

Mary.)

Mary talked about him too. (With stress on *Mary*, this sentence means the same as one above.)

Mary *talked* about him too. (Mary thought about him; in addition, she talked about him.)

Mary talked *about* him too. (Mary talked to him; she also talked about him.)

Mary talked about *him* too. (Mary talked about several people; she talked about him also.)

Especially is an adverb that usually modifies (logically) either the subject or the object of a verb. When it modifies the subject, it follows with pauses.

John especially should study this lesson. When it modifies the object, it is in medial position.

John should especially study this lesson. I especially dislike the rainy days.

If especially precedes an adjective or an adverb, it modifies that word.

It was especially hot that day. The grass grows *especially* fast in spring.

For reasons of euphony, *especially* is not regularly used before adverbs ending in *-ly*

Adverbial clauses. According to their meaning and function, adverbial clauses express time, place, manner, comparison, condition, purpose, result, cause and concession. Clauses of time. Time clauses are introduced by one of a limited number of words or phrases: *when, while, as, before, until, since, after, as soon as*, and few others. The clause is placed before or after the main clause at the option of the speaker.

Please look at this letter *before you go out*.

Before you go out, please look at this letter.

A time clause that deals with events in the future has its verb in the plain present tense or in the present perfect. *Will* is never used in time clauses in English.

I'll tell him *when he comes*.

After you have eaten, let's go to the park.

You'd better write down the number *before you forget it*.

I'm going to work on this lesson *until I've learned it*.

The action, or the completion of the action of all the time clauses in the examples just given lies in the future. When the future is viewed from a standpoint in the past, the appropriate change of tense is made.

I promised that I would tell him *when he came*.

I suggested that we go to the park *after he had eaten*.

Sometimes time clauses are introduced by nouns, with or without a connecting word (that or sometimes when).

The moment he learned the truth, he resigned.

I saw them *the day I left for Europe*.

We were there *the week that it snowed so heavily*.

The past perfect, is used to show that one of two events in the past was earlier than the other. Instead of the past perfect, the simple past is often used, if no ambiguity would result.

After she put the bread in the oven to bake, she began to set the table.

The use of *after* makes it clear that putting the bread in the oven is an earlier event

than setting the table. If *when* had been used, however, the past perfect would have been required, since *when* may mean either that the completion of one action is the occasion for the other, or that they accurate the same time.

When the baby saw its mother, it smiled broadly.

When we had finished eating, we left the table.

When she had put the bread in the oven to bake she began to set the table.

When also means "every time that" and overlaps with *whenever*.

When (or whenever) I read too long, I get a headache.

When often means "and then."

I had just gone to bed *when the telephone rang*.

Clauses of place. These are not frequent, since the idea of place is usually expressed by prepositional phrases.

We live now where *we 've always lived*.

I hid it *where you 'll never find it*.

Clauses of manner. Again, these are not frequent, since manner is expressed most of the time by adverbs ending in *—ly* or by prepositional phrase. *As* introduced clauses of manner.

He didn't do it *as I thought he should*.

Informal English often uses *like* instead of *as* in such clauses, to the intense displeasure of traditional grammarians. In fact, the use of *like* instead of *as* is one of the most notorious "errors" in speech today (along with the "double negative" mentioned earlier), and speakers must carefully avoid it if their speech is to be judged correct¹. *Like* is perfectly acceptable as a preposition (that is, if a noun construction follows it). Many speakers use *the way* as a conjunction, thus circumventing the perils of *as* and *like*.
Do it *like this*. or: Do it *as I suggest*.
Do it *the way I suggest* or: (Do it *in the way I suggest*).

Adverbs are miscellaneous class of words in English, which have disserved lexical meanings. The novelty of the article is to define by the concrete results of investigation. Special emphasize is laid on various types of rendering structure and the translation of adverbs from English into Uzbek.

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