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-----**10.0 OBJECTIVES**

In this unit we shall;

- discuss the meaning of adverbials and auxiliaries,
- infer the structures and apt usage of adverbials and auxiliaries.

This unit is divided into two parts; 1. Adverbials and 2. Auxiliaries.

-----**10.1 ADVERBIALS**
-----**10.2 INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, you will learn about the structures that function as adverbials. Adverbs and adverbials are similar but they are not same. The traditional grammar defines the adverb as “a word that modifies a verb, or an adjective, or another adverb.” For example

- a. He sings well.
- b. He sings very well.
- c. He is a very good singer.

In the first sentence, “well” modifies the verb “sing”. “very” in the second sentence modifies the adverb “well” whereas in the third sentence “very” modifies the adjective “good”.

Adverbials are clause elements that serve two major functions :

- A. They represent the circumstances which are related to the clause, such as when or where the activity happened. They are known as circumstance adverbials.
- B. They share the speaker's emotions and comments on what the clause is about. They are known as stance adverbials.

10.2.1 Circumstance Adverbials :

Circumstance Adverbials are the most common type of adverbials, adding something about the action or state described in the clause. They answer the questions such as ‘how ?’, ‘when ?’, ‘where ?’, ‘how much ?’, ‘how long ?’, and ‘why ?’

10.2.2 Semantic Categories of Circumstance Adverbials :

Circumstance Adverbials can be divided into the following categories :

Category	Subcategories	Description
place	distance	describes specific measurement & description of distance
Example : Women had to walk 20 km to fetch the drinking water.		
place	direction	describes path way of the action
Example : They used to walk from their home to college.		
place	position	describes point of location
Example : The students of the Computer Application program would be there .		
time	point in time	describes time of action when it happens.
Example : Let's meet tomorrow evening and go for dinner.		
time	duration	describes lasting of action
Example : The Britishers ruled for 200 years in India.		
time	frequency	describes how often the action happens
Example : Mr. Sharma, the stand-up comedian, very often crack jokes on him.		
time	time relationship	describes relationship between two actions
Example : The patient had died before the doctor came .		
process	manner	describes the manner of action
Example : Robin walked slowly and missed his flight.		

process	Means	describes the source used for the action
Example : The parcel reached to my home <i>by air mail</i> .		
process	Instrument	describes the item used for the action
Example : The mother fed her kid <i>with a teaspoon</i> .		
contingency	cause/reason	describes the reason why the action happens
Example : He met with an accident, and died <i>of head injuries</i> .		
contingency	purpose	describes the purpose of the action like the reason
Example : I want to meet you all <i>in order to explain what we should do now</i> .		
contingency	concession	describes the ideas that has contrast with the action
Example : <i>Although</i> I was not well, I went to college.		
contingency	condition	describes the conditions with reference to the action
Example : You have to jump into the water <i>if you want to learn swimming</i> .		
contingency	result	describes the result / effect of the action
Example : Mitali stayed at home <i>so that she can take care of her old parents</i> .		
addition	addition	describes that one action is added to another one
Example : Ranbir's cousins <i>also</i> participated in the quiz.		

10.2.3 Stance Adverbials :

Stance Adverbials clearly depicts the speaker's or writer's attitude to a clause or comment about its content. They are mainly of three types : epistemic, attitude, and style.

10.2.4 Epistemic Adverbials :

Epistemic Adverbials overtly express the judgement of the speaker or the writer with reference to the information in a proposition. They are further subdivided into five parts :

A. Certainty and doubt : There are some adverbials which tell the speaker's level of certainty or doubt about the clause.

Example : India will *certainly* win the match.

There are clouds in the sky. It *might* rain today.

B. Actuality and reality : Actuality and reality adverbials deals with real-life facts which are usually in contrast with common supposition.

Example : Money is not everything, but it *actually* does make lots of difference.

C. Source of knowledge : Source of knowledge adverbials describes from where the information is reported.

Example : *According to the survey*, the youth of India spends more than 4 hours in using social media handles every day.

D. Limitation : Limitation stance adverbials imply when there are limits to the validity of the clause.

Example : People *largely* select the hill stations for spending their vacations.

E. Viewpoint or perspective : These adverbials mark the viewpoint which has been claimed in the clause to be true.

Example : *In my view*, one should wait for the right time for the right action to get the right result.

10.2.5 Attitude Adverbials :

Attitude Adverbials represent the speaker's or writer's attitude for the proposition. The attitude includes an evaluation or assessment of expectations.

Example : My cousin *wisely* kept a copy of his project in his mobile.

10.2.6 Style Adverbials :

Stance Adverbials of style state the manner of conveying the message.

Example : He *honestly* admitted that he did not know about the fact.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 1

MATCH THE FOLLOWING COLUMNS GIVEN IN BELOW.

Sr.	Type of adverbial	Sr.	Example of adverbial
1	Position	A	If they plan well, they can execute well too.
2	Point of time	B	To my knowledge, people are not proactive.
3	Frequency	C	The batsman literary hit the ball out of the stadium.
4	Concession	D	Mangoes are being sold here.
5	Condition	E	In most cases, people react and not respond to.
6	Result	F	Hopefully, the problem of corruption will be addressed by the government.
7	Limitation	G	We will go for picnic even though it rains.
8	Viewpoint	H	Barking dogs seldom bite.
9	Attitude	I	They ran fast so that they could catch the train.
10	Style	J	The meeting has been scheduled in the morning.

10.3 AUXILIARIES

10.3.1 Primary Auxiliaries :

	Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Present Present	Past Tense Participle
Be	To be	Being	been	am /is/are	was/were
Have	To have	Having	had	have/has	had
Do	To do	Doing	done	do/does	did

Tense	Present Tense			Past Tense		
Pronouns	Be	Have	Do	Be	Have	Do
I	Am	have	do	was	had	did
We	Are	have	do	were	had	did
You	Are	have	do	were	had	did
He	Is	has	does	was	had	did
She	Is	has	does	was	had	did
It	Is	has	does	was	had	did
They	Are	have	do	were	Had	did

10.3.2 Common Structures of Modal Auxiliaries :

Affirmative	Subject	M.A. Verb	Object	Other words.
Negative	Subject	M.A. not Verb	Object	Other words.
Interrogative (A)	M.A. Subject	Verb	Object	Other words ?
Interrogative (N)	M.A. Subject	not Verb	Object	Other words ?

Example :

Affirmative	Aum	can speak	English	fluently.
Negative	Aum	cannot speak	English	fluently.
Interrogative (A)	Can Aum	speak	English	fluently ?
Interrogative (N)	Can Aum	not speak	English	fluently ?

10.3.3 Uses of Primary Auxiliaries :

BE

BE is used to form Continuous tenses

BE is used to build Passive form

HAVE

HAVE is used to form Perfect tenses.

DO

DO is used to form Negative of Simple Present and Simple Past.

DO is used to form Interrogative of Simple Present and Simple Past.

DO is used to avoid repeating the same verb or phrase.

DO is used to make an affirmative or imperative emphasis.

10.3.4 Uses of Modal Auxiliaries :

SHALL

SHALL is used in the first persons to express futurity.

SHALL is used in the first person to express permission and suggestion.

SHALL is used in the Second and Third Person to express a command.

SHALL is used in the Second and Third Person to express a promise.

SHALL is used in the Second and Third Person to express a threat or warning.

SHOULD

SHOULD is the past form of SHALL and is used in Indirect Speech.

SHOULD is used to express ad duty or obligation.

SHOULD is used to express a Possibility or Supposition in conditional clauses.

SHOULD is used to express unreal condition.

SHOULD is used after 'lest in a clause to express purpose.

SHOULD is used to express possibility or likelihood.

SHOULD with Perfect Infinitive is used to indicate a past obligation which was not fulfilled.

WILL

WILL is used to express futurity in the Second and Third Person.

WILL is used to express determination in the First Person.

WILL is used to express promise in the First Person.

WILL is used to express threat in the First Person.

WILL is used to express willingness in the First Person.

WOULD

WOULD is the past form of WILL and is used in Indirect Speech.

WOULD is used to express a past habit of a person.

WOULD + like to + v' is used to express a wish.

WOULD is used to make a polite request.

'WOULD + rather' is used express a preference or choice.

WOULD is used in the main clause, when proceeded or followed by a subordinate clause expressing an improbable condition.

'WISH + WOULD' is used to express intention.

'WOULD You mind + V + ing' may be used to request in a natural way.

CAN

CAN is used to express ability.

CAN is used to express capacity.

CAN is used to express permission.

CAN is used to express possibility.

COULD

COULD is the past form of CAN and is used in indirect Speech.

COULD is used to express a past ability or capacity of a person.

COULD is used to make a polite request.

COULD is used to express permission.

MAY

MAY is used to express permission in an informal and polite way.

MAY is used to express probability.

MAY is used to express a wish.

MAY is used in Subordinate Clause to express purpose.

MIGHT

MIGHT is the past form of MAY and is used in Indirect Speech.

MIGHT is used to express possibility or probability.

MIGHT is used to express permission.

MIGHT is used to make a gentle reproach.

MUST

MUST is used to express duty or obligation. But it is much stronger than SHOULD.

MUST is used to make an order.

MUST is used to express necessity and unavoidability.

MUST is used to express a fixed or strong determination.

MUST is used to express strong likelihood or probability.

OUGHT (TO)

OUGHT (TO) is used to express moral duty or obligation. It also expresses necessity.

‘OUGHT (TO) + Perfect Infinitive’ is used to express a past obligation which was not fulfilled.

OUGHT (TO) is used to express fitness.

USED (TO)

USED (TO), as an auxiliary, expresses a discontinued habit or a routine in the past.

DARE

DARE, as a modal, is commonly used with ‘not’ or in Interrogative sentences.

NEED

NEED is used with ‘hardly’.

NEED is commonly used with ‘not’.

NEED without not may be used in questions

10.6.1 Modal Auxiliaries & Their Meanings :

Modal Auxiliary	Meaning attached to a Modal auxiliary.
Shall	Futurity, Willingness, intention, suggestion, insistence
Will	Futurity, willingness, intention, prediction, insistence, request
Should	Obligation, advisability, necessity, expectation.
Would	Willingness, habitual action, possibility, wishes, desires.
Can	Ability, permission, request, possibility.
Could	Ability, request, possibility.
May	Permission, possibility, wishes, purpose, concession.
Might	Permission, possibility, concession, reproach.
Must	Necessity, prohibition, compulsion, obligation, certainly, probability.
Ought (to)	Moral obligation, duty, necessity, desirability.
Used (to)	Past discontinued habit.
Need (to)	Necessity, importance, desirability.
Dare	Challenge, courage, boldness disapproval.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 2

FILL IN BLANKS WITH 'SHALL,' 'SHOULD', 'WILL,' OR 'WOULD'.

1. I _____ try to come.
2. They _____ pay all their taxes.
3. She _____ be expelled from hostel if she comes late.
4. We _____ not be dishonest.
5. What time _____ I come ?
6. She wishes she _____ stay with her family.
7. I _____ like to go to a movie tonight.
8. Mr. Raja _____ be an expert in Physics.
9. We _____ do whatever we can, to help you.
10. She told me that she _____ consult a doctor.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 3

FILL IN BLANKS WITH 'CAN,' 'COULD', 'MAY,' OR 'MIGHT'.

1. She _____ speak English fluently.
2. She said that she _____ not do so.
3. My boss said that he _____ be late.
4. I told you that she _____ not chose you.
5. You _____ not be able to see him today. His is very busy.

6. _____ I go home now, sir ?
7. She was so angry, she _____ have screamed.
8. _____ God help you!
9. He _____ be a famous actor one day.
10. You _____ warn and save him earlier.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 4

FILL IN BLANKS WITH 'SHOULD,' 'OUGHT TO', 'MUST,' OR 'USED TO'.

1. We _____ remember those who died for our country.
2. The light is on. Mina _____ be reading.
3. You _____ not misbehave in the class.
4. I _____ go there frequently but these days I can't.
5. She _____ be mad to do this.
6. You _____ be fluent in French if you go to France.
7. The doctors _____ treat the patients nicely.
8. He explains the things very well. He _____ be a teacher.
9. One _____ follow the commands in the army.
10. You _____ assure your parents of your honesty.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 5

FILL IN BLANKS WITH 'DARE', OR 'NEED'.

1. How _____ you go against me ?
2. _____ I go there ?
3. You _____ not worry. Your husband is recovering.
4. How _____ you open my letter ?
5. I _____ not buy this book.
6. How _____ you tell a lie ?
7. How _____ you come into my room ?
8. You _____ not go to temple every day.
9. We _____ not feel sorry for this little mistake.
10. He _____ not oppose me.

10.4 LET US SUM UP

In this unit, we have discussed about two major aspects of English grammar i.e. adverbials and auxiliaries. Adverbials and adverbs are similar however they are not the same. There are various types of adverbials as per the functional grammar. In addition to this, the meaning and usage of auxiliaries have been discussed in detail in this unit.

10.5 KEY WORDS

1. adverb – a word that modifies something other than a noun
2. auxiliary – furnishing added support
3. circumstances – one's overall condition in life
4. clause – a separate section of a legal document
5. contingency – the state of being dependent on something
6. depict – give a description of
7. express – communicate beliefs or opinions
8. fluent – expressing yourself readily, clearly, effectively
9. imply – express or state indirectly
10. infer – conclude by reasoning
11. interrogative – relating to verbs that ask for a reply
12. misbehave – act badly
13. proactive – causing something to happen rather than waiting to respond
14. reproach – express criticism towards
15. seldom – not often
16. semantic – of or relating to meaning or the study of meaning

10.6 BOOKS SUGGESTED

Teacher's Grammar of English : a course book and reference guide, Cowan, Ron, Cambridge University Press

Practical English Grammar, 4th ed., Thomson, A. J. | Martinet, A. V., Oxford University Press

Practical English Grammar Exercises 1, 3rd ed., Thomson, A. J. | Martinet, A. V., Oxford University Press

Practical English Grammar Exercises 2, 3rd ed., Thomson, A. J. | Martinet, A. V., Oxford University Press

Complete Course in English, Dixon, Robert J., PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.

Understanding English Grammar, Kolln, Martha, Pearson Education, 7th ed.

Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English, Biber, Douglas, Longman

Objective General English, Aggarwal, R. S., S. Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd.

Grammar in Practice 1 : 40 units self study grammar exercises with tests, Gower, Roger, Oxford University Press

Grammar in Practice 2 : 40 units self study grammar exercises with tests, Gower, Roger, Oxford University Press

Grammar in Practice 3 : 40 units self study grammar exercises with tests, Gower, Roger, Oxford University Press

Grammar in Practice 4 : 40 units self study grammar exercises with tests, Gower, Roger, Oxford University Press

ANSWERS

Check your progress 1

1. D, 2. J, 3. H, 4. G, 5. A, 6. I, 7. E, 8. B, 9. F, 10. C

Check your progress 2

1. Shall, 2. Should, 3. Will, 4. Should, 5. Should, 6. Would, 7. Would, 8. Will, 9. Shall, 10. Would

Check your progress 3

1. Can, 2. Could, 3. Might, 4. Might, 5. May, 6. May, 7. Might, 8. May, 9. May, 10. Can

Check your progress 4

1. Should, 2. Must, 3. Should, 4. Used to, 5. Ought to, 6. Must, 7. Should, 8. Must, 9. Ought to, 10. Should

Check your progress 5

1. Dare, 2. Need, 3. Need, 4. Dare, 5. Need, 6. Dare, 7. Dare, 8. Need, 9. Need, 10. Dare

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