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Copyright © 2021 K5 Learning This Page Includes... Printable & Sendable Test Adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses are multi-word terms that tell us when, where, how, or why an action occurs. Here are some examples: Phrase and clause stating when: Read me a story after supper. ("After supper" is a phrase. It tells us when.) Read me a story when I go to bed. ("when I go to bed" is a clause. It tells us when.) Phrase and clause stating where: She hid her necklace under the dinner mat. ("Under the dinner mat" is a phrase. It tells us where.) She hid her necklace where she always kept it. ("Where she always kept it" is a clause. It tells us where.) Phrase and clause stating how: He fought like a lion. ("Like a lion" is a phrase. It tells us how.) He fought how his father taught him. ("How his father taught him" is a clause. It tells us how.) Phrase and clause stating why: John trained to be the best. ("To be the best" is a phrase. It tells us why.) John trained because he wanted to be the best. ("Because he wanted to be the best" is a clause. It tells us why.) Lots of adverbs are single words (e.g., yesterday, here, quickly), but an adverb can also come in the form of a multi-word phrase or clause. Here are some more examples of adverbial phrases and clauses that tell us when, where, how, and why. A one-word adverb: The game will take place tomorrow. An adverbial phrase: The game will take place in the morning. (A phrase does not contain a subject and a verb.) An adverbial clause: The game will take place when both teams are ready. (A clause contains a subject ("both teams") and a verb ("are").) A one-word adverb: The scene was filmed here. An adverbial phrase: The scene was filmed near the bridge. An adverbial clause: The scene was filmed where the bridge crosses the river. (In this clause, the subject is "the bridge" and the verb is "crosses.") A one-word adverb: The pike moves quickly. An adverbial phrase: The pike moves like lightning. An adverbial clause: The pike moves like its life depends on it. (In this clause, the subject is "its life" and the verb is "depends.") A one-word adverb: They came to the mine just because. (Using "because" to explain why the action occurs is a colloquialism. There are no one-word adverbs that tell us why. "Adverbs of reason" (as they're more formally called) are always adverbial phrases or adverbial clauses.) An adverbial phrase: They came to the mine to find gold. An adverbial clause: They came to the mine because they wanted gold. (In this clause, the subject is "they" and the verb is "wanted.") Read more about adverbial phrases. Most adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses tell us when, where, how, or why an action occurs, but there are other types too. Below are some more examples of adverbial clauses and adverbial phrases with their more formal names, e.g., adverb of time (when), adverb of place (where). Remember that an adverbial phrase does not contain a subject and a verb, but an adverbial clause does. That is the difference between a phrase and a clause. Here are some more examples of adverbial phrases and clauses categorized under their formal names. An adverbial phrase: A crow attacked your cat about an hour ago. An adverbial clause: Every time he cracked a joke, the punters roared with laughter. An adverbial phrase: It is colder and wetter in the north of Germany. An adverbial clause: Put the sign where the students can read it. An adverbial phrase: That dog is barking like a king. An adverbial clause: She is acting as if she has stolen something. An adverbial phrase: We abandoned the match to make a point. An adverbial clause: Since it is your birthday, you can sit in the front. An adverbial phrase: You are not as clever as this. An adverbial clause: He is as modest as he is brilliant. An adverbial phrase: If possible, I will show you the cellar. An adverbial clause: I will come with you provided my suit is back from the dry cleaners. An adverbial phrase: Although only four years old, Oliver can do long multiplication. An adverbial clause: I will cover for you even though I may lose my job. Here are three common formats for adverbial phrases: Prepositional Phrases. For example: He was standing in the corner. Read more about prepositional phrases. Infinitive Phrases. For example: She went to Florence to paint. Read more about infinitive phrases. Adverbs with Intensifiers. For example: He answered you very quickly. Read more about intensifiers. There are, of course, other formats. For example: We arrived a day later than expected. I paid him every week. If there's a group of words functioning as an adverb and that doesn't feature a subject and a verb (meaning it's not an adverbial clause), then you're looking at an adverbial phrase. Adverbial clauses tend to start with subordinating conjunctions (e.g., when, because, if, even though, until). These subordinating conjunctions provide the bridge from the adverbial phrase to the main clause in order to establish a time, a place, a reason, a condition, a concession, or a comparison for the main clause. For example (subordinating conjunction in bold): Keep your hand on the wound until the bleeding stops. (The adverbial clause sets a time.) Steve will sleep wherever there's a bed. (The adverbial clause sets a place.) Read more about subordinating conjunctions. When an adverbial phrase or clause is at the front of a sentence (called a "fronted adverbial"), use a comma afterwards. When it is at the back (called a "post-positioned adverbial"), do not use a comma before it. For example: A crow attacked your cat while I was waiting for the bus. (No comma is required as the adverbial clause is at the end of the sentence.) While I was waiting for the bus, a crow attacked your cat. (This time, a comma is required because the adverbial clause is at the start.) Here is another example: It is colder and wetter in the north of Germany. (There is no comma before the adverbial phrase because it comes at the end of the sentence.) In the north of Germany, it is colder and wetter. (Here, we have a fronted adverbial, so a comma is required.) This "rule" works well with most adverbial phrases and clauses. However, it is not a strict rule. It is best described as guidance that is highly likely to see you right. Here's some more detail. A fronted adverbial. When your adverbial phrase or clause is fronted, you are safe to use a comma afterwards because the comma is considered useful to show where the adverbial ends and the main clause starts. A post-positioned adverbial. When your adverbial is at the back of your sentence, you shouldn't precede it with a comma if the adverbial is essential (called a restrictive phrase or clause). As most post-positioned adverbials are essential, the rule to not use a comma is nearly always safe. However, it is possible for the adverbial to be non-essential (called a non-restrictive phrase or clause). In this case, you can use a comma. Read more about restrictive and non-restrictive post-positioned adverbials on the page covering adverbial clauses. Read more about using commas with adverbial phrases and clauses. Particularly when using adverbial phrases, be careful not to create a misplaced modifier. A misplaced modifier does not link clearly to whatever it is meant to modify. A misplaced modifier makes the meaning of a sentence ambiguous or wrong. For example: Keep looking for the bull elephant with the binoculars. (This adverbial phrase tells us how to keep looking for the bull elephant (i.e., with binoculars). However, it could be taken as an adjective phrase describing a bull elephant with binoculars.) Read more about misplaced modifiers. Next lesson > SlideShare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance, and to provide you with relevant advertising. If you continue browsing the site, you agree to the use of cookies on this website. See our Privacy Policy and User Agreement for details. Adverbial phrases are a type of sentence or group of words that has the same ultimate meaning as an adverb. Therefore, adverbial phrases are often used as replacements for adverbs themselves. It's important to understand when to appropriately use each form of adverbial unit, as there are a number of ways these can greatly improve your language skills. What is an adverb? An adverb is a classification of word that is used to modify the surrounding words. Examples of these include: silently, happily, quickly, and truthfully. Generally, adverbs describe how, when, or what took place at any given moment. As a result, they usually tend to answer the questions of who, what, where, and why. By incorporating adverbs into your speech and writing, your English skills will become more detailed and interesting. Adverbs are crucial to communicating relevant information in an interesting way. What is the difference between an adverb and an adverbial phrase? Adverbial phrases can be used as a replacement for the single-worded adverbs mentioned above. For example: Steve will visit later vs Steve will visit in the morning The first sentence includes a normal adverb: 'later'. In this example, we can tell 'later' is an adverb because it gives us more information about when the visit will be taking place. Likewise, in the latter sentence, our adverbial phrase is 'in the morning'. The adverbial phrase provides the same function that the single adverb does (giving us some more context regarding the time, place, or manner of the event) however does so with a group of words. Why learn about adverbial phrases? Adverbial phrases, if improperly applied, can cause a number of issues and ambiguities in your communication. For example, since adverbs serve to modify an aspect of a sentence, misplaced adverbial phrases can accidentally modify the wrong thing. For example: Break the pinata with the stick vs use the stick to break the pinata In the first sentence, while to some it might be clear that the stick should be used to break the pinata, the sentence is left ambiguous: there is a chance that the pinata might be wielding a stick, and the adverbial phrase takes on more of a descriptive quality. The second sentence removes all ambiguity by rephrasing the sentence altogether. In addition to this, adverbial clauses should be handled with care when it comes to the use of commas. When an adverbial phrase is utilised at the start of a sentence, a comma should be used to introduce everything that follows from there (eg: 'In the morning, we'll go.'). Meanwhile, if the same adverbial phrase is used at the end of the same sentence, the comma should be omitted (eg: 'We'll go in the morning'). Developing this understanding of where and how to effectively utilise adverbial phrases will help to give you an extra level of technical proficiency, as well as add some extra descriptive depth to your communication. By understanding the differences between adverbs and adverbial phrases, your English communicative skills will greatly increase.





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