there are distinctions on morphological level between these two languages since they both belong to different language families.

2 Adverbs

Adverbs function as the head of an Adverb phrase. This phrase may or may not contain some form of modification.

"Adverbs are grammatically distinct category of words that modify Verbs but not Nouns. However, the words that can modify Verbs can also modify Adjectives (henceforth Adj) and other Adverbs (henceforth Adv) (Huddleston et al., 2008, 562)." Adverbs are one of the major open categories. Morphologically, there are three types of Adverbs, two of them are closed classes (simple and compound) and one of them is an open class (derivational):

(1) <u>Simple Adverbs</u>: just, only, well

Many simple Adverbs denote position and direction:

(2) Back, down, near, out, under
(3) <u>Compound Adverbs</u>: somehow, somewhere, therefore, whereupon, hereby, herewith, whereto (very formal)

In Italian certain Adverbs such as *molto* and *poco* can be also used as modifiers of other words:

(4) Viviamo <u>molto</u> tranquillamente.
    We live <u>very</u> quietly.

The majority of derivational Adverbs are the ones with the suffix *-ly*:

(5) Interesting – interestingly
(6) Major – majorly

Other, but less common, derivational suffixes are:

-wise	clockwise
-ward(s)	northward(s)
-fashion	schoolboy-fashion
-ways	sideways
-style	cowboy-style

Table 1 Other derivational suffixes

(Quirk et al., 1985, 438)

The Italian Adverbs have the same pattern of forming Adverbs from Adjectives via derivational equivalent. In English, it is performed through suffix *-ly*, Italian uses the suffix *-mente*. The Adjectives in Italian are divided into groups, with their ending depending on gender and number. These groups of Adjectives are:

Group 1	Singular	Plural
Masculine	-o	-i
Feminine	-a	-e

Group 2	Singular	Plural
Masculine/Feminine	-e	-i

Table 2 Endings of Italian Adjectives

The first group has four different endings for singular/plural and masculine/feminine. The second group has only two different endings for singular and plural, but it stays the same for masculine/feminine:

Group 1	Singular	Plural
Masculine	piccol**o**	piccol**i**
Feminine	piccol**a**	piccol**e**

Group 2	Singular	Plural
Masculine/Feminine	grand**e**	grand**i**

Table 3 Endings of Italian Adjectives

Therefore, the gender of the Adjective must correspond with the gender of the Noun which it refers to.

For Adjectives that belong to the first group the suffixation *-mente* is added to the feminine singular form, which ends in *-a*:

(7) Tranquillo – tranquillamente (quiet – quietly)

(8) Lento – lentamente (slow – slowly)

For Adjectives from the second group, the suffixation is added to their singular form. When the Adjective ending in *-le* and *-re*, the *e* is dropped first:

(9) Semplice – semplice*mente* (simple – simply)

(10)   Faci*le* – facil*mente* (easy – easily)

(11)   Particola*re* – particolar*mente* (particular – particularly)

(Proudfoot et al., 1997, 107)

Every clause must contain at least one Noun and one Verb. The clause can be expanded by adding Adjectives and/or Adverbs as modifiers, in which Adjectives modify Nouns and Adverbs modify Verbs. Most of the Adverbs are morphologically

related with Adjectives, in which Adverb are derived from Adjectives by suffixation of *-ly*:

(12)   annoying – annoyingly

2.1   Rules for forming open-class *-ly* Adverbs

Quirk (1985, 439) formulates the following rules for the formation of Adverbs ending with the suffix *-ly*:

1) Adjective that end with consonant and with *-le* form Adverbs simply by replacing the suffix *-le* by a suffix *-ly*

(13)   Simp<u>le</u> – simp<u>ly</u>

(14)   but not who<u>le</u> - *who<u>ly</u>

2) When an Adjective ends with *-y* it is replaced by *-i* before adding the suffix *-ly*

(15)   happ<u>y</u> – happ<u>ily</u>

Some cases can exist with different spellings:

(16)   dry – drily/dryly

(17)   sly – slily/slyly

And in some cases the Adjective is represented with the ending *-y* in Adverberb form:

(18)   spr<u>y</u> – sp<u>yly</u>

(19)   wry – wr<u>yly</u>

3) Adjectives that end both in *-ic* and *-ical* have corresponding Adverbs that end with the suffix *-ically*:

(20)   a) econom<u>ic</u> – econom<u>ically</u>   b) economi<u>cal</u> – econom<u>ically</u>

(21)   a) trag<u>ic</u> – trag<u>ically</u>   b) trag<u>ical</u> – trag<u>ically</u>

(22)   pub<u>lic</u> - *pub<u>lically</u> but pub<u>licly</u>

(Quirk et al., 1985, 439)

4) Suffix *-ed* forms Adverbs ending in *-edly*:

(23)   assur<u>ed</u> – assur<u>edly</u>

<u>5) Adjectives ending with <i>-ary</i> form Adverbs ending with <i>-arily</i>.</u>

This causes some shifts in stress in American English to the antepenultimate syllable. This stress shift is now becoming frequent even in British English:

    (24)   a) ˌsec^ˈdary - ˌsecon^ˈdarily (esp. in American English)

            b) ˌsecon^ˈdary - ˈsecondarily

"Many Adjective + <i>-ly</i> forms can be paraphrased as 'in an Adjective manner/way' (e.g. careful-<i>ly</i>, hasti-<i>ly</i>, etc.) or 'to an Adjective degree' (e.g. surprisingly, extremely, etc.) (Huddleston et al., 2008, 565)." Adverbs do not usually occur as attributive modifiers, but some can be found as external modifiers that have a Noun Phrase as a head. Adverbs typically modify Verbs and other categories except Nouns, specifically Adjectives and Adverbs.

2.2   Distinctions between Adjectives and Adverbs

The main distinction between Adjectives and Adverbs is in function. As stated before, the matter of modification is one of the aspects. Most Adjectives can function as predicative complements as well as Noun modifiers, but this does not apply to Adverbs:

    (25)   a) an <u>impressive</u> performance

            b) Her performance was <u>impressive</u> (Adjective)

    (26)   a) She performed <u>impressively</u>.

            b) *Her performance was <u>impressively</u> (Adverb)

Impressive and *impressively* can be both seen as modifiers, but only the Adjective can be used predicatively. The same applies to all the Adverb that are not derived from the Adjectives – those cannot be used as as predicative complements:

    (27)   She <u>almost</u> suceeded.

    (28)   *Her success was <u>almost.</u>

However, there is no linguistic relation between Adjective and their <i>-ly</i> Adverb counterpart, therefore such Adverbs cannot be paraphrased in any way on the bases of the Adjective.

    (29)   a) The <u>individual </u>packaging

            b) We must do it <u>individually</u>

(30)   a) <u>Total</u> destruction

        b) He is <u>totally</u> into reading

A lot of Adjective does not form the base for Adverb as they do not accept the suffix -*ly*:

(31)   Afraid, minor

(32)   British, yellow

(33)   Fake, foreign, prime, urban

In (32) we can see examples of morphological constraints on Adjectives beginning with the prefix *a-* or ending with the Latin comparative -*or*. Also Adjectives that end with the suffix -*ly* do not take another suffix whether or not it represents the Adjective-forming suffix. This results in ungrammatical forms as:

(34)   *afraidly, *friendlily

Although the addition of the suffix -*ly* usually forms an Adverb from Adjective, it does not always have to do so. Some Adjectives can be formed from Nouns

Noun	beast	coward	death	father	friend	woman
Adjective	beastly	cowardly	deathly	fatherly	friendly	womanly

Table 4 Nouns versus Adjectives and Adverbs

Clearly, the addition of -*ly* suffix to the Nouns formed Adjectives, not Adverbs. They can be used attributively and predicatively, but they do not modify Verbs.

ATTRIBUTIVE USE	PREDICATIVE USE	MODIFYING VERB
a <u>friendly </u>old man	He seems quite <u>friendly.</u>	*He behaved <u>friendly.</u>

Table 5 Use of Adjectives

Furthermore, Adjectives based on past participles does not form Adverbs.

It is possible, in Italian and in English, that some Adverbs are not derived from, or even connected to, any Adjective. They are exclusively used as Adverbs. The most commonly used ones in Italian are:

ora, addeso	now		**Come?**	How?
allora	then		**Dove?**	Where?
ancora	still		**Perché?**	Why?
Già	already		**Quando?**	When?
oggi	today		**bene**	well
domani	tomorrow		**male**	badly
dopo, poi	after		**forse**	perhaps
sempre	always		**quasi**	almost
mai	never		**appunto**	just, indeed

Table 6 List of Italian Adverbs used exclusively as Adverbs

A few of the common Adverbs can have a suffix which can convey a more limited intensity of meaning or a particular tone (such as affection).

(35)   Ha solo 1 anno, ma parla *benino*.

She is only one year old, but she speaks quite well.

(36)   Come ti senti adesso? *Maluccio*.

 How do you feel now? Not too bad.

In (33) we see examples of semantic constraints. One of them is that suffix does not attach to Adjectives derived from names which refer to places, nor to those which denote colours.

Finally, there is one set of Adjectives without Adverbial counterparts ending in *-ly*, containing common short Adjectives denoting size or age.

We can find evidence of Adverbs that are identical to their Adjective counterpart:

(37)   a) He is a <u>hard</u> worker.

 b) He works <u>hard.</u>

(38)   a) He makes <u>regular</u> payment.

 b) *She pays the rent <u>regular.</u>

Hard in (38) a) is stylistically neutral, there is an Adverb *hardly* but it has completely different meaning. On the other hand, *regular* in (39) b) requires the suffixation *-ly*.

The distinction between Adverb and Adjective is not always clear, but "Adjective can occur in predicative function with Verbs other than <u>be</u> as in 'They sat <u>still</u>.' (Huddleston et al., 2008, 567)."

2.3 Comparative and superlative Adverbs

Adverbs can be used to make comparisons as we do with Adjectives, using comparative and superlative forms:

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative (absolute)	English
Molto	Più	Moltissimo	Much
Poco	Meno	Pochissimo	Less
Sicuramente	Più/meno sicuramente	(molto) sicurissimamente	Certainly
Velocemente	Più/meno velocemente	(molto) velocissimamente	Quickly
Presto	Più/meno presto	(molto) prestissimo	Fast
Tardi	Più/meno tardi	(molto) tardissimo	Slow

Table 7 Comparatives and Superlatives

Two Adverbs have 'special' forms:

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative	English
Bene	Meglio	Benissimo (molto bene)	Well/good
Male	Peggio	Malissimo (molto male)	Badly

Table 8 Special form of Adverbs

(39)   Ieri sera siamo andati a letto *tardissimo*.

    Yesterday evening we went to bed *very late*.

(40)   Oggi mi sento *benissimo*.

    Today I feel *very well*.

(Proudfoot et al., 1997, 110)

Naturally, there are some Adverbs that are not formed by any Adjectival counterpart. These Adverbs are: *here, there, now, soon, still, then, today, yet, never, often, sometimes.*

3 The Structure of Adverbial Phrases

The structure of a AdvPs can be similar to the Adjectival Phrase, but it is more simpler. In some cases, the Adverb licenses the same kind of complement as the Adjective which was used to form it. There are two types of syntactic functions, that are typical for the traditional Adverbs, but only one of these functions is required for the classification of a word to be an Adverb:

(1) clause element Adverbial – He quite forgot about it.
(2) premodifier of Adjective and Adverb – They are quite happy/happily married.

An Adverb can function as Adverbial on its own, as such it is an optional element and it occurs on the periphery of the clausal structure:

(3) Perhaps my suggestions will be accepted.
(4) They may well complain about his appearance.
(5) I spoke to her outside.

(Quirk et al., 1985, 440)

Adverbial Phrases (henceforth AdvPs) may contain modifiers and/or complements as any full phrase. "Only a few AdvP license complements, and even modifiers are excluded by a member of those that are not formed by *-ly* suffixation (Huddleston et al., 2008, 570)." These are – *about, also, but, either, however, moreover, neither, nor, perhaps, please, therefore, though.*

3.1 Complementation

"Only Adverbs with the *-ly* suffix license direct complements. Elsewhere, we take the ability to take a complement as an indication that a word belongs to some other category (Huddleston et al., 2008, 571)."

3.1.1   *Prepositional Phrases*

Prepositional Phrases (henceforth PPs) are almost always the form of a direct complementation of AdvPs. The complement of the preposition is a Noun Phrase but it can be something else (e.g. interrogative content clause or comparative clause):

> (6) They behaved <u>badly</u> in the extreme.
>
> (7) He didn't answer at all <u>convincingly.</u>

<div align="right">(Huddleston et al., 2005, 125)</div>

Only few Adverbs carry the complementation over from the Adjectives.

However, there is one kind of PP complement which is less restricted. The <u>for</u> PP that occurs in evaluative Adverbs:

> (8) Fortunately for him.
>
> (9) Happily, for them.
>
> (10)   Luckily for me.

Other Adverbs that take this kind of complements are the negative counterparts (e.g. unfortunately, unluckily, unhappily, etc.)

3.1.2   *Clauses*

As stated before, there is no evidence for transfer of complementation from Adjectives to Adverbs. "There are, however, two Adverbs, *directly* and *immediately* that take declarative content clause complements, even though the Adjective *direct* and *immediate* do not:

> (11)   He came to see me [directly he got the letter].
>
> (12)   You can watch the programme, but [<u>immediately</u> it's over] you're to go to bed.

<div align="right">(Huddleston et al., 2008, 572)"</div>

3.2   Modification

An Adverb may function as a modifier of an Adjective or of another Adverb. In this function, the Adverb is usually used as a premodifier, with the exception of *enough*, which can only be used as a postmodifier:

> (13)   He is <u>stupid</u> *enough* to do it.
>
> (14)   He drives *too* <u>fast.</u>

(15)   We are *very* <u>happy</u>.

(16)   He plays *so* <u>very</u> well.

As shown in (16), the Adverb *very* premodifies the Adverb *well*.

However, not all Adverbs that modify Adjectives, necessarily have to modify other Adverb. Some of the Adverbs actually modify phrases, mostly Noun Phrases and Prepositional Phrases

Noun Phrase	Prepositional Phrase
He travelled to many *far-away* places.	It felt *just* dry enough.
The way out was easy to find.	He is growing *up* quickly.
The people behind were talking through the lecture.	The suspect broke *down* shortly after the midnight.

Table 9 Modification

3.2.1   *Stacked modification vs. submodification*

There are two types of modification stacked (in (17)) and submodification (in (18)):

(17)   She loses her temper [only <u>very rarely</u>].

(18)   They had sung [<u>quite remarkably</u> well].

"In (17), <u>very</u> modifies <u>rarely</u> and <u>only</u> modifies <u>very rarely</u>, whereas in (18) <u>quite</u> modifies <u>remarkably</u> and <u>quite remarkably</u> modifies <u>well</u>. (Huddleston et al., 2008, 572)." In both examples, the underlined sections are AdvPs contained within larger AdvPs. Phrase in (17) functions as a head, phrase in (18) functions as modifier.

3.2.2   *Modifier of Adjective*

Adverbs may premodify Adjectives, in most cases the modifying Adverb is called an intensifier which co-occurs with a gradable Adjective. According to Quirk et al. (1985, 445) there are two sets of intensifiers called amplifiers and downtoners.

Amplifiers scale upwards from a norm e.g. '*very* <u>good</u> food' compared to '<u>good</u> food'. Other examples of the amplifiers are:

Absurdly fussy	*Amazingly* calm
Awfully sorry	*Deeply* concerned
Downright ridiculous	*Entirely* free
Extremely dangerous	*Highly* intelligent

Irretrievably lost	*Perfectly* reasonable
Sharply critical	*Strikingly* handsome
Terribly nervous	*Too* bright
Totally anonymous	*Unbelievably* smart

Table 10 List of amplifiers

(Quirk et al., 1985, 445)

Downtoners generally lower the effect, scaling downwards from a norm e.g. 'It was *almost* <u>dark</u>.' compared to 'It was <u>dark</u>'. Other examples of dowtoners are:

A bit dull	*A little* extravagant
Almost impossible	*Barely* intelligible
Fairly small	*Hardly* noticeable
Nearly dark	*Pretty* rare
Quite normal	*Rather* late
Relatively small	*Somewhat* uneasy

Table 11 List of downtoners

(Quirk et al., 1985, 445)

Similar set of intensifiers can be used for both Adjectives and Adverbs. Other set of intensifiers can be recognized when treating Adjectives, called emphasizers. They can add to the force of the Adjective. Unlike intensifiers, emphasizers co-occur with non-gradable Adjectives, but the effect can be often similar to that of intensifiers:

(19)   You are *certainly* welcome.

(20)   The play was *indeed,* excellent./The play was excellent *indeed.*

Example (20) shows, that *indeed* can be used in pre- or postposition.

3.2.3   *Modifier of Adverbs*

An Adverb can also be used to premodify another Adverb as in (21). And as with Adjectives, the only postmodifiers are enough and indeed as in (22) and (23):

(21)   He played *suprisingly* <u>well.</u>

(22)   She spoke <u>clearly</u> *enough.*

(23)   He spoke <u>very clearly</u> *indeed.*

When Adverb is modifying another Adverb, it can be only used as intensifier.

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Few intensifying Adverbs can pre-modify particles in phrasal Verbs, as well as prepositions or prepositional phrases:

> (24)   The nail went *right* <u>through</u> the wall.

> (25)   Her parents are *dead* <u>against</u> the trip. (informal)

3.2.5   Modifier of a Noun Phrase

Some intensifiers may be used for premodification of a Noun Phrase and precede the determiner. Most common Adverbs found in this position are *quite* and *rather*, especially in British English:

> (26)   We will be here for *quite* <u>some time</u>.

> (27)   It was *rather* <u>a mess</u>.

Also, some pre-determiners (not Adverbs) have a similar function as the Adverbs:

> (28)   She is *such* <u>a fool.</u>

> (29)   *What* <u>a mess</u> they made!

4   Relations between Adjectives and Adverbs

We can find regular variation between the form and function between Adjectives and Adverbs, which means the Adverb is formed by adding the suffix *-ly* as shown above. Some Adjectives have identical form with their corresponding Adverb and this is also true for forming Adverbs in Italian. *Long* and *short* can be both used as Adjectives and Adverbs:

> (1) Did you have to wait a long time/ long/ *longly?

> (2) She had short hair.

> (3) She cut her hair short/ *shortly.

As shown in (1), there is no Adverb **longly*, on the other hand, there is an Adverb *shortly*, but it carries different meaning ('soon'), as shown in (4):

> (4) I'll be back <u>shortly.</u>

"Adjective/Adverb homomorphs are exceptional, and many such uses in Adverb function occur chiefly in fixed expressions (Quirk et al., 1985, 405)."

Some of the most used Adverbs in Italian are in fact also used as Adjectives:

(5) *Molto* (much/very), *poco* (few), *troppo* (too much), *tanto* (so), *quanto* (as)

When these are used as Adjectives, they must agree in gender and number with the Noun they qualify, following the pattern from Group 1 as shown in *Table 2*. However, they are invariable when used as Adverbs and keep their masculine singular form:

(6) Ho molti amici.

   I have many (boy)friends. (Adjective)

(7) Ho molte amiche.

    I have many (gril)friends. (Adjective)

(8) Lavoriamo molto.

   We work a lot. (Adverb)

(9) Gianni è molto stanco.

   Gianni is very tired. (Adverb)

(Proudfoot et al., 1997, 108)

Slow and *slowly* can both function as Adverbs. The Adjective form *slow* differs from the corresponding Adverb form in several ways. The Adjective form is restricted to a position after the Verb or, if there is present, the object:

(10)   He slowly/*slow drove the car into the garage.

(11)   He drove the car slowly/?*slow into the garage.

In these examples where there is variation, the Adjective form and the corresponding *-ly* Adverb form can be used interchangeably.

Only a limited number of Adverb are formally identical to the Adjective form in standard use. This means there are some unacceptable sentences as in:

(12)   *He came home sudden.

(13)   *She buys her food careful.

On the other hand, in non-standard or colloquial English, the use of the Adjective form for the Adverb form is supported:

(14)   They played real good.

(15)   She spoke to Jenny sharp.

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There is also other sense in which Adjectives are related to Adverbs, apart from the morphological relationship. "A correspondence often exists between constructions containing Adjectives and constructions containing the corresponding Adverbs (Quirk et al., 1985, 456)." This can be simply illustrated with Adverbs that have equivalents in Prepositional Phrases which contain Nouns or Noun Phrases:

(16)   He wrote <u>frequently</u>.

(17)   He spoke to John <u>sharply</u>.

4.1 Adverbs without the suffix *-ly*

Some words can have the same form (without the suffixation) in Adjective and Adverb function:

(18)   He arrived in the <u>late</u> afternoon. (Adjective)

(19)   He arrived <u>late</u> in the afternoon. (Adverb)

(Quirk et al., 1985, 406)

Late can be used with the *-ly* suffix, but with a different meaning. (*Late* meaning 'recently').

Other Adverb that can be used without the suffix are: *clean, dear, close, deep, direct, high, flat, fine, light, sharp* and *wide.* All of these Adverbs have also the form with suffixation, but with different meanings.

4.2 Adjectives and Adverbs with *-ly*

Some words ending with *-ly* can function both as Adjective and Adverb:

(20)   a) An <u>early</u> train (Adjective)

         b) We finished <u>early.</u> (Adverb)

(21)   a) a <u>monthly</u> visit (Adjective)

         b) He visied her <u>monthly.</u> (Adverb)

The rules for forming the Adverbs with the suffixation *-ly* are stated before in 2.1.

Words ending with *-ly*, that denote time, can also function as time Adverbs: *daily, hourly, nightly, weekly, yearly, quarterly* and *fortnightly* (in British English).

"When we require Adverbs corresponding to *-ly* Adjectives such as *friendly, grisly, kindly, lively, manly* and *masterly*, we normally use and Adjective construction, thus avoiding the double suffix *-lily*:

23

(22)   She received us in a <u>friendly way</u>.

(23)   She gave us a <u>friendly</u> welcome.

(24)   *She received us <u>friendlily.</u>

<div align="right">(Quirk et al., 1985, 407)"</div>

4.3   Adjectives and Adverbs beginning with *a-*

Certain words beginning with *a-* can be assigned to Adjective class by some grammarians, but some assign them to Adverb class. These a-words function predicatively, but only a few of them can be used attributively. Relatively small number of Adverbs can function predicatively, but they are used in this way only following *be*. Whereas Adjectives can be used with other copular Verbs as well:

(25)   a) The traveller <u>was</u> *asleep/hungry*.

          b) The traveller <u>was</u> *there/abroad.*

(26)   a) The traveller <u>seemed</u> *asleep/hungry*.

          b) *The traveller <u>seemed</u> *there/abroad.*

"Another difference between a-Adjectives and a-Adverbs is that a-Adjectives refer to temporary states and cannot be part of the predication after verbs of motion; a-Adverbs, on the other hand, denote direction after such verbs.

(27)   She went aboard/abroad/around/away. (Adverbs)

(28)   She went *afraid/*alert/*asleep/*awake. (Adjectives)

<div align="right">(Quirk et al., 1985, 408)"</div>

Sentences with a-Adjectives are acceptable only if the Adjectives can be interpreted not as a part of the predication but as supplentive Adjective clauses. Examples of some other a-Adjectives:

ablaze	alike	ashamed	adrift	aghast
alive	afire	ajar	alone	averse
afloat	alert	aloof	awake	aware

Table 12 Adjectives and Adverbs starting with -*a*

<div align="right">(Quirk et al., 1985, 408)</div>

Some a-Adjectives freely take premodification by *very* or *very much* (e.g. afraid, alike, ashamed, aware). Since the modifiers *much* and *well* are characteristically taken by many Adverbs, these a-words show themselves to be marginal to the Adjective class.

4.4 Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

With Adjectives and Adverbs that can be graded there are three types of comparison that are possible:

(29)   To a higher degree

(30)   To the same degree

(31)   To a lower degree

These three types of comparison can be expressed as followed:

1) Comparison to a higher degree can be expressed by the inflection in *-er* and *-est* or in *more* and *most*:

1) a) Jane is cleverer than John.

1) b) Jane is more clever than John.

2) a) Jane is the cleverest student in class.

2 b) Jane is the most clever student in class.

2) Comparison to the same degree can be expressed by *as…as* or sometimes by *so…as:*

a) Brian is *as tall as* Lucy.

b) Brian is not *as tall as* Lucy.

c) Brian is not *so tall as* Lucy.

3) Comparison to a lower degree can be expressed by *less* and *least*:

a) The problem is *less difficult* than the previous one.

b) This is the *least difficult* problem of all.

"For higher degree comparison, English has a three-term inflectional contrast between *absolute, comparative* and *superlative* forms for many Adjectives and for a few Adverbs (Quirk et al., 1985, 458)." The *absolute* is the base form of the item:

	Absolute	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
Inflection			
Adjective	High	Higher	Highest
Adverb	Soon	Sooner	Soonest

25

Periphrasis			
Adjective	Complex	More complex	Most complex
Adverb	Comfortably	More comfortably	Most comfortably

Table 13 Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

<div align="right">(Quirk et al., 1985, 458)</div>

4.4.1 *Comparison of Adverbs*

A small group of Adverbs uses the inflected forms for comparison which is the same as those used for Adjectives. As with Adjectives, there is a small group of Adverbs, that have different stems for comparative and superlative:

(32) Badly – worse – worst

(33) Little – less (lesser) – least

(34) Much – more – most

<div align="right">(Quirk et al., 1985, 463)</div>

4.5 Intensification of the Adjectives

Amplifiers and comparatives are allowed by the same range of Adjectives and Adverbs. That means all of those that are gradable. "Range for emphasizers and downtowners that are not expressing some degree (i.e. *virtually*) is much wider as they can be used with a non-gradable Adjective such as *nonChristian*":

(35) He is *definitely* nonChristian.

(36) He is *very nonChristian.

<div align="right">(Quirk et al., 1985, 478)</div>

"Amplifiers and comparatives are available for Adjectives that refer to a quality that is thought of as having values on a scale." (Quirk et al., 1985, 478). This means *John is English*, the Adjective *English* does not allow amplifiers or comparatives if it is referring to John's nationality, which is not a quality of John's. However, if the Adjective refers to qualitatively to the way he behaves or to his racial background, they are admitted:

(37) John is very English.

(38) He is thoroughly Scottish.

<div align="right">(Quirk et al., 1985, 479)</div>

Similarly, the word *original*, in the sense of 'not copied' cannot be normally intensified or compared, as in *the original manuscript*. *Original* here does not refer to any quality and there can be only one original manuscript. On the other hand, if it used to refer to a certain quality of the work, in the sense of 'of a new type', it can be intensified or compared, as in *more original book*.

(39)   She always writes *originally*. 'as in an original manner'

(40)   She came from Cleveland **very originally*.

The meaning of the Adjectives can be intensified or strengthened in various ways – by means of an Adverb, by means of the suffix *-issimo*, by means of a prefix or by means of a second Adjective.

4.5.1   *By means of an Adverb*

Most commonly used Adverbs in Italian for this purpose are *molto* 'much' and *tanto* 'so much'. These Adverbs are used in the same way as 'very', 'extremely' and 'greatly' in English, before the Adjective. Other Adverbs can be used also, including *veramente* 'really'; *abbastanza* 'enough', 'a bit', 'quite'; *assai* 'very'.

4.5.2   *By means of the suffix -issimo*

The suffix -issimo can be used only with shorter and more common Adjectives:

(41)   Il mio medico è simpatic*issimo*.
         'My doctor is *really nice*.'

4.5.3   *By means of a prefix*

Several prefixes can be used for this purpose, adding them in front of an Adjective, although these can be seen as rare. They can be frequently found in journalism and in spoken language. 'Hyper' forms (arci-, ultra-) are used for effect in journalistic writing:

(42)   *Ultra*sinistra
         'Far left'

(43)   Lava *super*bianco!
         'Washes whiter then white!'

4.5.4   *By means of a second Adjective*

We can use another Adjective to intensify the meaning of the first Adjective. There are several phrases that are fixed:

(44)   stanca morta 'dead tired'

(45)   bianco pallido 'white as a sheet'

(46)   freddo gelato 'icy cold'

(47)   caldo bollente 'boiling hot'

4.6   Diminishing the strength of the Adjective

As some certain Adverbs can be used to intensify or strengthen the meaning of an Adjective, some Adverbs can be used to form an opposite meaning. The Adverb that is most commonly used for this effect is *poco*:

(48)   Gli studenti sono *poco* motivate.

'The students are *not very* motivated.'

Other Adverbs can be used for this purpose, such as: *scarsamente* 'barely'; *appena* 'hardly'; *leggermente* 'slightly'.

(Proudfoot et al., 1997, 143).

Use of a suffix to diminish the meaning can be used as well. For this purpose, suffixes -*ino* and -*etto* are used:

(49)   bell*ino* 'pretty' (rather than beautiful)

(50)   magrolino 'skinny' (rather than thin)

(51)   piccolino 'small'; 'little'

(52)   poveretto 'poor little'

These can be also used only for shorter more common Adjectives.

Another way to diminish the strength of an Adjective is by adding a prefix. The prefix that implies the opposite meaning is *in-* 'not' as in:

(53)   inutile 'useless'

(54)   incapace 'incapable'

(Proudfoot et al., 1997, 143)

Both can be used also in English having the same effect as in Italian. To diminish a meaning of an Adjective.

4.7   Unmarked term in 'measure' expressions

When stating the age of a person, we will normally use the expression *x years old*. We will not say that somebody is *x years young*. The choice of an Adjective has nothing to

do with the number of years as we use this expression even for someone who is very young:

> (55)   Mrs Howland is 32 years old.
>
> (56)   *Mrs Howland is 32 years young.
>
> (57)   Her granddaughter is two years old/*young.

This rule is used also when describing deepness or how is something tall:

> (58)   The water is two meters deep/*shallow.
>
> (59)   Daniela is only five feet tall/*short.

'Measure' Adjectives like *old, deep* and *tall* cover a scale of measurement. These Adjectives have opposites on the same scale. In this case the upper range words are the 'unmarked' terms in measure expressions. These Adjectives are preceded by a Noun Phrase of measure. These words include: *deep (shallow), high (low), long (short), old (young), tall (short), thick (thin), wide (narrow).* This set of Adjectives is used the same way as how-questions are formed. The use of unmarked terms does not assume that only the upper range is applicable:

> (60)   *How old* is your dog? He is 5 years old.

Some other words that are not in the set listed above can be used in the how-questions to determine the size of something. You would normally use *big* or *large*, rather than *small* or *little*:

> (61)   *How big* is your apartment?

Similarly, we use *strong* rather than *weak, heavy* rather than *light* etc.:

> (62)   *How weak* is the engine of your car?
>
> (63)   *How dim* can your light be?

However, these expressions can be used only with how-questions, not with a Noun Phrase of measure.

5   Hierarchy of Adverbial Phrases in Italian

All of the examples presented in this chapter are taken from the book *Adverbs and functional heads a cross-linguistic perspective* by Guglielmo Cinque.

5.1   "Lower" (pre-VP) AdvPs in Italian

These AdvPs occur in the lower position of the clause in Italian.
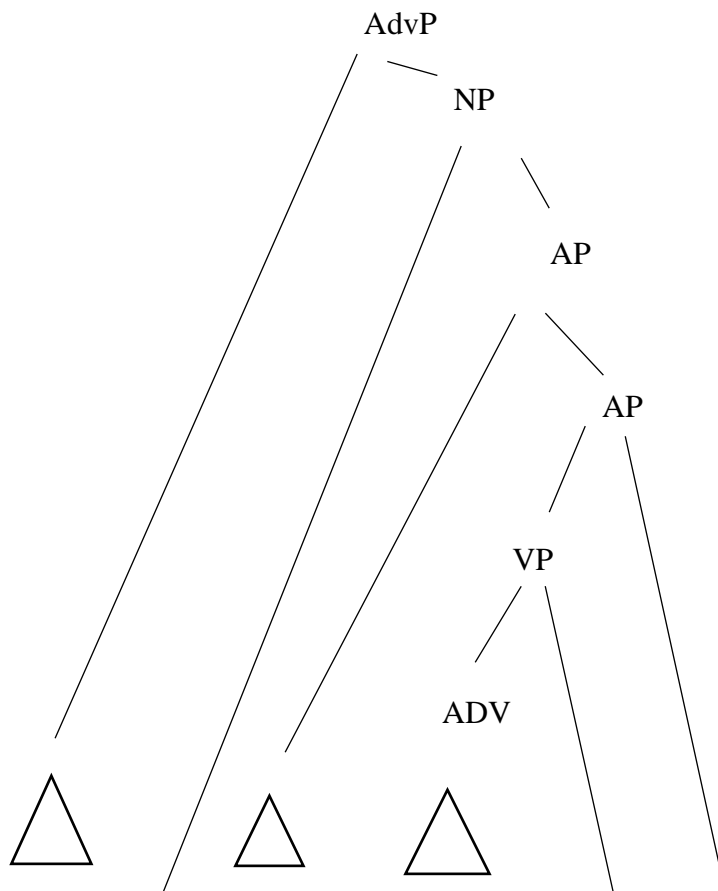
Alle due, Gianni <u>non ha</u> *solitamente mica* <u>mangiato</u>, ancora.

At two, Gianni   <u>has not</u>   *usually*   <u>eaten</u>, yet.

   They can be found "on the left by the leftmost position that an (active) past participle can occupy and on the right by a complement (or the subject) of the past participle (Cinque, 1999, 4)." The relative order of the AdvPs is rigidly fixed. Habitual Adverbs like *solitamente* (usually) precede the negative Adverb *mica* (not).

   (1)   Alle due, Gianni non ha *solitamente mica* mangiato, ancora.

   'At two, Gianni has *usually not* eaten yet.'

   (2) *Alle due, Gianni non ha *mica solitamente* mangiato, ancora.

   'At two, Gianni has not usually eaten yet.'

Negative *mica* necessarily has to precede the Adverb *già* (already) as in (3), which makes (4) ungrammatical:

(3) Non hanno *mica già* chiamato, che io sappia.

'They have *not already* telephoned, that I know. '

(4) *Non hanno *già mica* chiamato, che io sappia.

'They have *already not* telephoned, that I know.'

Adverb *già* has to precede *più* (any longer) as in (5) which makes (6) ungrammatical:

(5) All'epoca non possedeva *già più* nulla.

'At the time (s)he did not possess *already any longer* anything.'

(6) *All'epoca non possedeva *più già* nulla.

'At the time (s)he did not possess *any longer already* anything.'

Given that *mica* precedes *già* and *già* precedes *più,* we then expect *mica* to precede *più*:

(7) Non hanno chiamato *mica più,* da allora.

'They haven't telephoned *not any longer*, since then.'

(8) *Non hanno chiamato *più mica*, da allora.

'They haven't telephoned *any longer not,* since then.

So far we have evidence for the following relative order: SOLITAMENTE > MICA > GIÀ > PIÙ.

Adverb *sempre* (always) follows *più, già, mica* and *solitamente* as in (9A-D):

(9)   A) Da allora, non ha *più sempre* vinto.

'Since then, he has no *longer always* won.'

(10)   B) Lui sa *già sempre* come fare.

'He knows *already always* how to act.

(11)   C) Gianni non ha *mica sempre* vinto.

'Gianni has *not always* won.'

(12)   D) Ha *solitamente sempre* ragioni lui.

'He is *usually always* right.'

Adverb *sempre* appears to necessarily precede an Adverb like *completamente* (completely):

(13)   Gianni ha *sempre completamente* perso la testa per lei.

'Gianni has *always completely* lost his mind for her.'

Our new given relative order is: SOLITAMENTE > MICA > GIÀ > PIÙ > SEMPRE > COMPLETAMENTE.

Unstressed *tutto* (everything) precedes unstressed *bene* (well) in the position preceding the complements of the participle:

(14)   Ha già detto *tutto bene* Gianni.

'Has already said *everything well* Gianni.'

If *tutto* is modified, coordinated or focused it can appear after *bene* as shown in (12):

(15)   Hanno spiegiato *bene* pressoché *tutto* alla maestra.

'They explained *well* almost *everything* to the teacher.'

If *bene* is modified, coordinated or focused it can appear after the complements of the participle as in (13):

(16)   Hanno detto *tutto* alla maestra veramente *bene*.

'They have said *everything* to the teacher really *well.*'

So far, the relative order is*:* SOLITAMENTE > MICA > GIÀ > PIÙ > SEMPRE > COMPLETAMENTE >TUTTO > BENE.

Each of these Adverbs is contained within a larger group of Adverbs. These groups of Adverbs in English are: Adverbs of manner (quickly, kindly), of degree (rather, very), of frequency (often, sometimes), of time (today, yesterday), of place (here, nowhere)

If we have more than one Adverb in English utterance, the normal ordering of the Adverbs is **Manner** – *Place* – Time:

(17)   Hannah wrote the song **happily** *in her room* yesterday afternoon.

5.2   "Higher" (sentence) AdvPs in Italian

According to Jackendoff (1972, 89) "subject-oriented" Adverbs like *intelligently* and *clumsily* follow "speaker-oriented" Adverbs like *probably* as shown in (14A-E):

(18)   A) domain Adverbs – politically, legally

B) pragmatic Adverbs – frankly, sincerely, honestly

C) evaluative Adverbs – luckily, fortunately, happily

D) modal Adverbs – probably, presumably

E) perhaps

Adverb *forse* (perhaps) can follow *probabilmente* (probably):

(19)   Gianni sarà *probabilmente forse* ancora in grado di aiutarci.

'Gianni will *probably perhaps* still be able to help us.'

According to this ordering, modal Adverbs must follow evaluative Adverbs:

(20)   Gianni ha per fortuna probabilmente accettato.

'Gianni has luckily probably accepted.'

Following, evaluative Adverbs must follow pragmatic Adverbs:

(21)   *Francamente* ho *purtroppo* una pessima opinion di voi.

'*Frankly* I have *unfortunately* a very bad opinion of you.'

"Temporal Adverbs like *adesso* (now) and *allora* (then) have partially more free distribution, although they have to precede "subject-oriented" Adverbs (Cinque, 1999, 12)." and they can either follow or precede modal, evaluative and pragmatic Adverbs. Speech-time Adverbs are generated to the left of perhaps (*forse*) and to the right of modal, evaluative and pragmatic Adverbs. "They can also appear in the "topic" position to the left of all sentence Adverbs, which means they appear to the left or to the right of modal, evaluative and pragmatic Adverbs, but can appear only to the left of perhaps (*forse*) and "subject-oriented" Adverbs (Cinque, 1999, 13)."

Relative order of "higher" Adverbs which precedes the "lower" Adverbs: FRANCAMENTE > FORTUNAMENTE > EVIDENTEMENTE > PROBABILMENTE > ORA > SINCERAMENTE > PURTOPPO > DIARAMENTE > PRESUMIBILMENTE > ALLORA > FORSE > INTELLIGENTEMENTE.

5.3   "Lower" (pre-VP) AdvPs in VP-final position

Virtually all the "lower" AdvPs that can appear in the "space" preceding the complements in Italian can also occur in the "space" following the complements as shown in (18A-C):

(22)   A) Gianni non ha vinto la lotteria MICA.

'Gianni has not won the lottery NOT.'

(23)   B) Gianni non legge l'alfabeto ANCORA.

'Gianni does not read the alphabet YET.'

(24)   C) Gianni ha rifatto I compiti BENE.

'Gianni has redone his homework WELL.'

When these Adverbs occur in the post-complement "space" the "lower" AdvPs appear to obey the same ordering restrictions as they do in the pre-VP "space":

(25)   A) Gianni non vince le sue partite *già più sempre BENE.*

'Gianni does not win his matches *already any longer always WELL.'*

(26)   B) *Gianni non vince le sue partite *sempre già più BENE.*

'Gianni does not win his matches *always already any longer WELL.'*

"The order of AdvPs in a sentence is: "higher" (sentence) AdvPs > "lower" AdvPs > (DP $_{Subj}$) > (V) Complements > Place, time, manner, etc. Adverbials > (Focused) "lower" AdvPs > De-accented material. Sequence of "higher" (sentence) Adverbs precedes an order of "lower" Adverbs that can either appear in front of the VP or at the very end of the VP bearing the nuclear (or focus) stress (Cinque, 1999, 16)."

Also, we observed the existence of various VP-internal post-complement Adverbials that are unordered with the respect to one another and other and precede "lower" AdvPs in the VP-final position (or follow them, if de-accented).

5.4   Cases of AdvP movement and questions of scope

There is an order that makes us chose the right Adverb so the sentence is correctly written. As we already know, we have "higher" and "lower" Adverbs which follow each other respectively in English and in Italian. There are two possibilities for "lower" AdvP. One being a pre-VP "space" and the other post-complement VP-final "space". These are formed with the same rigid ordering of the Adverbs as previously stated and they are independently generated or created by movement.

As shown in (20) *già* (already) must precede manner AdvPs:

(27)   Tratta *già male* il suo assistente.

'He is *already* treating his assistant *badly*.'

(28)   *Tratta *male già* il suo assistente.

'He is *badly already* treating his assistant.

Già can also follow a manner AdvP if it has been WH-moved:

(29)   Quanto male tratta già il suo assistente?

'How badly is he already treating his assistant?

Wh-movement satisfies the subcategorization requirements of the predicate.

"Can AdvP move from its "base generation" position to another non WH-operator position? Only movement to A-bar operator position (WH- or focused) permits subversion of the relative order of two AdvPs. (Cinque, 1999, 17)."

There are 3 positions for the independent "base generation" of the same Adverb which correspond with 3 different interpretations:

When one AdvP seems to have the same interpretation in two apparently distinct positions, either it occupies the same position and something else moved around it, or it has moved from one position to the other, retaining the interpretation associated with the position of the trace, or it deceptively has two exact same interpretations in two different positions.

Travis (1988, 292ff) and Rochette (1990, 63ff) and others have observed the apparently identical interpretation is a misleading impression arising in certain contexts. Also, the different interpretations associated with the different positions emerge again.

Pre-VP and VP-final positions:

(30)   a) He has been slowly testing some bulbs.

          b) He has been testing some bulbs slowly.

In a), *slowly* has scope over the entire event, whereas in b) it has scope over each individual tests.

Two "spaces" (pre-VP and VP-final):

AdvPs appearing in either of the two "spaces" can be "base generated" in one or the other independently or only be "base generated" in one of them and "optionally" moved to the other. Movement derivation is suggested (from "lower" to "higher" "space", given "proper binding" considerations):

1) No perceptible change in interpretation between pre-VP and VP-final positioning of the AdvPs:

(31)   Da allora, non ha *mai più* rivisto Maria.

(32)   Da allora, non ha rivisto Maria *mai più.*

'Since then, he has *not* ever *any longer* seen Maria.'

2) There may be subversion of the rigid relative order of the two AdvPs

(33)   Da allora, non accetta i nostril inviti *mica più sempre.*

(34)   Da allora, non accetta *sempre* i nostri inviti *mica più.*

(35)   *Da allora, non accetta i nostri inviti *sempre mica più.*

'Since then, he doesn't accept our invitations *not any longer always.*'

3) The AdvP in "lower" "space" takes scope over the AdvP(s) in the "higher" "space"

Sempre in (27) is understood in the scope of the negative AdvP (*mica*) più (meaning 'he no longer always accepts our invitations', rather than 'he always no longer accepts our invitations'.). This can be understood if their relative scope is computed under the reconstruction of *sempre,* respecting their rigid relative order (*mica > più > sempre*)

The subversion of the relative order of two AdvPs appears to be admitted with a certain kind of movement only (WH- or operator movement) which is also "unbounded". From the VP-final to pre-VP "space" does not seem to be of the Wh-movement type but the movement of the AdvPs. The AdvPs show no WH-modification or being focused (as in Focus movement). "AdvPs cannot be extracted from the clause in which they originate (*di già* precedes *completamente* in the same "space") (Cinque, 1999, 21).":

(36)   A Natale, credo che avesse *completamente* perso la testa *di giá.*

'At Christmas, I think he had *completely* lost his mind *already.*

(37)   *A Natale, credo *completamente*, che avesse perso la testa *di già.*

'At Christmas, I think *completely* that he had lost his mind *already.*'

"Possible way to reconcile the observed movement properties of the relation between the two "spaces" with generalization that subversion of relative order goes together with unbounded operator movement only is to deny that the AdvP moves by itself and to assume that it moves within a larger constituent (Cinque, 1999, 21-22)."

(38)   A Natale, credo che avesse di già [completamente perso la testa].

The […] will move after *avesse* and will be followed by *di già.*

Di già precedes *completamente* and the VP.

Example (29) is derived by raising the constituent including *completamente* and whatever follows it to the left of *di già.* Movement of single elements is motivated by checking requirements and it has no effect on the informational structure of the sentence:

(39)   Texans often drink beer.

(40)   Texans drink beer often.

Example (32) is unselectively able to bind the bare DP subject, having the meaning that "Most Texans drink beer" so it takes scope over the whole event. On the other hand, example (33) cannot bind the bare DP subject (bound by a generic operator, meaning 'typically all'), meaning they drink beer more times than it is usual so it takes scope over the whole act.

5.5   Adverbials - also called circumstantial

Following the Verb's complements within the VP, they comprise of a varied selection of elements: place, time, manner, means, company, reason, purpose, etc. Adverbials differ from proper AdvPs in that they are typically realised in prepositional form (with partial exception of manner Adverbials) as in (34) or in bare NP form as in (35):

(41)   For six hours, in the living room, for your love, etc.

(42)   The day after, this way, tomorrow, here, etc.

They cannot appear in the pre-VP position. AdvPs are characteristically operators, circumstantial Adverbials can be seen as modifiers.

5.6   Unexpected order

The Adverb might modify directly different types of constituents. Prototypical property of "focusing" Adverbs as *only* and *even* is that they precede DPs, APs, AdvPs, PPs and VPs

(43)   A) She likes only herself.

           B) He solved the problem only partially.

           C) The success was only partial.

           D) He will have been beaten only by John.

           E) He will have been only beaten by John.

           F) He will have been beaten by John.

           G) He will only have been beaten by John.

H) ?He only will have been beaten by John.

I) He said only that he doesn't like it.

Many Adverbs can have these unexpected orders. The "higher" AdvPs in Italian cannot occur after a finite verb (in a sentence-final position, unless they are de-accented).

The order of AdvPs in English corresponds with the Romance languages: FRANKLY > FORTUNATELY > ALLEGEDLY > PROBABLY > ONCE/THEN > PERHAPS > WISELY > USUALLY > ALREADY > NO LONGER > ALWAYS > COMPLETELY > WELL

6 Hierarchies of Adverb Phrases and Functional Heads

In many cases we can find a transparent specifier or head relation between Adverb and the right-Adjective functional head. But it is possible, that the functional head will not be able to find any corresponding Adverb to its left or any appropriately corresponding Adverb functional head to its right.

6.1 Moods and Modals

Mood and modality can be evaluated from two points of view. One follows the traditional generalization, the other follows the fact that the same category can be expressed with mood in one language and via modal in other language, which suggests some kind of a relationship between the two.

"'Mood' is traditionally restricted to modal categories. Modals, instead, are typically independent words (Cinque, 1999, 78)." In terms of interpretation and position we must distinguish between indicative/subjunctive mood and speech mood act (declarative/interrogative, etc.). Evaluatives and Evidentials can be expressed either through verbal morphology or via modal verbs or particles.

6.1.1 *Epistemic modality*

Epistemic modality connotes how much certainty or evidence a speaker has for the proposition expressed by his/her utterance, which means it refers to the way how the speaker communicates their certainties, doubts and guesses.

In English, this can be grammatically realised by modals (might, may, must), by a particular mood on a Verb or by an affix or particle. This modality can be also realised

non-grammatically by Adverbials (perhaps, possibly, etc.) or through intonational pattern.

(1) There is no answer.

(2) He must have already left.

6.1.2 *Alethic modality*

Alethic modality connotes the speaker's estimation of the logical necessity or the possibility of the proposition expressed by his/her utterance, which means it indicates the modalities of truth – logical necessity, possibility or impossibility.

(3) Alfred is a bachelor.

(4) He must be unmarried.

Epistemic modality is the truth is in an individual's mind and alethic modality is the truth is in the world.

We can distinguish epistemic and alethic modality from a logical point of view, but many believe, that it is not possible to differentiate between them, that there is no formal grammatical distinction in English. However, some evidence can be found for the distinction to be possible structurally.

6.2 Speech act Adverbs and speech act mood

"By speech act mood I have indicated those grammatical means, most often encoded as affixes on the verb, that mark the basic illocutionary force of a sentence (Cinque, 1999, 84)." Many languages differentiate between declarative, interrogative and imperative mood on the other hand many make much finer distinctions.

Speech act mood is generally the outmost element, when expressed by a suffix and only followed, if the suffix marks the subordination. Speech act mood is the highest head of the phrase "space", some argue that it should be in the complementizer "space".

6.3 Evaluative Adverbs and evaluative mood

Across languages, modalities like the evaluative class modalities, are either expressed via suffixes (bound morphemes) or via modals or particles (free morphemes). The truth of a proposition is not compromised by these and they express the speaker's positive, negative or other evaluation of affairs described in it.

Adverbs such as (*un*)*fortunately, luckily, regrettably, surprisingly, strangely/oddly (enough), (un)expectedly,* etc. are generated in specifier position of an evaluative mood head taking the different values observed. These Adverbs are positioned between speech act and evidential Adverbs.

6.4   Evidential Adverbs and evidential mood

Some languages use a verbal affix or a (modal) auxiliary or a particle to express some type of evidence the speaker has for his/her assertion. Many languages have very elaborate systems according to whether the speaker has visually witnessed the situation he/she is describing, has only auditory or other kind of sensory evidence of the situation (has heard someone else talking about the situation), had a dream, has some evidence of a previous experience etc.

Other languages simply recognize between direct evidence or reported evidence (heard from somebody else, saw a report). Other languages have evidential particles. Those languages lack the evidential affixes, modals or particles. Instead they use periphrasis (it is said…, etc.) or by evidential Adverbs, which occur in the specifier position. In English these Adverbs are *allegedly, reportedly, apparently, obviously, clearly, evidently,* etc. These Adverbs are to be order between evaluative and epistemic Adverbs.

6.5   Epistemic Adverbs and epistemic modals

"Epistemic modality expresses the speaker's degree of confidence about the truth of the proposition (based on the kind of information he/she has) (Cinque, 1999, 86)." In English, this can be presented on the epistemic *must*, which expresses a confidence that is stronger than the one expressed by the epistemic *should*:

(5) Joanne *must* be home by now.

(6) Joanne *should* be home by now.

Same lack of confidence can be observed when using speaker-oriented or epistemic Adverbs such as: *probably, likely, presumably, supposedly,* etc. "This is natural if such Adverbs are generated in the specifier position of the projection headed by epistemic modals. (Cinque, 1999, 86)."

7 Conclusion

The aim of this thesis was to collect basic information about Adverbs in English and in Italian and then follow this information to furthermore compare how both languages create and order Adverbs in Adverbial Phrases. For English, I chose the *A student's introduction to English grammar* by Huddleston et al and *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* by Quirk et al that included the necessary information. For the same purpose, I used the *Modern Italian grammar: a practical guide* by Anna Proudfoot and Francesco Cardo.

I found out how Adverbs can be formed and what rules must be followed when doing so. The pattern for forming most of the Adverbs is the same in English and Italian by using the suffix *-ly/-mente*, which is then added to the Adjective. In Italian, this is furthermore based on whether the word belongs to Group 1 or Group 2. In English, there are some rules that must be followed when forming Adverbs this way. Other thing I found out is that Adverbs in English can be formed by other means than only adding the suffix *-ly*.

Adverb can be used as a modifier, usually as a premodifier and on one occasion used only as a postmodifier. In most cases when Adverb is used to premodify and Adjective said Adverb is called intensifier which can be positive – amplifier, or negative – downtowner. On the other hand, if a word can be intensified it can also be diminished in meaning.

With the help of Cinque's book *Adverbs and functional heads a cross-linguistic perspective* I was able to look deeper into the structuring of an Italian phrase and was able to recognize some distinctions in the structure. He divided the phrase in „lower" and „higher" AdvPs in Italian and described how they are made and what is their distribution within the phrase. I wanted to see if there is some rigid ordering of the Adverbs that must be followed. This proved to be right in Italian, where you have „lower" and „higher" ordering of the Adverbs, which have specific rules as how you can order them in an Adverbial Phrase. This rigid ordering was also found in English, where this corresponds with the Italian ordering.

In conclusion, there are no apparent distinctions related to morphology. I found out that both languages have some equivalent that forms Adverbs from Adjectives. Also

after the deeper study from Cinque, I found out, that both languages have a rigid
ordering system that must not be violated.

8 Resumé

Cílem této práce bylo shromáždit základní informace o příslovcích v angličtině a v italštině a následně tyto informace dále porovnat s tím, jak oba jazyky vytvářejí a zařazují příslovce v příslovečných frázích. Pro Anglický jazyk jsem zvolila knihy *A student's introduction to English grammar* od Huddleston a další a *A Comprehensive grammar of the English Language* od Quirk a další, ve kterých byly obsaženy potřebné informace. Pro Italský jazyk jsem pro tyto účely použila knihu *Modern Italian grammar: a practical guide* od Anny Proudfoot a Francesca Cardo.

Zjistila jsem, jak se mohou vytvářet příslovce a jaká pravidla je třeba dodržovat při tomto postupu. Vzor pro tvorbu většiny přípon je stejný jak v angličtině tak i v italštině pomocí přípony *-ly /-mente*, která se připojí za odpovídající přídavné jméno. V italštině je toto pravidlo dále založeno na tom, zda slovo patří do skupiny 1 nebo 2. V angličtině existují některá pravidla, která musí být dodržována při vytváření příslovcí tímto způsobem. Další věc, kterou jsem zjistila, je, že příslovce v angličtině mohou být tvořena jinými způsoby, než jen přidávat příponu *-ly*.

Příslovce se mohou používat jako modifikátory, obvykle se používají před přídavným jménem, ale pouze při jedné příležitosti se posouvá za přídavné jméno. Ve většině případů, kdy jsou příslovce používány před přídavným jménem, daný příslovce se poté se nazývá zesilovač, který může být pozitivní nebo negativní.

S pomocí Cinqueovy knihy *Adverbs and functional heads a cross-linguistic perspective* jsem dokázala hlouběji porozumět strukturování italské fráze a dokázala rozpoznat některé rozdíly ve struktuře. Cinque rozdělil frázi na "nižší" a "vyšší" příslovečnou frázi v italštině a popsal, jak jsou vytvářeny a jaká je jejich distribuce ve frázi. Chtěla jsem zjistit, jestli existuje nějaké striktní uspořádání příslovcí, které musí být následováno. To se ukázalo být správné v italštině, kde máte "nižší" a "vyšší" uspořádání příslovcí, které mají specifická pravidla, jak která příslovce musejí následovat jaké příslovce v adverbiální frázi. Toto striktní uspořádání bylo také nalezeno v angličtině, které se shoduje s tím italským.

Na závěr jsem zjistila, že neexistují žádné zjevné odlišnosti související s morfologií příslovcí. Zjistila jsem, že oba jazyky mají nějaký ekvivalent, který tvoří příslovce z přídavných jmen. Také po hlubším studiu z Cinqueho knihy jsem zjistila, že oba jazyky mají pevný systém řazení příslovcí ve větě, který by neměl být porušován.

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