ADVERBIAL MODIFIER IN ENGLISH

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Annotation: This paper examines one large natural class of such AP-modifying adverbs, which have an evaluative interpretation and include remarkably, surprisingly, and breathtakingly, among many others, and considers how the account proposed might extend to other varieties of ad-adjectival adverbs. The core proposal will be that these adverbs widen the domain of salient degrees, and are interpreted as arguments of unrealized degree morphology in much the same way as measure phrases have been proposed to be.
Keywords: modification; adverbs; adjectival adverb; modifying adverbs.

НАРЕЧНЫЙ МОДИФИКАТОР В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация: В этой статье исследуется один большой естественный класс таких наречий, модифицирующих AP, которые имеют оценочную интерпретацию и включают в себя замечательно, удивительно и захватывающе, среди многих других, а также рассматривается, как предлагаемое объяснение может быть распространено на другие разновидности наречий с прилагательным. Основное предложение будет заключаться в том, что эти наречия расширяют область существенных степеней и интерпретируются как аргументы нереализованной морфологии степеней во многом так же, как было предложено для измерения фраз.
Ключевые слова: модификация; наречия; прилагательное наречие; изменение наречий.

HARAKAT MODIFIKATORLARINING TARJIMA NAZARIYASI VA TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada baholovchi talqinga ega bo'lgan va boshqalar qatorida hayratlanarli narsalarni o'z ichiga olgan o'zgartiruvchi qo'shimchalarning bitta katta tabiiy sinfi ko'rib chiqiladi va taklif qilingan hisob sifatdosh qo'shimchalarning boshqa turlariga qanday tatbiq etilishi ko'rib chiqadi. Asosiy taklif shundan iboratki, bu qo'shimchalar muhim darajalar doirasini kengaytiradi va o'lchov iboralari taklif qilinganidek, amalga oshirilmagan daraja morfologiyasining dalillari sifatida talqin etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: modifikatsiya, ergash gaplar, sifatdosh qo‘shimcha, qo‘shimchalarni o‘zgartirish.

The term adverbial modifier includes a variety of forms with a greater variety of func-tions. In the adverbial modifier we distinguish the adverb or adverb phrase, the nominal and the prepositional phrase. Following Quirk and Wrenn we can divide the adverbial into three broad but workable categories: adjective modifiers, verb modifiers, and clause modifiers. Nouns and verbs make straightforward statements about what things are and what they do. However, the world is not black and white – there are infinite details that need to be expressed. Modifiers give additional information about nouns, pronouns, verbs, and themselves to make those things more definite. There are two types of modifiers: adjectives and adverbs. The previous section arrived at a model of the interpretation of remarkably adverb sentences, but nothing has so far been said about how this interpretation is assembled compositionality. It will emerge in this section that the familiar means of semantically combing an adverb and an expression it modifies are not adequate for the task that needs to be performed here—and that a further examination of the syntax suggests another path to take. From a formal point of view, adverbs are usually described as invariable lexemes whose function is to modify predicates, other modifiers (adjectives or adverbs) or larger syntactic units, including clauses. Adverbs are thus undoubtly modifiers but, unlike adjectives, they do not operate on nominal constituents. This is an important difference, as it determines an immediate categorial distinction on a distributional basis for those languages in which adverbs and adjectives are formally identical.

The adverbial modifier (or the adverbial) is a secondary part of the sentence which modifies another part of the sentence expressed either by a verb (in a finite or non-finite form), or an adjective, or a stative, or an adverb. In case it modifies a verb the adverbial characterizes the action or process expressed by tlie verb and denotes its quality, quantity, or the whole situation. Semantically adverbials denote place, time, manner, cause, purpose, result, condition, concession, attendant circumstances, comparison, degree, measure, exception, thus forming semantic classes, such as adverbials of place, time, etc. Modifiers are elements used to modify the meaning of the head of their phrase. They are optional in that they may be removed without

changing the syntactic structure of the sentence in which they occur. In AGk, adjectives are typically noun modifiers, whereas adverbs and adpositional phrases (APs) are universal modifiers, since they can be used to modify any kind of head, including nouns. An adverbial modifier is something that describes almost anything in the world that is not a noun. There's actually a one-word adverbial modifier in our ferocious dog sentence (or, put far more simply, an adverb). Go back and see if you can find it. It's the second word in the sentence; ferociously. In general, the purpose of an adverbial modifier is to provide additional information within a sentence and modify another part of it. These modifiers can be fairly simple, though in some sentences they can become quite a bit more complex. In its most basic form, an adverbial modifier can be a single word, which is typically an adverb. Such modifiers are often formed through the addition of the suffix "-ly" to the end of an adjective. The word "loud" is an adjective that is used to describe a noun. It usually provides information about the sound that the word it modifies makes. "Loudly," however, is an adverbial modifier that describes a verb or an adjective to provide information about how something was done.

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