

ADVERBIALS

Adverbials refer to a single word or group of words which form parts of a clause; in addition, some adverbials may act as different parts of speech. Three kinds of adverbials exist: Adjuncts, Conjuncts, and Disjuncts.

CONJUNCTS

Conjunct (sometimes referred to as Conjunctive Adverbs or Adverbial Conjunctions) are words used to connect two main clauses. In addition, conjuncts, when used as an introductory element can act as transitional elements between sentences (and sometimes even between paragraphs).

[for addition]

also
besides
further
furthermore
in addition
incidentally
moreover

[for emphasis]

anyway
certainly
indeed
in a sense
in fact
still
that is
undoubtedly

[for comparison]

however
in comparison
in contrast
instead
likewise
nevertheless
nonetheless
otherwise
similarly

[for cause and effect]

accordingly
and consequently

as a result
consequently
hence
similarly
so
subsequently
therefore
thus

[for time]
afterwards
finally
meanwhile
next
now
then
thereafter

STRATEGY (CONNECTING SENTENCES)

When connecting two main clauses, it is customary to use a semicolon and a comma.

Example:

Jane is going to the park; however, Sylvia is not going.

Notice how the semicolon appears first, the conjunct appears second, and the comma follows the conjunct.

DISJUNCTS

Disjuncts (also called, Disjunctive Adverbs), often appearing at the beginning of the sentence or near the beginning of the sentence, are words or groups of words which provide some comment on the content of the sentence in which it appears.

Example:

Eventually, John managed to collect every major first edition comic from the Scatman series.

Common Disjuncts:

Actually
Basically
Briefly
Clearly
Eventually
Honestly
Obviously
Personally
Remarkably
Ultimately

Unfortunately

ADJUNCTS

Adjuncts (also called, Adjunctive Adverbs) are words or groups of words which provide more information to the sentence. When an adjunct component is removed from the sentence, the meaning of the sentence is affected and may not be understood.

Adjuncts may help to provide information in regards to:

Time/Temporal

Example:

Northern Arizona University opened its doors in 1888.

Place/Space

Example:

Shelley does not live above her means.

Cause

Example:

George drove to his mother's house because of the snow storm.

Result

Example:

The company will not sell its shares due to its escalating value.

Conditional

Example:

Janet will call Bryan if needed.

Concession

Example:

Oftentimes, vegans consume vegetables without thinking about pesticides.

Manner

Example:

John wandered aimlessly like a lost puppy.