[1] i *She presented her case very eloquently.* [manner: 2.1]

ii *They opened it with a tin-opener.* [instrument: 2.2]

iii *We solved the problem by omitting the section altogether.* [means: 2.2]

iv *I foolishly omitted to lock the back-door.* [act-related: 3]

v *He slept in the TV room.* [spatial location: 45]

vi *He hurried from the scene.* [source: 45]

vii *She went to New York for Christmas.* [goal: 45]

viii *We made the mistake of travelling via Heathrow.* [path: 45]

ix *I crawled towards the door.* [direction: 4.4]

x *They walked five miles.* [extent: 5]

xi *I woke up at five.* [temporal location: 6]

xii *Ken slept for ten hours.* [duration: 7]

xiii *It was already light.* [aspectuality: 8]

xiv *I often read in bed.* [frequency: 9]

xv *She read the book for the third time.* [serial order: 10]

xvi *We enjoyed it very much.* [degree: 11]

xvii *He left the door open in order to allow late-comers to enter.* [purpose: 12.2]

xviii *They had to walk because of the bus-strike.* [reason: 12.3]

xix *As the sun sank, the light intensified so that the hills glowed.* [result: 12.4]

xx *I'll come along, though I can't stay very long.* [concession: 13]

xxi *We'll get there before dinner if the train is on time.* [condition: 14]

xxii *Technically, he did not commit an offence.* [domain: 15]

xxiii *The accident was probably due to a short-circuit.* [modality: 16]

xxiv *Fortunately, we got there on time.* [evaluation: 17]

xxv *Frankly, I'm disappointed.* [speech act-related: 18]

xxvi *There is, moreover, no jusification for making an exception.* [connective: 19]

[2] i a. *He's going to buy the house if he can afford it.* [basic conditional]

b. *He's going to buy the house if I'm not mistaken.* [modal conditional]

c. *He's going to buy the house, if you must know.* [speech act-related conditional]

ii a. *She has gone home because she was feeling ill.* [basic reason]

b. *She has gone home, because her light is off.* [speech act-related reason]

[3] i a. *He returned yesterday.* [temporal location]

b. *Did he return yesterday or on Tuesday?* [alternative question]

c. *He didn't return yesterday but on Tuesday.* [contrastive negation]

d. *It was yesterday that he returned.* [cleft]

ii a. *He returned, fortunately.* [evaluation]

b. \**Did he return fortunately or surprisingly.* [\*alternative question]

c. \**He didn't return fortunately but surprisingly.* [\*contrastive negation]

d. \**It was fortunately that he returned.* [\*cleft]

[4] i *I didn't buy it because it was too expensive.* [adjunct has wider scope]

ii *I didn't appoint him just because he was my son.* [negative has wider scope]

[5] i *He usually doesn't attend departmental meetings, fortunately.*

ii *He probably sees them regularly.*

[6] i *She ran.* [unbounded: activity]

ii *She ran to the station* / *two miles.* [bounded: accomplishment]

[7] i *She folded the napkins carefully.* [AdvP]

ii *She cut it with a razor-blade.* ) [PP]

iii *I was annoyed because they had overcharged me.* )

iv *She didn't consult us before signing the contract.* )

v *I hadn't seen them before.* )

vi *They arrived last week.* [NP]

vii *Had I known this at the time, I wouldn't have bought it.* [finite clause]

viii *We were saving up to buy a new car.* ) [non-finite clause]

ix *Realising he couldn't win, Tom began to lose heart.* )

x *His assignment completed, Ed went down to the pub.* )

xi *Hands on their heads, the prisoners filed from the room.* [verbless clause]

[8] i *Fortunately there was plenty of time.* [front]

ii *There was fortunately plenty of time.* [central]

iii *There was plenty of time, fortunately.* [end]

[9] i *Yesterday just outside the back door I found a large grass snake.*

ii *We slept in the garage for three weeks while the house was being repaired.*

[10] i *She walked slowly away.* [manner]

ii *He got in by breaking the door down.* [means]

iii *I broke the nut with a hammer.* [instrument]

[11] i A: *How did they perform?* B: *Extremely well.* [manner]

ii A: *How did you manage to get in?* B: *By breaking the door open.* [means]

iii A: *How are you supposed to eat it?* B: *With chopsticks.* [instrument]

[12] manner adjunct attributive AdjP

i a. *She departed very hastily.* b. *a very hasty departure*

ii a. *He laughed raucously.* b. *raucous laughter*

iii a. *We examined the damage carefully.* b. *a careful examination of the damage*

[13] a. *She behaved outrageously.* b. *They treated her pretty shabbily.*

[14] i *She handled it with great care.*

ii *They treated us without much consideration.*

[15] i *He had responded in a studiously nonchalant manner.*

ii *They had been behaving in the usual way.*

iii *We're furnishing the house in a modern style* / *the Italian fashion.*

[16] i a. *He shut the door noisily.* b. *He sealed the window hermetically.*

[17] manner other use

i a. *He sang badly.* b. *They wounded him badly.*

ii a. *He behaved rudely.* b. *Rudely, he turned his back on them.*

iii a. *He'll behave typically.* b. *This typically happens after a long drought.*

iv a. *I can't think politically.* b. *Politically, it was a disaster.*

v a. *She explained it clearly.* b. *She is clearly a great asset.*

vi a. *She smiled happily.* b. *Happily, I was able to get my money back.*

vii a. *They discussed it frankly.* b. *Frankly, it's a disgrace.*

[18] primary manner secondary manner

i a. *He shouted angrily at them.* b. *Angrily, he stormed out of the room.*

ii a. *He peered gloomily at her.* b. *Gloomily they packed their bags.*

iii a. *She smiled serenely.* b. *Serenely she led the premier onto the stage.*

[19] i *Angrily, Ed grasped her tightly by the wrist.*

ii *Cleverly, Ed spoke loudly enough for the neighbours to hear.*

[20] a. *She fought a heroic fight.* b. *He died a long and agonising death.*

are nominalisations of the verbs *fight* and *die*. As the head noun itself is already implied by the verb it does not normally occur on its own: #*He died a death*. Rather, the noun is modified in some way, as by the adjectives in these examples. And these adjectives typically describe the process expressed in the clause and thus have the same kind of function as a manner adverb. Thus [i] means essentially the same as *She fought heroically*; [ii] likewise describes the manner of his dying but in this case there are no manner adverbs available to express the same meaning in a manner adjunct.

[21] i a. *She travels to work by bus.*

b. *Sometimes you have to translate a noun in one language by a verb in another.*

c. *He had gained access to the board by highly dubious means.*

d. *They communicate by means of sign language.*

e. *Ed annoyed them by constantly interrupting.*

ii a. *She opened my door with the master-key.*

b. *She managed to gain entry without a key.*

c. *They ate with chopsticks* / *with their fingers.*

d. *I translated the passage with the help of a dictionary.*

e. *You can see the star with the naked eye.*

[22] a. *The master-key opened the door.* b. *The door opened with the masterkey.*

[23] a. *I'll send it* (*by*) *airmail.* b. *Next time we're going to fly Qantas.*

[24] i *The information was obtained by their competitors.* [internalised complement]

ii *The information was obtained by subterfuge.* [means]

[25] i *The plan had been sabotaged by leaking the report to the media.*

ii *He had sabotaged the plan by leaking the report to the media*

iii *Leaking the report to the media had sabotaged the plan.*

[26] i *It was widely believed that the proposal had been leaked by the minister herself.*

ii *It is popularly known as `Singapore daisy'.*

[1] manner adjunct act-related adjunct

i a. *He spoke to them quite rudely.* b. *Rudely, he spoke only to her husband.*

ii a. *He answered the question foolishly.* b. *Foolishly he answered two questions.*

iii a. *He closed the door carefully and*  b. *Carefully, he closed the door before*

*then answered my question. answering my question.*

[2] a. *He foolishly answered two questions.* b. *He carefully closed the door.*

[3] i *He foolishly spoke rather impolitely to the boss's husband.*

ii *She carefully dresses sloppily.*

[4] i *The clerk deliberately gave her the wrong change.*

ii *Reluctantly the clerk later gave her another five pounds.*

[5] subjective

*carefully carelessly cleverly considerately delicately*

*discreetly foolishly immaturely lavishly manfully*

*nonchalantly ostentatiously prudently studiously stupidly*

*surreptitiously tactfully tactlessly unceremoniously wisely*

[6] volitional

*accidentally deliberately freely inadvertently knowingly*

*purposely reluctantly unwittingly voluntarily willingly*

[7] i a. *Did he close the door carefully?* [manner reading only]

b. *Did he go willingly?* [act-related: volitional]

ii a. \**He didn't answer two questions foolishly but wisely.* [\*subjective]

b. *He didn't mislead us inadvertently but quite deliberately.* [volitional]

[8] i ?*Did he rudely speak only to her husband?* [subjective]

ii *Did you deliberately leave me the smallest piece?* [volitional]

[9] i *Jill rightly*/*mistakenly*/*foolishly believes*/*thinks that Nigel had told the police.*

ii *Jill wisely*/*foolishly*/*deliberately lives a long way from her place of work*

[10] i *The gate was carelessly left open by the hikers.*

ii *The lecturer was rudely interrupted by several members of the audience.*

iii *Dick was wisely taught the tricks of the trade by Donald.*

iv *Ed was reluctantly sent to boarding-school by his stepfather.*

[11] i *The letter was inadvertently posted without a stamp.*

ii *The lecturer was rudely interrupted several times.*

iii *Dick was wisely taught the tricks of the trade.*

[12] i *The document may have unintentionally got into Soviet hands.*

ii *The four brands found unwittingly to contain `Enterococcus faicium' were supplied by a different laboratory.*

[1] i *We met under the station clock.* ) [(spatial) location]

ii *George remained at home.* )

[2] i *John ran from the attic to the kitchen.* [source + goal]

ii *She took her passport out of the drawer.* [source]

iii *Kim put the key under the mat.* [goal]

[3] i *Don't travel via London if you can avoid it.* [path]

ii *I drove from school through the tunnel to the station* [source + path + goal]

iii *John ran down the stairs into the kitchen.* [path + goal]

iv *She has come from London via Singapore.* [source + path]

[4] i *We are travelling north.* [direction]

ii *She ran from the car towards the house.* [source + direction]

iii *They turned left onto the main highway.* [direction + goal]

[5] complement adjunct

i a. *The stew is in the oven.* b. *We had breakfast in the kitchen.*

ii a. *The books are stored next door.* b. *Next door they sell jewellery.*

iii a. *The accident occurred at the corner.* b. *I read the report at home.*

[6] i *I read the report at home and Henry did so at the office.*

ii \**The first accident occurred at the corner and the second did so at the roundabout.*

[7] i *I saw your father in London.* [location of situation]

ii *I saw your father at the window.* [location of theme]

iii *I saw your father on the bus.* [ambiguous]

[8] subject orientation object orientation

i a. *The key remained in my pocket.* b. *I found the key in my pocket.*

ii a. *The child was on her shoulders.* b. *She carried the child on her shoulders.*

[9] i a. *She poked him in the ribs.* b. *She poked his ribs.*

ii a. *He patted her on the shoulder*. b. *He patted her shoulder.*

iii a. *He was wounded in the foot.* b. *His foot was wounded.*

[10] i *She wrote the book in Cape Town.*

ii *I was ill in Calcutta.*

iii *In the zoo he wanted an ice-cream.*

[11] i *I met her at Jill's 21st birthday party.*

ii *There may well be some unpleasantness at the meeting.*

[12] i *Nobody would dare talk in Smith's class.*

ii *I read this in a book on wild flowers.*

iii *In our family birthdays are not celebrated.*

iv *In medicine you can't afford to make mistakes.*

[13] i a. *I heard him at the Albert Hall, in London.*

b. *I heard him in London, at the Albert Hall.*

c. *In London I heard him at the Albert Hall.*

d. #*At the Albert Hall I heard him in London.*

ii *He is staying in the annexe, on the top floor, in Room 201*.

[14] i *In Brisbane we keep our cats indoors at night.*

ii *Here lots of people go to the beach every week-end.*

[15] i *Where did you have lunch today?* [adjunct]

ii *Where are you living these days?* [complement with subject orientation]

iii *Where do you keep the stickytape?* [complement with object orientation]

[16] i *abroad downhill downstairs here hereabouts*

*home indoors nearby overseas there where*

ii *above across against around at away*

*before behind below between beyond by*

*down east in in front inside near*

*next off on on top opposite out*

*outside over past through throughout under*

iii *back into to towards*

[17] location goal

i a. *She was working across the road.* b. *She swam across the river.*

ii a. \**She was working across.* b. *She swam across.*

iii a. *She was across.* b. *She got across.*

[18] i *They camped five miles into the forest.*

ii *Liz is back from London already.*

iii *The entrance is to the right of the letter-box.*

iv *The school is situated towards the end of the highway.*

[19] i *Angela drove from Berlin to Bonn.* [subject orientation]

ii *Angela took the TV from the lounge into her bedroom.* [object orientation]

[20] i a. *He has gone.* b. *Are you going?*

ii a. *I'm coming.* b. *Are you coming?*

iii a. *Have they arrived yet?* b. *We'll be arriving at seven.*

[21] i *She drove to Berlin in*/\**for eight hours.* [goal]

ii *She drove from Bonn in*/*for eight hours.* [source]

iii *She walked through the forest in*/*for eight hours.* [path/goal]

[22] i a. *A bullet whistled past my head.* b. *The motor bikes roared up the hill.*

ii a. *She rustled out of the room.* b. *The train chugged into the station.*

[23] a. *We made our way to the station.* b. *Jill had to elbow her way to the exit.*

[24] i a. *Jill has been to Moscow.* b. *Jill has gone to Moscow.*

ii a. \**Jill was to Moscow twice.* b. *Jill went to Moscow twice.*

[25] source goal

i a. *Where did she come from?* b. *Where did she go* (*to*)*?*

ii a. *She's travelling from here by car.* b. *She's travelling here by car.*

iii a. *He emerged from under the bridge.* b. *He swam under the bridge.*

iv a. *He came out of the room.* b. *He went in*(*to*) *the room.*

[26] i *Kim went to the meeting, and Pat went as well.*

ii *Kim went into the church but Pat wouldn't go in with her.*

[27] i a. *I found it next to the garage.* b. *I put it next to the garage.*

ii a. *It was lying between the posts.* b. *It fell between the posts.*

[28] i a. *I ran across the bridge.* [goal]

b. *I ran across the bridge to the old church.* [path]

ii a. *The noise came from up the hill.* [source]

b. *They walked from the station up the hill to the new Civic Centre.* [path]

[29] i *Which way did you come?* [path]

ii *Which way did he go?* [direction (or path)]

[30] i *Get away from it.*

ii A: *Can you tell me the way to the station?* B: *You are walking away from it.*

[31] i *From London she went to New York.*

ii *It was to New York that she went next from London.*

[32] i *We walked from Sunshine Beach to Noosa, which is a beautiful stretch of coast.*

ii *We drove from Manchester to London, a distance of 180 miles.*

[33] i *I read the article from page 15 to page 60.*

ii *The dressmaker took in the skirt from the waist down.*

iii *We drank our way through a magnum bottle of whisky.*

iv *We came to a decision* / *arrived at a decision* / *reached a decision.*

v *We managed to get through that meeting without any mishap.*

vi *The tradition is transmiited from father to son and from teacher to pupils.*

vii *I couldn't get the message across.*

[34] space states

i a. *Liz is in London.* b. *The situation is bad.*

ii a. *Liz went from London to New York.* b. *The situation went from bad to worse.*

[35] i *The house faces towards the forest.* [direction]

ii *The arrow points north* / *to the exit.* [direction/goal]

iii *The road runs from the village to the castle.* [source + goal]

iv *The valley broadens out into a fertile plain.* [goal]

v *The track winds its way along the banks of the river.* [path]

[1] i *She walked to Hyde Park Corner.*

ii *She walked from her hotel to Hyde Park Corner.*

iii *She walked three miles.*

[2] i *She dived from a height of 30 feet above the pool.* [source]

ii *The plane soared to a height of 35,000 feet.* [goal]

[3] i *The kite rose several hundred metres.* [spatial extent]

ii *The meeting lasted three hours.* [temporal extent: duration]

[4] i *The tower rises to a height of 200 metres.*

ii *The road runs along the river for 20 miles* / *as far as the eye can see.*

[5] i *He fell several metres, landing in a bed of nettles.* ) [vertical]

ii *The tree has grown to its maximum height.* )

iii *The children cycled another three miles.* ) [horizontal]

iv *They had to push their bicycles* (*for*) *half a mile up the hill.* )

v *The oil slick expanded to an area of thousands of square miles.* ) [area]

vi *They extended the grounds by 5 acres* / *to a total of 55 acres.* )

[6] i *The price* / *A jar of coffee has gone up another two dollars.*

ii *The Dow Jones industrial average rose from 9892 through the psychological barrier of 10000 to a record level of 10073.*

iii *The temperature dropped to 5.*

iv *She increased her philosophy mark from 70% to 85%.*

[7] scalar change spatial movement

i a. *The temperature fell 10.* b. *She cycled ten miles.*

ii a. *The temperature fell by 10.* b. *She cycled for ten miles.*

[8] i \**Jill pushed her bicycle half a mile and Liz did so even further.*

ii \**Last week the Dow Jones share index fell 3%; this week it did so another 2%.*

iii \**Coles have raised the price by $5, while the corner shop has done so by $8.50.*

[9] i a. *The temperature rose for four days.* b. *The temperature rose 20 in four days.*

ii a. *The share price went up for weeks.* b. *It went up from 3 to 5 in a week.*

iii a. *The shrub grew for years.* b. *The shrub grew a whole foot in a year.*

[10] i *The price went up 2.*

ii *They lowered the net three metres into the water.*

iii *I hadn't expected them to walk that distance.*

iv *Ed walked the last few miles; Bill rode them on a donkey.*

[11] i *The price* / *A jar of coffee is $12.*

ii *The Dow Jones industrial average currently stands at 9437.*

iii *The temperature is 10.*

iv *Her philosphy mark was 70%.*

[12] i a. *A jar of coffee is $12.* b. *A jar of coffee costs $12.*

ii a. *This case is over 20 kilos.* b. *This case weighs over $20.*

iii a. *My other table is six foot by four.* b. *My other table measures six foot by four.*

[1] i *I read your thesis last week.* [adjunct]

ii *The staff meeting is tomorrow.* [complement: subject orientation]

iii *I've arranged a meeting for Tuesday at ten.* [complement: object orientation]

[2] i *be happen live occur take place* [S-orientation]

ii *arrange fix keep put schedule* [O-orientation]

[3] i *Christmas falls on a Tuesday this year.*

ii *He later scheduled yet another meeting for the following Tuesday.*

[4] i *The meeting has* (*been*) *moved from Tuesday morning to Thursday afternoon.*

ii *We have postponed our holiday until the end of September.*

iii *They adjourned the meeting until next week.*

[5] i *I saw her yesterday.*

ii *It'll be all over a year from now*

[6] *now yesterday today tomorrow this morning*

*tonight last night tomorrow night last week next week*

*two days ago in two weeks in a week's time these days in earlier times*

[7] i a *He lived in the 3rd century B.C.*

b. *The Company was founded on January 1st, 1978.*

ii a. *Sarah is arriving at 3 o'clock* / *on May 3rd* / *on Monday.*

b. *We finished the job at noon* / *at the end of May* / *at the week-end.*

[8] i *Mary arrived yesterday at three o'clock.*

ii *We all met in Paris last Monday. I got there at 3 o'clock, the others at four*.

[9] i *The company collapsed during World War II.*

ii *She became a recluse after the death of her husband.*

iii *He retired to his study when the guests arrived.*

iv *They arrived earlier than we had expected.*

v *She made a complaint about his behaviour and soon afterwards she was sacked.*

vi *By a strange coincidence Kim and I got engaged on the same day.*

[10] *after ago at before between by*

*during in into on since toward*(*s*)

[11] i *I spoke to her before the meeting* / *during the interval.*

ii *They must have escaped between 9 a.m. and noon.*

iii *We're leaving in three weeks / in three weeks' time.*

iv *The accident happened three weeks into the vacation.*

[12] *after as as soon as before once since*

[13] i *Jill has sold over 200 policies since she joined the company.*

ii *I want to leave before it gets dark.*

iii *We'll invite you over once we are settled in.*

iv *She phoned just as I was leaving.*

[14] *after before between on once since*

[15] i *I must have lost it between getting on the train and going to the buffet-car.*

ii *On hearing them return, he hid under the bed.*

iii *Once in bed they usually fall asleep pretty soon.*

[16] *after afterward*(*s*) *before beforehand now*

*since then throughout when*

[17] a. *I had seen her several times since.* b. *When are they coming?*

[18] a. *His heart sank when he heard the news.* b. *You can leave whenever you like.*

[19] i *While waiting for the bus I read the paper.* [gerund-participial]

ii *When asked to step forward, he blushed.* [past-participial]

iii *I can't read when*/*while on duty.* [verbless]

[20] i *yesterday today tomorrow tonight Sunday Monday*

ii *morning afternoon evening day night week*

*month year instant moment second minute*

[21] *currently earlier early immediately late lately*

*later nowadays* *recently soon subsequently suddenly*

[22] i *Driving along the highway, we passed a long line of lorries.* [as we drove ...]

ii *This done, he walked off without another word.* [when this was done]

[23] i *I'd rather have had the party last Sunday.* [referential]

ii *I'd rather have had the party on a Sunday.* [non-referential]

[24] i *I'm going to Paris in* (*the*) *spring if I can finish this report in time.* [referential]

ii *Have you ever been to Paris in* (*the*) *spring?* [non-referential]

iii *I'd like to go to Paris in (the) spring.* [ambiguous]

[25] i *When John attacked Bill the police arrested him.*

ii *On hearing this news, he phoned his solicitor*

[26] i *Mary arrived yesterday.* [interval]

ii *Mary arrived at four o'clock.* [point]

[27] adjunct situation

i *I lived in New York last year.* interval imperfective

ii *I arrived on Monday.* interval perfective

iii *I was still awake at midnight.* point imperfective

iv *I arrived at midnight.* point perfective

[28] i *When I was at school I was friends with Kim.* interval imperfective

ii *When we were on holiday Kim came to see us.* interval perfective

iii *When Kim arrived, we were having lunch.* point imperfective

iv *When the clock struck twelve, the bomb exploded.* point perfective

[29] i *When he caught Atherton he broke the record for the highest number of catches in test cricket.*

ii *When I read her thesis I realised why you think so highly of her.*

iii *When the principal came in, everybody stood up.*

iv #*When she wrote her thesis she applied for a job at Harvard.*

[30] i *John was coming tomorrow but he has now postponed his visit.*

ii *They fixed the interview for tomorrow.*

iii *They wanted the flat tomorrow.*

iv *I thought the match started tomorrow.*

v *... it was getting late; they must waste no more time; Cassandra arrived tonight for dinner ...*

[31] i *I left home before my parents divorced*

ii #*I left home before my parents didn't divorce.*

[32] i *I'll be pleased when I no longer have to get up at this ungodly hour.*

ii *When*/*After Liz didn't come home, we alerted the police.*

[1] spatial extent temporal extent

i a. *The path goes from the village past* b. *The session ran from 10 a.m. through*

*the castle to the lake. lunch to 5 p.m.*

ii a. *The path runs from under the bridge* b. *The meeting lasted from just after*

*to just beyond the castle. lunch to shortly before dinner.*

iii a. *The path goes* (*for*) *another mile.* b. *We are staying* (*for*) *another week.*

[2] i *I was in Hong Kong all week.* [adjunct]

ii *The staff meeting lasted* (*for*) *five hours.* [complement: S orientation]

iii *I've scheduled the course from 1 May to 15 June.* [complement: O orientation]

[3] bounding non-bounding

i a. *I studied law for six years.* b. *I reached the summit in two hours.*

ii a. *I lived in College all year.* b. *I wrote the report in two days.*

[4] i a. *I spent six years studying law.* b. *It took me an hour to reach the summit.*

ii a. #*I spent all year living in College.* b. *It took me two days to write the report.*

[5] bounding non-bounding

i a. *The fruit ripened for four weeks.* b. *The fruit ripened in four weeks.*

ii a. *He cleaned the house for two hours.* b. *He cleaned the house in two hours.*

[6] overall specification terminal point specification

i a. *He did housework all morning.* b. *He did housework from 9 until 12.*

ii a. *I have been here* (*for*) *a week.* b. *I have been here since Monday.*

iii a. *Mary wrote letters for half an hour.* b. *Mary read in bed until she fell asleep.*

[7] i *Mary drove along country lanes for half an hour.*

ii \**Mary drove ten miles along country lanes for half an hour.*

iii \**Mary drove along country lanes to the village for half an hour.*

[8] a. \**She noticed my error all morning.* b. \**I spotted a hawk for five minutes.*

[9] i a. *I borrowed the book for a week.* b. *I sent him out for half an hour.*

[10] i \**I cycled to school this morning for half an hour.*

ii *I cycled to school for the next three years.*

[11] i *I spotted a hawk every morning for a month.*

ii *I woke up with a headache all last week.*

[12] *She broadcast for half an hour every Sunday for forty years.*

[13] i a. *The strike lasted two days.*

b. *The strike didn't last two days.* [negative has scope over adjunct]

ii a. \**She noticed my error until the next day.*

b. *She didn't notice my error until the next day.* [adjunct has scope over negative]

[14] i a. *The family lived in the house for a year* / *until 1990.*

b. *The family didn't live in the house for a year* / *until 1990.* [ambiguous]

ii a. *He went to New York for two weeks.*

b. *He didn't go to New York for two weeks.* [ambiguous]

[15] i *I doubt whether the family have lived in the house all year.*

ii *I don't think the family have lived in the house all year.*

[16] i *two days a week three months the whole year*

ii *all day all year round this week next month*

[17] i a. *He stayed* (*here*) *a month.* b. *He stayed* (*here*) *for a month.*

ii a. \**I studied the report two days.* b. *I studied the report for two days.*

iii a. *We argued about it all weekend.* b. \**We argued about it for all weekend.*

[18] *always briefly indefinitely long momentarily*

*permanently provisionally temporarily*

[19] i *I have always known that things would turn out OK in the end.*

ii *She has been working here longer than the others.*

[20] i a. *He'd been in Paris since 1962.* b. \**He'd been in Paris since 1962 till 1970.*

ii a. *He'll be here until*/*till 10.* b. *He'll be here from 3 until*/*till 10.*

[21] i a. *My son was born during the recess.* b. *He died between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m.*

ii a. *I worked at home during the recess.* b. *He was with me between 8 a.m. and* *1 p.m.*

[22] i *I've moved house since you left.* [location]

ii *I've been here since four o'clock.* [duration]

iii *He's been ill again since then.* [ambiguous]

[23] i *The doctor arrived in/within half an hour.* [achievement]

ii *They built the house in*/*within a year.* [accomplishment]

[24] *I'll write the report in two weeks.* [ambiguous: duration or location]

[1] i a. *Liz is*/*was still here.* b. *Liz is*/*was already here.*

ii a. *Liz still goes*/*went to school.* b. *Liz already goes*/*went to school.*

iii a. *Liz is*/*was still cooking dinner.* b. *Liz is*/*was already cooking dinner.*

[2] i *Liz was still here at 8 o'clock she usually goes home around 7.*

ii *Liz has sold her flat in London but she still has a house in the country.*

[3] i *Liz was already here at 8 o'clock; she usually gets here around 9.*

ii *Liz has bought a flat in Paris though she already has a house in the country.*

iii *Jill still goes to school, whereas Liz is already at university.*

[iii] shows *still* and *already* in successive clauses contrasting the stage in life that Jill and Liz have reached. The school stage has lasted later for Jill, and the university stage has begun earlier for Liz.

[4] i a. *She still isn't here.* b. #*She already isn't here.*

ii a. ?*She isn't still here.* b. ?*She isn't already here.*

iii a. *She isn't here any more.* b. *She isn't here yet.*

[5] i a. *You don't still believe it, do you?* b. *You're not already a member, are you?*

ii a. *I hope you don't still read comics.* b. *I hope you don't already subscribe.*

iii a. *If you're not still a member, now's* b. *If you're not already a member,*

*the time to rejoin. do consider joining.*

[6] i a. *Is Jill still at school?* b. *Is Jill already at school?*

ii a. %*Is Jill at school any more?* b. *Is Jill at school yet?*

[7] i *Do we still have to put up with these conditions?*

ii *Do we have to put up with these conditions any longer?*

[8] i a. \**He has still read the report.* b. *He has already read the report.*

ii a. *He has still not read the report.* b. #*He has already not read the report.*

[9] a. *He has still read only twenty pages.* b. *He has already read twenty pages.*

[10] i *He already owns two newspapers and a TV station: this takeover must be stopped.*

ii *There is now at least an even chance that this nation of almost 200m people will shortly erupt in murderous violence. Already, protests of various sorts have taken place, mostly in provincial cities.*

iii *It isn't clear whether Brazil, which already wasn't making payments on the principal of its foreign debt, will come out of the moratorium in a better state to service its debt.*

[11] i A: *Can I speak to Ed, please?* B: %*He already left* *yesterday*

ii %*Did he leave yet?*

[12] i *I have yet to see a better account than the one you proposed ten years ago.*

ii *There may yet be an election before Christmas.*

[1] frequency adjunct in clause quantifier in NP

i a. *She lectured twice.* b. *She gave two lectures.*

ii a. *She always wins.* b. *She wins every match.*

iii a. *People sometimes misunderstand*  b. *Some people misunderstand*

*this question.*[[1]](#footnote-1) *this question.*

iv a. *Students usually prefer assignments.* b. *Most students prefer assignments.*

[2] i *She cycled to work.* [singulary or multiple]

ii *She cycled to work three times* / *every day* / *quite often.* [multiple]

iii *She cycled to work just once.* [singulary]

[3] i *She lectured ten times.* [bounding]

ii *She lectured regularly* / *quite frequently* / *every day.* [non-bounding]

[4] i \**She lectured ten times for one semester.*

ii *She lectured regularly* / *quite frequently* / *every day for one semester.*

[5] i A: *How many times did you meet?* B: *We met twice.* [bounding]

ii A: *How often* / *How many times a*

*week did you* *meet?* B: *We met twice a week.* [non-bounding]

[6] *I always proofread an article three times.* [non-bounding + bounding]

[7] *Ben kicked Beth twice.* [ambiguous]

[8] frequency temporal location

i a. *We only met once.* b. *I once liked this kind of music.*

ii a. *We met on just one occasion.* b. *On one occasion it caught fire.*

[9] i *always*, *constantly*, *continually*, *ever*, *frequently*, *intermittently*, *invariably*, *never*, *normally*, *occasionally*, *often*, *periodically*, *rarely*, *regularly*, *repeatedly*, *seldom*, *sometimes*, *sporadically*, *usually*

ii *each*/*every day*, *every two weeks*, *every other*/*second week*, *every time*; *whenever ...*

iii *once a day*, *once every half-hour*, *twice a year*, *three times each month*, *four times per year*, *on three occasions each year*, *on several occasions per year*

iv *now and again*, *again and again*, *off and on*, *on and off*, *from time to time*, *as a rule*, *for the most part*

[10] i *He visits his grandparents every Christmas.* [frequency]

ii *He visits his grandparents at Christmas.* [temporal location]

iii *He always visits his grandparents at Christmas.* [frequency + temporal location]

[11] i *He blushes whenever* / *every time her name is mentioned.* [frequency]

ii *He blushes when her name is mentioned.* [temporal location]

iii *He always blushes when her name is mentioned.* [frequency + temporal location]

[12] i *This quartet has only been performed twice, once in Bath and once in Glasgow.*

ii *This question, which the examiners include in the paper every year, has been answered correctly just three times.*

iii *The victim was stabbed three times.*

[13] i *Parents usually love their children.*

ii *A quadratic equation usually has two different solutions.*

[14] adjunct has wider scope negative has wider scope

i a. *I always didn't answer the phone.* b. *I didn't always answer the phone.*

ii a. *I sometimes didn't answer the phone.* b. *I didn't ever answer the phone.*

iii a. *I usually didn't worry about it.* b. *I didn't usually worry about it.*

iv a. *Every Sunday he didn't shave.* b. *He didn't see her every week-end.*

[15] *He didn't vote four times.* [ambiguous as to scope]

[16] quantified NP has scope over frequency adjunct

i *One of my friends has been sacked two or three times in the last few months.*

ii *Some people were late much more often than me.*

[17] frequency adjunct has scope over quantified NP

i *If you sack someone two or three times a year the public will lose confidence.*

ii *People in ex-communist countries kill themselves more often than others in Europe.*

[18] i *There is always somewhere where it is raining.*

ii *I always handwash this blouse.*

[19] i *The teacher sometimes gives us a hint when*/*if he sets a difficult problem.*

ii *Pamela usually sets the alarm clock before she goes to sleep.*

[20] i a. *Fido barked at the postman today.* b. *Fido barked at the postman today.*

ii a. *Fido usually barked at the postman.* b. *Fido usually barked at the postman.*

[21] i a. *She cycles to work.* b. *She is cycling to work.*

ii a. *She usually cycles to work.* b. ?*She is usually cycling to work.*

[1] i *I went to New York for the second time in 1976.*

ii *The oratorio was first performed in 1856.*

iii *The oratorio was performed again the following year.*

iv *The oratorio was performed yet again yesterday.*

[2] i *Mary Smith performed the sonata for the third time last year.*

ii *A woman has been elected president for the second time.*

iii *People are dying of TB again.*

[3] i *Ann opened the window, and then a few minutes later she closed it again.*

ii *The lawnmower broke down, and I couldn't get it going again.*

[1] i *She walked a long way.* [spatial extent (distance)]

ii *The price has gone up a lot.* [scalar change extent]

iii *The strike lasted a long time.* [temporal extent: duration]

iv *They go out very often.* [frequency]

[2] i *She likes it a lot.*

ii *I've completely finished marking these assignments.*

iii *He almost forgot the doctor's appointment*

[3] i *I absolutely reject that suggestion.* [maximal]

ii *I much regret confiding in her.* [multal]

iii *I rather like that idea.* [moderate]

iv *I had modified it slightly.* [paucal]

v *I doubt whether he understood it at all.* [minimal]

vi *I nearly made a serious mistake.* [approximating]

vii *I trusted her enough to let her borrow the file.* [relative]

[4] manner degree

i a. *He sang rather badly.* b. *He badly misrepresented my position.*

ii a. *She answered the question perfectly.* b. *I perfectly understand your reasoning.*

[5] *altogether absolutely completely entirely fully perfectly*

*quite thoroughly totally utterly wholly*

[6] i *She finally eliminated the problem altogether*/*completely*/*entirely.*

ii *I absolutely*/*fully*/*quite*/*thoroughly agree with you.*

[7] i a. \**He utterly calculated her response.* b. *He utterly miscalculated her response.*

ii a. \**I completely estimated his strength.* b. *I completely overestimated his strength.*

[8] i *She quite adores them.* [maximal]

ii *She quite likes them.* [moderate]

[9] *badly bitterly deeply far greatly immensely*

*largely much particularly profoundly so strongly*

*tremendously vastly well a great deal a lot for the most part*

[10] i *He badly needs a haircut.*

ii *She bitterly*/*deeply*/*strongly resents the way she has been treated.*

iii *I would far*/*much prefer to do it myself.*

iv *He had for the most part understood what they said.*

v *I do so hope everything works out as you would wish.*

[11] i *She had been much abused by her stepfather.*

ii \**Her stepfather had much abused her.*

[12] *moderately partially partly quite rather somewhat.*

[13] i *Things have changed somewhat.*

ii *I rather think you're right.*

[14] i *a bit a little little slightly*

[15] i *I slightly regret not accepting their offer.*

ii *We discussed it a little.*

iii *He little realised what he was letting himself in for.*

[16] i *at all in the least in the slightest so much as*

ii *barely hardly scarcely*

[17] i *If it rains at all, we'll move to the church hall.*

ii *He hardly understood what she was saying.*

[18] *all but almost as good as kind of more or less nearly practically sort of virtually*

[19] i *He almost lost his balance.*

ii *Ed as good as*/*more or less admitted it was his fault.*

iii *She had sort of promised to help him.*

[20] *enough less*/*least more*/*most sufficiently too much*

[21] i *He had studied enough to scrape a pass.*

ii *I understood it more than I'd expected, but that isn't saying very much.*

iii *He needed the money too much to be able to turn down such an offer.*

[22] *I don't fully understand what you mean.* [adjunct in scope of negation]

[23] i a. *He very much dislikes them.* b. ?*He very much doesn't like them.*

ii a. *I absolutely reject the idea.* b. ?*I absolutely don't accept the idea.*

[24] *I very much don't want you to go with them.* [negation in scope of adjunct]

[25] i *I don't like her much.* [ordinary negation]

ii *I don't love her immensely: I'm just quite fond of her.* [metalinguistic negation]

[1] i *We booked early so that we could be sure of getting good seats.* [purpose]

ii *Two of us couldn't get on the plane because the airline had overbooked.* [reason]

iii *The airline had overbooked, so that two of us couldn't get on the plane.* [result]

[2] i *Two of us couldn't get on the plane: the airline had overbooked.*

ii *The airline had overbooked: two of us couldn't get on the plane.*

iii *The airline had overbooked; for this reason* / *as a result* / *because of this* / *consequently two of us couldn't get on the plane.*

[3] i *Why did you get up so early?* / *What did you get up so early for?*

ii (*I got up early*) *in order to do some gardening while it was still cool.* [purpose]

iii (*I got up early*) *because I couldn't sleep.* [reason]

[4] i *He borrowed $50 from me in order to pay his rent.* [later]

ii *He walked home in order to save the bus fare.* [simultaneous]

[5] i *He was angry because he couldn't find his keys.* [simultaneous]

ii *He was late because he had overslept.* [earlier]

iii *He didn't want to go with them because it would be dark soon.* [later]

[6] i *I got up early because I wanted to do some gardening while it was still cool*.

ii a. *He got up at 4.30 because his plane left at six.* [reason]

b. *He got up at 4.30 in order to catch the 6 o'clock plane.* [purpose]

[7] i *May I request a postponement in order that I might make adequate preparation?*

ii *He withdrew the remark in order to appease his colleagues.*

iii *Please phone everybody before the meeting so that we can be sure of a quorum.*

iv *He phoned everybody before the meeting so as to be sure of a quorum.*

[8] i *We think we have to fight in order that Cuba is integrated to the Latin American system.*

ii *I'll try and get home a little earlier than usual so we don't have to rush.*

iii *The administration had to show resolve in order that he not be considered a lame-duck president*.

[9] i *We left early to miss the rush-hour.*

ii *He requested an adjournment that he might have adequate time to study the documents.*

[10] i *I did it for fun* / *for your sake* / *for her benefit.*

ii *He called in Kim* [*with a view to* / *with the intention of obtaining some professional advice*]*.*

[11] (*In order*) *for the flavours to mingle properly, the dish should be cooked very slowly in a low oven.*

[12] i *He resigned in order* / *so as to avoid any conflict of interest.*

[13] i *He resigned to avoid any conflict of interest.*

ii *They sent Jill to New York to manage the photography department.*

iii *The meeting was adjourned by the Head of Department to provide time for consultation with course committees.*

iv *The goods were sold at a loss to make room for new stock.*

v *The new prison has no outside windows to make it more secure.*

[14] i *I bought themi for the children to play with \_\_i.*

ii *I bought themi to read \_\_i on the train.*

iii *She gave me this boxi to put the loose change in \_\_i.*

iv *They gave the flowers to Linda to present \_\_i to the soloist.*

v *The flati was bought* (*by Ralph*) *to use \_\_i as a pied à terre in London.*

[15] i *Who have they gone to Paris to see \_\_ this time?*

ii *These are the kinds of student* [*that this school exists to cater for \_\_*]*.*

[16] i *Two other books to read on holiday were lent to me by Fay.* [NP modifier]

ii *She lent me them to read on holiday.* [clause adjunct]

iii *She lent me two books to read on holiday.* [ambiguous]

[17] i *If you want to catch the 6 o'clock plane, you will have to get up at 4.30.*

ii *In order to catch the 6 o'clock plane, you will have to get up at 4.30.*

[18] i *Come in before you get wet.*

ii *The children had to be watched carefully lest they stray with their new rubber surf-floats beyond the orange and yellow flags.*

iii *Keep well away in case you get hurt.*

iv *He delayed his departure for fear of missing something.*

[19] i *Come in before your father gets home.*

ii *He trembled lest they should see through his disguise.*

iii *Take your umbrella in case it rains.*

iv *She was never game to join in for fear of being ridiculed.*

[20] i *Significantly more permanent positions will have to be created to fulfill the requirements of the day-to-day running of the museum from 1988.*

ii *How many credit points are needed to obtain a degree?*

[21] i *He doesn't eat much, to keep his weight down.* [adjunct has wider scope]

ii *I didn't come here to have a quarrel.* [negative has wider scope]

iii *Did you say that to please her or to annoy her?*

[22] *as because for inasmuch as seeing since*

[23] i *As I still have work to do, I can't come to the film tonight.*

ii *He avoided answering, for he was afraid of implicating his wife.*

iii *Inasmuch as they have apologised, I consider the matter closed.*

iv *Seeing* (*that*) *you have come, you might as well stay.*

v *Since Mars has an elliptical orbit its distance from the sun varies considerably.*

[24] i *Because some body parts have already been turned into commodities does not mean that an increasing trade in kidneys is desirable.*

ii *The reason I didn't call you was because the phone was out of order.*

[25] *because* [*of*] *due* [*to*] *for from in view* [*of*]

*on account* [*of*] *out* [*of*] *owing* [*to*] *through*

[26] i *The lecture was cancelled* [*due to* / *owing to* / *on account of her indisposition*]*.*

ii [*Because of* / *In view of her political activities,*] *they treated her with suspicion.*

iii *He said it out of sheer spite.*

iv *They were unable to concentrate* [*for*/*through lack of sleep*]*.*

[27] i *Having known the candidate for ten years, I can vouch for his reliability.*

ii *With six people away sick, we can't meet the deadline.*

[28] i *I'm not going just because Jill will be there.* [negative has scope over adjunct]

ii *I'm not going because I can't afford to.* [adjunct has scope over negative]

iii *I'm not going because Jill will be there.* [ambiguous]

[29] i *It was* [*because*/\**since*/\**as he lied*] *that he was sacked.*

ii *Are you going* [*because*/\**since*/\**as Jill will be there*]*?*

iii A: *Why aren't you coming with us?* B: [*Because*/\**Since*/\**As I'm not well.*]

[30] i a. *Why did you miss the lecture?*  b. *Why didn't you go to the lecture?*

ii a. *What did you miss the lecture for?* b. \**What didn't you go to the lecture for?*

[31] *They had gambled away all their money,* [*so* / *with the result that they didn't even have the fare to get home*]*.*

[32] i *He left early so that he could have some time with his son.* [purpose]

ii *He had to work late so that he couldn't have any time with his son.* [result]

[33] i The subordinate clause is entailed with result but generally not with purpose.

ii Result does not imply intentionality or agentivity.

[34] *We'd had 6 inches of rain overnight, so that the track was completely flooded.*

[35] i Resultative *so* is not replaceable by *in order*.

ii Result adjuncts cannot be fronted: they occur in end position.

iii Modality: result adjuncts do not permit the subjunctive construction, and they occur freely without modal auxiliaries.

iv Result adjuncts are characteristically prosodically detached, with the status of supplements.

v Omission of the subordinator *that* from the resultative construction affects the syntactic status of *so*: see Ch. 15, 1011.

[36] i *He has never spent much, so* (*that*) *he now has a tidy sum saved up.*

ii \**It's so that the track was completely flooded that we'd had six inches of rain overnight.*

[37] i *He's come home early so we can all go to the movies together.*

ii *A relatively simple switching mechanism reverses the cycle so that the machine literally runs backward, and the heat is extracted from outdoor air and turned indoors.*

[38] i *He loves her passionately, so that he is even willing to give up his job for her.*

ii *He loves her so passionately that he is even willing to give up his job for her.*

[39] *He drank until he couldn't walk in a straight line any more.*

[1] *Sonia doesn't speak French although she grew up in Paris.*

[2] i The subordinate clause is entailed.

ii The truth of the subordinate clause might lead one to expect that the superordinate clause would be false.

iii In fact, the truth of the subordinate clause does not detract from the truth of the superordinate clause.

[3] *Sonia grew up in Paris, although she doesn't speak French*

[4] i *Sonia doesn't speak French; nevertheless, she grew up in Paris.*

ii *Sonia grew up in Paris; nonetheless, she doesn't speak French.*

[5] i *Although Sam was extremely rude to her, Beth defended him.*

ii *Although many Gurkhas speak English, almost none speak Cantonese.*

iii *Although carrots are good for you, eating too many can actually be harmful.*

[6] i *although though despite in spite notwithstanding albeit*

ii *nevertheless nonetheless still yet*

[7] i *Though living in Holland he works in Germany.*

ii *Although elected to the Council he can't take up his seat.*

iii *Though an American citizen, he has never lived in the States.*

[8] *He knew they were there even though he couldn't see them.*

[9] i [*In spite of* / *Despite the recession,*] *travel agents seem to be doing well.*

ii [*In spite of* / *Despite having grown up in Paris,*] *Sonia doesn't speak French.*

iii [*Notwithstanding Ed's reservations,*] *the agreement is the best I could hope for.*

iv [*For all our good intentions,*] *the meeting soon broke up in acrimony.*

v *The book covers the whole field,* [*albeit somewhat superficially*]*.*

[10] i *She didn't reject his offer in spite of his wealth but because of it.*

ii *Shall we go for a walk even though it does look like rain?*

[11] i *Whereas many Gurkhas speak English, almost none speak Cantonese.*

ii *While*/*Whilst the first act was excellent, the second seemed rather dull.*

iii *He gave me a beer when what I'd asked for was a shandy.*

[12] i *Sonia doesn't speak French although she grew up in Paris.* ) [subordination]

ii *Although she grew up in Paris, Sonia doesn't speak French.* )

iii *Sonia grew up in Paris but she doesn't speak French.* [coordination]

[13] i *She doesn't sit and mope but* (*rather*) *makes the best of the situation.*

ii #*Although she doesn't sit and mope, she makes the best of the situation.*

[14] i *I'm going out, even if it rains.* [conditional]

ii *I'm going out, even though it's going to rain.* [concessive]

[15] i *You don't have to defend everything Ed does, even if he is your brother.*

ii *Will mere debate on that proposition, even though it be free and untrammelled, remove the dross and leave a residue of refined gold?*

[16] i *The respect he inspires demonstrates the moral authority of his heroic, if contradictory, personality.*

ii *It's funny, it's good, and it's a parody, if a little blunt.*

[1] i [*If you touch that wire*] *you will get an electric shock.* ) [*if* + protasis

ii [*If she earns $1000 a week,*] *she is better off than me.* ) + apodosis]

iii [*If she bought it at that price*] *she got a bargain.* )

[2] open remote

i a. *If you get it right, you'll win $100.* b. *If you got it right, you'd win $100.*

ii a. *If Ed is here, he can come with us.* b. *If Ed was*/*were here he could come with us.*

[3] i Invariant meaning: The truth values of *P* and *Q* are related in such a way as to exclude the combination where *P* is true and *Q* false.

ii Consequence implicature: *Q* is a consequence of *P.*

iii Only-if implicature: If not-*P*, then not-*Q.*

iv Don't-know implicature: The speaker doesn't know whether *P* and *Q* are true or false.

[4] i *If Ed is your brother and Max is Ed's son, then Max is your nephew.*

ii *If the key is not in my pocket, I have left it in the door.*

iii *If Jill was at the meeting she probably told* / *may have told him the news.*

[5] i *If he won the coveted prize, it was because of his divine playing of the slow movement.*

ii *If our house was spacious, the place next door was immense.*

[6] i *If you need some help, Helen is willing to lend a hand.*

ii *If you're interested, Dick's coming to the party too.*

[7] i *I'm going to the beach this week-end if it's fine.*

ii *I'm going to the beach this week-end.*

[8] i *If it's fine this week-end I'm going to the beach, and in fact I'll probably go even if it's wet.*

ii *If you invite the Smiths as well, there won't be enough room for everybody indeed I think you've already invited too many as it is.*

[9] i *If Jill is still here, she is* / *will be in her office.*

ii *If she bought it, she got a bargain.*

[10] *She's eighty if she's a day.*

[11] *If he proposes and he will she'll probably turn him down.*

[12] i a. #*If I am you I will accept the offer.* b. *If I were you I would accept the offer.*

ii a. *If Ed broke it he will have told her.* b. *If Ed had broken it he'd have told her.*

[13] *If that is Princess Anne, I'm a Dutchman.*

[14] i *If Jill is here she is in her office.* [*If P* (*then*) *Q*]

ii *If Jill is not in her office then she is not here.* [*If not-Q* (*then*) *not-P*]

iii *Jill is in her office, or she is not here.* [*Q or not-P*]

[15] i *If she leaves, I leave.* [*If P* (*then*) *Q*]

ii *If I don't leave, she doesn't leave.* [*If not-Q* (*then*) *not-P*]

iii *I leave or she doesn't leave.* [*Q or not-P*]

[16] *She cycled to work if she got up early enough.*

[17] protasis apodosis

i *If she leaves, I leave too.* ) future future

ii *If they don't come, we're wasting our time.* ) present

iii *If it doesn't rise, you didn't put enough bicarb in.* ) past

iv *If that's Jill over there, I'll ask her to join us.* ) present future

v *If she's here, she's in her office.* ) present

vi *If he knows the answer, he got it from you.* ) past

vii *If they batted first they will probably win.* ) past future

viii *If Kim said that, you are entitled to compensation.* ) present

ix *If Kim didn't do it, Pat did.* ) past

[18] i *If you see Ed at tomorrow's meeting, tell him I'll phone him at the week-end.*

ii *If it rains tomorrow, we'll postpone the match until next week-end.*

[19] i a. *You see Ed at tomorrow's meeting.* b. *You will see Ed at tomorrow's meeting.*

ii a. #*It rains tomorrow.* b. *It will rain tomorrow.*

[20] *If we will have an unusually wet winter* (*as the meteorological office predicts*)*, the threat of a serious water shortage will recede, for the time being at least.*

[21] i *If it rains tomorrow it will*/*may make things very difficult for us.* [future]

ii *If he is not at work he will*/*may be watching the cricket.* [present]

iii *If the meeting finished on time, he will*/*may have caught the 3.15 train.* [past]

[22] *If such a demonstration be made, it will not find support or countenance from any of the men whose names are recognised as having a right to speak for Providence.*

[23] i a. *It will give us an advantage if they are already here.*

b. *I'll be surprised if they are here yet.*

ii a. *If anyone has a solution to this problem, please let me know.*

b. *If someone has a solution to this problem, please let me know.*

[24] i *If you are at all worried about the project, don't get involved.*

ii ?*If you were at all worried about the project, why didn't you let me know?*

iii ?*If you improve your performance at all, we give you a bonus.*

[25] i *I'll cook only if you clean up.*

ii *Students are admitted into the second year only if they achieve a grade of 5 or higher in the first year.*

iii *She cycled to work only if it was fine.*

[26] i Invariant meaning: The truth values of *P* and *Q* are related in such a way as to exclude the combination where *P* is false and *Q* is true.

ii Sufficient condition implicature: *Q* if *P*.

[27] i *A will is valid only if it has been signed in the presence of two witnesses.*

ii *You are entitled to a pension only if you are a permanent resident.*

iii *The red light goes on only if the blue light is on, but it doesn't go on if the green light is also on.*

[28] i *You qualify for a rebate only if your annual income is less than $70,000.*

ii *If your annual income is not less than $70,000 you don't qualify for a rebate.*

iii *If you qualify for a rebate your annual income is less than $70,000.*

[29] a. *I'll do it if you pay me.* b. *You'll pay me if I do it.*

[30] i *I'm going to the party even if Kim is going too.*

ii *I'm going to the party if Kim is going too.* [entailment of [i]]

iii *I'm going to the party.* [implicature of [i]]

[31] i *You'll have to repeat the whole year even if you fail* (*just*) *one exam.*

ii *You'll have to repeat the whole year.* [not an implicature of [i]]

[32] i I'm going whether Kim is going or not.

ii You'll have to repeat the year whether you fail one exam or more.

[33] open remote

i a. *If he tells her she will be furious.* b. *If he told her she would be furious.*

ii a. *If you are under 18 you need*  b. *If you were under 18 you would need*

*parental approval. parental approval.*

iii a. *If he bought it at that price, he*  b. *If he had bought it at that price, he*

*got a bargain. would have got a bargain.*

[34] *If Ed had been here at ten o'clock, it wouldn't have been possible for him to attend the departmental staff meeting at 10.30, as he did. So it wasn't Ed who committed the crime.*

[35] *I don't know whether he broke it or not, but I doubt it; if he had done he would probably have told her about it.*

[36] *If he had escaped by jumping out of the window he would have left footprints in the flower-bed beneath. And that is precisely what we found.*

[37] a. *If Grannie is here she is invisible.* b. *If Grannie were here she'd be invisible.*

[38] i a. *If our house was spacious, the* b. *If our house had been spacious, the place*

*place next door was immense. next door would have been immense.*

ii a. *Even if you are my elder*  b. *Even if you were my elder brother you*

*brother you haven't the right wouldn't have the right to tell me what*

*to tell me what to do. to do.*

iii a. *She's eighty if she's a day.* b. #*She'd be eighty if she were a day.*

[39] *He won't resign. If he did he would lose most of his superannuation entitlement.*

[40] i *I would be most grateful if you would*/*could give me the benefit of your advice.*

ii *If we offered you the post, when could you start?*

iii *If you die in a few minutes that was an overdose you just took.*

[41] i a. *I'll cook only if you clean up.* b. *I'd cook only if you cleaned up.*

ii a. *I'm going to the party, even if*  b. *I'd be going to the party, even if*

iii a. *You'll have to repeat the whole year* b. *You'd have to repeat the whole year*

*even if you fail just one exam.* *even if you failed just one exam.*

[42] i *He would get a distinction if only he would buckle down to some hard work.*

ii *I could have solved the problem myself if only I'd had a little more time.*

[43] protasis apodosis

i *If I went tomorrow, I would have more time in Paris.* ) future future

ii *If they didn't carry out tomorrow's inspection after all*

*we would be wasting our time cleaning up like this.* ) present

iii *If tomorrow's experiment didn't work, the Russians'*

*original prediction would have been wholly accurate.* ) past

iv *If you loved me you would come with me.* ) present future

v *If she were here she would be in her office.* ) present

vi *If I were ill I would have stayed at home.* ) past

vii *If I had won the lottery I would buy a sports car.* ) past future

viii *If I had followed your advice, I would be rich now.* ) present

ix *If Kim hadn't told her, I would have done so.* ) past

[44] a. *If it rains, bring the washing in.* b. [no remote counterpart]

[45] i a. *If Ed's still here, he'll be in* b. *If Ed were still here, he'd be in*

*his office. his office.*

ii a. *If Ed's still here, he's in his office.* b. [no remote counterpart]

iii a. *If Jill didn't sign the cheque,* b. *If Jill hadn't signed the cheque,*

*her husband will have. her husband would have.*

iv a. *If Jill didn't sign the cheque,* b. [no remote counterpart]

*her husband did.*

[46] i a.  #*If it is to rain, I'll cancel the show.* b. *If it were to rain, I'd cancel the show.*

ii a. *If he should die, Ed will take over.* b. *If he should die, Ed would take over.*

[47] i *Had I had any inkling of this, I would have acted differently.*

ii *Were that to happen we would be in a very difficult situation.*

[48] i *If you had told me you were busy I would have come tomorrow.*

ii *If you had come tomorrow you would have seen the carnival.*

iii *If your father had been alive today he would have been distraught to see his business disintegrating like this.*

[49] *If we weren't home by 10 o'clock the landlady would lock us out.*

[50] i *He said that if they were convicted they would be liable to a life sentence.*

ii *He said that if Jill hadn't signed the cheque her husband would have.*

[51] i *If you needed some help, Helen is willing to lend a hand.*

ii *I'll come on Tuesday if that would suit you better.*

[52] i *The report will be ready soon unless the printer breaks down again.*

ii *He will be in London now, unless the plane was delayed.*

iii *She always cycled to work unless it was raining.*

iv *I wouldn't suggest such a plan unless I thought it was feasible.*

[53] a. If not-*P*, then *Q*. b. If *P*, then not-*Q.*

[54] *The report will be ready soon if the printer doesn't break down again.*

[55] i *We're going to the beach this week-end if it doesn't rain and indeed we may still go even if it does.*

ii *If it wasn't exactly a bargain, it wasn't unreasonably expensive either.*

iii *I'm cancelling the order if the goods aren't ready yet.*

iv *Will you be going to the beach if it isn't fine* / *if it isn't raining?*

v *It'll be better if you don't say where you're going.*

vi *If Philip doesn't find a better job and if Paula doesn't get a substantial pay-rise, they won't be able to pay the mortgage.*

vii *I'll invite Jill only*/*even if Kim isn't coming.*

[56] i *I'm going climbing tomorrow unless it's wet, in which case I'll do my tax-return.*

ii *We can go now unless you would rather wait till it stops raining.*

[57] i *This product will*/*would stay fresh for two weeks, if kept refrigerated.*

ii *There'll probably be a vacancy in June; if so, we'll let you know.*

iii *We may be able to finish tomorrow; if not it will certainly be done by Friday.*

iv *You won't get your money till next month, if then.*

*v Some, if not all, of your colleagues will disagree with that view.*

vi *We'll get it finished by tomorrow if necessary*/*possible.*

[58] i *The house is sumptuous, if slightly smaller than we'd have liked*

ii *She is bright, if not a genius.*

[59] i *I'll go with them, if only to get some exercise.*

ii *It was hard work, if only because of the searing heat.*

[60] *If it wasn't Jill who left the gate open then it must have been Nat*

[61] i *provided as/so long as* t *on condition*

ii *assuming supposing in the event in case* t

[62] i *The meeting will start at 5.30, provided* (*that*) *there is a quorum.*

ii *You can go wherever you like, as long as you are back by 7.*

iii *You may borrow the book on condition* (*that*) *you return it tonight.*

iv *Assuming* (*that*) *everybody agrees, the project will get under way next month.*

v *The announcement would look well in `The Times', supposing* (*that*) *one were to waste money in that way.*

vi *In the event* (*that*) *they are again indicted their case will be randomly assigned to a federal judge.*

vii *You can call this toll-free number in case you need emergency service.*

[63] *All major airlines that travel between Canada and Britain have contingency plans to reroute airplanes in case negotiations fail.*

[64] i *Barring any further delays, the project should be completed on time.*

ii *But for this hitch, the project would have been completed on time.*

iii *In that case* / *On that condition I will*/*would accept your offer.*

[65] i *Anyone who thinks they can take advantage of us will be disappointed.*

ii *Anyone who thought they could take advantage of us would be disappointed.*

[66] i *Say that again and you're fired.*

ii *Ask them to stay after five, they'll demand 50% overtime.*

iii *One more remark like that and you're fired.*

iv *Hurry up or we'll miss the train.*

v *Either you agree to my terms or the deal is off.*

vi *Suppose I had the same number of peas as there are atoms in my body, how large an area would they cover?*

[67] i *The appointment of his nephew as finance minister will*/*would be a mistake.*

ii *A ban on federal funding for stem cell research will*/*would be very damaging.*

iii *Any contribution towards defraying our costs will*/*would be most appreciated.*

iv *With another $100,000 he will*/*would be able to buy that luxurious town-house.*

[68] i *We won't go bankrupt if we budget carefully.* [wide scope adjunct]

ii *We won't go bankrupt if we get the carpets cleaned.* [wide scope negative]

[69] i *Do you fill in this form if you're a citizen or if you're an alien?*

ii *Here you don't get promoted if you show initiative but if you put in long hours.*

iii *It's if Herbert is appointed that I foresee trouble.*

[70] *If the proposal is adopted prisoners will be entitled to a personal TV set if they enrol for a course at the Open University.*

[71] governed ungoverned

i a. *I'm buying it* [*regardless of whether* b. *I'm buying it* [*whether we can really*

*we can really afford it* (*or not*)]*.* *afford it or not*]*.*

ii a. *The business will fail* [*no matter* b. *The business will fail* [*whoever takes*

*who takes over as manager*]*. over as manager*]*.*

[72] *independently irrespective regardless no matter*

[73] *I'm buying it* [*regardless of what the price is*] /[*regardless of the price*]*.*

[74] governed ungoverned

i a. *I'm buying it* [*regardless of whether* b. \**I'm buying it* [*whether we can afford we can afford it*]*. it*]*.*

ii a. *I'm buying it* [*regardless of whether* b. *I'm buying it* [*whether we can afford it*

*we can afford it or not*]*. or not*]*.*

iii a. *He'll resign* [*regardless of whether* b. *He'll resign* [*whether he is found*

*he is found guilty or innocent*]*.* *guilty or innocent*]*.*

[75] i *Can we afford it?* [polar]

ii *Can we afford it or not?* ) [alternative]

iii *Will he be found guilty or innocent?* )

[76] The closed interrogative in the ungoverned construction must correspond to an alternative question.

[77] i *What ever did she give him?* [emotive *ever*]

ii *Whatever she gave him, he grumbled.* [free choice *ever*]

[78] i a. *The business will fail whoever takes over as manager.* (=[71iib]) [conditional]]

b. *Whoever takes over as manager will have a hard job ahead.*  [fused relative]

ii a. *Whatever she gave him, he grumbled.* [conditional]

b. *Whatever she gave him he devoured voraciously.* [fused relative]

[79] i a. *You must get this message to him, wherever he is.* [conditional]

b. *Put it back wherever you found it.* [fused relative]

ii a. *I'm determined to go to the wedding, whenever it is.* [conditional]

b. *He blushes whenever he sees her.* [fused relative]

[80] i \**Whyever he behaved as he did, he owes us an apology.*

ii *Regardless of why he behaved as he did, he owes us an apology.*

[81] i a. *However arbitrary the decision, you can't change it.*

b. *Such proposals, however promising, must be uncompromisingly rejected.*

ii a. *Whether eaten raw or cooked, fennel is good for you.*

b. *Whether intentionally or not, she had deeply offended him.*

[82] i *Whenever and wherever a number of human beings are gathered for a common purpose whether it be a sporting club or a multinational corporation, a kindergarten committee or a state there will inevitably be a struggle for power.*

ii *Whatever republican model be proposed, it is unlikely to be approved at the referendum.*

iii *There isn't a single state-subsidised company, be it drama or opera or dance, that is not in a state of crisis.*

[83] *Whatever people may say, my mind is made up.*

[84] [*Whatever* / *Irrespective of what we had decided,*] *someone would have objected.*

[85] i *It doesn't matter what we say: he's going to give up the course anyway.*

ii *Believe it or not, Eric has been short-listed for a managerial position.*

iii *Say what you like: it's a big improvement on his last effort.*

[1] i *Economically, the country is in sharp decline.*

ii *Officially, we shouldn't really be discussing the matter.*

iii *As far as the law is concerned, what he did is not a crime.*

iv *From a linguistic point of view, there are no primitive languages.*

[2] i AdvP *morally*, *weatherwise*

ii PP *from a moral point of view* / *perspective*, *as far as the weather* (*is concerned*), *as regards the weather*, *regarding the weather*, *with respect to the weather*

[3] i *In this country giving bribes to secure foreign contracts is permitted.*

ii *If we consider the matter from an economic point of view, the country is in sharp decline.*

[4] i *Can the country stand on its own feet economically?*

ii *Linguistically but not ethnically the inhabitants have much in common with their northern neighbours.*

iii *It is only from an economic-rationalist viewpoint that the policy is defensible.*

iv *From what point of view, then, do you think the country is in decline?*

[1] modal predication modal modification

i a. *He must have made a mistake.* b. *He has surely made a mistake.*

ii a. *They should be in Berlin by now.* b. *They are probably in Berlin by now.*

iii a. *It is possible that they are related.* b. *They are possibly related.*

[2] i a. *You must return it to her tomorrow.* b. *You surely return it to her tomorrow.*

ii a. *He can*/*may stay until six.* b. *Possibly he stays until six.*

[3] i *You're his uncle, so necessarily he's your nephew.*

ii *Twice as many people turned up as we had been told to expect, so necessarily things were a little chaotic for a while.*

[4] i *Could I possibly borrow your bicycle for half an hour?*

ii *Could you possibly come a little earlier next week?*

[5] *The good weather will hopefully last for another week.*

[6] i *assuredly certainly clearly definitely incontestably*

*indubitably ineluctably inescapably manifestly necessarily*

*obviously patently plainly surely truly*

*unarguably unavoidably undeniably undoubtedly unquestionably*

ii *apparently doubtless evidently presumably seemingly*

iii *arguably likely probably*

iv *conceivably maybe perhaps possibly*

[7] manner adjunct modal adjunct

i a. *I could see her clearly.* b. *He had clearly been irresponsible.*

ii a. *He was flirting too obviously.* b. *He was obviously flirting.*

[8] i *He may be still in his office, but he's probably gone home by now.*

ii *He's probably gone home by now, though he could be still in his office.*

[9] *Max had allegedly falsified the accounts.*

[10] i a. *She obviously didn't enjoy it.* b. *She didn't enjoy it, obviously.*

ii a. *He probably hasn't told her.* b. *He hasn't told her, probably.*

[11] i *Those who do best at school aren't necessarily the cleverest.*

ii *It wasn't definitely sabotage but that is the most likely explanation.*

iii *He couldn't possibly have done it by himself.*

[12] i a. *Are they likely to be offended?* b. #*Will they probably be offended?*

ii a. *Is it possible that he was poisoned?* b. *Was he perhaps poisoned?*

[13] i *It is certainly possible that he told her.* / *Certainly he may have told her.*

ii \**Certainly he possibly*/*perhaps told her.*

[14] i a. *You didn't do it on purpose, I'm sure.*

b. *One of you, she suggests, should write a report for the local paper.*

ii a. *If I'm not mistaken, that's a kookaburra over there.*

b. *We're in for a wet week-end if the weather forecast is anything to go by.*

[1] i *Fortunately the commandos got away before their presence was discovered.*

ii *Ironically he did best in the subject he liked least.*

iii *Ominously, these two economic trends are connected.*

[2] *absurdly amazingly annoyingly appropriately bewilderingly*

*curiously disappointingly fortunately funnily happily*

*importantly improbably inexplicably ironically luckily*

*mercifully miraculously oddly ominously paradoxically*

*predictably regrettably sadly shamefully strangely*

*surprisingly thankfully unaccountably understandably unfortunately*

[3] i *Amazingly he escaped with only a scratch.* [evaluative adjunct]

ii *He escaped with only a scratch, which was amazing.* [supplementary relative]

iii *It was amazing that he escaped with only a scratch.* [superordinate adjective]

[4] i *Surprisingly, he hadn't been detected.* [adjunct has scope over negative]

ii \**He hadn't been surprisingly detected.* [\*negative has scope over adjunct]

iii *Not surprisingly, he had been detected.* [subclausal negation]

[5] i \**Did the soldiers fortunately get away?*

ii \**Fortunately catch the last bus.*

iii \**Since Deidre fortunately recovered from her illness, she has lived in California.*

[6] *Jill told me she had unfortunately been too ill to attend the wedding.*

[1] situational adjunct speech act-related adjunct

i a. *Ed spoke frankly about his feelings.* b. *Frankly, it was a waste of time.*

ii a. *Liz spoke briefly about her ordeal.* b. *Briefly, your expenditure must not*

*exceed your income.*

iii a. *Ruth told me confidentially that she* b. *Confidentially, Ruth is thinking of*

*is thinking of resigning. resigning.*

[2] i *Confidentially*/*Frankly, what do you think of the plan?* [addressee-oriented]

ii *Frankly, who gives a damn anyway?* [speaker-oriented]

iii *Briefly, what are the chances of success?* [ambiguous]

[3] i *To cut a long story short, Ed accepted their offer and left the country.*

ii *Well, since you ask, I shan't be seeing her again.*

iii *Dick's coming to the party, in case you're interested.*

iv *Jill's on the verge of a breakdown, though I don't suppose you could care less.*

v *If you must know, I wasn't even short-listed.*

[4] i *Are you nearly ready, because the bus leaves in ten minutes?*

ii *What time will you be back, in case anyone calls?*

iii *Where are you going, if I may ask?*

[5] i *It's going to be a hard winter, because the storks are migrating early.*

ii *Is Irene still in Rome, because I've not heard from her since August?*

iii *Since you're so clever, what's the square root of 58,564?*

[6] i *Metaphorically* (*speaking*)*, French is descended from Latin.*

ii *They literally live in glass-houses.*

iii *To use a fashionable term, their decor looks postmodern.*

iv *The place stinks, if you will pardon the expression.*

v *You may take the `elevator', as you are American.*

[7] i *Jill was the only one with a PhD. Moreover, she had considerable teaching experience.*

ii *There's a good movie on at the Regal. Alternatively we could have a quiet evening at home.*

iii *Right, last week we were examining the Bloomfieldian concept of the morpheme.*

[8] i *He has never had the disease himself but he can nevertheless identify it.*

ii *The shoes are expressly designed for those of us whose feet are no longer youthful, but who nevertheless like to be fashionably shod.*

iii *Although he affects a gruff exterior in many instances, nevertheless he is fundamentally a man of warm heart and gentle disposition.*

iv *Challenged by the passiveness of the music-hall and, later, by the twanging whines of American country and western music, it has nevertheless survived and is now undergoing a revival.*

v *This almost trivial example is nevertheless suggestive, for there are some elements in common between the antique fear that the days would get shorter and shorter and our present fear of war.*

[9] *On the one hand, normal daily life is largely concerned with the problems of the present or those of the quite near future; on the other hand, the universities live in a world with a quite different time‑scale, and the problems which exercise the academic mind belong to that world.*

[10] i They do not impose additional truth conditions on their clause.

ii They cannot fall within the scope of negation, be questioned or be focused.

[11] i *Jill was the only one without a PhD. She did not, moreover, have any teaching experience.*

ii \**Jill had just finished her PhD. She didn't have considerable teaching experience moreover but nevertheless.*

[12] i *Because his son had been charged with importing illegal drugs, Ed had decided to resign from the School Board.*

ii *His son had been charged with importing illegal drugs, and for this reason Ed had decided to resign from the School Board.*

iii *His son had been charged with importing illegal drugs, and Ed had decided to resign from the School Board.*

iv *His son had been charged with importing illegal drugs; Ed had therefore decided to resign from the School Board.*

inferrable from the specific content of the clauses (cf. Ch. 15, 2.2.3). In [iv] there is no coordinator (though *and* could of course be inserted), and *therefore* serves both to connect the second clause to the first and to indicate the reason for the decision. The meaning of [iv] is very similar to that of [ii], but the reason relation is expressed less directly, less explicitly. Note, for example, that *for this reason* can be the focus of a cleft clause or fall within the scope of negation, whereas *therefore* cannot:

[13] i *It was for this reason* / \**therefore that Ed had decided to resign.*

ii *However, Ed hadn't decided to resign for this reason* / \**therefore but because of his disagreement with the school's policy on corporal punishment.*

[14] *I have two objections to your proposal. In the first place, it hasn't been adequately costed. Secondly, it violates the spirit of our agreement with Father.*

[15] i *first*, *firstly*, *in the first place*, *first of all*, *for a start*, *for one thing*, *on the one hand*

ii *second*, *secondly*, *in the second place*, *second of all* (AmE), *on the other hand*, *third*, ..., *for another* (*thing*), *next*, *then*

iii *finally*, *last*, *lastly*, *last of all*, *in conclusion*

[16] *alternatively by contrast also besides conversely*

*either equally further*(*more*) *however in addition*

*in comparison instead likewise moreover neither*

*nor on the contrary rather similarly too*

[17] i *Kim didn't like it, and Pat wasn't greatly impressed either.*

ii *Kim thought it was wonderful, and Pat enjoyed it too.*

[18] i *Kim has stopped smoking and Pat has given it up too.*

ii  #*Kim has stopped smoking and Pat used to smoke too.*

[19] i *If you have 12 hours to spare, put your feet up and over-indulge. `War and Peace' it is not but then again, in these grim times, maybe that's a blessing .*

ii *He did not want to appear to be running hat in hand to Premier Krushchev's doorstep. At the same time he took pains not to rule out an eventual meeting with the Soviet leader.*

[20] *for example for instance in other words more precisely that is* (*to say*)

[21] *The proposal has a lot to commend it. It would, for example, considerably reduce the amount of time spent travelling from one centre to another.*

[22] i concession *nevertheless*, *nonetheless*, *still*, *though*, *yet*

ii condition *anyway*, *in that case*, *otherwise*, *then*

iii reason/result *accordingly*, *as a result*, *consequently*, *hence*, *in consequence*, *so*, *therefore*, *thus*

[1] i *The next day she sold her car.* [front]

ii *They probably saw her.* [central]

iii *She spoke very confidently.* [end]

[2] i *For this reason, as soon as the meeting was over, he called his solicitor.*

ii *He probably deeply regretted having agreed to take part.*

iii *She left immediately in order to catch the early train.*

[3] lexical verb auxiliary verb

i a. *They probably saw her.* (=[1ii]) b. *They probably had seen her.*

ii a. \**They saw probably her.* b. *They had probably seen her.*

[4] i [*For him never to play again*] *would be a great pity.* [pre-marker]

ii [*For him to never play again*] *would be a great pity.* [post-marker]

[5] i *If it rains, bring the washing in.* [front]

ii *He complained about* [*never receiving any support from the boss*]*.* [central]

[6] i *He says* [*he saw her yesterday*]*.* [subordinate clause adjunct]

ii *He told me* [*you're getting married*] *yesterday.* [matrix clause adjunct]

iii *He told me you wanted it yesterday.* [ambiguous]

[7] i *I regret* [*impetuously volunteering to take part*]*.* [subordinate clause adjunct]

ii *I regret deeply* [*volunteering to take part*]*.* [matrix clause adjunct]

[8] post-auxiliary (preferred) pre-verbal (less favoured)

i a. *It was certainly very good.* b. *It certainly was very good.*

ii a. *They are always cheerful.* b. *They always are cheerful.*

iii a. *He is already in hospital.* b. *He already is in hospital.*

[9] i A: *They seem very cheerful today.* B: *They always are \_\_.*

ii A: *He should be in hospital.*  B: *He already is \_\_.*

[10] post-auxiliary: narrow scope pre-verbal: wide scope

i a. *It wasn't regularly available.* b. *It regularly wasn't available.*

ii a. *They aren't always co-operative.* b. *They sometimes aren't co-operative.*

iii a. *It wasn't necessarily his fault.* b. *It probably wasn't his fault.*

[11] i a. *He had* [*deeply offended her*]*.* [subordinate clause adjunct]

b. *He had probably* [*offended her*]*.* [matrix clause adjunct]

ii a. *He may* [*regularly write his own speeches*]*.* [subordinate clause adjunct]

b. *He may obviously* [*write his own speeches*]*.* [matrix clause adjunct]

[12] i a. \**He deeply had offended her.* b. \**He regularly may write his own speeches.*

ii a. *He probably had offended her.* b. *He obviously may write his own speeches.*

[13] a. *She is still working.* b. *Do you often have lunch together?*

[14] i a. *He undoubtedly must have misinterpreted her letter.* [pre-verbal in *must* clause]

b. *He must undoubtedly have misinterpreted her letter.* [post-aux in *must* clause]

c. *He must have undoubtedly misinterpreted her letter.* [incongruent]

ii a. *The party will be long remembered.* [pre-verbal in *remember* clause]

b. *The party will long be remembered.* [incongruent]

1. *Sometimes* can also convey much the same meaning as modal *may*: compare *These animals sometimes bite* and *These animals may bite*. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)