The Problems of Adverbials in a Second Language Situation: A Case of English and Anaang in a Contrastive Study

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Abstract

This paper is a detailed contrastive analysis on the Problems of Adverbials in a second Language Situation, a Case of English and Anaang in a Contrastive Study. It assesses the processes of deriving these adverbials. It focuses attention on the syntactic and semantic behaviour of adverbials as distinguished from other parts of speech, especially the Noun and the Adjective. The researchers do not intend to make a clear-cut demarcation between syntax and semantics, since it is the opinion of the researchers that both of them function together for human utterances to be communicative. Syntax without Semantics would, at best, be a mere string of words devoid of sense or meaning. Therefore, to carefully discuss the syntactic functions of adverbials, a sub-categorization of adverbials in terms of time, place, manner, condition, reason/purpose, degree and concession has been done and each category fully accounted for; the semantic functions shall be subsumed at the same time. Finally, in drawing examples for this work, the researchers shall be very meticulous and eclectic so as to be able to cite instances from the different locations where the dialects of Anaang are spoken.

Key words: English and Anaang, syntactic and semantic behavior, a second Language Situation

Introduction

An adverb is grammatical element that performs a number of functions, the main one of which is giving a detailed description of the mode of action of the verb. It may, as we shall see later, modify many other grammatical elements particularly adjectives and other adverbs (Utin, 2022). Adverbs are so heterogeneous in nature such that any attempt to capture all the classes by a single definition is bound to fail. As a result,

many grammarians tend to evade the definition of the term in their analyses. It is interesting to note that the traditional grammarians had defined the term: **"adverb"** and widely used it. For instance, Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. (2013) and Klein, E. (1966) trace the origin of the term **"adverb"** to the Latin word **"adverbium"** which means **'that which is added to the verb'.**

According to Klein, E. (1966) cited in Urujzian, V. (2018)., this term was originally coined by a grammarian named Flavius Sosipater Charisius from **ad, ' to'** and **'Verbum'**, **word, 'verb'**. Going by this definition, one may conclude that **"adverbs"** cannot exist independent of other word, especially the **'Verb'.** Adverbs vary greatly both in form and terms of the positions they may occupy. It is, sometimes, thought that the ending **–ly** is a sufficient sign that a word is an adverb, but this is very far from being the case. It is true that a large number of adverbs do end in **–ly suffix,** but this does not mean that the **–ly** ending is a wholly reliable guide as to whether a given word is an adverb or not Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. (2013)

This nomenclature alone has tended to throw most people who are not well informed in the morphological properties of this element into confusion in their effort to identify adverbs from the adjectives (Utin, 2023). Nevertheless, a distinction between the two classes is made such that, whereas adverbs 'modify' verbs (in most cases). Adjectives and other adverbs, whereas, adjectives, on the other hand, 'qualify' nouns and pronouns. Their relationship, however, suggests that there is a deep connection between the 'verb', the 'adjective' and the 'adverb'. Urujzian, V. (2018) and Eka, D. (1994), cited in Enang, E. (2023) looks at the functional role of an adverb and points out that:

Functionally, the word means going along with the verb. We can appreciate this by observing that adverbs generally tend to cluster around verbs, and verbs in turn tend to cluster around adverbs (just as adjectives do around nouns). This is the sense in which adverb are generally said to modify verbs. Adverbials, on the other hand are by far more general than adverbs. Characteristically, each adverbial consists of more than one item and can be realized by: adverbial phrases; noun phrases; prepositional phrases and adverbial clauses etc.
The explanation above is pointing and instructive.

On the Terms: Adverbs and Adverbials
The Adverbs
Greek grammar sees the 'adverb' as 'that which is said afterwards'. Lyons, (1968) and Enang, E. (2023) say that the term 'adverb' may be translated as 'attached to and modifying or as a part of speech which serves as a modifier of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb or adverbials phrases and or clauses', maintaining that:

> … the traditional term 'adverb'…depended implicitly, upon the earlier and wider sense of verb. In other words, 'it presupposed that 'adjectives' and 'verbs' (in a narrower, more modern sense) were to be regarded as members of the same major syntactic class for the purpose of stating their combinatorial properties

with respect to members of the major syntactic classes.

The definition of the adverb as modifying verbs and adjectives as well as other adverbs implies that the 'adverb', like the 'adjective' is a 'recursive' category in the sense that an 'adverb' can modify another adverb just as an adjective can qualify another adjective in addition qualifying a noun. Scholars have tended to argue that 'adverbs' convey a variety of semantic nuances. Therefore, an adverb can be said to be a tertiary category whose function it is to modify, either a secondary or another tertiary category.

Enang, E. ,Urujzian, V. (2013) and Enang, E. (2017), agree with Lyons' assertion that: A word is called a verb when its chief function is to serve as an 'adverb adjunct'… since according to Lyons an adjunct is by definition 'a modifier attached to the head', upon which it is dependent and from which it can be 'detached' without any consequent syntactic change in the sentence'.

This definition, by the calculation of the researchers is very appropriate because it captures almost all the syntactic functions of the adverb in a sentence. Judging from the nature of the adverb, Lyons (1968) and Okono, U. M. (2023)expresse doubt as to whether any general theory of syntax would bring together as members of the same syntactic class all the forms that are traditionally described as 'adverb' (Enang, E., Nyarks, Utin, I, Udoka, S and Udom, M. 2014).

Modern grammarians have also established that 'adverbs' can modify the entire sentence. They have also recognized many syntactically and semantically distinguishable subclasses of what is conventionally classified as adverbs, and that several of these subclasses are such that their members cannot be said to modify an adjective, a verb or another adverb (Enang, 2023). It is perhaps reasonable at this point to say that notional range of adverb varies with the type of constituent modified (Okpiliya and Akpan, 2016). For instance, adverbs that modify entire sentences often express the speaker's attitude toward the event spoken of whereas time, place and manner adverbs most often modify verbs or verb phrases. Adverbs that express degree often modify other adverbs or adjectives. In the example below, the adverb modifies the entire sentence (Urujzian, V. 2018) and Okono, U. M. (2023).

1. ***Surely,*** there is an end, and your expectation shall not be cut off.
   H e r e ,
   'surely' does not modify any particular part of the sentence, rather it affects the entire sentence. One thing about this kind of adverb, however, is that if they are detached from the sentence, the sentence still remains correct without undergoing any syntactic change.
2. We shall **travel** to Lagos ***frequently*** this year.
   Here again, ***the adverb of manner*** in this sentence gives information as to ***how*** the speaker will space his trips to Lagos. That is to say that he will be traveling frequently.
3. The ovation became ***decreasingly*** milder as the president walked in.
   In this second sentence, the **adverb of degree** explains the extent to which the

ovation became milder when the president walked in. In this case, the adverb *decreasingly* modifies the adjective, **milder.**

It therefore follows that the only procedure that seems to be satisfactory is to isolate and identify the subgroups of words covered by this one term. Acceptably, adverbs are typically adjuncts used mainly to modify the verbal group of a sentence or the entire sentence (Enang, E., Nyarks, Utin, I, Udoka, S and Udom, M. (2014)), (Urujzian, V. 2018).

The Adverbials
According to Boadi, L. (1968) and Enang, E. , Urujzian, V. 2013)., an adverbial is 'a word or group temporarily borrowed' from another class and used as an adverb. This definition, which, to the researchers, is very appropriate, logically implies that adverbial, like adverb, is used to modify verbs, adjectives other adverbs and or the entire sentence. In the words of Klein (1966), the word 'adverbial' was derived from the Latin word an "adverbialis" which can be translated as pertaining to an adverb. It then follows that the adverbials may not ordinarily be adverbs. That is to say that they are words that ordinarily belong to other word classes but function as adverbs in sentences Enang, E., Nyarks, Utin, I, Udoka, S and Udom, M. 2014), (Enang, E. and Urujzian, 2013b).
For the purpose of this paper, however, the researchers intend to use the term 'adverbial' to cover all the words or group of words used to modify verbs or sentences. By the researchers' analytical assessment, adverbials include words that are typically adverbs as well as words or group of words 'borrowed' from other word classes and used as adverbs (Urujzian, V. 2018).

On the Position of Adverbs in a Sentence
In their opinion, Enang, E., Nyarks, Utin, I, Udoka, S and Udom, M. (2014) cited in Urujzian, V. (2018) opined that adverbs can be single-worded, phrasal or clausal. Adverbs are so problematic that even transformational grammarians seem to fail to accord them any position of importance at the initial stage in the evolution of transformational grammar. Adverbs are generally considered also by modern grammarians to be too complex to be incorporated into any grammatical analysis because adverbs are said to be 'unstable' in terms of their position in sentences, Ezejideaku, E. (1989), (Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. 2013). There appears to be no rigid rule as to where they should appear in sentences. This is because, by their unstable nature, they occur in at least three positions; initial, medial and the final part, though the medial occurrence appears rare in the sentences of most languages. For instance, an adverbial can be moved from the end of the sentence (final position) to the beginning (initial position) of the sentence by a process technically referred to as "***adverbial fronting***" as in:

4a. Usen amadi mi ***mkpong.***   4a. Usen came here **yesterday.**
4a. ***Mkpong*** ,Usen amadi mi.   4b. ***Yesterday,*** Usen came here.

As can be seen, the adverb ***'mkpong' 'yesterday'*** in (4a) above occupies a final position

but has been moved by the said process to the initial position in (4b)

Haris, M. (1978) and (Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. (2013)., put it clearly that just as adverbs convey a variety of semantic nuances, so, too, adverbial clause…and the internal structure of the clause often depend on the semantic import of the expression in question. Therefore, it is the meaning the speaker wants to convey that determines the internal structure of the adverbials, (Urujzian, V. 2018). Their positions in sentences largely depend on what aspect of the sentence the speaker wants to emphasize.

This is why Greenberg, J. (1978) and Okono, U. M. (2023.p.11) had to define adverbials as "…superficial grammatical constructions which are used to express predication relationship between a nominal or clausal argument and a predicate of temporal or spatial location, function, direction etc" (Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. 2013). An adverbial clause is normally introduced into sentence by a linking word referred to as the subordinating conjunction whose function it is to link the dependent clause to the main clause, (Urujzian, V. 2018)..

On the Term: Adverbialization/Classification
Adverbialization refers to a process whereby a word or group of words belonging to other word classes is converted into, and used as, ***adverbials.*** By functional terms, ***adverbials*** refer to any word or group of words that emphasizes the verbal group of a sentence (Urujzian, V. 2012).. Primarily, adjectives are known to qualify a noun, but by adverbialization process, an adjective can be borrowed and used in a sentence as an adverb. This process does not change the fact that the word in question primarily belongs to the adjectival class (Enang, E. , Urujzian, V. 2013)..

Adverbials may be classified according to their functions. For instance, (Urujzian, V. 2018).stated that "they may be subcategorized in terms of those that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbials. They may also be classified in terms their positions in the sentence",Brinkmann, E. (1962) and Erben, J. (1966) and Okono, U. M. (2020) in a consensus recognize two classes of adverbials as:
'

(1)   manner adverbials; because they characterize the manner of the process or state described by the verb,
    And
'(2)   sentence adverbials' which modifies the entire sentence.
    Shopen, (1985) and (Urujzian, V. 2018). established twelve types of adverbials as follows: Time, Location, Manner, Purpose, Reason, Circumstance, Simultaneous, Conditional, Concessive, Substitutive, Additive and Absolutive adverbials (Edenowo T. Enang, Cletus S. Eshiet and Susanna T.Udoka (2013).

Bartsch, R. (1976) identifies eight subcategories of adverbs as follows: Locative, Directional, Manner, Instrumental, Co operational, Grading, Attributive and Comparative adverbials. (Urujzian, V. 2018). However, there is a consensus that seven functional adverbial clauses are almost all the time identified by modern grammarians. These are: Time, Place, Manner, Condition, Degree, Purpose/Reason and Concession.

Therefore, for the purpose of this work, the researchers will make use of this last classification because these are found in virtually every text written by modern linguists (Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. 2013), (Okono, U. M. 2020)

Processes of Adverbialization in Annang: from the Syntactic point of View
In the words of Edenowo T. Enang, Aniekan L. Nyarks, Iniobong D. Utin, Susanna T. Udoka and Mauris E. Udom, (2014), "Like most languages, especially in the Lower Cross…, Anaang has no single-word adverbs". What the language has are "translational equivalents" derived from noun complements and predicate phrases, as well as prepositional phrases and ideophone-powered lexemes which in most cases depict place, time and manner adverbials (Urujzian, V. 2012). Apart from the single-word adverbials mentioned earlier, adverbials in Anaang grammar are normally derived from the following;
i. Noun Phrases.   ii. Prepositional Phrases   iii. Predicate Phrases
iv. Manner Nouns   v. Bound Cognate Nouns   vi. Utterance Modifier

Noun Phrases
Most adverbials derived from noun phrases are used as time adverbials in Anaang grammar. They tend to give information about WHEN an action takes place. Time perspective in Anaang may be Point Time, Durative Time, or Frequentative Time (Enang, E. , Urujzian, V. 2013), and Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. (2018).
Point Time Adverbials, for instance, are such adverbials as: Mkpong 'tomorrow', Mfin '*today*', Ubahasen '*morning*', Ugweme '*afternoon*', Akonejo '*night'*, or Idahaam '*now'*, as in:**.**
5. Mboho ndi tutu mkpong   I won't come till ***tomorrow***
6. Ade se aka mfin ——→ You have to go ***today.***
7. Akeli ubahasen ——→ He/She came ***in the morning.***
8. Nwana di ugweme ——→ Try and come ***in the*** *afternoon.*
9. Ake kpa akonejo ——→ He/she died ***in the night.***
10. Ade idahaam ——→ It is ***now.***
Durative Time Adverbials on the other hand, according to Enang, E., Nyarks, Utin, I, Udoka, S and Udom, M. (2014) .include those time adverbials that point to the future. For instance, Isua iba '***two years'***, Afiong itieked '***six months'***, Akonejo inang '***four nights'***, Usen ked 'one day' and Urua ita '***three weeks'*** as in: K'isua iba '***in two years'***, Ke'fiong itieked '***in six months'***, Ke akonejo inang '***in four nights'***, K'uruaita '***in three weeks'***.
11. Unwana aladook akpe ebe amo afiong inang ——→ Unwana will mourn her husband ***for four months.***
12. Joseph alado nwaan isua ibak'isoom. ——→ Joseph will marry in ***the next two years.***
13. Umoh adodong urua ita idahaam. ——→ Umoh has been sick for ***two weeks now.***
It should be noted that durative adverbials usually occupy the final position but occur at the initial position for emphasis or contrast (Udoka, S, Enang, E. and. Utin, I.. (2018).

Frequentative Time Adverbials uses Kwa **(every)** to talk about the frequency of occurrence, such as Kwaisua*'every year'*, Kwa usen *'every day'*, Kwaafiong *'every month'* as in Kisua*'yearly'*, Ku'sen*'daily'* and Ke'fiong *'monthly'*

14. Afiong isijamake akpoomo akonejo. ⟶ **The moon does not shine *every night.***

15. Monutom esebo okpoho ammo kefiong-kefiong. ⟶ The workers get their salary ***monthly.***

Predicate and Prepositional Phrases

According to Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. (2013) and Urujzian, V. (2012). **"**Prepositional phrases occur optionally with predicate phrases and are, thus, realized in sentences as 'adverbials of place' and 'directional adverbials". In the following examples, predicate phrases co-occur with prepositional phrases:

15. Udo ake bop ufok k'urua. ⟶ Udo built a house ***in the market.***
16. Unwa akeruo ana ke mben usong. ⟶ Unwa fell down ***on the road side.***

Prepositional phrases (place adverbials), as in examples 15 and 16 above show, normally answer such question as Mmo ? '*where?',* supplying information as to Where an action takes place or where a thing is located. That is why they are called 'locational adverbials'. 'Place adverbials' also occur as 'attributive adjunct'. In this wise, that is why they must be preceded by a noun or noun phrase. (Udoka, S. Enang, E. and. Utin, I.2018). Examples includes: Mi '***Here'*** and Ko ***'there',*** as in:

17. Agwoekong andi ki li *mi* ama'kpa. That soldier who came ***here*** has died.
18. Akworiko ansika a***ko*** ade etiagwo. The preacher going ***there*** is a good man.

Manner Nouns

According to Emenanjo, E. (1987) cited in Enang, E., Nyarks, Utin, I, Udoka, S and Udom, M. (2014), manner nouns refer to nouns that function as adverbials in that they are found in the 'adverbial slot' where they always function as 'emphasizers' of verbals. They are also referred to as 'manner nouns' because of the kind of relationship that exists between them and the rest of the verb phrase (Urujzian, V. 2012). They typically occur at the end of a sentence but can sometimes be placed at the beginning of the sentence. In the examples that follow, nkara, *'trick'*, ibak '*mischief'*, akpriko *'craftiness'* are all manner nouns derived into adverbials which can occur before or after the rest of the sentence as follows:

19. Uko atangiko ade ne ***ibak.*** ⟶ Uko made that statement ***mischiviously***.
20. ***Kenkara nkarausung,***Imeaboi ammo ikotama. ⟶ ***Trickily***, Ime snatched all the land from them.
21. Kponganye, ke alu ugwem ***akpriko***. ⟶ Leave him; he leads his life in ***craftiness.***

Bound Cognate Nouns (Bound Verb Complement)

Bound Verb Complement is a term used by Emenanjo (1978) described 'a verbal derivative' because they always occur together with the particular verbs to which they are cognates. The (BVC) occurs in the adverbial slot of the Anaang sentence. The reason for this may be partly because of the 'emphatic', semantic function which it

performs in the sentence. In the examples which follow, the bound verb cognates always occur post-sententially, (Utin, I. 2016)

22. Akworiko *ama neke* iroko jire iko ade. ⟶ The pastor *really* told us the story.
23. Ami *metom* ndia mkpo ade. ⟶ *I actually ate the food.*

Utterance Modifiers

According to Urujzian, V. (2012), "Utterance Modifier is not a nominal or a nominal modifier. It belongs to a syntactic class called 'sub-generic' because it serves to function as an adjunct". The utterance modifier lends precision to a statement in such a way that nothing else needs be added. (Utin, I..2018),(Okono, U. M. 2020)

The utterance modifiers identifiable with Anaang language are as follows: kpod '*only*', ukaked '*actually*' and nnenen '*exactly'*.

24. Ake nno ukod anyi *ikpong*. ⟶ He gave me the drink *only.*
25. Nkanika amia *nnenen* ibaidahaam. ⟶ The time now is 2pm *exactly.*

Adverbial Clauses in Anaang

Adverbialization, according to Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. (2013) involves the transformation of a syntactic structure into an adverbial phrase in the understanding of "Transformational Grammar". Adverbial clause, on the other hand, is a group of words with a complete part of the verb, which functions as an adverb in a sentence (Enang, 2023).(Urujzian, V. (2012).

Functionally, adverbial clauses regulate the occurrence or the area of reference of verb-bases with regard to *time, place, manner, condition, reason/purpose, degree and concession*. These functions are carefully sorted and synto-semantically accounted for (Udoka, S, Enang, E, and. Utin, I..2018). These clauses are often introduced into sentences by a linking word of some kind which will signal to a reader that the next group of words that follows is an adverbial clause (Urujzian, V. (2012).

1. **Adverbial clause of *time*,** telling **When** the action takes place. It is normally introduced by: **idaha, k'ini**"*when, while, as",* **mbemiso** '*before'* For instance;
    26. Okon *akeda* ke esien *idaha akelebe* ⟶ Okon **stood** outside *when it was raining.*

    27. Unwana eke dadaiya k'ini akelebe. ⟶   Unwana was sleeping *while it was raining.*

2. **Adverbial clause of place,** telling *Where* the action takes place; often introduced into sentences by: **kende, k'itie**"*where, wherever*". Example;
    28. Uto *akedip* ijak ade *nte gwo alikude*. Uto **hid** the fish *where no one would see*.
    29. Ajid *ila ijem* anye *ke nte akpeka aka*. We **shall find** her *wherever she goes.*

3. **Adverbial clause of *manner*,** telling *How* the action takes place, introduced by: **ntede** '*as if, as though",***kembiet,** "*like, as".* For instance;
    30. Ada *atang* iko ne ete ammo *ntedenge nka*. Ada**spoke** to her father *as if they are equals.*
    31. Etokajen ade *atangiko* ne ajid *ntedeanjar- aigwat*. The little boy **addressed** us *like a lawyer.*

4. **Adverbial clause of *condition*,** telling *under what condition* an action takes place, normally introduced by: **ke'kpe, akpe, aman;***"if, unless, until"* as in:

32. Ajid *ilaitie* kufok *ke akpeleb.* We **shall stay** at home *if it rains.*

33. Ami *mboho nyong*, *aman asasanga amine*. I **won't go** *unless he comes for me*.

5.<u>Adverbial clause of *Reason/Purpose*</u>, telling *Why* an action takes place. In Annang, clauses of reason/purpose are often introduced by: *baak, atode , sade.* 'because'as in:

34. <u>Andinyanga *akekpa baak ajid idu ugwom.*</u>   Saviour **died** *so that we may live.*

35. Idem *amem* anye *sade ikidiaha mkpo ubahasen*. He **is tired***because he did not in the morning.*

6.<u>Adverbial clause of *Degree,*</u> telling *to* *what extent* an action occurred; usually introduced by: amaa, aneke, '*so…that' '…than…*'as in:

36. Uduak *asoboutangiko ankan nyien*. Uduak **speaks** faster *than I (do).*

37. Okokon amuhe *akan ete amo.*   Okokon is shorter *than his own father.*

7.<u>Adverbial clause of *Concession*</u>,saying that*the main statement is true in spite of the opposing circumstances*. 'It is always in positive/negative relationship with its matrix sentence if the conjoined sentences are of the same type' Oluikpe,(1979). Here, the proposition in the main clause is contrasted with the proposition in the concessive clause, normally signaled by: **Ikpisok ide, ikpimaikom**,"*even/although, no matter what, in spite of".* For instance:

38. Edet *ade* amauke *ikpisok ide adehe ujidami*. Edet **is** an armed robber *eventhough we are related.*

39. *Ikpimaikomk'emaeno anye* ibok, *akpesok akpakpa*. *Even if* they **had given** him drugs, he *would still have died.*

40. *Ikpisokident'ikima iwire* ikana ammo, *ekesok ikakan jire*. *Although* we played better, *they still beat us.*

Summary and Conclusion

        This paper focussed attention on Adverbialization in English and Anaang in a contrastive study. To achieve this aim, the various processes of derivations were studied alongside with the syntactic and the semantic behaviour of the adverbials at their functional levels. The 'adverb' is protean in nature. As a result, it is not possible to give a general definition that would explain all that the term Adverb stands for. The best approach in the definition of the 'adverb' should be to isolate and identify the subgroups covered by the term. 'The adverbials' as used in this work stands for a word or groups of words used to modify sentences or, in a more strict sense, verbs or verb phrases of sentences. Unlike the 'adverbs' which in general linguistic theory is amenable to "adverbial fronting" process, the adverbs in Anaang is not amenable to this process, as a result, the adverb in Anaang equally, is not dominated by the S element but the VP element. This then calls to question the universality of the general linguistic principle on the issue of adverbs; this is because general linguistic principle holds that 'the adverbs' is dominated by the S element. Since the adverbs in Anaang are not, it does appear to be an exception to this principle that is supposed to be generally applicable to all languages of the world.

        Considering the fact that the 'verb' is central to the Anaang grammar and indeed, sentences, and since adverbials in Anaang modify or emphasize verbals or verb phrases, it goes to confirm that they modify the entire sentence. All the

subcategorizations of adverbials in terms of: time, place, manner, condition, reason/purpose, degree and concession etc are notional.   This work is neither exhaustive nor conclusive. The researchers are persuaded that further researches into the different dialects of Anaang would reveal many other single-word adverbs and adverbials. This will consolidate and validate the researchers' stand as a group that Anaang has a syntactic class of adverbs.

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