

**The Problems of Adverbials: A Study of the Anaang
Bilinguals in a Second Language Situation**

by

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Abstract

This paper is the first attempt at a detailed work on the problems of adverbials encountered by the Anaang bilinguals in a second language situation. It also assesses the processes of deriving these adverbials. It focuses attention on the syntactic and semantic behaviour of adverbials as distinguished from other parts of speech, especially the Noun and the Adjective. To achieve this purpose, this study was carried out within the theoretical frameworks of Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis (CAH). The Contrastive Analysis provides the basis for the contrastive study of the English and Anaang Adverbial Systems in order to bring out their similarities and differences. The researchers do not intend to make a clear-cut demarcation between syntax and semantics, since it is the opinion of the researchers that both of them function together for human utterances to be communicative. Syntax without Semantics would, at best, be a mere string of words devoid of sense or meaning. Therefore, to carefully discuss the syntactic functions of adverbials, a subcategorization of adverbials in terms of time, place, manner, condition, reason/purpose, degree and concession has been done and each category fully accounted for; the semantic functions shall be subsumed at the same time. Finally, in drawing examples for this work, the researchers shall be very meticulous and eclectic so as to be able to cite instances from the different locations where the dialects of Anaang are spoken.

Introduction

An adverb is grammatical element that performs a number of functions, the main one of which is giving a detailed description of the mode of action of the verb. It may, as we shall see later, modify many other grammatical elements particularly adjectives and other adverbs. Adverbs are so heterogeneous in nature such that any attempt to capture all the classes by a single

definition is bound to fail. As a result, many grammarians tend to evade the definition of the term in their analyses. It is interesting to note that the traditional grammarians had defined the term: *“adverb”* and widely used it. For instance, Enang, E. and Urjzian, V. (2013a) and Klein, E. (1966) traces the origin of the term *“adverb”* to the Latin word *“adverbium”* which means *‘that which is added to the verb’*.

According to Klein, this term was originally coined by a grammarian named Flavius Sospater Charisius from *ad*, *‘to’* and *‘Verbum’*, *word*, *‘verb’*. Going by this definition, one may conclude that *“adverbs”* cannot exist independent of other word, especially the *‘Verb’*. Adverbs vary greatly both in form and terms of the positions they may occupy. It is sometimes thought that the ending *–ly* is a sufficient sign that a word is an adverb, but this is very far from being the case. It is true that a large number of adverbs do end in *–ly*, but this does not mean that the *–ly* ending is a wholly reliable guide as to whether a given word is an adverb or not Enang, E. and Urjzian, V. (2013a).

This nomenclature alone has tended to throw most people who are not well informed in the morphological properties of this element into confusion in their effort to identify adverbs from the adjectives. Nevertheless, a distinction between the two classes is made such that whereas adverbs ‘modify’ verbs (in most cases), while adjectives ‘qualify’ nouns, their relationship, however, suggests that there is a deep relationship between the ‘verb’, the ‘adjective’ and the ‘adverb’. Eka, D. (1994), cited in Enang, E. (2023) looks at the functional role of an adverb and points out that:

functionally, the word means going along with the verb. We can appreciate this by observing that adverbs generally tend to cluster around verbs, and verbs in turn tend to cluster around adverbs (just as adjectives do around nouns). This is the sense in which adverb are generally said to modify verbs. Adverbials, on the other hand are by far more general than adverbs. Characteristically, each adverbial consists of more than one item and can be realised by: adverbial phrases; noun phrases; prepositional phrases and adverbial clauses etc

Statement of the Problem

There are usually problems encountered by Anaang speakers of English as a result of the above. For instance, the Anaang speakers of English have the tendency of applying the grammatical rules of Anaang to their use of the English language. There are also many cases of transliteration in the construction of sentences by an Anaang user of English as a second language largely because he finds it difficult to come to terms with the native speaker’s norms. From the above explications, one readily agrees with Udondata (1995:46) cited in Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. (2018) who say that the type of problem mentioned above stems from:

The speaker’s attempt to understand a literal transliteration of the mother tongue into the target language. This gives rise to abuse of accepted patterns and omissions of verbs, pronouns, prepositions and articles in sentences. In many instances the direct translation of the mother tongue results in meaningless conjectures in the target language.

In learning and using a new or second language, there must be problems with the use of the second language. This work therefore, portrays and analyses these problems which occur as a result of the differences and similarities in the two systems as it concerns the adverbial structures of English and Anaang. A sentence in Anaang is made up of different phrases. These phrases in turn, comprise compulsory elements which define the phrases as a verb phrase, noun phrase, prepositional phrase and other optional elements which help to specify or limit the reference of the phrase. The selection of the other components of the phrase complies with the rules of combinatorial possibilities, without which the phrase would be ungrammatical. The lexical items that are chosen are the complements and the act of selecting them is known as complementation. It is also pertinent to note that Anaang noun phrase has a special characteristic especially in the positioning of the adjective. It is entirely different from its English counterpart. The Nigerian bilingual mostly speaks English as a second language (L₂) with errors from the (L₁) or background language. This is because the Nigerian child who is out to learn a new language according to Lado (1957:58) cited in Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. (2018):

tends to transfer the sentence forms, modification devices, the number, gender and case patterns of his native language owing perchance, to psychological and subconscious memorization of his MT or the markedly absence of some core features or properties of the background language into English language.

Research Methodology

The data for this study were obtained from 20 students from each of the five Departments in the Faculty of Arts, totaling 100 respondents who constituted the population for this study. The selection was done through a simple random sampling technique to reflect the five Departments in the Faculty of Arts. The research instrument used in this study comprised a written production task and grammatically judged translation task for data collection purposes. The respondents were expected to write an essay in English on the topic: ***“How Governor Akpabio’s Uncommon Transformation Agenda in Akwa Ibom State has Affected the People at the Grass root”*** in order to produce varied structurally determined sentences. The data obtained were analysed based on the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis propounded by Lado (*Linguistics Across Cultures*). To analyse the data on Adverbial Structures, the structures and their usages in the English and Anaang languages were compared. The similarities and differences between Adverbial Structures in the two languages were also analysed and the results below were obtained.

Results and Analysis on Adverbial Structures

Data indicating respondents’ ability in the production of Adverbial Structures are provided on Table 1 below:

Table 1: Table Showing Results of Essay Test on Respondents’ Ability in the Production of (A): Adverbial Structures

Types of Adverb	No. of Respondents out of 100 Able to Produce the Adverbials	Percentage %	No. of Respondents out of 100 Not Able to Produce the Adverbials	Percentage %
1. Adverb of Time	98	98%	2	2%
2. Adverb Place	94	94%	6	6%
3. Adverb of Condition	84	84%	16	16%
4. Adverb of Degree	34	34%	66	66%
5 Adverb of Manner	42	42%	58	58%
6. Adverb of Purpose/Reason	74	74%	26	26%
7. Adverb of Concession	80	80%	20	20%

The data which relate to Adverbial Structures in English and Anaang are summarized on table 1 above. A general look at the table shows that apart from Adverbs of Degree and Manner which posed the problem of production to the respondents, the other five adverbial types were easy for the respondents to produce. For instance, a total of one hundred (100) respondents wrote the Essay Test, 98 respondents were able to produce Adverb of time with appropriate N-heads while 2 respondents could not, thus, scoring 98% and 2% respectively, Respondents were able to produce Adverbs of Place and Condition, scoring 94% and 84% respectively whereas the respondents who could not produce the two adverbial types scored 6% and 16% accordingly.

On the other hand, a total of 58% of the respondents were unable to produce Adverb of Degree with appropriate Adverbial heads and so could not select the required structure. Also, Respondents were able to produce Adverb of Purpose/Reason and Concession, scoring 74% and 80% respectively whereas the respondents who could not produce the two adverbial types scored 26% and 20% accordingly

Again, 66% of the respondents could not produce Adverb of Degree with the appropriate heads and correct structures while 42% and 34% were able to produce Adverbs of Degree and Manner. Going by this distribution, only a few percentages of the respondents produced non-standard adverbial structures in English and Anaang adverbialisation systems. These results agree with Lado (1957) cited in Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. (2018) on the difficulties L2 learners normally experience due to differences in the internal structures in the two languages.

Theoretical Framework

This study exhibits a strong commitment to empirical research, to the collection and creation of new and existing data. We are studying Anaang language that is actually produced by its native speakers in the form of written and translation of essays because our emphasis is basically comparative, contrastive, descriptive and analytical. The primary goal of this study is to provide an accurate comparison, contrast, description and analysis of the problems encountered by Anaang bilinguals in the Adverbial systems of Anaang and English languages. As the backdrop for the research, this study was carried out within the theoretical frameworks of Contrastive Analysis. The Contrastive Analysis provides the basis for the contrastive study of the English and Anaang Adverbial Systems.

Review of Related Literature Adverbs and Adverbials The Adverbs

Greek grammar sees the ‘adverb’ as ‘that which is said afterwards. Lyons, (1968) and Enang, E. (2023) say that the term ‘adverb’ may be translated as ‘attached to and modifying or as a part of speech which serves as a modifier of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb or adverbials phrases and or clauses’, maintaining that:

... the traditional term ‘adverb’...depended implicitly upon the earlier and wider sense of verb. In other words’ it presupposed that ‘adjectives’ and ‘verbs’ (in a narrower, more modern sense) were to be regarded as members of the same major syntactic class for the purpose of stating their combinatorial properties with respect to members of the major syntactic classes.

The definition of the adverb as modifying verbs and adjectives as well as other adverbs implies that the ‘adverb’, like the ‘adjective’ is a ‘recursive’ category in the sense that an ‘adverb’ can modify another adverb just as an adjective can qualify another adjective in addition qualifying a noun. Scholars have tended to argue that ‘adverbs’ convey a variety of semantic nuances. Therefore, an adverb can be said to be a tertiary category whose function it is to modify, either a secondary or another tertiary category (Enang, E., Urudzian, V. 2013a), (Utin, 2024b)

Accordingly, Enang, E., Urudzian, V. (2013a) and Enang, E. (2017), agree with Lyons’ assertion that:

A word is called a verb when its chief function is to serve as an ‘adverb adjunct’... since according to Lyons an adjunct is by definition ‘a modifier attached to the head’, upon which it is dependent and from which it can be ‘detached’ without any consequent syntactic change in the sentence’.

This definition, by the calculation of the researchers is very appropriate because it captures almost all the syntactic functions of the adverb in a sentence. Judging from the nature of the adverb, Lyons (1968) expresses doubt as to whether any general theory of syntax would bring together as members of the same syntactic class all the forms that are traditionally described as ‘adverb’ (Enang, E., Urudzian, V. 2013a).

Modern grammarians have also established that ‘adverbs’ can modify the entire sentence. They have also recognised many syntactically and semantically distinguishable

subclasses of what is conventionally classified as adverbs, and that several of these subclasses are such that their members cannot be said to modify an adjective, a verb or another adverb (Enang, 2023).

It is perhaps reasonable at this point to say that notional range of adverb varies with the type of constituent modified. For instance, adverbs that modify entire sentences often express the speaker's attitude toward the event spoken of whereas time, place and manner adverbs most often modify verbs or verb phrases. Adverbs that express degree often modify other adverbs or adjectives. In the example below, the adverb modifies the entire sentence (Enang, 2023).

1. **Surely**, there is an end, and your expectation shall not be cut off.

Here, '**surely**' does not modify any particular part of the sentence, rather it affects the entire sentence. One thing about this kind of adverb, however, is that if they are detached from the sentence, the sentence still remains correct without undergoing any syntactic change.

2. We shall **travel** to Lagos **frequently** this year.

Here again, ***the adverb of manner*** in this sentence gives information as to ***how*** the speaker will space his trips to Lagos. That is to say that he will be traveling frequently.

3. The ovation became **decreasingly** milder as the president walked in.

In this second sentence, the ***adverb of degree*** explains the extent to which the ***ovation*** became milder when the president walked in. In this case, the adverb ***decreasingly*** modifies the adjective, ***milder***.

It therefore follows that the only procedure that seems to be satisfactory is to isolate and identify the subgroups of words covered by this one term. Acceptably, adverbs are typically adjuncts used mainly to modify the verbal group of a sentence or the entire sentence (Enang, 2023) and Edenowo T. Enang, Cletus S. Eshiet and Susanna T. Udoka (2013) and Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. (2018)

The Adverbials

According to Boadi, L. (1968) and Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. (2018) an adverbial is 'a word or group temporarily borrowed' from another class and used as an adverb. This definition, which, to the researchers, is very appropriate, logically implies that adverbial, like adverb, is used to modify verbs, adjectives other adverbs and or the entire sentence. In the words of Klein (1966), the word 'adverbial' was derived from the Latin word an "adverbialis" which can be translated as pertaining to an adverb (Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. 2013b), It then follows that the adverbials may not ordinarily be adverbs. That is to say that they are words that ordinarily belong to other word classes but function as adverbs in sentences (Enang, E, Urujzian, V. 2013a), (Enang, E. and Urujzian, 2013b),

For the purpose of this paper, however, the researchers use the term 'adverbial' to cover all the words or group of words used to modify verbs or sentences. By the researchers' analytical assessment, adverbials include words that are typically adverbs as well as words or group of words 'borrowed' from other word classes and used as adverbs (Enang, 2023).

The Position of Adverbs in a Sentence

Adverbs can be single-worded, phrasal or clausal. Adverbs are so problematic that even transformational grammarians seem to fail to accord them any position of importance at the initial stage in the evolution of transformational grammar. Adverbs are generally considered also by modern grammarians to be too complex to be incorporated into any grammatical analysis because adverbs are said to be ‘unstable’ in terms of their position in sentences, Ezejideaku, E. (1989), (Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. 2013b, Utin 2024a). There appears to be no rigid rule as to where they should appear in sentences. This is because, by their unstable nature, they occur in at least three positions; initial, medial and the final part, though the medial occurrence appears rare in the sentences of most languages. For instance, an adverbial can be moved from the end of the sentence (final position) to the beginning (initial position) of the sentence by a process technically referred to as “*adverbial fronting*” as in:

4a. Usen amadi mi *mkpong*. —————> 4a. Usen came here *yesterday*.

4a. *Mkpong*, Usen amadi mi. —————> 4b. *Yesterday*, Usen came here.

As can be seen, the adverb ‘*mkpong*’ ‘*yesterday*’ in (4a) above occupies a final position but has been moved by the said process to the initial position in (4b) (Enang, Eshiet and Udoka 2013c)

Haris, M. (1978) and (Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. (2013b)., put it clearly that just as adverbs convey a variety of semantic nuances, so, too, adverbial clause...and the internal structure of the clause often depend on the semantic import of the expression in question. Therefore, it is the meaning the speaker wants to convey that determines the internal structure of the adverbials. Their positions in sentences largely depend on what aspect of the sentence the speaker wants to emphasize.

This is why Greenberg, J. (1978) and Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. (2018) had to define adverbials as “...superficial grammatical constructions which are used to express predication relationship between a nominal or clausal argument and a predicate of temporal or spatial location, function, direction etc” (Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. 2013b), (Enang, 2023). An adverbial clause is normally introduced into sentence by a linking word referred to as the subordinating conjunction whose function it is to link the dependent clause to the main clause.

The Term: Adverbialization/Classification

Adverbialization refers to a process whereby a word or group of words belonging to other word classes is converted into, and used as, *adverbials*. By functional terms, *adverbials* refer to any word or group of words that emphasizes the verbal group of a sentence (Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. 2018) Primarily, adjectives are known to qualify a noun, but by adverbialization process, an adjective can be borrowed and used in a sentence as an adverb. This process does not change the fact that the word in question primarily belongs to the adjectival class (Enang, E., Urujzian, V. 2013a).

Adverbials may be classified according to their functions. For instance, they may be subcategorized in terms of those that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbials. They may

also be classified in terms their positions in the sentence. Brinkmann, E. (1962) and Erben, J. (1966) quoted by Enang, E. and Utin, I. (2023) recognize two classes of adverbials as:

- (1) 'Manner adverbials; because they characterize the manner of the process or state described by the verb, **And**
- (2) 'Sentence adverbials' which modifies the entire sentence.

Point Time Adverbials, for instance, are such adverbials as: Mkpog 'tomorrow', Mfin 'today', Ubaha sen '*morning*', Ugweme '*afternoon*', Akonejo '*night*', or Idahaam '*now*', as in:

5. Mboho ndi tutu mkpong I won't come till tomorrow
6. Ade se aka mfin You have to go today.
7. Akeli ubaha sen He/She came in the morning.
8. Nwana di ugweme → Try and come in the afternoon.
9. Ake kpa akonejo → He/she died in the night.
10. Ade idahaam → It is now.

Durative Time Adverbials on the other hand, according to Enang et al (2014), (2014).include those time adverbials that point to the future. For instance, Isua iba '*two years*', Afiong itieked '*six months*', Akonejo inang '*four nights*', Usen ked 'one day' and Urua ita '*three weeks*' as in: K'isua iba '*in two years*', Ke'fiong itieked '*in six months*', Ke akonejo inang '*in four nights*', K'uru ita '*in three weeks*'.

11. Unwana aladook akpe ebeam afiong inang. → Unwana will mourn her husband for four months.
12. Joseph alado nwaan isua iba k'isoom. → Joseph will marry in the next two years.
13. Umoh adodong urua ita idahaam. → Umoh has been sick for two weeks now.

It should be noted that durative adverbials usually occupy the final position but occur at the initial position for emphasis or contrast Edenowo T. Enang, Cletus S. Eshiet and Susanna T. Udoka (2013c) and Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. (2018).

Frequentative Time Adverbials uses Kwa (**every**) to talk about the frequency of occurrence, such as Kwa isua '*every year*', Kwa usen '*every day*', Kwa afiong '*every month*' as in Kisua '*yearly*', Ku'sen '*daily*' and Ke'fiong '*monthly*'

14. Afiong isijamake akpoomo akonejo. → **The moon does not shine every night**.
15. Monutom ese bo okpoho ammo kefiong-kefiong. → The workers get their salary monthly.

Predicate and Prepositional Phrases

According to Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. (2013b) and Urujzian, V. (2012).

“Prepositional phrases occur optionally with predicate phrases and are, thus, realized in sentences as ‘adverbials of place’ and ‘directional adverbials’”. In the following examples, predicate phrases co-occur with prepositional phrases:

15. Udo akebop ufok k’urua. —————→ Udo built a house in the market.

16. Unwa akeruo ana ke mben usong. —————→ Unwa fell down on the roadside.

Prepositional phrases (place adverbials), as in examples 15 and 16 above show, normally answer such question as Mmo ? ‘*where?*’, supplying information as to Where an action takes place or where a thing is located. That is why they are called ‘locational adverbials’. ‘Place adverbials’ also occur as ‘attributive adjunct’. In this wise, that is why they must be preceded by a noun or noun phrase (Enang, E. , Urujzian, V. 2013a), (Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. 2018). Examples includes: Mi ‘*Here*’ and Ko ‘*there*’, as in:

17. Agwo ekong andikili *mi* ama’kpa. That soldier who came here has died.

18. Akworiko ansika *ako* ade eti agwo. The preacher going there is a good man.

Manner Nouns

According to Emenanjo, E. (1987) cited in Edenowo T. Enang, Cletus S. Eshiet and Susanna T. Udoka (2013c) and, E. and Urujzian, V. (2013b). manner nouns refer to nouns that function as adverbials in that they are found in the ‘adverbial slot’ where they always function as ‘emphasizers’ of verbals. They are also referred to as ‘manner nouns’ because of the kind of relationship that exists between them and the rest of the verb phrase (Urujzian, V. 2012). They typically occur at the end of a sentence but can sometimes be placed at the beginning of the sentence. In the examples that follow, nkara ‘*trick*’, ibak ‘*mischievous*’, akpiko ‘*craftiness*’ are all manner nouns derived into adverbials which can occur before or after the rest of the sentence as follows:

19. Uko atang iko ade ne ibak. —————→ Uko made that statement mischievously.

20. Ke nkara nkara usung, Ime aboi ammo ikot ama —————→. Trickily, Ime snatched all the land from them.

21. Kpong anye, ke alu ugwem akpiko. —————→ Leave him; he leads his life in craftiness.

Bound Cognate Nouns (Bound Verb Complement)

Bound Verb Complement is a term used by Emenanjo (1978) cited in Enang, E. and Utin, I.(2023) and Enang et al (2014). to describe ‘a verbal derivative’ because they always occur together with the particular verbs to which they are cognates. The (BVC) occurs in the adverbial slot of the Anaang sentence. The reason for this may be partly because of the ‘emphatic’, semantic function which it performs in the sentence. In the examples which follow, the bound verb cognates always occur post-sententially (Edenowo T. Enang, Cletus S. Eshiet and Susanna T. Udoka (2013c)

22. Akworiko ama neke iroko jire iko ade. The pastor really told us the story.

23. Ami metom ndia mkpo ade. → *I actually ate the food.*

Utterance Modifiers

According to Urujzian, V. (2012), “Utterance Modifier is not a nominal or a nominal modifier. It belongs to a syntactic class called ‘sub-generic’ because it serves to function as an adjunct”. The utterance modifier lends precision to a statement in such a way that nothing else needs be added Edenowo T. Enang, Cletus S. Eshiet and Susanna T. Udoka (2013c) and (Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. 2018).

The utterance modifiers identifiable with Anaang language are as follows: kpod ‘*only*’, ukaked ‘*actually*’ and nnenen ‘*exactly*’.

24. Akenno ukod anyikpong. → He gave me the drink only.

25. Nkanika amia *nneenen* iba idahaam. → The time now is 2pm exactly.

Adverbial Clauses in Anaang

Adverbialisation, according to Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. (2013b) involves the transformation of a syntactic structure into an adverbial phrase in the understanding of “Transformational Grammar”. Adverbial clause, on the other hand, is a group of words with a complete part of the verb, which functions as an adverb in a sentence (Enang, 2023). (Urujzian, V. (2012).

Functionally, adverbial clauses regulate the occurrence or the area of reference of verbs with regard to *time, place, manner, condition, reason/purpose, degree and concession*. These functions are carefully sorted and synto-semantically accounted for Edenowo T. Enang, Cletus S. Eshiet and Susanna T. Udoka (2013c), (Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. 2018) and Utin, I. (2024a & 2024b)s

These clauses are often introduced into sentences by a linking word of some kind which will signal to a reader that the next group of words that follows is an adverbial clause (Urujzian, V. (2012) (Enang, E. and Utin, I. 2023).

1. **Adverbial clause of time**, telling *When* the action takes place. It is normally introduced by: *idaha, k’ini* “*when, while, as*”, *mbemiso* ‘*before*’ For instance;

26. Okon *akeda* kesien idaha akelebe. → Okon **stood** outside when it was raining.

27. Unwana ekedadaiya k’ini akelebe. → Unwana was sleeping while it was raining.

2. **Adverbial clause of place**, telling *Where* the action takes place; often introduced into sentences by: *ke nde, k’itie* “*where, wherever*”. Example;

28. Uto *akedip* ijak ade ntegwo alikude. Uto **hid** the fish where no one would see.

29. Ajid *ilaijem* anye ke nte akpeka aka. We **shall find** her wherever she goes.

3. **Adverbial clause of manner**, telling *How* the action takes place, introduced by: **ntede** ‘as if, as though’, ke mbiet, “like, as”. For instance;

30. Ada *atang* iko ne ete **ntedenge nka**. Ada spoke to her father **as if they are equals**.

31. Etok ajen ade *atang iko* ne ajid **ntede anja igwat**. The little boy addressed us **like a lawyer**.

4. **Adverbial clause of condition**, telling *under what condition* an action takes place, normally introduced by: ke’kpe, akpe, aman; “if, unless, until” as in:

32. Ajid *ila itie* kufok **ke akpeleb**. We shall stay at home **if it rains**.

33. Ami *mboho nka*, **aman asasanga amine**. I won’t go **unless he comes for me**.

5. **Adverbial clause of Reason/Purpose**, telling *Why* an action takes place. In Annang, clauses of reason/purpose are often introduced by: *baak*, *atode*, *sade*. ‘because’ as in:

34. Andinyanga *akekpa* **baak ajid idu ugwom**. Saviour died **so that we may live**.

35. Idem *amem* anye **sade ikidiaha mkpo ubaha sen**. He is tired **because he did not in the morning**.

6. **Adverbial clause of Degree**, telling *to what extent* an action occurred; usually introduced by: amaa, aneke, ‘so...that’ ‘...than...’ as in:

36. Uduak *asobo utangiko* **ankan nyien**. Uduak speaks faster **than I (do)**.

37. Okokon amuhe **akan ete amo**. Okokon is shorter **than his own father**.

7. **Adverbial clause of Concession**, saying that *the main statement is true in spite of the opposing circumstances*. ‘It is always in positive/negative relationship with its matrix sentence if the conjoined sentences are of the same type’ Oluikpe, (1979), (Enang et al (2014). Here, the proposition in the main clause is contrasted with the proposition in the concessive clause, normally signaled by: *Ikpisok ide*, *ikpima ikom*, “even/although, no matter what, in spite of”. For instance:

38. Edet *ade* amauke **ikpisok ide adehe ujid ami**. Edet is an armed robber **eventhough we are related**.

39. *Ikpimaikom k’ema eno* ibok, **akpesok akpa kpa**. **Even if they had given him drugs, he would still have died**.

40. *Ikpisokide nt’ikima iwire* ne ofonakana, **ekesok ikakan jire**. **Although** we played better, **they still beat us**.

Discussion of Research Findings

This study focused on the Problems of Adverbials in a Second Language Situation: A Case of English and Anaang in a Contrastive Study. The following research findings among other others were made. It is pertinent to present the findings in subheads for purpose of clarity from a painstaking sorting out of the findings and carefully accounting for the findings.

Ezejideaku, E. (1989), cited in Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. (2013a). identified twelve types of adverbials of English as follows: Time, Location, Manner, Purpose, Reason, Circumstance, Simultaneous, Conditional, Concessive, Substitutive, Additive and Absolutive adverbials (Edenowo T. Enang, Cletus S. Eshiet and Susanna T. Udoka (2013c)

Bartsch, R. (1976) further identifies eight subcategories of adverbs as follows: Locative, Directional, Manner, Instrumental, Co operational, Grading, Attributive and Comparative adverbials. However, there is a consensus that seven functional adverbial clauses are almost all the time identified and by modern grammarians. These are: Time, Place, Manner, Condition, Degree, Purpose/Reason and Concession. Therefore, for the purpose of this work, the researchers will make use of this last classification because these are found in virtually every text written by modern linguists (Enang, E. and Urujzian, V. 2013b) (Enang, E. and Utin, I.2023)..

The Processes of Adverbialization in Annang: from the Syntactic point of View revealed the following among others: In the words of Enang et al (2014), “Like most languages, especially in the Lower Cross..., Anaang has no single-word adverbs”. What the language has are “translational equivalents” derived from Adverbial structures in the predicatives, as well as prepositional phrases and ideophone-powered lexemes which in most cases depict place, time and manner adverbials (Urujzian, V. 2012). Apart from the single-word adverbials mentioned earlier, adverbials in Anaang grammar are normally derived from the following;

- i. Noun Phrases. ii. Prepositional Phrases iii. Predicate Phrases iv.
- Manner Nouns v. Bound Cognate Nouns vi. Utterance Modifier

Noun Phrases

Most adverbials derived from noun phrases are used as time adverbials in Anaang grammar. They tend to give information about WHEN an action takes place. Time perspective in Anaang may be Point Time, Durative Time, or Frequentative Time (Enang, E. , Urujzian, V. 2013a), and Udoka, S. T, Enang, E. T. and. Utin, I. D. (2018).

Summary and Conclusion

This paper focused attention on Adverbialisation in English and Anaang in a contrastive study. To achieve this aim, the various processes of derivations were studied alongside with the syntactic and the semantic behaviour of the adverbials at their functional levels. The ‘adverb’ is protean in nature. As a result, it is not possible to give a general definition that would explain all that the term Adverb stands for. The best approach in the definition of the ‘adverb’ should be to isolate and identify the subgroups covered by the term. ‘The adverbials’ as used in this work stands for a word or groups of words used to modify sentences or, in a strict sense, verbs or verb phrases, or sentences (Enang, 2023), Edenowo T. Enang, Cletus S. Eshiet and Susanna T. Udoka (2013c)

Unlike the ‘adverbs’ which in general linguistic theory is amenable to “adverbial fronting” process, the adverbs in Anaang are not amenable to this process, as a result, the adverb in Anaang equally, is not dominated by the S element but the VP element. This then calls to question the universality of the general linguistic principle on the issue of adverbs; this is because general linguistic principle holds that ‘the adverbs’ is dominated by the S element.

Since the adverbs in Anaang are not, it does appear to be an exception to this principle that is supposed to be generally applicable to all languages of the world Enang et al (2014).

Considering the fact that the ‘verb’ is central to the Anaang grammar and indeed, sentences, and since adverbials in Anaang modify or emphasize verbals or verb phrases, it goes to confirm that they modify the entire sentence. All the subcategorizations of adverbials in terms of: time, place, manner, condition, reason/purpose, degree and concession etc are notional.

This work, being the first attempt in this direction, is neither exhaustive nor conclusive. The researchers are persuaded that further researches into the different dialects of Anaang would reveal many other single-word adverbs and adverbials. This will consolidate and validate the researchers’ stand as a group that Anaang has a syntactic class of adverbs

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