

## Adjuncts

- 8.25 Although in sentence schemata we designate as A realizations of adverbials in all four of the grammatical categories, it is only the adjuncts that closely resemble other sentence elements such as S, C, and O. Like them, for example, and unlike the other adverbials, an adjunct can be the focus of a cleft sentence (*cf* 18.26):

Hilda helped Tony because of his injury.	
It was <i>Hilda</i> that helped Tony because of his injury.	[S]
It was <i>Tony</i> that Hilda helped because of his injury.	[O]
It was <i>because of his injury</i> that Hilda helped Tony.	[A]

The parallels extend also to contrast in alternative interrogation or negation:

Did <i>Hilda</i> help Tony or did <i>Bill</i> help him?	[S]
Hilda didn't help <i>Tony</i> but she helped <i>Wendy</i> .	[O]
Did Hilda help Tony <i>because of his injury</i> or (did she help him) <i>to please her mother?</i>	[A]
Hilda didn't help Tony <i>because of his injury</i> but (she helped him) <i>to please her mother.</i>	

The same applies to potentiality for being the focus of focusing subjuncts (*cf* 8.116):

Only <i>Hilda</i> helped Tony . . .	[S]
Hilda only helped <i>Tony</i> . . . [= 'Hilda helped only <i>Tony</i> . . .']	[O]
Hilda only helped Tony <i>because of his injury</i> . [= 'Hilda helped Tony only <i>because of his injury</i> ']	[A]

Moreover, irrespective of their position in a clause, adjuncts come within the scope of predication ellipsis or pro-forms (*cf* 12.29*f*, 12.59*f*), exactly like other post-operator elements. In consequence, the following pairs of examples are synonymous:

{ In 1981 [A], Grace became a teacher [C] and so did Hamish. Grace became a teacher [C] in 1981 [A] and Hamish became a teacher [C] in 1981 [A].
{ Fred <i>carefully</i> [A] cleaned his teeth [O] but Jonathan { didn't. not. Fred <i>carefully</i> [A] cleaned his teeth [O] but Jonathan didn't <i>carefully</i> [A] clean his teeth. [O]
{ Peter will pay back the loan [O] when he gets paid [A] and Bob may too. Peter will pay back the loan [O] when he gets paid [A] and Bob may pay back the loan [O] when he gets paid [A] too.

Finally, like S, O, and C, adjuncts can be elicited by question forms. Compare:

<i>Who</i> became a teacher? ( <i>Grace</i> [S])
<i>What</i> did Grace become? ( <i>A teacher</i> [C])
<i>Who(m)</i> did Hilda help? ( <i>Tony</i> [O])

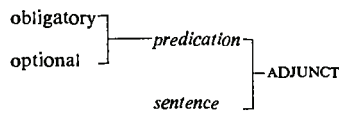
*Why did Hilda help Tony?(Because of his injury [A])*

*Cf also When, Where, How, and periphrastic question forms How long, How well, etc.*

**Note** Some subjuncts (*cf* 8.89, 8.105) can also be elicited by periphrastic question forms; for example, *In what way* (viewpoint), *How much* or *To what extent* (amplifier). On the other hand, some process adverbials that are otherwise adjunct-like are resistant to being focus in a cleft sentence. Here as elsewhere in grammar, we recognize that a neat division is rare and gradience endemic.

### Subcategories of adjunct

- 8.26** Although the characteristics outlined in 8.25 broadly hold for all adjuncts, there are three distinct types ranging in 'centrality' (*cf* 2.13) from the obligatory predication adjunct (which resembles an object both in the necessity of its presence for verb complementation (*cf* 16.1*ff*) and in its relative fixity of position) to the sentence adjunct, whose presence is never grammatically essential and which can be moved between *E* and *I* positions with relatively little consequence for its stylistic or semantic effect.



*Fig* 8.26

### Obligatory predication adjuncts

- 8.27** If we compare sentences with *love* and *live* as *V*, we see that in each case a post-*V* element is required for complementation:

\*He loved.  
\*He lived.

Beside:

He loved *Joan*. [O<sub>o</sub>]  
He lived *in Chicago*. [A<sub>oblig</sub>]

The close and sequential relation of *V O* and *V A* in these sentences is demonstrated by their requiring similarly exceptional rhetorical circumstances for *O* and *A* fronting:

*Joan* he loved and *Joan* he always HAD loved.  
*In Chicago* he lived and *in Chicago* he always HAD lived.

(*Cf* 18.20.) But the obligatory adjunct differs from the object in more readily permitting interruption between the *V* and itself:

?He loved at that time *Joan*.  
He lived at that time *in Chicago*.

But if the *A<sub>oblig</sub>* is a particle, interruption is usually impossible:

\*She woke *in bed up*. (*Cf* 8.33).