

## Viewpoint adverbs and connectives

### 7.57 Expressing a viewpoint [> App 17]

Many adverbs and adverbial phrases tell us something about a speaker's (or writer's) attitude to what he is saying or to the person he is talking to (or writing to or for). We call these 'viewpoint' or 'sentence' adverbs because they qualify what is being said (or written), but do not affect its grammatical structure. For example, a speaker or writer may use adverbs such as *clearly* or *evidently* to tell us he is drawing conclusions; *frankly* or *honestly* to impress us with his sincerity; *generally* or *normally* to make generalizations; *briefly* or *in short* to suggest he will not be tedious or go into details. Viewpoint adverbs may come at the very beginning of a sentence, and are followed by a brief pause in speech or a comma in writing. They then modify the sentence or sentences that follow:

*Frankly, I am not satisfied with your work.*

Some viewpoint adverbs may also come in mid-position:

*He smiled nastily. He evidently knew something I didn't.*

*Hopefully* is an adverb of manner in:

*To travel hopefully is better than to arrive.*

Nowadays, *hopefully* is often used as a viewpoint adverb, though not all native speakers approve of this use:

*Hopefully, (= I hope) I'll see you sometime tomorrow.*

*Hopefully, (= it is hoped) they'll arrive at an agreement.*

### 7.58 Connecting words and phrases [> App 18]

Numerous adverbs introduce additions to, modifications or summaries of what has already been said. They are essential when we wish to present information in a coherent fashion in speech or writing. For example, a speaker or writer may use adverbs such as *however* or *on the contrary* to draw a contrast; *at the same time* or *meanwhile* to tell us about something else that was happening at the same time; *as a result* or *consequently* to draw our attention to results; *furthermore* or *moreover* to add information.

Connectives may come at the beginning, followed by a pause in speech or a comma in writing:

*The police were sure Griffiths was lying. They had found his fingerprints everywhere. Furthermore, they knew for a fact that he hadn't been at his mother's at the time of the crime.*

Some connectives may also come in mid-position and are then separated from the rest of the sentence by commas:

*Penrose gambled heavily and, as a result, lost a lot of money.*

## Inversion after adverbs

### 7.59 Inversion after adverbs

Sometimes the normal subject-verb order in a sentence is reversed if a sentence begins with an adverb. This can happen as follows:

7.59.1 **Inversion aft**  
After *here* and *off, up*, etc. th  
with verbs of

*Here come*

progressive

*Down cam*

This kind of in

or identifying

*Here's a c*

*Here's you*

'There's (st

Inversion doe

*Here it coi*

*Here you :*

7.59.2 **Inversion aft**

After adverb

or motion (e.)

This happens

*At the top*

*In the field*

This inversio

*In the dist*

Inversion doe

*At the top*

7.59.3 **Inversion af**

Certain adve

followed by ;

+ the rest of

for particular

It occurs aft

- negative c

as *never,*

*little, on n*

*Never/Sel*

*Little doe:*

*On no ac*

The word

begin a s

*There ha*

*He little :*

- combinat

*The pilot*

*dangerou*

- so + adje

*So sudde*

*Such wa*

For normal