

16. 부사 Adverbs

부사의 기능

1. 동사를 수식한다.

(ex.) Does stock in your company trade **regularly**?

2. 형용사를 수식한다.

(ex.) I'm **terribly** sorry. I didn't catch your name.

3. 다른 부사를 수식한다.

(ex.) Samples from the moon have been analyzed **quite** carefully.

4. 명사, 대명사를 수식한다. (특정한 부사에 한함)

: 전치 — almost, even / exactly, nearly, about + 숫자 / 후치 — else, alone

(ex.) **Only** Mr. Kim knows what has happened.

Even athletes sometimes fall ill.

Mike **alone** was present.

Nearly everybody came to the meeting.

What **else** can we do in this resort?

5. 수량사(Quantifier=Indefinite Pronoun)를 수식한다.

(ex.) Fast food restaurants have been established in **almost** every country.

Hunter knew **nearly** all of this already.

6. 전치사구(형용사구, 부사구)를 수식한다.

(ex.) She was dancing **right** in the middle of the hall..

7. 부사절(=종속접속사절)을 수식한다.

(ex.) A man is truly happy **only** when he is in good health.

She is thin **partly** because she doesn't eat properly.

8. 문장 전체를 수식한다(문장 내용을 해석, 판단, 평가한다.) - [Disjunct]라고 부른다.

- 화자의 확신 정도 : certainly, surely, probably, possibly, perhaps
- 화자가 받은 인상 : apparently, evidently, seemingly, basically
- 사실에 대한 반응 : surprisingly, oddly enough, fortunately, happily, wisely, naturally
- 말하는 태도 : briefly, frankly, generally

(ex.) **Evidently** she is opposed to my plan.

This means some compromise, **inevitably**. (뒤에 오면 주로 comma를 쓴다)

☞ 다음 문장을 비교하라.

- ① **Naturally** he expressed his thanks.
- ② He **naturally** expressed his thanks.
- ③ **It is natural that** he expressed his thanks.
- ④ He expressed his thanks **naturally**.

9. 문장과 문장을 **내용적으로** 연결시켜 준다. (형식적으로는 연결해 주지 못한다) 이렇게 쓰이는 부사를 **Conjunct** 혹은 **Conjunctive Adverb**(=접속부사)라고 부른다.

(ex.) If they start smoking those awful cigars, **then** I'm not staying.

We've told the landlord about this ceiling again and again, and **yet** he's done nothing to fix it.

Jose has spent years preparing for this event; **nevertheless**, he's the most nervous person here.

I love this school; **however**, I don't think I can afford the tuition.

[접속부사 표]

첨가	besides = in addition = additionally moreover = furthermore = further what is more still more also, too, either, as well	요약. 결론	in all = in total in a word in short = in brief = to be brief in a few words in summary = to sum up in a nutshell in conclusion = to conclude
열거	first, second,.....lastly for one thing for another thing first of all	강조	indeed above all in particular
반의. 대조	however, still, yet nevertheless=nonetheless instead in contrast. on the contrary on the other hand	시간 순서	처음 first, in the first step to start (begin) with
비교. 유추	likewise = similarly in like manner = in the same way by the same token equally		중간 second, third..... after that subsequently
예시	for example = e.g. for instance to illustrate = as an illustration		끝 last, finally in the end eventually = ultimately in the long run
결과	therefore, thus, hence accordingly as a result consequently		동시 in the meantime meanwhile at the same time simultaneously concurrently

10. 다른 품사(기능)로 바뀌는 경우도 있다.

① 보어 : be 동사 뒤에 over, down, in , off, on, out, through, up 등이 오는 경우

(ex.) Time is **up**. School is **over**.

② 명사

(ex.) Wouldn't you like to go to Disneyland or **somewhere**?

③ 형용사

(ex.) He is going to lecture on Korea **today and yesterday**.

부사의 종류

◇ 부사(Adverbs)

① 단순부사

② 의문부사(When, Where, Why, How / Whenever, Wherever, However)

③ 관계부사(When, where, Why)

☞ 의문부사가 유도하는 절은 '명사절'이 되거나(When, Where, Why, How), '부사절'이 되며
(-ever 세 가지), 관계부사가 유도하는 절은 '형용사절'이 됨

(ex.) Ask him **when** he's next coming home.

Wherever you choose to live there are always going to be disadvantages.

There is no reason **why** we shouldn't succeed.

◇ 부사구(Adverb Phrases)

- ① 전치사구(prepositional phrases) : They lived **in Canada during the war.**
- ② 부정사구(Infinitive phrases) : She hurried to the mainland **to see her brother.**
- ③ 부사가 중심이 된 구 : He calls his mother **as often as possible.**

◇ 부사절(Adverb Clauses) : 종속접속사+주어+동사

(ex.) She walked home by herself **although** she knew that it was dangerous.

☞ 부사절의 주어와 주절과 주어와 같을 경우, 부사절 축약(Reduction)이 발생한다.

(ex.) Although they swim vigorously, the boys were not able to cross the river.

⇒ Although _____, the boys were not able to cross the river.

If we are exposed to the sun for a long time, we are apt to get sun burn.

⇒ If _____ the sun for a long time, we are apt to get sun burn.

Though they are apparently rigid, bones exhibit a degree of elasticity.

⇒ Though _____, bones exhibit a degree of elasticity.

While he was still a prisoner, Earl painted the portraits of some society women.

⇒ While _____, Earl painted the portraits of some society women.

(cf) **원인**의 접속사는 부사절 축약의 경우 접속사를 반드시 생략한다.

Because we were so busy, we couldn't go to the Macy's party.

⇒ _____, we couldn't go to the Macy's party.

◇ 의미에 따른 부사의 종류와 순서

THE ORDER OF ADVERBS					
Subject+Verb	Manner	Place	Frequency	Time	Purpose
Mary swims	enthusiastically	in the pool	every morning	before dawn	to keep in shape.
Dad walks	impatiently	into town	every afternoon	before supper	to get a newspaper.
Ludmilla naps		in her room	every morning	before lunch.	

☞ 실제 영어에서 두 개 이상의 부사어가 축 이어져 있는 경우는 극히 드물다. 왜냐하면 부사는 위치가 자유롭기 때문에, 한 두 개 정도의 부사어는 문장 앞 등으로 옮겨가기 때문이다. 이 경우 문장 앞으로 나온(introductory) 부사어는 보통 쉼표로 분리된다.

(ex.) Every afternoon before supper, Dad impatiently walks into town to get a newspaper.

◇ 부사의 순서를 정하는 일반적 원리

1. 내용에 불문하고 일반적으로 짧은 부사구가 긴 부사구보다 앞에 온다.

- Dad takes a brisk walk before breakfast every day of his life. (Time - Frequency)

2. 종류가 같은 부사라면, 좀 더 구체적인(좁은) 부사구가 앞에 온다.

- My grandmother was born in a sod house on the plains of northern Nebraska.

3. 문두에 나온 부사어는 강조용법이라고 볼 수 있다. 특히 manner가 자주 이렇게 쓴다.

- Slowly, ever so carefully, Jesse filled the coffee cup up to the brim, even above the brim.

☞ 부사의 순서가 잘못되면 매우 어색한 문장이 발생한다.

They reported that Giuseppe Balle, a European rock star, had died on the six o'clock news.

She only grew to be four feet tall.

◇ 강조어(intensifiers)로 쓰이는 부사

① Emphasizers

(ex.) I **really** don't believe him.

He **literally** wrecked his mother's car.

She **simply** ignored me.

They're going to be late, **for sure**.

② Amplifiers

(ex.) The teacher **completely** rejected her proposal.

I **absolutely** refuse to attend any more faculty meetings.

They **heartily** endorsed the new restaurant.

I **so** wanted to go with them.

We know this city **well**.

③ Downtoners:

((ex.) I **kind of** like this college.

Joe **sort of** felt betrayed by his sister.

His mother **mildly** disapproved his actions.

We can improve on this **to some extent**.

The boss **almost** quit after that.

The school was **all but** ruined by the storm.

형용사와 부사

◇ 일반적으로 형용사에 -ly를 붙이면 같은 뜻의 부사가 된다. 하지만 스스로 형용사, 부사의 기능을 모두 가지고 있는 단어들이 있다. 따라서 그 단어에 -ly를 붙일 경우,

- 1) 그 단어와 관계없는 **완전히 다른** 뜻의 단어가 되거나
- 2) 그 단어의 형용사로서의 뜻 중 **일부만의 부사형**이 되는 경우가 있다.

형용사 부사	부사로서의 뜻	부사	뜻
close	(공간, 시간) 가까이	closely	(관찰) 면밀하게 / (관계) 밀접하게
full	(접촉, 시선) 정면으로	fully	(정도) 완전히
hard	열심히 / (눈, 비) 심하게 / 세게	hardly	거의 ~하지 않다
high	(물리적) 높이.	highly	(수준, 정도, 지위) 대단히, 높이

just	(시간) 딱, 막, 곧 / 정확히, 바로 / 단지	justly	공정하게, 정당하게도
late	늦게, 뒤늦게	lately	최근에
most	가장 / 매우	mostly	대개, 주로
near	(공간, 시간) 가까이	nearly	거의
sharp	(시간) 정각	sharply	날카롭게 / 예리하게 / 급격하게
short	(중단) 갑자기 / (기대) 못미처서	shortly	곧, 즉시

<연습> 다음 빈칸에 적절한 단어를 고르시오.

1. As Christmas gets closer / more closely, the shops get more and more crowded.
2. I hate people standing too close / closely to me.
3. Both politicians are close / closely associated with the corruption.
4. If you look close / closely at many of the problems in society, you'll see evidence of racial discrimination.
5. I'm sorry, sir, the restaurant is full / fully booked.
6. She kissed him full / fully on the mouth.
7. The bases were full / fully when the slugger stepped up to bat.
8. I'm not surprised he failed his exam – he didn't exactly try very hard / hardly!
9. It had been raining hard / hardly most of the afternoon.
10. It's hard / hardly for me to say I'm sorry.
11. I could hard / hardly hear the speaker.
12. You'll have to hit the ball quite high / highly to get it over that net.
13. She demands very high / highly standards from the people who work for her.
14. He was the most high / highly paid member of staff.
15. The children arrived at school just / justly as the bell was ringing.
16. Thank you, it's just / justly what I've always wanted.
17. The judge's sentence was perfectly just / justly in the circumstances.
18. Kenyans are just / justly proud of their native wildlife.

19. We arrived there an hour late / lately.
20. Have I told you late / lately that I love you?
21. It was a most / mostly beautiful morning.
22. In this school, most / mostly of the children are from the Korean community.
23. Cars are most / mostly metal.
24. They'd eaten near / nearly everything before we arrived.
25. She was believed to have died in near / nearly poverty on the French Riviera.
26. I was standing just near / nearly enough to hear what they were saying.
27. As the date of his operation drew near / nearly, he became more and more anxious.
28. The police have been sharp / sharply criticized for their handling of the affair.
29. His health deteriorated sharp / sharply this week.
30. He felt a sharp / sharply pain in the muscle in his right thigh.
31. The performance will start at 7.30 sharp / sharply.
32. His glittering career was cut short / shortly by a heart attack.
33. The results fell far short / shortly of our expectations.
34. Short / Shortly after you left, a man came into the office looking for you.

◇ 부사로서 -ly가 없는 것과 있는 것을 구별 없이 쓰는 경우. (물론 형용사일 때는 -ly를 쓰면 안 됨)

bright(ly) - 밝게. cheap(ly) - 싸게 . clear(ly) - 명확하게. deep(ly) - 깊게 . direct(ly) - 똑바로.
 fair(ly) - 공정하게. firm(ly) - 단단히. flat(ly) - 평평하게. loud(ly) - 큰소리로. quick(ly) - 빨리.
 right(ly) - 바르게. slow(ly) - 느리게. strong(ly) - 강하게. tight(ly) - 단단하게. wide(ly) - 넓게.
 wrong(ly) - 틀리게.

☞ -ly를 안 쓰면 일반적으로 informal한 느낌을 준다.

(ex.) She certainly drives slow in that old Buick of hers.

He did wrong by her.

☞ 이 중 deeply, directly, flatly, widely 등의 경우는 -ly 없는 부사와 **다른 뜻**으로 쓰이는 경우가 있다.

(ex.) 다음 빈칸에 적절한 단어를 고르시오.

1. After 20 years of marriage, they're still deep / deeply in love.
2. I'm deep / deeply grateful to you.
3. Let me answer that question direct / directly.
4. I'll be with you direct / directly I've finished this letter.
5. The witness responded flat / flatly to the judge's questions.
6. He flat / flatly rejected calls for his resignation.
7. He published wide / widely in scientific journals.

Exercises

※ 다음 중 어법에 어긋나는 것을 찾아 옳게 고치시오.

1. Some Ⓐelections may be limited to one city or Ⓑarea of a country, or Ⓒothers may be a Ⓓlargely national one.
2. ⒶIn the 1940s and 1950s the American musical tradition was Ⓑso dynamic that it attracted outstanding Ⓒtrained classically musicians Ⓓsuch as Leonard Bernstein.
3. ⒶMuch of the animal life of tropical forests is still Ⓑpoor known, and new Ⓒspecies are Ⓓconstantly being discovered.

※ 다음 문장에서 잘못된 형용사와 부사의 부분을 주의하여 보고, 틀린 곳을 옳게 고치시오

4. No one complete understands the aging process.
5. Zinc is never found in a purely state in nature.
6. Toads avoid directly sunlight and heat.
7. Parrots are noise, sociable birds that live chiefly in forested areas.
8. Sensory messages are received and interpreted primary in the cerebral cortex.
9. Human blood contains salt, and body cells must have salt to function proper.

10. Swans live chief in regions with a mild or cold climate.
11. People need not experience events direct to feel stress.
12. Children instinctive represent the things they see by geometrical symbols.
13. All living cells make enzymes, but enzymes are not live.
14. Domestic goats produce greatly quantities of milk and meat year.
15. Acrylic paints dry quick and provide strong protection against the weather.
16. On the Earth, the greenhouse effect began before long human beings existed.
17. On land, animal habitats are strong influenced by climate.
18. A cartoon is original, and still, a full-size sketch or drawing.
19. Seals have large eyes and can see good in the dark.
20. Like other scientists, zoologists conduct research by gathering information in an order way.
21. Scientists produce vaccines from either dead or alive viruses.
22. Oranges are valued for their delicious juice and highly vitamin C content.

※ 다음 문장의 빈칸에 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23. I _____ have fruit for breakfast.

- ① almost ② mostly ③ most ④ more

24. He was _____ run over by a car.

- ① near ② nearly ③ most ④ mostly

25. I _____ wanted to tell him how much I missed Mary.

- ① as ② badly ③ much ④ well

26. Please let me know your decision by Friday; _____, I'll have to offer the job to another applicant.

- ① unless ② else ③ otherwise ④ in case

27. He is _____ not intending to return to his own country again.

- ① reporting ② reportedly
③ to be reported ④ to report

28. _____ a tough, unemotional man, the prime minister is actually quite sensitive.

- ① Suppose ② Supposedly
③ Supposing ④ Supposition

29. Rosalind says she couldn't get here through all the snow. _____, her son is ill.

- ① Besides ② However ③ Likewise ④ Suchlike

30. My sister can read Chinese; _____, she can speak some Korean.

- ① at last ② thus ③ specifically ④ moreover

31. This computer is powerful, efficient, and easy to use. _____, it is too expensive.

- ① Although ② Despite ③ However ④ Whether or not

32. A: Nice day. B: Yes. Bit cold, _____.

- ① although ② in spite ③ though ④ despite

33. Mother was very tired; _____, she kept on working.

- ① hence ② nevertheless ③ by the way ④ not in the least

34. The building did not pass a fire inspection. _____ it will be closed for the rest of the year.

- ① Nevertheless ② Nonetheless ③ Since ④ Therefore

35. This poses a threat to agriculture and the food chain, and, _____, to human health.

- ① in comparison ② consequently
③ for instance ④ instead