

The classification of adverbs

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Contents

The definition of adverbs

Classes of adverbs in FDG

Testing the classification

Formal and behavioural correlates

Conclusions

The definition of adverbs

Basic definition

The basic definition of adverbs:

(1) Adverbs are lexical modifiers of non-nominal heads.

Basic definition

The basic definition of adverbs:

(1) Adverbs are lexical **modifiers** of non-nominal heads.

(2) a He runs quickly.

b He runs.

c *He quickly.

Basic definition

The basic definition of adverbs:

(1) Adverbs are **lexical** modifiers of non-nominal heads.

This means that an adverb is neither **compositional** nor grammatical.

Hausa (Newman 2000: 44)

(3) dà gaggāwā
with haste
‘quickly’ (litt. ‘with haste’)

Basic definition

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(1) Adverbs are **lexical** modifiers of non-nominal heads.

This means that an adverb is neither **compositional** nor grammatical.

Garó (Burling 2003a: 263, 2003b: 41)

(4) jakrak-e

be.quick-ADV.SUB

‘quickly’ (litt. ‘being quick’)

Basic definition

The basic definition of adverbs:

- Adverbs are **lexical** modifiers of non-nominal heads.

This means that an adverb is neither compositional nor **grammatical**.

Hupa (Golla 1970: 135)

(5) Yeh-ʔi.ʔi-n-yaW.i.

INTO.THE.HOUSE-HAB-2.SG-move

‘You always go in.’

Basic definition

The basic definition of adverbs:

- Adverbs are lexical modifiers of **non-nominal heads**.

These heads may be lexical or compositional.

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(6) *walk quickly* (verbal head)

(7) *extremely rich* (adjectival head)

(8) *surprisingly quickly* (adverbial head)

(9) *exactly behind the building* (adpositional head)

(10) *soon after he left us* (conjunctive head)

Basic definition

The basic definition of adverbs:

- Adverbs are lexical modifiers of **non-nominal heads**.

These heads may be lexical or **compositional**.

(11) *Apparently* Sheila has left.

(12) *Honestly*, you are a crook.

Basic definition

The basic definition of adverbs:

- Adverbs are lexical modifiers of non-nominal heads.

Delimitation with other word classes

Adjectives

- (15) a. *Quick* steps crossed the street.
b. He crossed the street *quickly*.
c. *Quickly*, he crossed the street.

Delimitation with other word classes

Particles

- (16) a. Quite *possibly* she will arrive by train.
b. *Quite *maybe* she will arrive by train.

Delimitation with other word classes

Adpositions and conjunctions

(17) He moved to Brazil *after* the war.

(18) She went on a holiday *before* anyone else had been.

(19) You may come back *tomorrow*.

Overlap with other word classes

Nouns

Koyra Chiini (Heath 1999: 441, 123)

- (20) a. I-i boyrey ganji di ra.
 3.PL.S-IMPF converse wilderness DEF LOC
 ‘They were conversing in the bush.’
- b. Ni fatta ganji.
 2.SG.S exit wilderness
 ‘You emerged from the wilderness.’

Overlap with other word classes

Adjectives

(21) V ⊃ N ⊃ A ⊃ MAdv

(22) a. dika sag
 good person
 'good person'
 b. dika ealar
 well say.PST.WITN
 'said (it) well'

Overlap with other word classes

Turkish (Göksel and Kerslake 2005: 49)

(23) a. güzel-im

beauty-1.POSS

‘my beauty’

b. güzel bir köpek

beauty INDEF dog

‘a beautiful dog’

c. Güzel konuş-tu-Ø

beauty speak-PST-3.SG

‘S/he spoke well.’

Overlap with other word classes

Adpositions and conjunctions

(24) a I met him outside the office.

b I will wait for you outside.

(25) a I saw him before he left the office.

b I have met him before.

Sources for adverbs

Internal: Derivation

Spanish

(26) natural-mente	ilegal-mente	real-mente	evidente-mente
natural-ADVR	illegal-ADVR	real- ADVR	evident- ADVR
'naturally'	'illegally'	'really'	'evidently'

-mente < Lt. *mēns* 'mind'

Sources for adverbs

Internal: reduplication

Garó (Burling 2003b: 31, 38, 111, 211)

(27) bra~bra	chap~chap	jrip~jrip	srang ~srang
pour.into~ADVR	attach~ADVR	be.silent~ADVR	be.clear~ADVR
'in large numbers'	'side by side'	'silently'	'clearly, fluently'

Sources for adverbs

Internal: Adpositional phrases

Udihe (Nikolaeva 2001: 370)

(28) zugdu 'at home' < zugdi-du 'house-DAT' 'in the house

Sources for adverbs

Internal: serial verbs

Moskona (Gravelle 2010: 142)

- (29) a. Dif di-ecira di-okog.
I 1.SG-walk 1SG-precede
'I walked [and] preceded (them).'
- b. Dif di-ecira kog.
I 1.SG-walk ahead
'I walked ahead.'

Sources for adverbs

External: borrowing

Otomi (Gómez Rendón 2008: 333, 334, 411)

(30) mälmente ‘wrongly’	< Sp. malamente
pobrementena ‘poorly’	< Sp. probrementena
prinsipalmente ‘mainly’	< Sp. principalmente
lwego ‘afterwards’	< Sp. luego

Sources for adverbs

Ideophones ('marked words that depict sensory imagery' (Dingemanse 2012: 654)).

Korean (Sohn 1994: 88)

(31) ttalkak-ttalkak	wulkus-pwulkus	sol-sol	mikkun-mikkun
'rattling'	'colorfully'	'gently'	'smoothly, sleekly, oily'

Classes of adverbs in FDG

Two parameters

Adverbs may be classified along two parameters:

- the semantic or pragmatic domain to which the adverb belongs.
- the target of the adverb;

(cf. Hengeveld 2004 on modality)

Two parameters

Adverbs may be classified along two parameters:

- the semantic or pragmatic **domain** to which the adverb belongs.
- the target of the adverb;

The domain to which an adverb belongs concerns the types of meaning and the types of function the adverb expresses. I distinguish the following domains: degree, manner, participation, quantification, location, time, modality, perspective, evidentiality, intensification, speaker evaluation, and textual organization.

Two parameters

Adverbs may be classified along two parameters:

- the semantic or pragmatic domain to which the adverb belongs.
- the **target** of the adverb;

The target of an adverb is the part of the utterance it has in its scope. In FDG this translates into the layer to which the adverb is applied as a modifier.

Scope

(32) a. He left quickly recently.

b. *He left recently quickly.

(33) a. Reportedly he probably left the building.

b. *Probably he reportedly left the building.

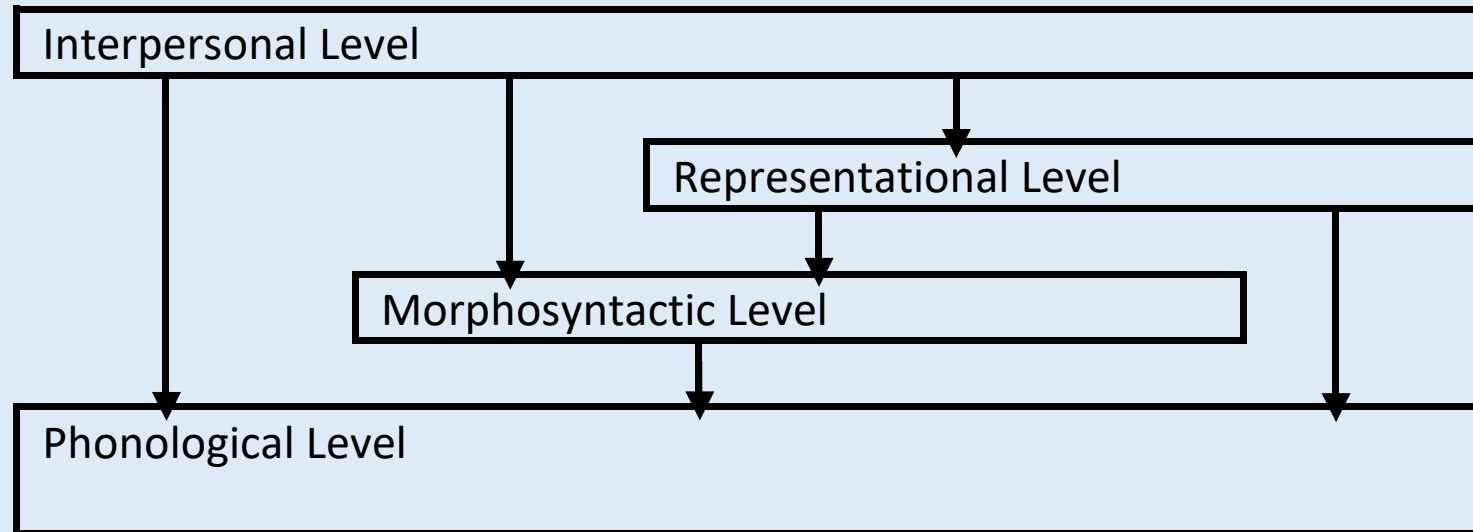
Two parameters

Adverbs may be classified along two parameters:

- the semantic or pragmatic domain to which the adverb belongs.
- the target of the adverb;

The first of these parameters is more readily testable than the second, where classes are partly identified on the basis of descriptive convenience. The second needs further explanation, for which we need a detour to Functional Discourse Grammar.

Levels in FDG



Scope relations

Interpersonal
Level

Discourse Act	>	Illocution	>	Communicated Content
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v

Representational
Level

Propositional Content	>	Episode	>	State-of-Affairs	>	Configurational Property	>	Lexical Property
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Operators and modifiers

(34) $(\pi p_1: [-----]) (p_1): \sigma (p_1))$

(35)

She must be the happiest woman in the world.

$(\text{infer } p_1: [-\text{she is the happiest woman in the world-}] (p_1))$

She is presumably the happiest woman in the world.

$(p_1: [-\text{she is the happiest woman in the world-}] (p_1): \text{presumably } (p_1))$

Layers and operators

Layer	Definition	Relevant operator categories
Lexical Property	the property expressed by any lexical predicate	local negation, property quantification, directionality
Configurational Property	the combination of a predicate and its arguments that characterizes a set of States-of-Affairs	participant-oriented modality, failure, qualitative aspect, participant-oriented quantification
State of Affairs	events or states, i.e. entities that can be located in relative time and can be evaluated in terms of their reality status	event-oriented modality, non-occurrence, event perception, relative tense, event quantification, event location
Episode	one or more States-of-Affairs that are thematically coherent, in the sense that they show unity or continuity of time, location, and participants	objective epistemic modality, subjective deontic modality, co-negation, deduction, absolute tense
Propositional Content	a mental construct that does not exist in space or time but rather exists in the mind of the one entertaining it	subjective epistemic modality, disagreement, inference
Communicated Content	the totality of what the Speaker wishes to evoke in his/her communication with the Addressee	denial, reportative, mirative
Illocution	the lexical and formal properties of a Discourse Act that can be attributed to its conventionalized interpersonal use in achieving a communicative intention	illocutionary modification
Discourse Act	the smallest identifiable unit of communicative behaviour	irony, reinforcement, mitigation, rejection, quotative

Testing for layers

Cooccurrence restrictions with operators:

- (36) a. She arrived/*will arrive *recently*.
b. They arrived/will arrive *simultaneously*.

Testing for layers

Cooccurrence restrictions with lexical features:

Lexical Property:

- (37) a deeply disappoint/*deeply injure
- b *severely disappoint/severely injure

Testing for layers

Cooccurrence restrictions with lexical features:

Configurational Property:

(38) They/*he went to Paris *jointly*.

(39) She reached the summit **completely*.

Testing for layers

Scopal relationships

(40) They *completely* emptied their rooms *simultaneously*.

(41) *Recently* they emptied their rooms *simultaneously*.

simultaneously > completely

recently > simultaneously

then by transitivity (Cinque 1999)

recently > completely

Testing for layers

Scopal relationships

(40) They *completely* emptied their rooms *simultaneously*.

(41) *Recently* they emptied their rooms *simultaneously*.

If we know that

- *recently* is at the episode layer

- *completely* is at the configurational property layer

then

- *simultaneously* must be at the state-of-affairs layer

Testing for layers

If two or more adverbs from the same domain can cooccur in a single sentence, this demonstrates that they apply at different layers. Thus, (41) illustrates that *recently* and *simultaneously*, both from the temporal domain, cannot pertain to the same layer.

(41) *Recently* they emptied their rooms *simultaneously*.

A preliminary classification

- Is given on the next slide;
- All examples concern English adverbs in *-ly*;
- Apart from the F(D)G publications mentioned earlier, the classification is partly inspired by Ramat & Ricca (1998) and Cinque (1999).

	Lexical Property	Configurational Property	State-of-Affairs	Episode	Propositional Content	Communicated Content	Illocution	Discourse Act
Degree	Degree <i>extremely</i>							
Manner	Predicate-oriented <i>beautifully</i>	Subject-oriented <i>angrily</i>						
Participation		Additional participant <i>manually</i>						
Quantification		Event-internal <i>briefly</i>	Event-external <i>frequently</i>					
Location		Direction <i>diagonally</i>	Relative location <i>internally</i>	Absolute location <i>nationally</i>				
Time		Aspect <i>completely</i>	Relative Time <i>simultaneously</i>	Absolute Time <i>recently</i>				
Modality		Participant Oriented <i>easily</i>	Event-oriented <i>obligatorily</i>	Objective epistemic <i>really</i>	Subjective epistemic <i>probably</i>			
Perspective					Perspective <i>technically</i>			
Evidentiality			Event perception <i>visibly</i>	Deductive <i>seemingly</i>	Inferential <i>presumably</i>	Reportative <i>reportedly</i>		
Intensification						Intensification <i>definitely</i>		
Speaker evaluation					Sp. eval. of Prop.Cont. <i>foolishly</i>	Sp. eval. of Comm.Cont. <i>fortunately</i>	Sp. eval. of Illocution <i>frankly</i>	Sp.eval. of Discourse Act <i>sadly</i>
Textual organization								Situating the Discourse Act <i>finally</i>

Degree

(44) *severely* injure (verb)

f^l

(45) *excessively* rich (adjective)

f^l

(46) *remarkably* quickly (adverb)

f^l

(47) *exactly* behind the building (adposition)

f^l

(48) *instantly* after he left us (conjunction)

f^l

Degree

- (49) a deeply disappoint/*deeply injure
b *severely disappoint/severely injure

Dutch

- (50) a knap lastig
quite difficult
'quite difficult'
b *knap gemakkelijk
quite easy
'quite easy'

Manner

(52) She danced *beautifully*.

(53) She left the room *angrily*.

Predicate-oriented Manner – f^l

Subject-oriented Manner – f^c

Manner

(54) a They build *shoddily*.

b *They cook *shoddily*.

f^l

(55) a She dresses *loudly*.

b *She makes up *loudly*.

(56) a She *angrily* left the room.

b He *angrily* slept on the sofa.

c They were listening *angrily*.

f^c

Manner

(57) She *angrily* danced *beautifully*.

$f^l + f^c$

Not included in manner category:

(58) John *stupidly* answered the question.

Participation

(59) She laminated the dough *manually*.

(60) They *mutually* support each other.

(62) They went to Paris *jointly*.

Instrument – f^c

Reciprocal – f^c

Company – f^c

manually and *mutually* only with Actors

mutually and *jointly* only with plural first argument

Quantification

(62) She frowned *briefly*.

Event-internal – f^c

(63) She visited her friends *frequently*.

Event-external – e

(64) She reached the summit **briefly/frequently*.

(65) She *frequently* frowned *briefly*.

Location

(66) He crossed the square *diagonally*.

Direction – f^c

(67) The bank was reorganized *internally*.

Relative Location – e

(68) The policy was implemented *nationally*.

Absolute Location – ep

(69) The car oscillates *severely diagonally*.

(70) The metal pipes run *diagonally internally*.

(71) Probably, in their installations the metal pipes run diagonally internally nationally. (i.e. ‘Probably, nation-wide the metal pipes run diagonally in the internal part of their installations.’)

Time

(72) He emptied the room *completely*.

Aspect – f^c

(73) The shops opened *simultaneously*.

Relative Time – e

(74) She met her friends *recently*.

Absolute Time – ep

(75) They reached the summit **completely/simultaneously/recently*.

(76) Having emptied the room *completely/*simultaneously*, he treated himself to an espresso.

(77) The shops will open *completely/simultaneously/*recently*.

(78) *Recently* they *completely* emptied their rooms *simultaneously*.

Modality

(79) She climbed the tree *competently*.

(80) One *obligatorily* takes off one's shoes here.

(81) She will *really* lose her temper.

(82) She is *probably* ill.

Modality – f^c

Modality – e

Modality – ep

Modality – p

Modality

- (83) The fire extinguisher is **competently/obligatorily/really/probably* full.
- (84) She has **obligatorily/really/probably* filled the water bottle.
- (85) She was *really/probably* ill yesterday.
- (86) Was she *really/*probably* ill yesterday?

Modality

- (87) *Probably* people *really* have to be able to swim *competently obligatorily* in order to enter the swimming pool. (i.e. 'Probably it is the reality that one has to be able to swim in order to enter the swimming pool.')
- (88) Your behaviour will *probably really* lead to your dismissal.
- (89) He *really* had to stay away *obligatorily* from the office after his dismissal.
- (90) One *obligatorily* has to swim *competently* in a country with lots of water.

Perspective

(91) *Technically*, they won the war, but *morally*, they did not.

Perspective – p

(92) *Reportedly*, they *technically* won the war.

Evidentiality

(93) She *visibly* blushed.

(94) She has *seemingly* left the building.

(95) She is *presumably* ill.

(96) She is *reportedly* on a holiday.

Evidentiality – e

Evidentiality – ep

Evidentiality – p

Evidentiality – C

Evidentiality

- (97) She **visibly/seemingly/presumably/reportedly* didn't blush.
- (98) She didn't *visibly/*seemingly/*presumably/*reportedly* blush.
- (99) She will **seemingly/presumably/reportedly* leave the building by eight o'clock.
- (100) *Reportedly/*presumably* she *certainly* left the building.
- (101) *Honestly*, she *reportedly* left the building at eight o'clock.

Evidentiality

- (102) *Reportedly* she *presumably* left the building.
- (103) *Presumably* she had *seemingly* left the building, which may be why he did not knock on her door.
- (104) *Seemingly* she *visibly* blushed, as she turned away her face so that I wouldn't notice.

Intensification

(105) I am *definitely* going to vote in the next elections.

Intensification – p

(106) He is *definitely probably* going to run for president.

(107) Quite frankly, it is definitely not the best day to go to the beach!

Speaker Evaluation

(108) She *foolishly* slept the whole day.

(109) *Fortunately*, she came alone.

(110) *Frankly*, she doesn't seem interested.

(111) *Sadly*, your mother has died.

Speaker Evaluation – p

Speaker Evaluation – C

Speaker Evaluation – F

Speaker Evaluation – A

Speaker Evaluation

(112) I think it was foolish of her to sleep the whole day.

(113) I am happy to say that she came alone.

(114) I am saying frankly that she doesn't seem interested.

(115) I am sad that I have to tell you that your mother has died.

Speaker Evaluation

(116) A: She *foolishly* slept the whole day.

B1: That's not true. She did not sleep the whole day.

B2: *That's not true. That isn't foolish.

(117) A: *Fortunately*, she came alone.

B1: That's not true. She did not come alone.

B2: *That's not true. You are not happy to say so.

Speaker Evaluation

(118) A: *Frankly*, she doesn't seem interested.

B1: That's not true. She does seem interested.

B2: *That's not true. You are not being frank.

(119) A: *Sadly*, your mother has died.

B1: That's not true. She hasn't died.

B2: *That's not true. You are not sad that you have to tell me.

Speaker Evaluation

- (120) They *probably foolishly* believed the American Defense Department Big Lie that radiation does not hurt you. (NOW, US)
- (121) Last year in MUT I *foolishly probably* spent between \$750-\$1000. (<https://answers.ea.com/t5/FIFA-15/Packs/td-p/4556769>)
- (122) Former Enron president *wisely* left firm in 1996, uncomfortable with 'asset light' strategy. (COCA, magazine)

Speaker Evaluation

(123) *Fortunately*, she *wisely* slept the whole day yesterday.

(124) *Frankly*, she *fortunately* slept the whole day yesterday.

(125) ?*Frankly/honestly*, go home!

(126) a. *Seriously*, Andy can play rugby.

b. *Seriously*, can Andy play rugby?

(127) *Finally*, I *frankly* did not like the way you acted today.

Speaker Evaluation

(128) *Sadly, I honestly* think you have made a big mistake.

Textual organization

(129) *Finally*, this was my last lecture.

Textual Organization – A

(130) *Importantly*, the students should be involved.

Textual Organization – A

(131) *Briefly*, the bill seeks more justice for tenants.

Textual Organization –A

Textual organization

(132) *Finally*, do not forget to close the door.

(133) *Finally*, do you like it or not?

Formal and behavioural correlates

The form and behaviour of adverbs

Adverbs in different domain classes, i.e. with different degrees of scope, show differences in form and behaviour from a typological perspective. These differences concern:

- the existence of classes of adverbs;
- the morphological marking of adverbs;
- the order in which adverbs occur.

Sample

Data from a 50-language sample. Study with (bibliographical) limitations.
Only sufficient data for existence and some types of morphological marking.

A'ingae, Albanian, Apuriña, Bardi, Barupu, Basque, Betta Kurumba, Bininj Gun-wok, Burushaski*, Central Alaskan Yupik, Choctaw, Chukchi, Cupeño, Gã, Gaguudju, Garo, Goemai, Hungarian, Hupa, Ingush, Jalkunan, Ket*, Kharia, Konso*, Korean, Koyra Chiini*, Lango, Lao, Laz, Lumun, Mandarin, Mani, Mapudungun, Matsés, Mauwake*, Mehek, Mian, Moskona, Movima*, Mualang*, Musqueam, Ngiti, Nivkh, Noon*, Paiwan, Palula, Pichi, Puyuma*, Quechua*, Rapanui, Southern Pomo*, Sumerian*, Tamashek*, Tidore, Ts'ixa*, Turkish, Warao, Warrongo, Xong, Yeri

The existence of classes of adverbs

Registering the classes of adverbs mentioned in grammars, an interesting typological hierarchy suggests itself: the existence of adverbs at a higher layer implies the existence of adverbs at all lower layers.

(134) Lexical Property \supset Configurational Property \supset State-of-Affairs \supset
Episode \supset Propositional Content \supset Communicated Content \supset
Illocution \supset Discourse Act

The existence of classes of adverbs

	f ^l	f ^c	e	ep	p	C	F	A
Apurinã, Lao, Choctaw, Kharia								
Paiwan	+							
Warao, Xong, Yeri	+	+						
Barupu, Garo, Mian, Moskona	+	+	+					
Basque, Betta Kurumba, Bininj Gun- Wok, Central Alaskan Yupik, Goemai, Laz, Mani, Matses, Mehek, Ngiti, Nivkh Jalkunan Warrongo,	+	+	+	+				
A'ingae, Chukchi, Cupeño, Gaguudju, Lango, Lumun, Mandarin, Mapudungun, Musqueam, Palula, Rapanui, Tidore	+	+	+	+	+			
Albanian, Bardi, Gã, Hungarian, Hupa, Ingush, Korean, Pichi	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Turkish	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Morphological marking

- (i) the use of reduplication as an expression strategy at certain layers;
- (ii) the use of flexible modifiers (adjectives/adverbs) at certain layers;
- (iii) dedicated adverbial marking at certain layers.

Morphological marking

Reduplication

Languages using reduplication to form adverbs, do so at the lower layers only.

Korean (Sohn 1994)

mwulek~mwulek '(growing) rapidly'

f^l

allang~allang 'cunningly, with flattery'

f^c

Morphological marking

Flexible modifiers

Another interesting tendency observed in the data is that languages with flexible modifiers (adjective/adverb), use these as adverbs at the lower layers only. At higher layers there are dedicated adverbs.

Morphological marking

Flexible modifiers

Lango (Noonan 1992: 181)

(135) à bèbèr

‘good/well’

f^l

(136) nî lwájé

‘*clumsy, clumsily’

f^c

Morphological marking

Flexible modifiers

Ingush (Nichols 2011: 377, 229)

(137) sixa ‘rapid, rapidly’

f^l

(138) xaarc ‘false, falsely’

f^c

(139) Pxoragh ‘*horizontal, horizontally’

e

Morphological marking

Flexible modifiers

Mapudungun

(140)

(141)

(142)

Flexible modifiers

	Discourse Act	Illocution	Communicated Content	Propositional Content	Episode	State-of-Affairs	Configurational Property	Lexical Property
Lango								+
Ingush							+	+
Mapudungun						+	+	+

Morphological marking

Explicit adverbial morphology

More explicit adverbial morphology seems to be specific for higher layers.

English *strangely enough* (speaker evaluation) versus *strangely* (manner).

Dutch *snel* 'quick(ly)' (manner) versus *mogelijker-wijs* 'possibly' (subjective epistemic modality) and *eerlijk gezegd* 'honestly said' (illocutionary modification).

Conclusions

Conclusions

Adverbs can be classified along two parameters: the layer at which they apply and the semantic/pragmatic domain to which they belong.

The layer at which they apply can be identified through the selection restrictions that adverbs impose, the subordinate constructions in which they may appear, and the scope relations among different classes of adverbs.

The hierarchical classification is reflected in the existence of classes of adverbs in individual languages and some aspects of their morphological marking.

Examples illustrating the classification

Manner/Configurational Property

- She left the room *angrily*.

Manner/Lexical Property

- She danced *beautifully*.

Examples illustrating the classification

Participation/Configurational Property

- They *mutually* support each other.

Participation/Lexical Property

- She laminated the dough *manually*.

Examples illustrating the classification

Quantification/State-of-Affairs

- She visited her friends *frequently*.

Quantification/Configurational Property

- She frowned *briefly*.

Quantification/Lexical Property

- She is *extremely* rich.

Examples illustrating the classification

Location/Episode

- The policy was implemented *nationally*.

Location/State-of-Affairs

- The policy was announced *publicly*.

Location/Configurational Property

- He crossed the square *diagonally*.

Examples illustrating the classification

Time/Episode

- She met her friends *recently*.

Time/State-of-Affairs

- She *subsequently* went to work.

Time/Configurational Property

- Work on the road is due to start *imminently*.

Examples illustrating the classification

Modality/Propositional Content

- She is *probably* ill.

Modality/Episode

- She will *inevitably* loose her temper.

Modality/State-of-Affairs

- She *obligatorily* greeted everybody.

Modality/Configurational Property

- The work is done *easily*.

Examples illustrating the classification

Perspective/Propositional Content

- *Technically*, they have won the war, but *morally*, they have not.

Examples illustrating the classification

Evidentiality/Communicated Content

- She is *reportedly* on a holiday.

Evidentiality/Propositional Content

- She is *presumably* ill.

Evidentiality/Episode

- She is *seemingly* not at home.

Evidentiality/State-of-Affairs

- She blushed *visibly*.

Examples illustrating the classification

Speaker Evaluation/Discourse Act

- *Sadly*, he passed away.

Speaker Evaluation/Illocution

- *Frankly*, she doesn't seem interested.

Speaker Evaluation/Communicated Content

- *Surprisingly*, she came without a present.

Speaker Evaluation/Propositional Content

- *Hopefully* she will arrive in time.

Speaker Evaluation/Episode

- She *regretfully* didn't say what she was thinking.

Speaker Evaluation/State-of-Affairs

- She *foolishly* slept the whole day.

Examples illustrating the classification

Textual Organization/Discourse Act

- *Finally*, this was my last meeting as a chairman.