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ON SENTENCE-RHYTHM AND WORD-ORDER IN MODERN ENGLISH

BY

AUG. WESTERN, PH. D.

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L. M. = The London Magazine.

Lpl. = The Lamplighter.

Mac. Ess. = Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays (London, Longmans Green & Co. 1883). — *Hist.* = The History of England.

Mc Carthy, Sh. Hist. = A. Short History of our Own Times. — *4 G.* = A History of the Four Georges.

19th Cent. = The Nineteenth Century. Ed. by J. Knowles.

O. M. M. = Mrs. Oliphant, Madonna Mary. — *O. C. F.* = The Orphans and Caleb Field (London, Chapman and Hall, 1865).

Ou. Ch. = Ouida, Chandos. — *Id.* = Idalia, A. Romance (London, Chatto and Windus).

P. B. H. = James Payn, The Best of Husbands. — *B. Mill.* = The Burnt Million. — *Wh.* = What he cost her.

S. Ex. = J. R. Seeley, The Expansion of England.

Sc. Ken. = W. Scott, Kenilworth. — *Wav.* = Waverley.

Sh. Lett = Essays and Letters by Percey Bysshe Shelley. Ed., with Introductory Note, by Ernest Rhys (The Scott Library).

St. H. W. = G. Stables, Harry Wilde. (London, Soc. f. prom. Christian Knowledge).

St. Hist. = Stanhope, History of England. — *Q. A.* = The Reign of Queen Anne.

T. Br. = Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays.

Th. Newc. = Thackeray, The Newcomes. — *Pen.* = Pendennis. — *Van.* = Vanity Fair. — *Vir.* = The Virginians.

Troll. B. T. = Trollope, Barchester Towers. — *E. E.* = An Eye for an Eye. — *F. P* = The Fixed Period. — *G. L.* = The Golden Lion of Granpere. — *Heath.* = Harry Heathcote of Gangoil. — *Hots.* = Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite. — *Wd.* = The Warden. — *Wortle* = Dr. Wortle's School.

V. W. = The Vicar of Wakefield (Goldsmith's Select Works).

W. Ashe = H. Ward, The Marriage of William Ashe (Nelson's Library of Copyright Works). — *Elsm.* = Robert Elsmere. — *Grieve* = David Grieve. — *Mar.* = Marcella. — *Tress.* = Sir George Tressady.

Warren, Diary = The Diary of a Late Physician.

Yonge, K. E. = The Kings of England.

Introduction.

1. In going through the detailed rules of *word-order* and *sentence-stress* in Sweet's NEG §§ 1780—1924, we can hardly fail to observe that there is in English a tendency to throw the stress in word-groups forward, that is, towards the end of the group. We see this, for instance, if we compare two such groups as *the following day* and *the day following*. Both mean the same thing, but in the former of them the group-stress rests on *day*, in the latter on *following*. I do not think that Sweet is right in considering »the pre-adjunct order adjective + noun« as originally emphatic (§ 1763). I believe, on the contrary, that this order is due to the natural loss of value which adjectives have suffered in consequence of frequent use, so that pre-order is originally unemphatic. It is a well-known linguistic fact that frequent use is apt to lower the value of a word, so that it may even sink down to become a mere expletive. We see this very clearly in the case of titles. Such words as *Mr., Mrs., Miss, King, Captain* and the like have been worn down so much by frequent use that they have become quite stressless, and are therefore placed before their nouns. Such titles, or modifiers of proper names, on the other hand, as occur more rarely, and therefore have kept their full modifying force, are still placed after the name. Therefore, the order is *King Charles* but *Charles the First; King William*, but *William the Conqueror*. This also explains the different order in *John the Baptist* as opposed to *the angel Gabriel* (Sweet § 1801). Now, as long as adjectives were used as distinctly modifying words, by which a person or thing was distinguished from others of a similar kind, they were no doubt placed after the noun. But as in course of time adjectives became of more frequent use, and were often employed as mere ornaments of style, they naturally lost some of their force, and so came to be placed before their nouns. The process is still clearly seen in French, where really modifying adjectives are placed after the noun, and more or less ornamental ones are plaeed before it. Post-order is still found in English in such expressions as *something good, nothing remarkable, the time*

being, the money required, novels proper and novels improper. I cannot, therefore, agree with Sweet (§ 1781) that the post-position in Old Engl. *Sumorsæte ealle, wæter genōg* is necessarily unemphatic. Of course, unemphatic post-position may be found in Old English as a stage of transition from emphatic post-order to unemphatic pre-order, but originally it was no doubt emphatic. Therefore, post-order is frequent in exclamations, as *Hrōþgār lēofa* (Sweet § 1784), where there can hardly be any doubt that *lēofa* is stressed; cp. the obsolete *brother mine* as opposed to *my brother.*

2. End-order is found in many other cases in Modern English. Thus: *he let in an icy blast,* but *he let it in; he heard again the language of his nursery,* but *he heard it again; bars and bolts we have none,* compared with: *we have no bars or bolts.* The meaning of *I have brought back your umbrella* is not exactly the same as *I have brought your umbrella back.* The former answers to the question: *What have you brought back?* while the latter is either a simple statement of a fact, or might be expected as an answer to some such remark as: *I am sorry I left my umbrella with you yesterday.* In this case end-order is not strictly emphatic, but is used to bring out the word that is, for the moment, foremost in the speaker's mind. It is also found in many cases where the order of the words is either purely conventional, as in *a cup and saucer*[1]*; the roads are nice and dry;* or where no other order is possible, as in *to light a fire* compared with *shall we have the fire lighted; go for a walk; we have come to stay* (quoted from Sweet §§ 1902—06). We may, therefore, I think, lay it down as a general rule, that *end-order* is the natural order in English, as, indeed, it is also in Norwegian. As stated already, this order is not always emphatic, if by emphatic we mean extra-stressed, though it may be so. In most cases it simply means that the discriminating word of a group is placed at the end.

3. The same principle seems to hold good for *combined groups.* The difference between *if I can, I will do it,* and *I will do it if I can,* seems to be this, that in the former case I accent my willingness to do it, while in the latter the doubt as to my ability is more brought out. This explanation runs counter to Sweet's (§ 1875), that »the general principle is, of course, to put in front the sentence which is most emphatic or most closely connected with what precedes.« But then he is obliged to find a special reason for putting causal clauses introduced by *as* in front, »for if they followed the head-sentence, they would be understood as clauses of comparison *(do as you please!)*« But I hardly think such a misunderstanding

[1] For the probable reason of this order, see *Jespersen: Growth and Structure of the English Language* § 235.

would arise; besides, as a matter of fact, causal clauses beginning with *as* are often found following the head-sentence. I think that also in this case the order of the sentences is governed by the same principle of end-order. In the expression: *As I saw it was no use arguing, I said no more,* I accent my silence; it is really equal to: *I saw it was no use arguing, and so I held my tongue.* If I intended to accent the reason of my silence, I should say: *I said no more, because I saw it was no use arguing.* Cp. also that a sentence answering to a question beginning with *why,* always begins with *because: Why were you not at school yesterday?* (I was not at school) *because I was ill.* Here his absence from school is a known fact, but the reason of it is unknown. But if I am asked: *Did you see the new play yesterday?* I might answer: *No,* (as I was ill), *I did not go to the theatre,* my absence being the unknown fact. But to the question: *Why didn't you go there?* I could only answer: (I didn't go) *because I was ill.*

The last examples also show that the first of two combined groups is often connective, referring to what precedes, in other words, that it contains a *known fact,* while the second gives a *new fact,* and is consequently the stronger of the two. In the same way, if I ask: *When did the king die?,* the natural answer would be: *The king died on the 14th.* Here the king's death is the known fact, but the date is unknown. This is, therefore, the most important part of the answer, and is placed last. But if the question had been: *Who died on the 14th?,* it would be as natural to answer: *On the 14th died the king,* because in this case it is known that someone died on the 14th, but not who it was.

Thus we see that both in simple and in combined groups, the group, or part of the group, which *introduces a new fact* is naturally put last. As this order is not strictly emphatic, it may be called *natural end-order.*

4. But just because this is the natural, non-emphatic, order, a word or a group may be made emphatic by putting it in a "wrong" place. A word that naturally demands end-order may be emphasized by front-order, and, conversely, one that is naturally unstressed may be emphasized by end-order. Thus if in the sentence *he was tried sorely* I want to emphasize the adverb, I may do it by saying *sorely was he tried,* and in *he often came to see me* I may do the same by saying *he came to see me often.* Thus also, while the sentence quoted above: *the king died on the 14th* is the natural answer to: *when did the king die?,* the same sentence may be pronounced with strong stress on the word *king,* and will then be the natural answer to some such question as: *was it the queen who died on the 14th?*

But as is seen from the last example, even when there is emphatic front-order in a sentence, the natural end-order stress is still kept up *(the king died on the :fourteenth)*. In fact, so natural does end-order seem to be in English that even a naturally weak word receives stress if natural end-order is changed into emphatic front-order. Thus in *I shall die* there is natural end-order *(-ai -ʃl ˈdai)*, *die* being the only stressed word in the sentence. But if we change this into *for die I shall* with emphatic front-order of the infinitive *die* (Sweet § 1828), we find that the originally unaccented *shall* has become accented *(-fə ˈdai -ai :fæl)* only because the principle of natural end-order demands it (cp. also Sweet § 1921). We may call this *compensation-stress*, and the reason of it is a striving after preserving the *rhythm of the sentence*. Just as there is a certain regularity in the sequence of stressed and unstressed syllables in the single word, so there is a similar regularity in the sequence of strong and weak words, or groups, in the whole sentence. In the two sentences: *the man died yesterday* and *he died yesterday*, we have, in both cases, natural end-order. But if we change this into emphatic front-order of the adverb *yesterday*, we may say both *yesterday the man died* and *yesterday died the man*, because both would preserve the sentence-rhythm, but we could only say *yesterday he died*, because the inverted order *yesterday died he* would spoil the rhythm of the sentence, except in the few cases where *he* may receive stress by way of contrast to another subject.

5. It goes without saying that sentence-rhythm can never be so strict as verse-rhythm. While the latter is based upon a regular change of stressed and unstressed syllables, so that the least deviation from the scheme will spoil the metre, the former only consists in a certain change of heavy and light groups, but each group may consist of one or more words. In such a sentenhe as E.M.F.I., 1: *Far away on each hand stretch the rich pastures*, we can easily distinguish three groups, viz. (1) the adverbial group: *far away on each hand*, (2) the predicate: *stretch*, and (3) the subject: *the rich pastures*. Further it is easy to see that the second of these, *stretch*, is relatively unstressed, as this verb is not chosen to tell us what the subject *does;* in fact, instead of it, we might, without any essential change of meaning, put another verb, such as *lie*, or the really unmeaning *are*. The two other groups are of about equal importance; we might just as well have put the subject first and the adverbial group last. The really important thing here is that the light group *stretch* is placed between the two heavy ones, by which the sentence-rhythm (ˈa a ˈa) is preserved. When in this case the form given above has been chosen, it is because *the rich pastures* is not the whole subject, the complete sentence running

thus: *Far away on each hand stretch the rich pastures, and the patches of dark earth, made ready for the seed of broad-leaved green crops, or touched already with the tint of the tender-bladed autumn-sown corn.* The reason why, in this example, the subject is placed last, is therefore simply that it is longer than the adverbial group.

But end-order of the subject is also sometimes used for rhetorical purposes, as a means to call the hearer's, or reader's, attention to what is coming. If I say, *Lord Earlshope came in presently, with his crush-hat under his arm,* it is a simple matter-of-fact statement that does not in any way rouse the hearer's expectation. But in the form *Presently, in came Lord Earlshope, with his crush-hat under his arm* (Black, Heth, II, 173), the statement assumes quite a new character. By calling attention to the entrance of a person without, however, mentioning the person's name at the outset, the hearer's curiosity is roused, and the expression is made more vivid.

6. On the following pages I shall try to show in detail that the rules governing the *Inversion of Subject and Predicate,* and the order of *Sentence-modifying and Verb-modifying Adverbs* are based on the principles mentioned above, viz. *natural end-order, rhetorical end-order,* and *emphatic front-* and *end-order.*

Chapter I.

Inversion of Subject and Predicate.

7. In accordance with the principle mentioned above (§ 3) we shall expect that part of a sentence to come last which directly answers to the question underlying the statement. We have already seen that the natural answer to the question: *when did the king die?* is *the king died on the 14th,* while to the question: *who died on the 14th?* the answer would be: *on the 14th died the king.* But there is yet a third case possible. If the question had been: *what happened on the 14th?* the answer would be: *on the 14th the king died.* In all of these cases we have natural end-order, because the very word that is wanted by the questioner is put last. Of course, as this question is not always put, and people, before writing down their thoughts, do not ask themselves questions like these, we may find examples that seem to run counter to the principle postulated by me, e. g. Mac. Hist. III, 336: *Of the conquerors only five fell,* where inversion would seem to be better, and Mac. Ess. 233: *Then a reaction came,* where

inversion might at least just as well have been used; but on the whole I think it will be found that such sentences without inversion are naturally answers to some such question as: *what happened—*, or *what did he do*, or to questions beginning with *where* or *how*, e. g.

Mac. Ess. 697: Here the *battle recommenced.* | Craik, Cousin Trix, 40: And then *such a race began.* | W. Ashe 38: During the preceding weeks *some ugly rumours had rached* Ashe. | ib. 48: There was a pause; then *Ashe said* in another voice. | ib 37: Rather more than a fortnight after the evening at Madame d'Estrée's, *William Ashe found* himself in a Midland train.

Sentences with inversion, on the other hand, answer to a question about the subject, as I shall now proceed to show.

1. Natural End-order.

8. Natural end-order of the subject can, as a general rule, only take place when the predicate is an intransitive verb. The sentence *the man killed the bear* answers to the question *whom did the man kill?* If the question had been: *who killed the bear?* it would be possible, in the spoken language, to answer the same, but then with emphatic front-order of the subject. In the written language, where emphasis cannot be marked in the same way as in the spoken language, the answer would in this case rather be given in the passive: *the bear was killed by the man,* as the inverted order: *the bear killed the man* would mean quite another thing. Therefore, it is only when no ambiguity of the kind can arise that inversion is possible. Further, the predicate must be relatively unstressed, to preserve the sentence-rhythm. Inversion is therefore most frequently found when the verb of the sentence is *be,* or another verb of vague meaning, such as *sit, lie, stand, live,* or verbs of movement, such as *come, arrive, go, enter, ride, commence, end, die,* e. g.

Troll. F. P. 261: Now *was the time* for thought. | E. M. F. II, 76: Here suddenly *was an opening* in the rocky wall, and perhaps here *was an opportunity.* | D. Tw. 264: There *sat the hideous man,* in his accustomed corner. | Mac. Ess. 688: At Prague *lay Marshal Brown* with one great army. | Troll. Heath. 22: Here *stood Mrs. H.'s sewing machine.* | 19th C. Febr. 94, 259: To the east of the little town *rise the stately ruins* of St. Milburg's church, whilst beside them *stands the prior's house.* | Mac. Hist. III, 331: Behind him *came a long stream* of horse and foot. | E. M. F. II, 109: Then *came the recollection* of that quiet time. | E. S. M. 30: But at night *came his revelry.* | E. A. B. II, 92: With that thought . . . *came a new sense* of forsakenness. | E. D. D. III, 145: Before I could change my course *came care, and labour, and disease.* | Th. Van. I, 328: As they debated the story . . . . *came a loud knock* . . .

at the door. | B. N. M. 13: Three months after this memorable event, *arrived the new pastor*—a slim, prim, orderly, and starch young man. | E. M. F. II, 58: To him *entered Tom* in what appeared to Mr. Glegg very questionable companionship. | Mac. Hist. III, 390: Before his gorgeous coach *went the Swiss halberdiers.* | T. Br. 26: Past the old church and down the footpath *pottered the old man* and the child hand in hand early one afternoon. | Mac. Hist. III, 390: On each side of it and behind it *rode the body guards.* | ib. I, 84: Now *commenced a new era.* | Green, Hist. 588: With the dissolution of the Parliament of 1654 *ended all show* of constitutional rule. | E. M. F. II, 151: Then *followed the recommendation* to choose Southey's "Life of Cowper". | Troll. Heath. 7: With him and his wife *lived his wife's sister.* | Mac. Ess. 696: On the fourteenth of October . . . *died Wilhelmina*, Margravine of Bareuth. | Yonge, K. of E. 107: Early in the year 1398 *died John of Gaunt.*;

also with the predicate in a compound tense:

E. M. F. I, 162: But with the Catholic Question *had come a slight wind* of controversy to break the calm. | Gard. Hist. IV, 171: When such had done their work, then *would come the part* of the calm philosophic statesmen. | 19th C. Febr. 98, 185: I do not for a moment doubt that from them *will date a more precise appreciation* of the meaning. | Mac. Hist. III, 390: With that tenderness *was mingled* in the soul of Lewis *a not ignoble vanity.*

Very often the subject is either very long, or has a subordinate sentence or a participle added to it, e. g.

Troll. Wd. 186: Washed by the rich tide . . . . *stand those quiet walls which* . . . | 19th C. Febr. 94, 259: Above the vicarage *rises a green meadow still called* the Cockpit. | Th. Pen. I, 196: On the south side of the market *rises up the church, with* its great grey towers. | Mac. Ess. 696: At this conjuncture *came news that* Frederic . . . . was returning. | Mac. Ess. 22: Then *came those days never to be recalled* without a blush. | ib. 619: About this time *arrived the news that* . . . the Franconian courts had decreed a divorce—. | ib, 618: While he was meditating these great designs, *arrived the intelligence that* he had ceased to be Governor-General. | ib. 612: On the morrow *commenced that long quarrel which* . . . . was renewed in England. | Br. M. R. I, 307: And now *began* for Christabel *a life which* seemed to her to be—. | Mac. Hist. I, 44: While the government of the Tudors was in its highest vigour, *took place an event which* has coloured the destinies of England. | Mac. Ess. 665: A few months after his accession *died Charles the Sixth, Emperor of Germany*, the last descendant, in the male line, of the House of Austria. | Yonge, K. of E. 145: About this time *died the gentle Queen Elizabeth of York,* leaving three surviving children;

and with the predicate in a compound tense:

Troll. F. P. 80: Now, it seemed, *had come the time in which* all my popularity must be abandoned. | Troll. E. E. 60: Hence *had arisen the*

friendship which had induced him to—. | Th. Newc. IV, 203: Now *would be the time when* . . . he might pay us that visit. | Mac. Ess. 688: On the sixth of May *was fought a battle* more bloody than—.

Also in subordinate sentences:

Ou. Id. 360: They rode as those alone ride behind whom *pursues Death*, and before whom *lies Freedom*. | ib. 361: They rode as those can only ride behind whom *yawns a prison* and a grave, before whom *smile the world* and all its liberty. | Troll. Wd. 128: He wandered into the drawing-room, where *was his daughter*. | T. Br. 26: A large . . . farm-house, where *dwelt an old sporting farmer*. | Th. Virg. III. 114: It is also melancholy to look into a house you have once lived in, and see blank casements and emptiness where once *shone the fires of welcome*. | B. Wh. III. 36: The House was built in the reign of George I, when first *commenced that horror* of the Beautiful . . . which— | J. C. II, 103: The stars were twinkling . . . . when from the door of a house . . . . *came forth two men*. | B. Wh. II, 49: When *ended the applause* these answers received, the dog went through the musket exercise. | P. Wh. II, 233: Although in the camp of Ella and her friend . . . . *reigned the completest confidence;*

especially after *as* and *than:*

Troll. G. L. 200: Both of whom would think it infinitely better . . . that she should marry a Roman Catholic, *as was Urmand*, than a Protestant, *such as was he*, George Voss. | Troll. Hots. 205: She was a Hotspur as thoroughly *as was he*. | Troll. E. E. 37: Miss Mellerby must have been less discerning *than are young ladies* generally. | Troll. G. L. 34: Nothing could be kinder, more truly affectionate, *than was the heart* of her husband. | Troll. E. E. 37: Girls are undoubtedly better prepared to fall in love with men whom they have never seen, *than are men* with girls. | Lever, Glenc. 296: They are no more what they once were *than am I*;

with the predicate in a compound tense:

Troll. Wd. 141: Their breakfast was by no means so triste *as had been their dinner* the day before. | Troll. F. P. 46: I don't suppose any girl in the old country was ever better provided for *than will be Eva*.

So also when the verb is replaced by *do:*

Troll. E. E. 65: She did not willingly expose herself to the weather *as did her mother*. | Bl. & Wh. May 94, 624 b: No man of letters ever dealt with that part of speech *as does he*. | Troll. E. E. 62: Of her complexion she took no more care *than did the neighbouring fishermen* of theirs. | Ou. Id. 50: Women who loved him could not have tended him more tenderly and unweariedly *than did those highborn recluses;*

and with the anticipating *there:*

Bl. & Wh. Dec. 94, 690 a: Although in none of the illustrations of Noah's ark that I have seen, *has there been a bird* at all like the pelican —.

9. When the sentence begins with the adverb *so* replacing an object, we may have inversion even of a transitive verb, as no ambiguity can then arise:

> Troll. G. L. 34: *So* at least *said some* of the young people of Granpere. | D. D. S. II, 177: *So thought Mr. Dombey*, when he was left alone.

In the following examples we have rhetorical end-order:

> W. Ashe 12: The door flew open, and *in came a tall young man.* | ib. 43: The door opened, and *in came a group of guests.* | ib. 156: There was a commotion on the stairs—a high voice giving orders—and *in burst Kitty.* | Stanh Q. A. II, 242: No sooner had the Address . . . been in due form moved and seconded, than *up rose Nottingham.* | B. Wh. II, 187: No sooner does an author dispose of one head, than *up springs another.*

2. Emphatic Front-order with Compensation-stress.

10. Emphatic front-order may sometimes be difficult to distinguish from natural end-order, and several of the examples given in the preceding paragraphs may of course be *pronounced* with emphatic front-order. But as we have here only to do with the written language, I shall consider as emphatic front-order only such cases where a word, or group, is put in front which generally comes after the predicate, or where front-order is made certain in other ways.

When the predicate is a full-verb in a simple tense, inversion can only take place if the subject is susceptible of compensation-stress; for if the subject is an unaccented pronoun, the verb will always be more stressed than this pronoun, and consequently the inversion would break the sentence-rhythm. Ex:

> Black. Heth. 149: But how far away *seemed that dim prospect!* | K. Dora, II, 226: Close and sultry *felt the atmosphere,* | W. Elsm. II, 130: But the vivider and the keener *grew this new mental life* of Elsmere's, the more constant became his sense of soreness. | ib. I, 71: For the shriller and the wilder *grew the flute* . . . the fiercer *grew the pace* of the piano.

But even when the subject is a noun, the verb is generally felt to be so heavy that the inversion is only brought about by having recourse to the auxiliary *do*, e. g.

> Troll. Wd. 260: Over and over again *did Mr. Cox attempt* to enforce— | D. D. S. II, 169: Slowly and thoughtfully *did Edith wander* alone through the mansion— | Mc Carthy, Short Hist. 110: He saw great wisdom

and force of character in men whom neither then nor since *did the world* in general show much regard.

Also in subordinate clauses:

L. L. II, 275: The dismal abode, where so "triste" and depressing *did everything appear,* that— | Stanh. Hist. V, 181: Its precise details are nowhere to be found recorded, since to no one at its outset *did Chatham fully entrust* it. | ib. V, 292: But the nearer *did these aggressive schemes approach* the time for execution, the more did the repugnance—,

and in this case inversion is also possible when the subject is an unaccented pronoun:

Troll. E. E. 291: Not for a month after that *did she know* anything. | D. Two C. II, 119: So much . . . . was so well concealed from her that not long afterwards, when France and she were far apart, *did she know* that— |. Mac. Hist. III, 339: On no occasion . . . . *did he show* more prudence and self-command. | ib. III, 379: So carefully *did he avoid* whatever looked like a usurpation.

It is very rarely that we find inversion in this case without the help of *do*, e. g.:

D. Tw. 265: On they all went; nor *stopped they* once to breathe. | D. D. S. III, 169: Little heed *took she* of all the elegance,

the only transitive verb that in general admits of inversion without the help of *do* being *have*, e. g.:

4 G. II, 351: Never *had so ignoble a sovereign* such men to make his kingdom strong.

11. Inversion is of course also very common when the predicate consists of weak *be* with a predicate word:

Troll. Heath. 15: A very nice gentleman *is Mr. Medlicot.* | Troll. Wd. 180: Very discreet in such matters *was Tom Towers.*,

especially in sentences beginning with *how:*

Troll. Wd. 17: He knows *how foolishly indulgent is Mr. Harding* in everything. | 19th C. May 90, 828: Now observe *how fallacious is this argument.* | L. M. Nov. 04, 364 a: It is not sufficient to point out *how vast is the earthly glory* of the king. | Green, Hist. 702: *How great was the sense* of his power, was seen in the action of the triumphant Tories. | Ou. Id. 416: By the very omissions she knew *how stanch had been this endurance.* | L. M. Nov. 04, 373 b: I do not think it yet realised *how enormous has been the influence* of the king in recent years on the politics of the world. | Troll. E. E. 124: She could look forward and see *how black and tedious would be her days.* | P. B. Mill. II, 153: No matter *how cramped and crushed may be a woman's heart.* | P. B. H. I, 281:

It was sure to be put in practice, no matter *how painful might be the mention* of it,

but also in other kinds of clauses:

Bl. B. Q. I, 84: *The more faultless was my husband* the less she thinks I ought to lament him. | P. B. Mill. II, 90: It is well for us that, now and then, we should have such day-dreams, *however sad may be the awakening* from them. | Troll. G. L. 245: It was quite clear to her that in accordance with her reception of U. at the first moment of their meeting, *so must be her continued conduct* towards him. | Mac. Ess. 668: *Yet was the spirit* of the haughty daughter of the Cæsars unbroken;

also when the subject is an unaccented pronoun:

19th C. Jan. 94, 30: *Not a little curious is it* that the mothers— | ib. May 93, 751: Equally *certain is it* that the money as a rule was found by the Jews. | E. M. F. I, 334: So deeply *inherent is it* in this life of ours that men have to suffer for each other's sins. | 19th C. May 94, 710: Not the *less is it* a fact that the India of to-day is— | Br. M. R. II, 87: It was not in Christabel's nature to love many things or many persons: *rather was it* natural to her to love one person intensely. | Troll. Wd. 185: On such a course *was he* now intent,

and with the anticipating *there:*

D. D. S. I, 40: Though the officers of Dombey and Son were within the liberties of the city of London, . . . *yet were there* hints of adventurous and romantic story to be observed in—.

12. If the predicate is a full-verb in a compound tense or periphrastic form, inversion takes place both when the subject is a noun and when it is a pronoun. The subject is then placed *immediately after the auxiliary,* and the compensation stress falls on the rest of the predicate:

1. The subject is a noun:

4 G. II, 344: Seldom, perhaps, *has an author experienced* a stranger bringing up than— | Mac. Hist. VI, 95: Scarcely *had the allied Courts gone* into mourning for him when— | Th. Pen. III, 42: Many novels *had Fanny read.* | W. Ashe, 53: Nor *had the lips* of any English girl ever *dealt* there with a poetic diction so unchastened and untamed. | Th. Virg. I, 16: Only by strong entreaties *could Harry gain* leave to see my lady's sitting-room. | Mac. Ess. 15: In one respect only, we think, *can the warmest admirers of Charles venture* to say that he— | Bl. & Wh. April 94, 506 b: As the one union cemented anew the close ties existing between Germany and England, *so must the other emphasise* the improvement in— | Troll. Wd. 277: In one short week *would God resume* his soul. | Trench, On the Study of Words 196: Two names will exist side by side, and only after a time *will one gain* the upper hand of the

other. | Troll. Wd. 81: In corners and under the shadow of curtains . . . . *are blows given and returned.* | 4 G. II, 351: Never *was a king better served* than George the Second. | Troll. F. P. 64: Not only *had the period been fixed,* but— | Stanh. Hist. I, 71: Through their aid *had the Austrian cause been* for several years *maintained* in Spain. | W. Ashe, 53: Never *had such recitation,* in such French, *been heard before.* | Ou. Id. 369: A noble hound dies for his mistress' sake . . . . though never *may her hand have given* him one caress. | Troll. E. E. 180: Then *must her son,* if she have one, *be* the future earl of S. | 19th C. May 94, 846: If the scheme . . . were carried out, not only *would Philæ . . . be submerged,* but— | ib. May 90, 827: The structural variation would afterwards be improved . . . until not only *would finer and finer degrees* of difference between light and shade *become* perceptible, but—.

2. The subject is a pronoun:

T. Br. Pref. XIV: The stronger it is in them, the more deeply, you may be sure, *have they drunk* of the spirit of their school. | 19th C. July 94, 20: In no single instance that I can find, *has it done* anything worthy of the name of investigation. | Mac. Hist. V, 95: Not in the full tide of success . . . . *had he so well deserved* the admiration of mankind. | Troll. B. T. II, 32: The higher were her attractions . . . the less *had he imagined* that he might— | Bl. C. Q. I, 91: Honor O'Flaherty, seated between Major E. and Captain S., neither of whom *had she ever spoken* to before. | Stanh. Q. A. I, 246: Like brave men *had they behaved* in the battle. | D. Chuz. 96 b: Exactly when you thought he was doing nothing at all, then *was he doing* the very thing. | Warren, Diary, I, 41: The more I said, however, and the kinder were my tones, the more *was he affected.* | Mac. Ess. 231: As the Reformation did not find the English bigoted Papists, so neither *was it conducted* in such a manner as to— | Lever, Glenc. 132: By this acclaim *were they declared* Queens of Beauty. | Mac. Hist. III, 443: As little *can we wonder* that— | 19th C. May 93, 738: When England recognises the fact that . . . ., then, and then only, *may she consider* herself safe. | Troll. B. T., I, 105: As he had sown his seed, so *must he reap* his corn. | Ou. Ch. I, 134: Precisely because he is so young . . . . *must we have* him know that— | 19th C. Jan. 94, 30: Then, perhaps, *shall we have* the woman of to-morrow, pure of heart and fearless of speech. | ib. May 93, 740: But to make this railway perfect in a strategic sense, it is necessary that not only *shall it have* numerous and safe feeders from the rear— | Mac. Ess. 733: The more carefully it is examined, the more *will it appear.* | 19th C. May 94, 710: Education is spreading, and as it spreads, so *will it leaven* with Western ideas an ever larger number— | Scott. Wav. 29: Then *would he change* the scene. | Troll. Hots. 203: No act of this kind *would she do.* | 19th C. Jan. 94, 29: Is it not true that . . . . although not for a moment *will they admit* it;

so also with simple *have:*

> Troll. Wd. 166: He declares most explicitly that under no phasis of the affair whatever *have you* a leg to stand upon.—

13. This same principle of emphatic front-order with compensation-stress also seems to govern the order of the subject and predicate in inserted sentences like—*he said,—said the man*, after direct speech. This question has been treated very fully by *H. Conrad* in an interesting paper in the *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen* CVII, 330 foll. and CVIII, 78 foll. ("Die eingeschobenen Sätze im heutigen Englisch"), and the results at which he arrives all agree with the principle laid down above. In such expressions we may consider the direct speech before the inserted sentence as the emphatic front-word or front-group, and the principle of compensation-stress then demands the sequence (a 'a) in the inserted sentence, that is, either, for instance, *"No," he said*, or *"No," said the man.* Now, the rules found by *Conrad* are briefly these:

1) The subject is regularly placed before the verb when it is an unaccented pronoun, e. g.—*he said;—he said proudly;—he cried, apparently infuriated;—he asked, turning suddenly on L.;—she asked, and came in;—he told them;—she said to M.;—I have said;—she has told Mary;—he went on.*

2) If the subject is a substantive, on the other hand, it is in most cases put after the verb, e. g.—*asked the lady;—said the other;—repeated Leonard softly;—murmured the lady with a sigh;—said Leonard, who laid down the book;—said her father, as he turned . . .;—whispered the Dean, but . . .*

3) But even a substantive is put before
   a) a transitive verb with an object:—*Mandeville assured him;*
   b) a compound tense: *Manisty would think;*
   c) a verb followed by a stressed adverb:—*May put in;* but in the latter case it may also be put after the verb, especially if it is qualified by an adjective or a relative sentence:—*put in Sir Charles lazily;—came in a sibilant whisper too low to—.*

Before a complement with *to* the place of the subject is quite optional: —*said Dick to his wife,* or—*Dick said to his wife.*

Chapter II.
Order of Adverbs.

14. It is not always easy to distinguish the different classes of adverbs that are, at least formally, referred to the verb. The same adverb may belong to different classes. Thus the adverb *badly* may be an adverb of manner *(he writes badly)*, or it may be an adverb of quantity *(he wants the money badly = very much)*. In like manner, the same adverb may sometimes be a sentence-modifying adverb *(he clearly believed that—)*, sometimes an adverb of manner *(he saw it clearly)*. But there are greater difficulties to be met with in dealing with the adverbs. As I have already pointed out in a former paper[1], there are in English a great number of adverbs which are generally reckoned among adverbs of manner, and may of course also be used as such, but which are often not adverbs of manner at all, inasmuch as they do not, strictly speaking, modify the verb, but really characterize the subject of the sentence (or more rarely some dependent word), though they are formally referred to the verb. The difficulty of classifying such adverbs will be seen from the following examples. B. Ev. 5: *He infamously burnt the certificate of their marriage.* It is quite evident that the adverb *infamously* cannot refer to the *way* in which he burnt it, as the manner of burning a certificate of marriage does not differ from the manner of burning any other sheet of paper. Consequently it is not an ordinary adverb of manner. It may mean, and in this instance probably does mean, that this burning of the certificate was an *infamous act*, and in this case it is of course a sentence-modifying adverb. But as such an act is not done by an honest man, the adverb at the same time characterizes him who did it as an *infamous man (= the infamous man burnt the certificate*, or *infamous as he was, he burnt the c.)*, and in this case it can hardly be called a sentence-modifying adverb. Further: 4 G. III, 158: *The county of Middlesex promptly re-elected Wilkes.* This cannot well mean that the election in question was carried on more quickly than was usual, as the same rules had to be followed as in other elections. What the author really means to tell us is that the electors were not in the least doubt as to the re-election of Wilkes; they did not hesitate or make long speeches for and against him, but were quite ready to re-elect him as soon as the writ arrived. The sentence, therefore, might have taken the following wording: *the county of M. was prompt to re-elect W.*, cp. 4 G. III, 116: *Other colonies were prompt to follow her example.*

1 "Some Remarks on the Use of English Adverbs" in the *Englische Studien* XXXVI pp. 75—99.

ib. 165: *Dr. Johnson, who had been quick enough to recognize the genius of the anonymous writer.* | ib. 114: *America was not slow to accept it.*— In the following example: 4 G. II, 42: *Walpole wisely told them that they must either resent the offence thoroughly . . . or* | the adverb *wisely* does not mean that Walpole used wise words in telling them this, but either that *it was a wise thing* to tell them, in which case the adverb is sentence-modifying, or that Walpole *was wise in telling them,* in which case it is at all events not an adverb of manner. Cp. ib.: *George was wise, however, in consenting to accept the explanations,* where we might just as well say: *G. wisely consented to accept.* Cp. also ib. III, 271: *Then, like a wise man if a sad one, Halhed went away.* So also in the following examples we might put an adverb instead of the adjective: ib. 36: *George was resolute to show that the claim to omnipotence was a sham (= G. resolutely showed)* | ib. 256: *George was fortunate in finding a man to stand by him (= G. fortunately found)* | ib. 94: *If her name were mentioned in the Bill, the House of Commons would be certain to strike it out (= would certainly strike)* | ib. 75: *He was careful not to criticise directly the King (= he carefully did not criticise).* Conversely, in the following example the adverb might be changed into an adjective: ib. 127: *Then he quarrelled, and rightly quarrelled, with Hamilton (= and was right in quarrelling).*

For want of a better name I shall call such adverbs *adjective-adverbs,* and treat them as a separate class, thus evading the difficulty of determining in each instance whether we have to do with a sentence-modifying adverb or not, and restricting the latter term to such as are undoubtedly sentence-modifying. In the following survey I shall therefore divide the adverbs into five classes:

1. *Sentence-modifying Adverbs.*
2. *Adjective-adverbs.*
3. *Adverbs of Manner.*
4. *Adverbs of Quantity.*
5. *Adverbs of Time.*

15. While the question of the order of subject and predicate is relatively simple, the question of the order of adverbs is much more complex. For not only can the adverb be placed either before or after the verb, but we have also front-order, and position between the component parts of a compound predicate. The following positions are therefore to be distinguished:

1. *Front-order,* i. e. position at the beginning of the sentence, before both subject and predicate, but not, of course, before conjunctions such as *and, but, when, if* etc., e. g. *Apparently he was not disappointed.*

2. *Pre-order,* i. e. position immediately before the verb, e. g. *I never heard the like of it.*

3. *Post-order,* i. e. position between the verb and the rest of the sentence, e. g. *He came slowly back.*

4. *End-order,* i. e. position at the end of the sentence, e. g. *He came back slowly.* If there is no other verb-adjunct than the adverb in question, there will be no difference between *post-* and *end-order,* e. g. *He writes badly.*

5. *Mid-order,* by which I mean position between the component parts of a compound predicate, e. g. *I have often seen him.* If the the auxiliary is also in a compound tense or periphrastic form, we have further to distinguish

a. *pre-mid-order: he has often been heard to say,* and

b. *post-mid-order: it could be easily done.*

16. The principle governing the order of verb and adverb is at bottom the same as that governing the order of subject and predicate. The most important word of the two, that is, the word that directly answers to the underlying question, is placed last. Thus, *He often came to see me* would answer to the question: *What did he often do?* while *He came to see me often* would be the answer to: *When did he come to see you?* But this principle is often broken by analogy or for purely rhetorical reasons. It is not possible, therefore, in treating of the order of adverbs, to start from this general principle, each class of adverbs having, so to speak, developed a special principle of its own. Only, as a general rule, it may be said that pre-order is weaker than post-order, which again is weaker than end-order, that may be emphatic, as is, of course, also front-order.

The most practical way of proceeding, therefore, seems to be to find out, for each separate class of adverbs, what may be considered as the natural order of that class, and then to point out the deviations from this natural order. But I shall treat of mid-order collectively, as the difference between the single classes is not in this case so conspicuous as in the other cases, while there are peculiarities of this order that are common to all.

A. Sentence-modifying Adverbs.

17. As sentence-modifying adverbs do not modify any single word, but the whole sentence, their meaning is generally somewhat vaguer than that of other adverbs (cp. Sweet §§ 1848, 1849). They may even sometimes be left out without changing the meaning of the whole. This is, for instance, the case with the adverb *possibly* in connection with the auxiliary *can*, e. g. E. R. II, 237: *When you have finished such caresses as cannot possibly be deferred.* Here the use of the adverb may be considered simply as a rhetoric figure of speech, which contributes to heighten the effect of the expression, it is true, but which does not add any new idea to it. So also *conceivably* in S. Ex. 204: *A time may conceivably come when.* For whether we say that *a time may come*, or that *a time may conceivably come*, the sense is not altered in any way. Again, it may be a mere expletive, e. g. V.W. 65: *If he really loves you—*, because *unreal love* is not love at all, cp. L. M. Nov. 04, 384 a: *My temperament demands .... that I should show her what I really feel.* Even adverbs of asseveration, such as *actually, certainly*, are often expletives, e. g.

> V. W. 44: He .... *actually* tires them till he gets a bargain. | ib. 88: At last his lordship *actually* made his appearance. | ib. 48: The Giant ... vould *certainly* have killed them every one.

Nay, the adverb *certainly* may even make the statement weaker than it would be without it. If I say, *You over-rate her merit*, I state it as my deliberate opinion, which it is no use contradicting, but if I say, V.W. 26: *You certainly over-rate her merit*, it is about equal to *I believe that you over-rate it*, which is much less forcible.

18. The natural order of sentence-modifying adverbs is therefore *Pre-order.* We have already considered some cases in which adverbs of asseveration may be said to be mere expletives (§ 17). Further they are often used, not to meet any contrary view of the matter, but simply to anticipate, so to speak, any doubt or surprise on the part of the reader, e. g. E. M. F. I, 37: *Maggie actually forgot, that she had any special cause of sadness.* | ib. I, 47: *He actually began to kiss her in return*, where *actually* has about the same force as *which may perhaps surprise you*, and V.W. 57: *As she really had some talents for such an undertaking*, where *really* means *which you might perhaps be inclined to doubt;* cp. also 4 G. I, 213: *The carricaturists and the authors of lampoon verses positively found out the South Sea scheme before the financiers*, where *positively* is about the same as *curious as it may seem.*

The adverb *perhaps*, which literally expresses doubt, in the pre-order position often takes the meaning of *probably*, or *I am quite ready to admit*, e. g. E. S. M. 127: *Here Mr. Macey paused, perhaps expecting some sign of emotion in his hearer.* | V. W. 21: *He is poor, and perhaps deserves his poverty*, cp. E. S. M. 123: *He admonished Silas that his money had probably been taken from him, because—*, where we might, without any essential change of meaning, put *perhaps* instead of *probably*.

19. Many sentence-modifiers are intended to justify the writer's statement, or view of the matter, by representing it as quite natural or self-evident, e. g.

> E. M. F. I, 137: Here justice *clearly* demanded that Maggie should be visited with the utmost punishment. | V. W. 77: As I *naturally* hate the face of a tyrant. | E. M. F. I, 99: Mr. Deane *naturally* took a more lively view of the present (cp. E. S. M. 52: Bryce *of course* divined that Dunstan wanted to sell the horse). | E. S. M. 58: The pork had been hung at the farthest extremity of the hanger, *apparently* to prevent the roasting from proceeding too rapidly. | ib. 239: "Ah, child", said Silas, always ready to talk when he had his pipe in his hand, *apparently* enjoying the pauses more than the puffs. | E. M. F. I, 138: Leaving Sally to that pleasure of guessing which active minds *notoriously* prefer to ready-made knowledge. | V. W. 85: This demand *necessarily* produced a reply. | Sc. Ken. 177: Thus the adventurous youth stood full in Elizabeth's eye—an eye never indifferent to the admiration which she *deservedly* excited among her subjects.

Others again simply state a fact that cannot be contradicted, e. g.

> V. W. 134: Though we *unavoidably* have miseries here. | E. R. II, 135: Romola's life had given her an affinity for sadness which *inevitably* made her unjust towards merriment. | 4 G. II, 190: Lord Hervey *vainly* appealed to the House to bear in mind. | ib. III, 32: He used a form of words which he . . . *evidently* believed to be eminently calculated to advance his popularity.

To the sentence-modifying adverbs may also be reckoned the adverbs of cause: *therefore, accordingly, consequently*, which are connective, e. g.

> V. W. 19: I *therefore* continued silent. | ib. 31: I *therefore* sat down by my youngest daughter. | ib. 54. He *accordingly* pulled out at thirty pound note. | ib. 3: I considered them as a very valuable present made to my country, and *consequently* looked upon it as my debtor.

20. The most frequent manner of emphasizing sentence-modifying adverbs is by giving them *Front-order*, e. g.

> E. S. M. 45: *Assuredly*, among these flushed and dull-eyed men there were some— | V. W. 68: *Surely* that must be an excellent market. | E. M. F. I, 78: *Certainly* the contrast between the cousins was conspicuous. | 4 G. II, 240: *Nominally* the clans were under the authority of the English

crown and the Scottish law; *actually* they recognised no rule but the rule of their chiefs. | D. O. Cur. 54 a: And *undoubtedly* it would have been a very large one. | L. M. Nov. 04, 389 b: *Obviously* he must walk about until the morning. | E. M. F. I, 7: *Apparently* he was disappointed. | V. W. 70: *Perhaps* he forced her away. | 4 G. III, 48: *Possibly* the laurels of shame, *possibly* the palms of infamy may be proffered to Augustus Henry Fitzroy. | L. M. Nov. 04, 407 a: *Curiously* enough he one day took it into his head to make a flying visit to Constantinople. | 4 G. II, 270: *Oddly* enough, there are still devotees of the House of Stuart. | E. M. F. I, 7: *Happily* he was not so. | V. W. 53: And, very *luckily*, indeed, his was to buy one. | Bes. All Sorts, 104: *Fortunately* my dear old captain from the almshouse can play the fiddle. | ib. 5: *Naturally*, wages are regulated by supply.

21. *Post-order* is rare after full-verbs:

4. G. III, 165: They were ascribed, *absurdly* enough, to Wilkes. | ib. I, 115: He might have changed places *probably* with an average Lord Mayor. | ib. III, 149: The mob . . . took him, *unhappily*, for a Scotchman. | V. W. 118: I resolved *therefore* once more to return.

But it is often found after weak *have* and *be*, probably by analogy of mid-order (see below § 54):

E. S. M. 89: This strangely novel situation . . . had *doubtless* its influence on Marner. | E. M. F. I, 60: Such qualities in an inferior . . . . had *necessarily* a fatal fascination for Tom. | V. W. 76: We have all *naturally* an equal right to the throne. | ib. 64: Which was *actually* the case. | E. M. F. I, 67: The Dodsons were *certainly* a handsome family. | L. M. Nov. 04, 384 b: Mrs. Kidd might perhaps imagine that her young lodger was *really* in the force. | E. M. F. I, 110: Poor relations are *undeniably* irritating. | E. S. M. 9: Silas was *evidently* a brother selected for a peculiar discipline. | E. R. I, 267: Those pleasures of society which were *necessarily* more vivid to a bright creature like him than to the common run of men. | V.W. 8: The separation of friends and families is, *perhaps*, one of the most distressful circumstances. | ib. 59: Shame being *naturally* timorous, returned back. | ib. 25: He is *justly* culpable. | E. M. F. I, 61: His virtue . . . was *undeniably* "virtue in rags," which . . is *notoriously* likely to remain unrecognized.

So also: 4 G. III. 177: *It had become apparently the duty of every true patriot . . . to believe*, which is stronger than *it had apparently become*.

22. *End-order* is very rare:

E. M. F. I, 17: He is the devil *really*, and not a right blacksmith. | W. Ashe 354: The newcomers just glanced at the garden *apparently*. | E. M. F. I, 60: Bob, whom he had met *accidentally*. | 4 G. I, 136: Something might have been done *perhaps*. | Endym. I, 252: He has a large inheritance and has been kept out of it *unjustly*.

B. Adjective-adverbs.

23. I have already pointed at the difference between *adjective-adverbs* and *sentence-modifying adverbs* (§ 14). It may be as well to show by a few examples how they differ from *adverbs of manner:* E. S. M. 41: *Godfred stood . . . uneasily moving his fingers among the contents of his side-pockets.* What is here meant by the adverb *uneasily,* is not that he moved his fingers *with difficulty,* but that he was *uneasy in his mind.* Cp. ib. 2.: *In that far-off time superstition clung easily round any person or thing,* where *easily* is a true adverb of manner. Further V.W. 112: *Woula you have me tamely sit down and flatter our infamous betrayer,* which means: *would you have me so tame as to sit down—,* cp. *he answered very tamely.* So also 4 G. I, 285: *Pulteney contemptuously refused the peerage* hardly means that he refused it in contemptuous terms, as he probably couched his refusal in very polite terms, but that he showed his contempt by refusing it, cp. ib. III, 134: *The Declaratory Act pompously asserted the unimpeachable prerogative of British Majesty,* where the adverb means *in pompous terms.* Of course it is often very difficult, or even impossible, to draw a definite line between the two classes of adverbs, just as there are cases where it is of no consequence whether the adverb is reckoned among the one class or the other, and I am quite ready to admit that some of the cases quoted below are doubtful. A few examples will show this: 4 G. III, 170: *Wilkes coolly replied that as he was a member of Parliament—.* Here *coolly* no doubt may be taken to refer to his manner of replying, but at the same time it must be borne in mind that only a cool man can answer coolly; cp. that a man may write beautifully or badly without being either beautiful or bad himself. So also: ib. III, 44: *Pitt, who was listening disdainfully to his arguments,* where the adverb may refer both to the expression of his face and to his state of mind. E. S. M. 66: *He held the candle in the hole and examined it curiously.* | ib. 147: *Miss Nancy kissed her aunt's cheek dutifully.* | 4 G. III, 55: *For two years he read his way recklessly, riotously, and joyously through his father's migratory library.* In all of these the adverbs may be referred both to the verbs and to the subjects; cp. 4 G. III, 257: *In Holborn, where riot raged fiercest,* where we might just as well say *most fiercely,*—and Endym. I, 312: *Nothing but the indomitable spirit of Lady Montfort could fight successful against such obstacles;* where *successfully* would be grammatically better, but where the adjective is nevertheless the right word from a logical point of view.—

24. As adjective-adverbs are in many cases nearly related in meaning to sentence-modifying adverbs, their natural order is *Pre-order*. In the following cases it would be possible to change the adverb into an adjective and refer it to the subject:

4 G. I, 111: When they first appeared in the House of Lords, a Whig statesman *ironically* asked them whether they proposed to vote separately or by their foreman (= an ironical Whig statesman). | B. Ev. 26: I then told Mrs. Mirvan my disasters; and she *good-naturedly* blamed herself for not having better instructed me (= good-natured as she was). | V. W. 63: My wife *artfully* introduced it. | ib. 13: They . . . *religiously* cracked nuts on Michaelmas eve. | 4 G. II, 192: While the address approved of all that had been done thus far, it *cleverly* assumed that all this was—. | ib. II, 38: One article in the treaty *bluntly* declared that—. | B. Ev. 258: I *indolently* seated myself at the window. | ib. 1: To whose advice she *wickedly* imputes all the sufferings of her much-injured daughter. | ib. 5: Madame Duval, at the instigation of her husband, *earnestly*, or rather *tyrannically*, endeavoured to effect an union between—. | 4 G. II, 200: They *fondly* hoped that it would scare Walpole. | ib. I, 88: Jacob Tonson, the bookseller . . . . *querulously* insisted that—. | ib. II. 312: As Clive had not the remotest intention of satisfying those claims, he *composedly* prepared two treaties. | ib. I, 181: Alberoni *cautiously* refrained from giving any encouragement to the Stuarts. | E. M. F. I, 135: Lucy trotted by his side, *timidly* enjoying the rare treat of doing something naughty (= timid though she was). | 4 G. II, 194: He *scornfully* declared that—. | ib. II, 268: The execution that took place . . . . *bloodily* avenged the blow. | E. S. M. 182: Silas pressed it to him, and almost *unconsciously* uttered sounds of hushing tenderness. | ib. 56: He *silently* remarked that that was part of his usual goodluck. | Ou. Ch. I, 269: She . . . stood . . . *mutely* gazing at him. | 4 G. I, 144: He stood on a hill with his followers, *unconcernedly* surveying the fight. | Sh. Lett. 171: The wretch whom nations *tremblingly* adore (= adore, at the same time trembling). | D. D. S. I, 108: She had been wont . . . . to look out at one of her little dark windows by accident, and *blushingly* return the Major's greeting. | Th. Newc. III, 286: My wife *smilingly* pardoning Ethel. | 19th Cent. May 94, 813: A yellow-haired child *laughingly* threatens it with a stick,

and so very frequently adverbs formed from present participles.

25. As Sweet remarks (§ 1847), *I gladly acceded to his request* means the same as *I was glad to accede—*. In the following cases the adverb may be changed into an adjective in the same way:

V. W. 15: The *punctually* obeyed my directions (= were punctual to obey). | ib. 59: Guilt *boldly* walked forward alone. | ib. 51: I *readily* closed with the offer. | 4 G. II, 284: He had raked the Government, and even the Court, so hotly . . . . that George *reluctantly* admitted that

it was better to try—. (cp. ib. III, 60: Chesterfield need not be blamed if *he was reluctant* to welcome a queer, ungainly creature). | ib. I, 74: If we would understand how it came to pass that the English people so *contentedly* accepted a sovereign like George the First. | B. Ev. 9: Thus far, Madam, I *cheerfully* submit to your desire. | E. M. F. I, 125: "We'll see about it", was the answer he always gave, *carefully* abstaining from any sign of compliance.

In other cases the adverb may be replaced by an adjective determined by *so* or *enough*, e. g.

V. W. 113: One of the officers . . . . *kindly* took her behind him (= was so kind as to—). | 4 G. I, 341: „Such usage", he *complacently* adds, "has made it necessary—. | ib. II, 54: The King sent a message to Parliament . . . . *graciously* intimating that—. | V. W. 143: The jokes which I *audaciously* threw out. | ib. 76: Any who are for *meanly* giving up the privileges of Britons. | ib. 22: The servants . . . . he *politely* ordered to the next alehouse. | 4 G. II, 184: He *prudently* brought home the severed ear with him. | ib. I, 307: He *frankly* acknowledged that he did not know—,

or the adjective would demand a complement with *in* or *of*:

B. E. 74: He seems very *successfully* to study all the humours of that gentleman. | J. C. I, 280: Each *mistakenly* encouraged some degree of self-reproach. | 4 G. I, 114: It is a curious fact . . . that the University of Oxford *unanimously* agreed to confer on him an honorary degree. | ib. III, 78: He *persistently* asserted his privilege—. | E. M. F. I, 73: She answered,—"She's gone, *unconciously* using an impressive figure of rhetoric".

26. But adjective-adverbs also frequently exhibit *Post-order*, probably because they are often felt as adverbs of manner modifying the verb. They are then, of course, more strongly stressed than the verb, and post-order is therefore mostly found after *intransitive* verbs with a rather vague meaning, especially such as express position or movement, sight or sound, as the following examples will show. As it is very difficult in this case to draw a definite line between adjective-adverbs and pure adverbs of manner, it may be that some of the following quotations will appear doubtful:

a) the adverb is placed between the verb and another, strongly stressed adverb:

Bl. & Wh. March 94, 378 b: They stand *idly* by. | D. O. Cur. 22 a: Little Nell stood *timidly* by. | V. W. 14: A feast . . . at which we sate *cheerfully* down. | D. O. Cur. 107 b: The glory of the departing sun piled up masses of gold and burning fire, decaying embers, which . . . . shone *redly* down upon the earth. | V. W. 88: I heard a step come *heavily* forward. | H. S. L. 175: Old Governor Billingham would come *grimly* forth. | Th. New. III, 305: Thomas Newcome walked *sadly* home. | Ou. Ch. I, 246: The morning sun straying *fitfully* in through the thick leafy

shades. | Ou. Ch. I, 346: He drifted *senselessly* on. | V. W. 33: They at last went *merrily* on. | Bl. C. Q. I, 3: He strutted *proudly* on. | Gard. Hist. IV, 165: The stars shone *clearly* out through the frosty air.

b) the adverb is placed between the verb and a complement of place:

Ou. Ch. I, 8: She was in mourning-clothes, that hung *sombrely and heavily* about her. | O. O. C. F. 219: Dame Dutton hobbled *busily* about her earthen-floored apartment. | Br. El. 423: A Parian statuette . . . glittering *whitely* against the red light. | D. O. Cur. 154 b: The old man stood *helplessly* among them. | ib. 192 a: There were none to see the frail, perishable figure, as it . . . leaned *pensively* at the open casement. | D. D. S. III, 61: Mr. C. . . . standing *thoughtfully* before the fire. | Ou. Ch. II, 260: The breath of the sea-wind blowing *balmily* from the Adriatic. | C. F. D. 84: The white figure still stands *immovably* in its place. | D. O. Cur. 32 a: His rival, who sat *despondingly* in a corner. | Br. An. 150: The snow, which had for the last few days been looming *blackly* in the sky. | Br. El. 105: Far-away villages glimmering *whitely* in the distance. | Black, Heth, II, 156: Her faintly yellow morning-dress, that shone *palely* in the sun. | ib. II, 158: His protestations of love sounded *coldly* in her ears. | E. R. II, 270: Shouting, yelling, half-motiveless execration rang *stunningly* in his ears. | W. Mar. 229: He led her up . . . walking *silently* in front of her. | E. R. I, 247: Eyes that wandered *absently* from the wide scene before him. | E. S. M. 36: The fading grey light fell *dimly* on the walls. | D. Tw. 130: The scanty parish dress . . . . hung *loosely* on his feeble body. | Ou. Ch. I, 181: The words fell *sadly* on his listener's ear. | Th. Pen. II, 257: The jokes of his companions fell *flatly* on his ear. | W. Mar. I, 72: The beech woods closed *thickly* round him. | E. R. II, 40: The domed and towered city sleeping *darkly* under its sleeping guardians. | 4 G. III, 226: The world saw . . . . an English fleet riding *idly* in the Charles river.

c) the adverb is placed between the verb and a complement belonging to the verb:

D. O. Cur. 36 a: Both she and the old man looked *shrinkingly* at it. | E. M. F. I, 73: She looks down *pensively* at her bracelets. | D. O. Cur. 24 a: Mrs. Quilp looked *tremblingly* in her spouse's face. | Br. L. 70: She looked *wonderingly* into his face. | P. Wh. I, 199: "We'll come back by Birmingham", said Ella, replying *laughingly* to Mr. Landon's remark. | E. R. I, 45: He nodded *silently* to the other. | W. Elsm. II, 83: A day on which a man . . . makes a new enemy . . . shows very *blackly* to him in the calendar | D. O. Cur. 153 b: She retraced her steps, and turned *thoughtfully* towards the town. | Sc. Ken. 96: He sank *unresistingly* under the ascendency— | 4 G. III, 12: The two German princes who ruled *reluctantly* enough over the fortunes of England.

27. *Post-order* is also sometimes found after *transitive* verbs:

a) between the verb and the object, in which case the adverb generally has the force of a parenthesis, and is often marked out by commas:

J. C. I, 280: To forgive, *uninquiringly*, injuries. | ib. I, 42: We hurry past *remorselessly* all the finer traits of mind and character. | Ou. Ch. I, 369: It was not that he broke *wittingly* his promise. | E. S. M 245: She has brought into the Red House the habit of filial reverence, and preserves *sacredly* in a place of honour these relics of her husband's departed father (= keeps the relics sacred).

b) after the object, in which case the adverb seems to be emphatic:

Ou. Ch. I, 203: Trevenna smiled and flicked his horse *thoughtfully* between the ears. | E. S. M. 230: Silas eat his dinner more *silently* than usual. | W. Grieve, I, 82: Hannah had given her a blow, the marks of which on her cheek Reuben had watched *guiltily* all day. | E. S. M. 65: He rose and placed his candle *unsuspectingly* on the floor. | E. R. I, 135: "Yes, it is your cousin", said Monna Brigida, in an alert voice, raising her fingers *smilingly* at Tito. | E. S. M. 241: Eppie . . . nestled close to his side, and, taking hold *caressingly* of the arm.

c) more rarely after a past participle:

E. R. I, 162: Her lips were pressed *poutingly* together. | ib. I, 184: He stood motionless—his hands in his belt, his eyes fixed *absently* on the ground. | E. S. M. 259: Dissatisfaction, seated *musingly* on a childless hearth.

28. *End-order* is also very common, but mostly in cases where this is the only order possible, because there is no other verb-adjunct. This is especially the case after inserted sentences as *he said, he answered*, where, however, the adverb may refer only to the tone in which something is said. In the following cases, at least, I think the adverb may be referred as much to the subject as to the verb:

B. Ev. 78: "The air we breathe here, however, Ma'am", continued he, very *conceitedly*. | Ou. Ch. I, 369: "Wait! wait!" cried Lulli, *imploringly*. | P. Wh. I, 233: "My own sentiments, and my own expression", exclaimed the old gentleman, *delightedly* (cp. ib.: "I don't care for "the best people" . . . . answered Ella, *laughing*). | Ou. Ch. I, 23: "I am a little out of your favour to-day, Heloise?" said Chandos, *amusedly*. | E. R. I, 197: "It is strange", she went on *meditatively*. | O. O. C. F. 251: "What is it?" whispered Edith, *fearfully*. | E. R. I, 15: "All that is very amusing information . . . .", said the stranger, rather *scornfully*. | E. M. F. I, 46: „I'm sure I haven't father", said Tom *indignantly*.

But after intransitive verbs there can seldom be any doubt as to the nature of the adverb,

a) after a single intransitive verb:

St. H. W. 84: The morning of Christmas broke *bright and clearly*. | O. O. C. F. 227: The Lord's soldier must depart *hopefully*. | D. Hu. III, 145: Misfortunes, saith the adage, never come *singly*. | Ou. Ch. I,

6: The multitude had gathered *thickly*. | T. Br. 69: The sun shines almost *warmly*.

b) after another adverb:

E. M. F. I, 137: Maggie retreated . . . . and looked on *impenitently*. | ib. I, 116: Lucy looked on *mutely*. | W. Mar. III, 229: A small figure . . . . came forward *stiffly*. | E. M. F. I, 46: He went out rather *sullenly*. | Th. Pen. III, 83: We know how she went home very *sadly*. | O. M. M. II, 98: Aunt Agatha rose up *tremblingly*. | E. S. M. 207: There was a sense of crowding remembrances from which he turned away *timidly*.

c) after a complement:

E. R. I, 162: Her hand . . . fell by her side *listlessly*. | D. D. S. I, 274: He lay there, listening to the noises in the street, quite *tranquilly*. | ib. I, 334: Off upon her voyage went the Son and Heir, as *hopefully* and *trippingly* as many another son and heir. | Th. New. IV, 305: Everyone had a certain awe of Madame de Florac, except children, who came to her *trustingly*. | E. S. M. 21: He went on with this *unremittingly*. | Ou. Ch. I, 6: Sleep had come to her under their light, *happily*, *innocently*,

where the adverbs must be referred to *her*.

Very rarely after a transitive verb with an object:

L. M. May 04, 423 a: He continued, puffing his pipe *meditatively*. | E. S. M. 18: Silas received the message *mutely*. | Ou. Ch. I, 367: He stretched out his right hand *silently*. | B. Chil. I, 117: The traveller went his way, *silently* and *thoughtfully*. | 4 G. II, 275: He walked his way, such as it was, *courageously*.

In the two following the adverbs must be referred to the object of the sentence:

W. Tress. I, 309: He saw everything *nakedly* and coldly. | Sc. Ken. 403: He carried her off, *unresistingly* and almost *unconsciously*.

29. *Front-order* is exceedingly rare:

D. D. S. II, 169: Slowly and *thoughtfully* did Edith wander alone through the mansion. | 4 G. II, 257: *Sullenly* he issued the disastrous order to retreat.

C. Adverbs of Manner.

30. Between sentence-modifying adverbs and adjective-adverbs on the one hand and adverbs of manner on the other there is this essential difference that while the former do not, at least exclusively, affect the meaning of the verb, the latter are emphatically *verb-modifying*. As a

matter of course, then, they are naturally stronger than the verb, and should therefore always be expected to follow it, except when, for the sake of emphasis, they are put in front of the sentence. End-order should of course be more emphatic than post-order, but in very many cases end-order is only a necessary form of post-order, namely when the predicate consists of a single intransitive verb (cp. § 28).— Pre-order should not be expected at all, and, as a matter of fact, is very rare.

31. The most natural and most frequent order of adverbs of manner then is *Post-order*. It will not be necessary to give any great number of examples, as such may be found on any page of English books.

a) after a single intransitive verb:

4 G. II, 9: One of the greatest English pamphleteers passed *quietly* out of existence. | E. S. M. 21: When they fled *thus* . . . . from the face of an unpropitious deity. | ib. 54: The prospect . . . stood *unpleasantly* in the way of his impatience. | ib. 5: There were several chiefs in Raveloe who could farm *badly* quite at their ease. | V. W. 91: I eat *heartily* without Greek. | 4 G. I, 133: He went *openly* into the cause of the Stuarts. | ib.: On September 17, Norroy King at Arms came *solemnly* down to the House of Lords. | E. R. I, 272: The wood was burning *brightly* on the great dogs. | E. S. M. 155: The modest calm of Nancy's speech and manners told *clearly* of a mind free from all disavowed devices. | 4 G. II, 192: The address concluded most *significantly* with an assurance to the King.

b) between a transitive verb and its object:

St. Q. A. I, 180: Marlborough saw most *clearly* the great importance of—. | E. S. M. 159: It was difficult to contemplate *firmly* the melancholy fact that—. | 4 G. III, 95: Nowadays . . . . a sovereign would not think . . . . of doing anything else than accepting *formally* the decision of the House of Commons. | ib. 93: He proposed the introduction of a Regency Bill to settle *satisfactorily* the difficulties that might—. | ib. II, 61: The Prince of Wales would probably have thought he was not acting *properly* the part of royalty if—. | ib. I, 99: She soon accepted *cordially* the conditions which—. | ib. 228: Swift reflected *faithfully* the temper of the time in savage verses. | E. S. M. 252: Nancy might have been expected to feel still more *keenly* the denial of a blessing to which—. | ib. 176: But she . . . . clutched more and more *automatically* the sleeping child at her bosom. | ib. 186: The doctor's here; but say *quietly* what you want him for.

As will be seen from these examples, when the adverb has this position, the object is either very long or has an explanatory clause added to it. If this is not the case, the adverb is placed

c) after the object:

V. W. 114: I shook each *tenderly* by the hand. | E. S. M. 129: He took her husband's jokes and joviality as *patiently* as everything else. | ib. 216: A hand is put into theirs, which leads them forth *gently* towards a calm and bright land. | 4 G. I, 118: The coronation took place *successfully* in London. | ib. 308: She put herself *metaphorically*, and indeed almost *literally*, under his feet.

d) after a past participle:

E. S. M. 49: But Godfrey . . . left the room followed *humbly* by the unresenting Snuff. | ib. 14: Silas was seated in the vestry . . . with the eyes of those who to him represented God's people fixed *solemnly* upon him.

32. *End-order* is also very common. After a single intransitive verb it is not to be distinguished from post-order, e. g.

E. R. I, 167: "Yes, my little Tessa", he said, *caressingly*. | W. Ashe 13: "Not quite", said Mary Lyster, smiling *demurely*. | E. S. M. 15: But at last he spoke *feebly*. | 4 G. III, 223: They had married *happily* and *wisely*. | E. S. M. 139: But in Raveloe village the bells rang *merrily*.

But in the following cases we have true end-order:

a) after another adverb or a complement:

V. W. 21: Our labours went on *lightly*. | ib. 113: We . . . . walked on *slowly*. | Ou. Ch. I, 356: Chandos looked at him *dreamily, blindly*. | Bes. All Sorts 127: As a mere outsider he had looked upon the place *critically* | E. S. M. 158: Very much like a guinea-pig, that twitches its nose and soliloquises in all company *indiscriminately*. | Black, Heth II, 152: The seriousness of life seemed to have told on him *strangely*. | E. M. F. I, 12: Mr. Riley spoke of such acquaintances *kindly*. | E. S. M. 163: He bowed in all directions *solicitously*.

b) after the object of a transitive verb:

E. S. M. 53: Dunstan . . . had taken the fences more *blindly*. | 4 G. I, 151: Bolingbroke affects to have taken his dismissal very *composedly*. | V. W. 98: I could hear her remonstrances very *distinctly*. | P. Wh. II, 267: She shook her head *forlornly*. | E. S. M. 76: The farrier was puffing his pipe rather *fiercely*. | 4 G. III, 82: Wilkes carried himself *gallantly, defiantly*, even *insolently*. | E. S. M. 114: The Squire ate his bread and meat *hastily*. | ib. 156: Godfred . . . avoided looking at Nancy very *markedly*. | ib. 17: There is no just God that governs the earth *righteously*. | 4 G. II, 16: He invited them not to take him *seriously*, and they did take him *seriously*. | ib. 280: This was the plan of action of the Patriots, and they carried it out *boldly, thoroughly, brilliantly*, and *successfully*.

So also when the object is placed before the verb:

V. W. 144: He gave each a large piece of gingerbread, which the poor fellows eat very *heartily*. | ib. 88: The severity of this rebuke I bore *patiently*.

c) after a past participle:

V. W. 146: One of my servants has been wounded *dangerously*. | E. S. M. 162: The sound of the fiddle approaching within a distance at which it could be heard *distinctly*. | ib. 22: He had been paid *weekly*.

33. *Front-order* is of course emphatic, but does not occur very often:

V. W. 70: *Thus* to bring your grey hairs to the grave. | Sc. Ken. 297: Indeed, so *naturally* did the whole take place that—. | E. S. M. 28: *Strangely* Marner's face and figure shrank and bent themselves. | W. Ashe 354: *Carelessly* as he greeted the mother and daughters, his entrance, however, transformed him. | 4 G. I, 76: *Rapidly* as the population of England has grown . . . the growth of the metropolis has been even greater. | ib. 231: *Severely* as they were punished, the outcry of the public at the time was that—. | B. Ev. 173: Most *impatiently* shall I count the days till I see them again. | W. Ashe 201: *Involuntarily* Ashe watched for the recognition between him and Kitty. |

It is, of course, necessary after *how:*

V. W. 119: Since you find how *scurvily* he uses you. | Lpl. 75: You don't know how *shockingly* you look.

34. As has been remarked already, we should not expect to find *pre-order* at all with adverbs of manner. As a matter of fact, however, we do sometimes find it, though very rarely. The few, undoubted, examples I have found, are most of them from Goldsmith:

V. W. 21: One of the ancients *finely* represents so malicious a conduct. | ib. 53: The subject, therefore, *insensibly* changed from the business. | ib. 21: Which my Sophia *gently* reproved. | ib. 31: One of the blackbirds that so *agreeably* entertained us. | ib. 70: It *ill* suited you and your reverend character.

Pre-order is also found in the stock phrases *properly speaking, differently speaking, roughly speaking,* probably because in this case frequent use has somewhat lowered the value of the adverb. So also *otherwise* in E. S. M. 106: *He allowed them to get into arrears, neglect their fences, reduce their stock, sell their straw, and otherwise go the wrong way.* Seldom in other cases, e. g. 4 G. III, 247: *The names of the members . . . . he communicated to the shrieking throng; their utterances he falsely reported,* where the contrast between *communicated* and *reported* gives to the latter more weight than to the adverb.

35. In most other cases of pre-order we shall find, on closer examination, that we have only seemingly to do with adverbs of manner, or that there are special reasons for the pre-order, as in the last example quoted above. The adverb *thus*, for instance, when placed before the verb, does not mean *in this manner,* but is a sort of connecting adverb referring to what precedes, e. g.: V. W. 16: *While they thus formed a little concert;* ib. 27: *While I thus reprehend others,* or is used as a sort of demonstrative adverb to bring out a fact, as ib. 69: *What thanks do we not owe to heaven for thus bestowing tranquillity* (= as it has done in this case); ib. 70: *It ill suited you . . . thus to curse your greatest enemy.* It is quite clear that the meaning of the last example is not that it suited him ill to curse his enemy *in this manner,* and that it would have suited him well to curse him *in another manner;* it simply means that it suited him ill to curse his enemy at all, which he has now done. In the following example, ib. 65: *When he had it in his power so easily to remove the cause,* there is an approach to front-order, and in 4 G. I, 66: *His pride received a check and chill not easily to be got over,* the adverb is attracted by *not.* In many cases also the adverb, though formally one of manner, has really the force of an adverb of quantity, which, as we shall see hereafter, is often put before the verb. In the following cases, for instance, the adverbs all mean about the same as *strongly:*

> V. W. 34: My wife *warmly* assented to both. | ib.: Adding that there was nothing she more *ardently* wished—. | ib. 88: I wish, *sincerely* wish that—. | 4 G. I, 121: Harley, whom his flight so *seriously* compromised. | ib. 67: Marlborough was shelved, and he already knew it, and *bitterly* complained of it. | ib. 163: One idea which *especially* commended itself to the statesman. | V. W. 3: But I *solemnly* protest I had no hand in it,

cp. 4 G. I, 227: *But there can be no doubt that the letter fairly illustrates the spirit in which,* where *fairly* is about = *nearly* or *as near as possible,* and ib: *Nor can it be denied that the speech of the English visitor correctly represented the feeling,* where *correctly* is about = *fully.* So also ib. 344: *He was the first statesman who properly appreciated the virtue and the value of mere economy.* In other cases the adverb approaches a sentence-modifier in meaning, e. g. V. W. 90: *I had some thoughts of fairly shipping back to England,* where *fairly* does not mean *in a fair way,* but about the same as *really.* Cp. also 4 G. I, 17: *It may be doubted whether any one . . . . seriously believed in the story;* ib. 186: *He distinctly accused Townshend and Walpole of a secret understanding with the Prince.* In the latter of these, for example, what is meant is not that in accusing them he *spoke distinctly,* but that he used such expressions as

to leave no doubt as to his real meaning. In the following examples the adverbs do not mean *without noise*, but *simply, without more ado:* 4 G. I, 222: *When that point had been reached, he quietly sold out and saved his gains;* ib. III, 186: *It made provision for the troops in its own way, and calmly ignored the Act of Parliament.* Cp., on the other hand, ib. I, 348: *He had been moving quietly in this direction for some time,* where *quietly* is a true adverb of manner. When the adverbs *quickly, speedily, hastily* and *gradually* are also often found before the verb, the reason is probably that they are treated as adverbs of time, meaning about the same as *soon,* e. g.

> V. W. 50: I *quickly* silenced that monitor. | ib. 38: They promised *speedily* to follow. | E. S. M. 60: Dunstan felt round the hole . . . then *hastily* replaced the bricks—. | ib. 89: The slight suspicion . . . *gradually* melted away—,

while *gradually* after the verb means *slowly.*

36. The adverbs *openly, publicly, secretly, privately, furtively* seem to prefer pre-order. In some cases a special reason may be found for this, e. g.

> 4 G. I, 260: He would bribe a member's wife if that were more convenient than *openly* to bribe the member himself. | V. W. 19: I found by this that Sophia internally despised, as much as Olivia *secretly* admired him,

where the contrast between *a member's wife* and *the member himself,* and between *despised* and *admired,* causes the accent to fall on the latter of these words. In other cases the adverb is not much more than an expletive, and consequently unaccented, e. g.

> V. W. 91: I . . . *openly* tendered my talents to the principal himself. | ib. 53: I had for some time begun *privately* to harbour such an opinion. | ib. 99: He took every opportunity of *privately* admonishing me. | W. Ashe 86: The Dean's wife, Mrs. Winston, as she *secretly* studied it, felt an inward satisfaction,

where the leaving out of the adverbs would not in any way alter the meaning. But there are also cases where such an explanation will not suffice, e. g.

> 4 G. I, 247: He did not believe it would last, and he *openly* declaimed against it. | ib. 123: The excentric Jacobite Shippen *publicly* scoffed at the committee. | W. Ashe 48: "So it did", said Kitty, *furtively* applying her lace handkerchief to her tears.

In the following example the adverb *lawfully* is also a mere expletive, B. Ev. 9: *Entitled as she is to lawfully inherit his fortune and estate,* because nobody can be entitled to inherit anything unlawfully.

D. Adverbs of Quantity.

37. As adverbs of quantity, or degree, are in themselves naturally emphatic, we should always expect *end-order* or *front-order*. As a matter of fact, however, we often find *pre-order,* which at the first blush seems contrary to the very principle on which my rules are based. As it happens, however, pre-order in this case does not alter either the force of the verb or the meaning of the sentence Whether I say *I fully understand you* or *I understand you fully,* is of very little consequence. In the former case I accent my understanding, in the latter case I accent the completeness of this understanding, but there is practically no difference in meaning between the two. It is really a case of what may be called *substitution-stress,* of which I shall say more below when we come to *mid-order* (§ 58).

In very many cases pre-order and end-order may, as it seems, be used quite promiscuously, e. g.

V. W. 10: In this I satisfied him *fully*. | E. S. M. 135: He remained silent, not feeling inclined to assent to the part of Dolly's speech which he *fully* understood. | V. W. 66: On the third he discontinued his visits *entirely*. | ib. 158: Their laughter *entirely* displeased me. | E. S. M. 38: Bob's my father's favourite — you know that very *well*. | V. W. 8.: I *well* know that aspiring beggary is wretchedness itself. | ib. 44: I protest I like my Lady Blarney *vastly*. | Bl. & Wh. May 94, 635 b: The new Sulima Canal . . . must tend to *vastly* improve the facilities for navigation. | E. S. M. 109: You youngsters' business is your own pleasure, *mostly*. | W. Ashe 368: The elements of it meet as strangers; and as strangers they *mostly* part.[1] | E. S. M. 148: It had grieved her aunt *greatly*. | V. W. 95: He *greatly* approved my prudence. | ib. 43: My wife approved her suspicions *very much*. | ib. 61: Our taste *so much* pleased the squire that he—. | W. Ashe 180: What struck Ashe *particularly* . . . was the alacrity of the elder men. | V. W. 56: But what *particularly* engaged our attention, was—. | ib. 39: Our late mortifications had humbled us *a little*. | Endym. I, 142: You are late, and the suspense of your arrival *a little* agitated her. | E. S. M. 136: After a few more signs of coyness, consisting *chiefly* in rubbing the back of his hands. | V. W. 11: A gentleman, who . . . *chiefly* resides in town. | 4 G. III, 67: The royal peace policy . . . agitated the feeling of the country *profoundly*. | ib. 129: No author more *profoundly* influenced the thought of his time.

But such adverbs of quantity whose meaning is particularly emphatic, of course prefer end- (or post-) order, while pre-order is preferred by such as are of frequent occurrence. In fact, the order of these adverbs

[1] Note here the contrast between *meet* and *part*.

seems to be governcd by the same principle as the order of the adjectives in Modern French (see above § 1).

38. In many of the following examples pre-order (or mid-order) might no doubt be found:

V. W. 143: I know him *perfectly*. | ib. 42: Two such places would fit our two daughters *exactly*. | ib. 49: I know the motives of his advice *perfectly well*. | ib 47: He . . . should have known his company *better*. | W. Ashe 86: The Dean . . . was clearly enjoying himself *enormously*. | E. S. M. 101: If we expect evil very *strongly*, it is the less likely to come. | V. W. 13; She liked him *extremely*. | W. Ashe 169: She has a great deal of money, and Cliffe wants money *badly*. | ib. 283: A little more, and her beauty would suffer *seriously*. | ib. 162: Cliffe watched her *closely*. | 4 G. I, 159: She communicated her design to a Mrs. Mills, and took another lady with her *also*. | E. S. M. 129: This good wholesome woman could hardly fail to have her mind drawn *strongly* towards Silas. | ib. 100: He clutched *strongly* at the idea of the pedlar's being the culprit. | Cp. also W. Ashe 267: Those who loved her *not*.

Conversely, end- or post-order might probably be admissible in the following cases:

V. W. 116: My endeavours to soften or *totally* suppress Mr. Flamborough's evidence. | E. S. M. 117: Lest . . . he should be thrown into the embarrassment of being obliged *absolutely* to decline her. | ib. 19: But even their experience may hardly enable them *thoroughly* to imagine what—. | Bl. & Wh. July 94, 26: The British Protectorate will be obliged to *immensely* increase its boundaries. | V. W. 49: My wife very *strenuously* insisted upon the—. | ib. 63: I *highly* approve the justice . . . of your remarks. | ib. 45: This air of diffidence *highly* displeased my wife. | 4 G. II, 232: He wantonly acted as if his dearest purpose was to alienate the one and to *wholly* lose the other,

where, however, pre-order is caused by the contrast between *alienate the one* and *lose the other*.

39. *Post-*, or eventually *end-order*, is necessary after intransitive verbs, especially after *be:*

B. Ev. 7: It is very *strongly* my wish to—, | W. Ashe 153: Cliffe was *passionately* in favour of the latter course. | E. S. M. 46: The delusion was *partly* due to a trap—. | ib. 2: Honest folk . . . were *mostly* not over-wise. | E. M. F. I, 15: This was evidently a point on which Mr. Tulliver felt *strongly*. | E. S. M. 175: Just and self-reproving thoughts do not come to us too *thickly*—. | ib. 66: At last he shook so *violently* that—. | ib. 71: After this feeble delusive thaw, the silence set in as *severely* as before. | 4 G. I, 94: Ireland was becoming a highly prosperous country growing *vigorously* in trade. | V. W. 19: This well-timed present pleaded more *powerfully* in his favour.

It is also of course often found with transitive verbs after the object, in cases where pre-order would seem to be impossible, e. g.

E. S. M. 128: She was . . . so eager for duties that life seemed to offer them too *scantily*. | ib. 21: The little light he possessed spread its beams so *narrowly* that—. | V. W. 94: I examined mankind more *nearly* | E. S. M. 30: He loved the guineas *best*. | ib. 130: He opened the door *wide* to admit Dolly. | W. Ashe 161: Cliffe repeated himself *vehemently*. | E. S. M. 135: He's my youngest, and we spoil him *sadly*. | 4 G. I, 257: His financial system . . . distributed the load more *equally*.

40. Probably owing to their frequent use, the adverbs *quite*, *almost* and *scarcely* are always put before full-verbs:

V. W. 66: Her vivacity *quite* forsook her. | 4 G. I, 132: He was unable *quite* to make up his mind. | V. W. 80: . . . that we *almost* sink under the obligation. | ib. 12: My attention was so much taken up . . . that I *scarcely* looked forward—. | ib. 13: They *scarcely* knew that temperance was a virtue.

The adverbs of addition *(also, even)* and exclusion *(only)* also take pre-order, because they would else be referred to a wrong word e. g.

V. W. 4: I *also* set a resolution of keeping no curate | ib. 68: As it persuades us to marry, it *also* furnishes us with a wife. | ib. 61: My wife *even* regarded it as an absolute promise. | ib. 5: I *even* went a step beyond Whiston. | ib. 9: His departure *only* prepared the way for our own. | ib. 64: You *only* flatter my poor girl.

In the case of *only* pre-order is found even when the adverb really belongs to some following word, e. g.

V. W. 107: This news *only* served to increase poor Olivia's affliction, cp. ib. 95: His presence served *only* to increase the general good humour. | ib. 59: They *only* blush at being detected in doing good. | ib. 64: As I *only* studied my child's real happiness.

So also *merely:* E. S. M. 32: *Still he merely owned the farm he occupied,* which, however, may also be placed after the verb.

41. Some adverbs change their meaning according as they are placed before or after the verb. Thus *hardly* before the verb = *scarcely:* E. S. M. 115: *Your hardly know your own mind,* while after the verb it is an adverb of manner = *hard (to treat one hardly). Simply* before the verb = *only:* 4 G. I, 162: *He simply walked out of Newgate under the eyes of his gaolers,* but: *he looked simply into my face (= innocently).* So also *barely* before the verb = *only just:* 4 G. I, 12: *She barely saw this,* while after the verb it means *openly, clearly, plainly: when the question is put barely before them* (Murray, N. E. D.).— Further, *equally* before the verb is an

adverb of addition = *also:* E. S. M. 119: *His own family, who equally expected this issue;* after the verb it is an adverb of definite measure: *he divided the money equally. Partly* and *partially* before the verb have the positive meaning *in part:* W. Ashe 443: *She asked what they had been discussing — though, indeed, as she said, she partly guessed.* | E. S. M. 7: *It was in the nature of a stroke to partly take away the use of a man's limbs.* | ib 74: *I undertook to partially fill up the office of parish-clerk.* After the verb it has the negative meaning of *only in part, not fully.*

42. *Front-order* is rare, probably because the want of it is not felt:

> E. S. M. 207: *Sorely* was poor Silas puzzled on such occasions. | 4 G. II, 84: *So strenuously* was the measure opposed that.— | ib. III, 271: *Not merely* did he keep his secret from his brother . . . but | ib. II, 246: *Scarcely* had the deputation gone, when—,

except in such cases as:

> W. Ashe 160: "Does she love him?" Cliffe asked himself, and could not make up his mind, *closely as* he tried to observe their relations.— 4 G. I, 273: *Little as* he liked the Irish people in the beginning, yet he—,

where it is, of course, necessary.

E. Adverbs of Time.

43. Adverbs of time have this in common with sentence-modifying adverbs that they do not add anything to the meaning or force of the verb, but only fix it in time. The attention is therefore chiefly drawn to the action or event mentioned, while the time at which it takes place is often of secondary interest. An adverb of time may even be quite superfluous. Whether I say *I take a walk before breakfast,* or *I always take a walk b. f.,* is really of little consequence, and even *I never take a walk before breakfast* means no more than *I do not take a walk b. f.,* that is to say, *never* in this case is a simple negative. But as a negative has no meaning in itself, but, like the form-word *be,* only acquires a meaning in connection with another word or group of words, the attention is also in this case drawn to the sentence as it stands without the negative. Adverbs of time are therefore naturally less emphatic than the predicate, and accordingly their natural order is *Pre-order.* But they may, of course, from various reasons be emphasized, and so take *front-, end-,* or *post-order.*

44. *Pre-order,* then, generally involves a certain loss of value in these adverbs. We have seen already that *always,* for instance, may be quite superfluous. But even if it is not superfluous, there is generally some restriction in its meaning when it is placed before the verb. Take, for instance, V. W. 16: *On these occasions our two little ones always read to us.* It is clear that the adverb does not here mean absolutely *always,* i. e. at every time, without interruption, but, as the addition *on these occasions* shows, only *at certain times.* It may therefore generally be replaced by some such expression as *use to do* or *be in the habit of,* e. g.

> V. W. 20: Our cock, which *always* crew at eleven—. | ib. 18: This is the way you *always* damp my girls. | ib. 54: I remember I *always* beat him at three jumps. | E. S. M. 54: If Godfred kicked, as he *always* did, at the notion of making a fresh debt,

or a restriction in time is either expressly given, or can be easily gathered from the context, e. g.

> V. W. 55: He *always* talks it away when he finds—. | E. S. M. 29: It had been his companion for twelve years, *always* standing on the same spot. | V. W. 6: As she *always* insisted upon carving. | ib. 15: I *always* loved to be at church a good while before the rest of the congregation.

This is also the case with *ever* = *always,* which is now rather archaic, e. g.

> V. W. 2: Upon his leaving my house, I *ever* took care to lend him a riding coat. | ib. 14: Without which freedom *ever* destroys friendship | ib. 11: Adulation *ever* follows the ambitious. | ib. 19: Disproportioned friendship *ever* terminates in disgust.

45. The adverb *never* is always placed before the verb, and has often only the meaning of *not,* e. g.

> V. W. 19; I *never* dispute your abilities. | ib. 23: Mr. Thornhill observed with an oath that he *never* knew anything more absurd than—. | ib. 41: This I can say that the Duchess *never* told me a syllable of the matter. | E. S. M. 35: | Such a daughter-in-law would be a saving to the old Squire, if she *never* brought a penny to her fortune. | ib. 21: He went on with this unremittingly, *never* asking himself why—.

So also the common exclamation *Never mind!* where the front-order is only apparent, as there is no other place left for the adverb.—Or it denies the habit of doing something, as:

> V. W. 14: We *never* pursued our labours after—. | E. S. M. 6: He *never* strolled into the village to drink a pint at the Rainbow,

or a restriction in time is added, as:

> V. W. 36: She convinced me that the hands *never* looked so white as when they did nothing. | ib. 27: I *never* sit thus, but I—.

But it is also used in its literal sense of *at no time,* but of course without stress:

> E. S. M. 115: She *never* had a will of her own. | V. W. 70: She *never* had the least constraint put upon her affections. | E. S. M. 160: There's my wife now; she *never* has an answer at her tongue's end,

except when there is an addition as in:

> V. W. 58: I *never yet* found one instance of their existence. | ib. 51: I *never in my life* saw a figure that—,

where, however, we really have substitution-stress on *yet* and *in my life.*

A negatived *ever* follows the same rule as *never:*

> V. W. 53: No lovers in romance *ever* cemented a more instantaneous friendship. | ib. 97: I . . . . returned towards home, despairing of *ever* finding my daughter more. | E. S. M. 42: The best bit of horse-flesh I *ever* had in my life. | ib. 2: And even a settler . . . . *hardly ever* ceased to be viewed with a remnant of distrust.

46. We have seen above that the adverb *always* before the verb often means the same as *usually, generally, habitually.* These adverbs are therefore also frequently put before the verb, e. g.

> E. S. M. 3: Those scattered linen-weavers . . . . *usually* contracted the eccentric habits which—. | V. W. 3: That luxuriancy of beauty, with which painters *generally* draw Hebe. | E. S. M. 210: The fields where he *habitually* took her to stroll.

Pre-order is therefore also preferred by *sometimes, often, frequently, now and then:*

> E. S. M. 19: Even people whose lives have been made various by learning, *sometimes* find it hard to keep —. | V. W. 32: The ladies *often* form the truest judgments of us. | E. S. M. 69: The more select company in which Squire Cass *frequently* enjoyed the double pleasure of—. | ib. 122: As he sat weaving he every *now and then* moaned low.

So also the negatives of these, *seldom* and *rarely:*

> V. W. He . . . *seldom* went out without something in his pockets. | E. S. M. 1: These pale men *rarely* stirred abroad without that mysterious burden.

Even the adverbs *constantly, continually, repeatedly,* which are in themselves stronger than the others mentioned above, are found before the verb:

> V. W. 5: I . . . *constantly* put her in mind of her end. | E. S. M. 48: The desire that *continually* triumphed over every other. | ib. 185: Very proud of this lithe son, whom he *repeatedly* declared to be just like himself in his young days.

47. The adverb *now* when placed before the verb is generally more or less connective, referring to what precedes, and may then often be replaced by *then* or *afterwards,* e. g.

> V. W. 48: They *now* travell-d far. (Cp. ib. They *then* travelled on to another adventure. | 4 G. I, 66: The King *afterwards* hastened to show every attention to—). | V. W. 53: My horse was soon produced, and in fine we struck a bargain. Nothing *now* remained but to pay me. | E. S. M. 25: Silas *now* found himself and his cottage suddenly beset by mothers.

It may even sometimes be replaced by *therefore:*

> V. W. 53: It was sufficient to show me that he was a man of letters, and I *now* reverenced him the more. | ib. 72: I thought I perceived Mr. B. at some distance from me: but . . . he mixed among a crowd, and I saw him no more. I *now* reflected that it would be to no purpose to continue my pursuit farther.

But it is seldom found before the verb in its literal meaning of *at present.* In the two following examples post-order would seem to be more to the purpose:

> E. S. M. 28: The prominent eyes that used to look trusting and dreamy, *now* looked as if they had been—. | 4 G. I. 96: Where Molesworth and Kildare Streets *now* stand there was at this time a great piece of waste.

48. A similar change of meaning between pre- and post-order may also be observed in other adverbs of time. Thus, *once* before the verb = *formerly:* V. W. 73: *As I once had some theatrical powers myself,* while after the verb it means *one time only. Once or twice* before the verb = *a few times:* V. W. 34: *They once or twice mortified us sensibly.* In *once again* it is really superfluous: ib. 62: *We once again, therefore, entered into a consultation,* cp. ib. 25: *We again entered into a debate.—First* before the verb = *for the first time,* and may often be replaced by *begin to,* as E. S. M. 41: *An uprooted tree, which . . . has grown to a handsome bulk on the spot where it first shot upward* (= where it began to shoot). | 4 G. II, 9: *"Robinson Crusoe" first thrilled the world in 1719* (= began to thrill). After the verb it presupposes a comparison with others. *(he did it first = before all others).* There is a similar difference between: *he no sooner arrived than he went away again = as soon as he arrived—*, and: *he arrived no sooner than his brother.*

49. But in most cases pre- or post-order is simply a question of stress. Thus, *he soon came back* means: *a little while after he came back,* while: *he came back soon* would mean: *it was not long before he came back.* A few examples will suffice to show this:

V. W. 13: They *still* retained the primæval simplicity of manners. | 4 G. I, 70: The princely pageant . . . lives *still* in a print. | E. S. M. 161: "Ha, Miss Nancy," he continued, *suddenly* skipping to Nancy's side. | ib. 202: Marner's pale face flushed *suddenly* under a new anxiety. | V. W. 52: I must beg you'll accept my friendship, as you *already* have my esteem. | ib. 100: He has been married *already* by the same priest to six or eight wives more. | ib. 11: He *early* began to aim at the qualifications of the soldier. | ib. 15: I had desired my girls the preceding night to be drest *early* the next day. | ib. 66: She *again* renewed her most positive promise. | Mac. Hist. VI, 116: He heard *again* the language of his nursery. | V. W. 15: Because I *formerly* happened to say. | ib. 90: The captain of a ship, with whom I had *formerly* some little acquaintance.

Sometimes also pre-order is necessary because post-order would more or less change the meaning of the sentence, e. g.:

E. S. M. 56: Certain gleams of light, which he *presently* guessed to proceed from Silas Marner's cottage. | V. W. 91: I *instantly* resolved to travel to Louvain. | E. S. M. 164: But thereupon he *immediately* began to prelude.

50. *Post-order,* which makes the adverb more prominent than the verb, is therefore mostly found after *intransitive* verbs, especially after *be:*

V. W. 64: One of your tenants, whose mother is *lately* dead. | ib. 8: My chief attention, therefore, was *now* to bring down the pride of my family. | E. S. M. 6: It was *soon* clear to the Raveloe lasses that. | ib. 13: It was *already* four in the morning. | ib. 32: It was *still* that glorious war-time which—. | V. W. 87: I was to do many small things . . . to be *never* out of humour. | E. S. M. 222: The lovely bloom that used to be *always* on her cheek now. | V. W. 36: I was tired of being *always* wise. | ib. 128: As my oppressor has been *once* my parishioner.— | ib. 95: Adding that he had been *since frequently* at my house. | 4 G. II, 306: Bengal became *suddenly* the theatre of a terrible drama. | V. W. 2: Our cousins . . . . . came very *frequently* to see us. | E. S. M. 32: I am speaking *now* in relation to Raveloe— | W. Ashe 263: She lived *now* for his happiness and success. | ib. 284: I hear *always* of his interest in religious matters. | E. S. M. 158: Mrs. Crackenthorp—a small blinking woman, who fidgeted *incessantly* with her lace. | 4 G. I, 85: Across the river, passengers hurried *incessantly* in the swift little boats. | ib. 286: The party organisation which . . . . works *unceasingly* with tongue and pen. | E. S. M. 205: The lives from which he had hitherto shrunk *continually* into narrower isolation. | 4 G. I, 283: He could . . . . break *suddenly* into thrilling invective. | ib. 72: It was impossible that a strong feeling of loyalty to any House should burn *just then* in the breast of. —

But it is also found after *transitive* verbs:

a) between the verb and its object:

V. W. 50: Your mother and I have *now* better prospects for you. | ib. 8: We have *still* enough left for happiness. | E. S. M. 30: Out of the silver he supplied his own bodily wants, choosing *always* the shillings and sixpences to spend in this way. | 4 G. I, 308: She not only tolerated . . . . but even showed *occasionally* a politic interest in— | ib. 131: We shall have to tell *afterwards* how he petitioned for a trial.

b) after the object:

E. S. M. 27: Not that the idea of being robbed presented itself *often* or strongly to his mind. | ib. 206: Eppie toddled to pluck the flowers . . . . calling "Dad-dad's" attention *continually* by—. | ib. 120: He saw him *continually* in some congenial haunt. | 4 G. I, 57: He had at once resolved . . . to try to keep himself *still* at the head of affairs. | ib. 54: That very pride which made him *habitually* ridiculous. | ib. 181: Stanhope himself had known Alberoni *formerly* in Spain.

51. *End-order* is generally emphatic, e. g,

E. S. M. 48: One of those fits of yearning was on him *now*. | 4 G. II, 39: Many Englishmen were of opinion *then*, some are of opinion *now*, that—. | ib. I, 170: Travel was a rare pleasure for women *then*. | E. S. M. 48: Towards this gratification he was impelled, fitfully, every *now and then*. | V. W. 55: I know the rogue, and will catch him *yet*. | E. S. M. 230: The gods of the hearth exist for us *still*. | ib. 105: Godfrey said to himself *again and again*. | 4 G. II, 197: He still pleaded that Spain would listen to reason *soon, very soon*. | E. S. M. 104: Dunstan would be sure to come back *shortly*. | ib. 60: He closed the door behind him *immediately*. | ib. 39: I must have the money *directly*. | ib. 263: The Stone-pit has gone dry *suddenly*. | ib. 142: I can see Nancy's eyes . . . and feel her hand in mine *already*. | ib. 100: Men of that sort . . . . had been known for murderers *often and often*. | ib. 114: I've often offered to take the management of things, but you know you've taken it ill *always*. | V. W. 97: You use me very ill, and I'll bear it no *longer*. | ib. 111: I have been at some expenses *lately*. | E. S. M. 34: The Squire's wife had died *long ago*.

52. *Front order* is also generally emphatic, e. g.

4 G. I, 62: There can be no doubt that if *just then* any movement had been made. | E. S. M. 222: *Often* the soul is ripened into fuller goodness while age has spread an ugly film. | 4 G. I. 98: The Union between England and Scotland was only seven years old . . . . and *already* an attempt had been made . . . . to obtain its repeal. | E. S. M. 178: But *presently* the warmth had a lulling effect. | ib. 15: *Suddenly* a deep flush came over his face. | V. W. 6: *Not till too late* I discovered—. | ib. 59: Begone, and *no longer* pollute my dwelling with thy baseness. | E. S. M. 30: *Long ago* the heap of coins had become too large for the iron pot to hold them. | V. W. 125: *Never*, child, replied I, *never* will I be brought to acknowledge my daughter a prostitute. | E. S. M. 37: You know what

he threatened, if *ever* he found you making away with his money again. | V. W. 41: But *previously* I should have mentioned—.

But front-order seems especially to be used to bring out contrasts, e. g.

V. W. 12: And *now* . . . . his circumstances are more affluent than *ever*. | ib. 21: They *once* praised him, and *now* they applaud the pander. | W. Ashe 161: *Now* it seemed to the Dean that she was proud of *Ashe*, *now* that she sympathized with *Cliffe*. | E. S. M. 130: *Formerly*, his heart had been as a locked casket with its treasure inside; but *now* the casket was empty. | V. W. 15: *Sometimes* farmer Flamborough, ... and *often* the blind piper, would pay us a visit. | 4 G. I, 63: *Then, as more lately,* the small boroughs had the credit of returning . . . men of eminence.

F. Mid-order.

53. When the predicate consists of a compound tense or a periphrastic form of the verb, the order of the adverbs does not seem to depend on whether they are sentence-modifying or verb-modifying, or whether they are adverbs of manner, quantity, or time. It is not in this case necessary, therefore, to distinguish between the different classes of adverbs; but I shall take care to have each class fairly represented in the examples to be given below.

54. If the predicate consists only of two words, that is, of an auxiliary and a full-verb, the adverb is regularly put between the two. This order is not emphatic, as the adverb is weaker than the full-verb, though of course stronger than the auxiliary. It therefore corresponds to ordinary *pre-order;* but probably because the adverb is stronger than the auxiliary, and therefore seemingly accented, not only such adverbs as commonly exhibit pre-order are found in this position, but also adverbs of manner. As this position is exceedingly common, a few examples will suffice:

a) in the perfect and pluperfect tenses of the active:

V. W. 70: She has *vilely* deceived us. | E. S. M. 208: He had *wisely* chosen a broad strip of linen—. | L. M. Sept. 04, 220: Emilia returned to face the storm she had *unknowingly and unconsciously* raised. | E. R. I, 57: All the threads that my research had *laboriously* disentangled. | W. Ashe 263: In these last three years the face had *perceptibly* altered. | 4 G. I, 283: Pulteney proved a much more pertinacious . . . . enemy than Carteret had *hithertho* been. | E. S. M. 25: He had *never* known an impulse towards falsity. | ib. 41: His irritation had *no sooner* provoked him to defy Dunstan . . . than—. | V. W. 50: Mr. Thornhill having *kindly* promised to inspect.

So also *only*, even if it does not belong to the verb:

V. W 47: We have parted with the colt, and have *only* got a gross of green spectacles. | ib. 125: I long to be rid of a place where I have *only* found distress.

b) in the present and past tenses of the passive:

E. S. M. 19: When they are *suddenly* transported to a new land. | ib 119: Justice Malam was *naturally* regarded . . . as a man of capacious mind. | ib. 16: He was *solemnly* suspended from church membership | 4 G. II, 259: The revenge for that terror was *bloodily* taken. | W. Ashe 85: At Grosville Park the new fashion of "tea-gowns" was not *favourably* regarded. | E. S. M. 30: The long pieces of linen . . . were *always partly* paid for in gold. | 4 G. I, 268: Carteret, however, was not a man to be *rudely* thrust out of office.

So also before the past participle in shortened sentences:

E. S. M. 9: The life of an artisan *early* incorporated in a narrow religious sect. | ib. 4: A shadowy conception of power . . . is the shape *most easily* taken by the sense of the Invisible.

c) in periphrastic forms with *be* and *do*:

V. W. 44: As we were *now* to hold up our heads a little higher— | E. R. I, 262: He was *deliberately* inflicting suffering on his father. | E. M. F. I, 32: The sun was *really* breaking out. | V. W. 24: I don't *rightly* comprehend the force of your reasoning. | E. S. M. 231: Silas did not *highly* enjoy smoking. | ib. 161: Did you *ever* hear the like?

d) after modal auxiliaries:

4 G. I, 280: A man on whose allegiance he could *entirely* rely. | E. S. M. 69: It was the place . . . where he could *most speedily* make his loss public. | ib. 19: But even their experience may *hardly* enable them thoroughly to imagine.— | ib. 41: Since he must *irrevocably* lose *her* as well as the inheritance. | 4 G. I, 282: Walpole writes to Townshend . . . what it is important . . . that Townshend shall *fully* know. | V. W. 128: Observing that now my daughter was no more, I should *seriously* think of the rest of my family. | E. S. M. 118: His religion will *infallibly* be the worship of blessed Chance. | ib. 3: The Raveloe boys, who would *often* leave off their nutting or birds'-nesting. | B. Ev. 3: I would not upon any account *intentionally* offend Madame Duval.

55. If, on the other hand, the predicate contains two, or even three, auxiliaries *(have beeen done, will have been done,* etc.), the adverb may be placed either between the two first *(pre-mid-order),* or between the two last auxiliaries *(post-mid-order).*—Now, as the last auxiliary acts as full-verb to the preceding one, pre-mid-order is really the same as mid-order proper, and is therefore unemphatic. It is mostly found with

such adverbs as commonly take pre-order (sentence-modifiers and adverbs of time), more rarely with adverbs of manner and quantity. Post-mid-order, on the other hand, corresponds to ordinary post-order, or even end-order, and is therefore generally emphatic. The reason why post-mid-order is preferred to end-order, is that there is a tendency in English to put adverbs before instead of after participles, as if they were adjectives (Sweet § 1850). This order is therefore mostly found with such adverbs as commonly take post- or end-order (adverbs of manner and quantity), rarely with sentence-modifiers. For the sake of greater clearness I shall here arrange my examples according to the different classes of adverbs.

56. I. Pre-mid-order.

a) *Sentence-modifiers* and *adjective-adverbs:*

4 G. I, 165: The system of short parliaments had not *apparently* been found to work with much satisfaction. | ib. 128: He could *fairly* have pleaded that he had acted only as a soldier. | ib. 333: There was no one who could *fairly* be compared with him. | W. Ashe 153: The party fortunes could not *possibly* be retrieved without a general shuffling of the cards. | 4 G. III, 10: It may *fairly* be assumed that he was not particularly sorry for the death of his grandfather. | ib. I, 328: Some of them might *fairly* be described as unnatural. | V. W. 68: An elegy that may *truly* be called tragical. | 4 G. II, 60: The King of Prussia and the King of England were, it may *safely* be said, the two most coarse and brutal sovereigns of the civilised world at the time. | E. S. M. 141: They were as plentiful as might *naturally* be expected in a family. | Bes. All Sorts 210: I think that "chap" must *certainly* be written down a liar. | 4 G. II, 41: England would *unquestionably* have been drawn into the affair. | Sc. Ken. 207: All the difficulties which he would *necessarily* be exposed to.

b) *Adverbs of time:*

V. W. 112: One of my arms have *lately* been burnt in a terrible manner. | E. S. M. 4: Men who have *always* been pressed close by primitive wants. | V. W. 38: I objected . . . . that they had *never* been broke to the rein. | ib. 114: The prison, which had *formerly* been built for the purposes of war. | ib. 122: Their time had *hitherto* been divided between famine and excess. | E. S. M. 4: Such . . . echoes . . . might perhaps even *now* be caught by the diligent listener. | V. W. 22: She believed he might *once* have been a very fine gentleman.

c) *Adverbs of manner:*

E. S. M. 111: The emphasis he had *thus* been led to lay on his shortness of cash. | 4 G. III, 151: In the meantime the force of the law was *slowly* being exerted against Wilkes. | V. W. 65: It could *easily* be perceived that— | 4 G. II, 286: Thus he would *easily* have become the darling of Dublin Castle.

d) *Adverbs of quantity:*

V. W. 77: External commerce can *only* be managed to advantage by the rich. | E. S. M. 117: In this point . . . Godfrey can *hardly* be called specially old-fashioned. | V. W. 3: I should *scarcely* have remembered to mention it.

57. II. Post-mid-order.

a) *Adverbs of manner:*

4 G. III, 167: It has been *truly* observed that—. | B. Ev. 154: I then told her I had been *forcibly* detained from following her. | E. S. M. 16: His trust in man had been *cruelly* bruised. | ib. 238: Silas showed her the wedding-ring which . . . had been *carefully* preserved by him. | 4 G. I, 231: He had been *handsomely* paid for his compromise with crime. | ib. II, 25: The speech of Sir William Wyndham had doubtless been *carefully* prepared. | ib. I, 137: It had been *distinctly* understood that he was to remain in England. | ib. 222: Members of Government had ben *scandalously* implicated in the worst parts. | ib. 275: It is . . . a matter of surprise to see how . . . . a man of Mr. Gladstone's genius . . . . could for a moment be *thus* deceived. | V. W. 107: The rest may be *easily* supposed. | ib. 13: Her gratitude may be more *readily* imagined than described. | E. S. M. 178: As if he thought that his money might be *somehow* coming back to him. | 4 G. III, 108: The colonial policy of George Grenville's Administration might be *conveniently* considered under three heads. | V. W. 85: When it should have been more *advantageously* employed in the—. | 4 G. I, 268: He thought he should be much more *pleasantly* situated as a dictator in Dublin than.— | W. Ashe 263: There were many moments when Margaret would have *indignantly* denied it.

b) *Adverbs of quantity:*

V. W. 21: Whose skin had been *wholly* stripped off by another. | E. S. M. 215: The disposition to hoard had been *utterly* crushed. | 4 G. I, 273: He knew that when obtained it had been *simply* thrust upon the Irish authorities. | 4 G. III, 12: The dispassionate observer might have maintained that there were limits to kingly misgovernment . . . and that those limits had been *fairly* reached. | ib. I, 266: He took care that Schaub should be *closely* watched in Paris. | ib. II, 222: It will probably never be *fully* and certainly known why he committed this act of political suicide. | ib. I, 198: It would have *simply* rendered the representative chamber powerless. | ib. II, 259: All these were so many elements of danger that would have *seriously* handicapped a better-conditioned army. | 4 G. II, 99: Even Lord Hervey was strongly of opinion . . . . that the proffered concession would be *wholly* thrown away. | ib. 60: It would have *almost* been a pity . . . . that the two combattants should not have been killed.

c) *Adverbs of time:*

V. W. 65: Every scheme that has been *hitherto* pursued. | 4 G. II, 171; This was the proud boast which, as has been *already* mentioned, Walpole was able to make. | ib. I, 198: It is true that the power might be *again* abused by the Sovereign. | V. W. 12: He now found that a man's own heart must be *ever* given to gain that of another. | E. S. M. 259: In Godfrey's case there were further reasons why his thoughts should be *continually* solicited by this one point. | 4 G. II, 113: It seems positively wonderful . . . . why the writers of the Restoration period should have *always* felt such exuberant joy in—.

d) *Sentence-modifiers:*

4 G. I, 196: He would have *probably* found it more expedient . . . to—. | B. Ev. 13: That cannot be *fairly* expected. | V. W. 13: She must have *certainly* perished. | ib. 99: Their artifices . . . would have *certainly* succeeded.

58. We have lastly to consider a position which is not formally a case of mid-order at all, but which it is most convenient to treat of here. This is the position of the adverb before the whole predicate-group, or *pre-order with a compound predicate*, e. g. V. W. 106: *Anxiety now had taken strong possession of her mind.* The accent in this case rests on the first auxiliary *(a. now ·had taken)*, which is also often marked in print by italics, e. g. E. S. M. 151: "She never *will* have anything without I have mine just like it." | W. Ashe 268: "If she only *would* talk things over with him" (cp. Sweet § 1846).

Now, there is no doubt that such auxiliaries as *can, may* and *will* may properly take the stress if we want to accent, *ability, possibility,* or *will,* e. g.

4 G. II, 62: He simply *could* not understand the tastes or the sports of English country life. | Bes. All Sorts 87: A Committee of the House of Lords most undoubtedly *may* refuse to consider your claim proved. | V. W. 111: As to your marriage with any but my daughter, that I never *will* consent to.

But it is also doubtless that in such cases it is often of no consequence whether the stress is thrown on the auxiliary or on the adverb, that is, whether the adverb is put before or after the auxiliary, e. g.

V. W. 134: These are questions that *never can* be explained. | ib. 125: Be cheerful, child, and we *yet may* see happier days. | E. S. M. 249: "I *always would* have a good horse, you know," said the old gentleman,

in all of which cases we might just as well have the order *can never, may yet, would always.* But the accent on the auxiliary is quite meaningless when there is no question of ability, possibility, or will, but we simply have a compound tense of the verb. In this case the accent is no doubt meant

for the adverb, but as the different forms of the mid-order are so very common, they are not felt to be sufficiently emphatic, and so we get the curious case of an order by which the accent is actually thrown on the wrong word. I call this *substitution-stress*. It is mostly found before compound tenses formed by the help of *have, be,* and *do,* e. g.

> 4 G. I, 67: The King never allowed Marlborough to suppose that he *really had* regained his former influence. | V. W. 153: I *never was* legally married to any woman. | 4 G. III, 29: They *never were* suffered for a moment to cross the line. | E. S. M. 161: *Never do* have a grudge against our patients. | ib. 155: It *certainly did* make some difference. | 4 G. I, 294: George *actually did* pay to Macclesfield one instalment. | ib. 109: The best excuse that can be made for the Tory ministers is to suppose that they *positively* and *actually did* forget all about the Catalans;

but also with other auxiliaries:

> 4 G. II, 132: He declared that he always had been and *always should* be in favour of the repeal of the Test Act. | ib. I, 240: It met with a resistance in the House of Lords which *certainly would* not have been offered to such a proposal. | ib. 110: It *probably would* have satisfied his enemies. | E. S. M. 156: The dried flowers that she treasured, and *always would* treasure | V. W. 82: At intervals she would take a sly peep at the glass . . . and *often would* ask questions. | 4 G. II, 149: If anyone in the modern world can be said to have had a distinct mission, Wesley *certainly can* be thus described. | V. W. 117: My next care was to send my son to procure a room or two to lodge the family in, as near the prison as *conveniently could* be found. | ib. 108: The similitude *still may* be improved. | ib. 102: I assured her . . . that during my life, which *yet might* be long, she might—.

In the case of detached auxiliaries we have a combination of substitution-stress and compensation-stress, e. g.

> B. Ev. 3: I shall . . . be as concise as I *possibly can.* | W. Ashe 9: I know William meant to catch that train if he *possibly could,* | 4 G. I, 68: He lingered in Hanover as long as he *decently could.*

Conclusion.

59. We may now sum up the results of our investigation.

A. Inversion of subject and predicate takes place:

I. When the predicate is relatively unstressed, and the subject has stronger stress than the adverb or adverbial group with which the sentence begins (Natural end-order): *Then came the recollection of that quiet time. On the morrow commenced that long quarrel which was renewed in England.*

If the predicate is in a compound tense or periphrastic form of the verb, the whole predicate is placed before the subject: *With the Catholic Question had come a slight wind of controversy.—*

II. When an emphatic word or group is put in front of the sentence, in which case the subject takes compensation-stress: *Close and sultry felt the atmosphere.*

If the predicate is in a compound tense or periphrastic form of the verb, only the auxiliary is put before the subject: *As little can we wonder that—. Not for a month after this did she know anything.* In this case the compensation-stress falls on the rest of the predicate instead of the subject.

B. Order of Adverbs.

I. *Front-* and *End-order* are generally emphatic. The former is seldom found with adverbs of quantity, the latter is rare with sentence-modifying adverbs.

II. *Pre-order* is the natural order of *Sentence-modifying Adverbs, Adjective-Adverbs,* and *Adverbs of Time.* It is also often found with *Adverbs of Quantity,* when they are not stressed. It is very rare with *Adverbs of Manner.*

III. *Post-order* is the natural order of *Adverbs of Manner,* and is also often found with other adverbs to mark stress.

IV. *Mid-order proper* is usual with all adverbs.

V. *Pre-mid-order* corresponds to *pre-order,* and is therefore mostly used with such adverbs as prefer pre-order.

VI. *Post-mid-order* corresponds to *post-* or *end-order,* and is therefore mostly used in the same cases as *post-order.*

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