

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

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- one clause can be said to modify another in a way similar to the way in which an adverb modifies a proposition
- adverbial clauses can be labelled and categorized with respect to the semantic roles they play
- adverbial clauses are viewed as clause combining with respect to the main clause since they relate to the main clause as a whole, so they are *less subordinate* (than relative clauses, for example)

SUBORDINATE MARKING

- (a) subordinating morphemes
- (b) special verb forms
- (c) word order

SUBORDINATORS

a. *Prepositional* (English)

When he saw the picture, he immediately recognized his old friend






b. *Postpositional* (Japanese)

Ame ga agaru to, Gon wa hotto shite ana
rain NOM stop when Gon TOP relief performing hole
kara haidemashita
from snuck.out

‘When the rain stopped, Gon got relieved and came out of the hole’

SUBORDINATORS

Values

	Initial subordinator word	398
	Final subordinator word	96
	Internal subordinator word	8
	Subordinating suffix	64
	Mixed	93

TYPES

(a) clauses which can be substituted by a single word:

- time
- location
- manner

(b) clauses which cannot be substituted by a single word:

- ▲ purpose
- ▲ concessive
- ▲ reason
- ▲ substitutive
- ▲ circumstantial
- ▲ additive
- ▲ simultaneous
- ▲ absolutive
- ▲ conditional

+
comparison
degree
extent

TEMPORAL

Isthmus Zapotec (Otomanguenan)

a. Kundubi bi *yánaji*
is.blowing wind today
'It's windy today'

b. *Ora* *geeda-be* zune ni
when (POT)come-he (FUT)do.I it
'When he comes I'll do it'

LOCATIVE

Isthmus Zapotec (Otomanguen)

a. Nabeza Juan *rarí'*
dwells John here
'John lives here'

b. *Ra zeeda-be-ke* nuu ti dani
where is.coming-he-that is a hill
'Where he was coming along, there was a hill'

MANNER

Isthmus Zapotec (Otomanguan)

- a. *Nageenda biluže-be*
quickly finished-he
'He finished quickly'
- b. *Gu'nu sika ma guti-lu'*
(POT)do.you like already (COMPL)die-you
'Act as if you're dead'

~RELATIVE CLAUSES

a. Temporal

We'll go **when** Tom gets here

b. Locative

I'll meet you **where** the statue used to be

c. Manner

She spoke **as** he had taught her to

a. Temporal

We'll go **at the time at which** Tom gets here

b. Locative

I'll meet you **at the place at which** the statue used to be

c. Manner

She spoke **in the way/manner in which** he had taught her to

«BEFORE» CLAUSES

‘Before’ clauses are different from ‘when’ and ‘after’ clauses in that it is always the case that the event named in the ‘before’ clause has not yet happened by the time of the event named in the main clause. Thus there is a sense in which ‘before’ clauses are conceptually **negative** from the point of view of the event in the main clause.

«BEFORE» CLAUSES

обязательное отрицание

Lakhota (Siouan-Catawban, Dakota)

T'e ni it'okab c'inca-pi kin wahokon-wica-kiye

die NEG before child-PL the admonish-3PL.PATIENT-admonish

‘Before he died, he admonished his children’

«BEFORE» CLAUSES

возможное отрицание

Mandarin (Sino-Tibetan)

Ta (*mei*) lai yiqian, women yijing hui jia le
he NEG come before we already return home ASP
‘Before he arrived, we had already gone home’

«BEFORE» CLAUSES

запрет на отрицание

*Before any shots were *not* fired, a truce was declared

negative polarity

Before *any* shots were fired, a truce was declared

Before he *ever* went to UCSD, he had heard of ‘space grammar’

«BEFORE» CLAUSES

нѢТ before

Quechua (Quechuan)

Mana-raq šamu-r armaku-y

not-yet come-ss bathe-IMP

‘Bathe before you come’

(literally ‘not yet coming, bathe’)

PURPOSE & REASON

Ngizim (Afro-Asiatic, Chadic)

Reason

Ata abən gàadà aci ngaa
eat(PERF) food he well
'He ate food because he was well'

Purpose

Vəru gàadà dà ši səma
go.out(PERF) SJNCT drink beer
'He went out to drink beer'

PURPOSE

1. показатели:

- △ datives
- △ benefactives
- △ allatives

2. синтаксис может меняться в зависимости от того, совпадают ли субъекты

3. может быть специальный показатель для *negative purpose*

Enu-nege-pi *tawa* tarep war-an
spear-me-3SG.MEDIAL lest dance get-1SG.PAST
'Lest he spear me, I danced about'

MANNER vs CIRCUMSTANTIAL

Manner

She talks **like** she has a cold

Carry this **as** I told you to

Circumstantial

He got into the army **by** lying about his age

She carried the punch into the living room **without** spilling a drop

SIMULTANEOUS

- special marker
- aspect
- juxtaposition

Tolkapaya Yavapai (Cochimí-Yuman, Pal)

Kwawa '-chkyat-a-k vak '-unuu-*t*-m swach'skyap-ch
hair I-cut-IRR-SS here I-INCOMPL-SIM-DS scissors-SUBJ
 vqaov-k yuny
 break-SS TNS

‘As I was cutting my hair, the scissors broke’

CONDITIONALS

- real
 - △ present
 - △ habitual/generic
 - △ past
- unreal
 - △ imaginative
 - a. hypothetical
 - b. counterfactual
 - △ predictive

CONDITIONAL = TEMPORAL

Vai (Mande)

À à ná 'éè í-ì à fé'é-'à
he come you-FUT him see-FUT

‘If he comes, you will see him’ or

‘When he comes, you will see him’

CONDITIONALS

- predictive clauses: ‘real’ or ‘unreal’
- imaginative conditionals: hypothetical vs. counterfactual
- special marker for negative condition
- special marker for concessive condition

Mandarin (Sino-Tibetan)

Chufei pianyì (yaoburan) wǒ bù mǎi
unless cheap otherwise I not buy
‘Unless it’s cheap I won’t buy it’

Jiushi tā sòng gei wǒ wǒ dōu bù yào
even.if he give to I I still NEG want
‘Even if he gave it to me I wouldn’t take it’

CONCESSIVE

- definite

Although she hates Bartók, she agreed to go to the concert

Even though it's still early, we'd better find our seats

- indefinite

No matter what he said, she still refused to go out with him

Whoever he is, I'm not opening that door

SUBSTITUTIVE

We barbecued chicken **instead** of going out to eat

Harry decided to eat the salad **rather** than send it back to the kitchen

ADDITIVE

In addition to having your hand stamped, you must show your ticket stub

Besides missing my bus, I got my feet all wet

ABSOLUTE

- (i) the clause is marked in some way as being subordinate;
- (ii) there is no explicit signal of the relationship between the main and subordinate clause
- (iii) the interpretation of this relationship is inferred from the pragmatic and linguistic context.

Having told a few bad jokes, Harvey proceeded to introduce the speaker
Seeing me, Jamie hid behind his mother's skirt

BORROWED SUBORDINATORS

- language dominance
- semantic structure
- bilingualism

POSTPOSED vs PREPOSED

- preposed clause has a textual function of wider scope than the postposed clause
- semantic information encoded in preposed clauses tends to be less significant, often repeating or giving predictable information from what has already been stated
- postposed adverbial clause conveys information which is more integrated with the main clause at the local level

FUNCTION OF POSTPOSED

- a. To maintain the agent line (thematic participant) intact
- b. To reflect iconic time sequence in the order of clauses
- c. To create a dramatic surprise by hiding in some sense the significant event in the when clause, which occurs after the noneventful information given in the main clause
- d. To convey globally crucial information and mark a turning point or peak

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