

# Adjectives and Adverbs

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# Outline

Introduction

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# Introduction

ADJ	ADV
easy	easi-ly

# Introduction

ADJ	ADV
easy	easi-ly
fast	fast

# Introduction

ADJ	ADV
easy	easi-ly
fast	fast
good	well

# Introduction

ADJ	ADV
easy	easi-ly
fast	fast
good	well
better	better

# Introduction

ADJ	ADV
easy	easi-ly
fast	fast
good	well
better	better
	soon



# How to spot an adverb?

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- ▶ Adjectives

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  - ▶ adverbs (*they drove **terribly** fast*)
- ▶ Adjectives
  - ▶ modify nouns (attributive) (*a **terrible** performance*)

# How to spot an adverb?

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  - ▶ verbs (*she performed **terribly***)
  - ▶ adjectives (***terribly** big*)
  - ▶ adverbs (*they drove **terribly** fast*)
- ▶ Adjectives
  - ▶ modify nouns (attributive) (*a **terrible** performance*)
  - ▶ are predicates (predicative) (*the performance was **terrible***)


# This talk

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ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
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- ▶ We look at some cases suggesting a three-way distinction

# This talk

- ▶ The traditional view is that there are two categories:

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
A	A-ly
A	A
A	B
	A

- ▶ We look at some cases suggesting a three-way distinction

ADJECTIVE	PREDICATIVE	ADVERB
A	A	A-ly
A	A	A
		A

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# French

ADJ	ADV	
facile	facile-ment	'easy'

# French

ADJ	ADV	
facile	facile-ment	'easy'
fort	fort	'strong, very'
clair	clair	'clear'
dur	dur	'hard'
droit	droit	'right, straight'
vrai	vrai	'real, true'
net	net	'clean, suddenly'

(Suñer and Di Tullio 2014)

# French

ADJ	ADV1	ADV2	
facile	facile-ment	facile-ment	'easy'
fort	fort	fortement	'strong, very'
clair	clair	clairement	'clear'
dur	dur	durement	'hard'
droit	droit	droitement	'right, straight'
vrai	vrai	vraiment	'real, true'
net	net	nettement	'clean, flat'

- (1) a. Antoine a refusé **net** de nous aider.  
Antoine has refused flat to us help  
'Antoine turned down flat to help us.'
- b. Antoine a **nettement** / **\*net** refusé de nous aider.  
Antoine has flatly / flat refused to help us  
'Antoine has flatly refused to help us.'

(Abeillé and Godard 2021: 650)



# French

ADJ	ADV	
facile	facile-ment	'easy'

# French

ADJ	ADV	
facile	facile-ment	'easy'
bon	bien	'good'
meilleur	mieux	'better'
mauvais	mal	'bad'

# Grande grammaire du Français

'Some manner adverbs, degree adverbs and temporal adverbs can be predicates' (Abeillé and Godard 2021: 902—our translation)

MANNER		DEGREE		TEMPORAL	
ainsi	'so'	beaucoup	'much'	bientôt	'soon'
bien	'good'	trop	'too much'	maintenant	'now'
mieux	'bad'			tantôt	'later'
mal	'better'			tout de suite	'right away'

- (2) a. La nouvelle proposition de Paul est très **bien**.  
the new proposal of Paul is very good.ADV  
'Paul's new proposal is very good.'
- b. Ton livre est **mieux** que le mien.  
your book is better.ADV than the mine  
'Your book is better than mine.'
- c. Depuis qu'il a subi son opération, Paul est très  
since that.he has undergone his surgery Paul is very  
**mal**.  
bad.ADV  
'Since he underwent surgery, Paul has been very bad.'

- (3) a. une bonne / \*bien proposition  
a good.F.SG / good.ADV proposal  
'a good proposal'
- b. un meilleur / \*mieux livre  
a better.M.SG / better.ADV book  
'a better book'
- c. une mauvaise / \*mal personne  
a bad.F.SG / bad.ADV person  
'a bad person'

- (4) a. un homme bien  
a man good.ADV  
'a decent guy'
- b. \*un homme mal  
a man bad.ADV

# French

- (5) a. un petit garçon  
a little boy  
'a young boy'
- b. un garçon petit  
a boy small  
'a small boy'

(Abeillé and Godard 2021: 700)

# French

- (5) a. un petit garçon  
a little boy  
'a young boy'
- b. un garçon petit  
a boy small  
'a small boy'

(Abeillé and Godard 2021: 700)

- (6) Ce garçon est petit.  
this boy is small  
'This boy is small/\*young.'



- (7) a. un certain mépris  
a certain contempt  
'a certain contempt'
- b. un mépris certain  
a contempt certain  
'a sure contempt'

(Grevisse and Goosse 2016: 452)

# French

- (7) a. un certain mépris  
a certain contempt  
'a certain contempt'
- b. un mépris certain  
a contempt certain  
'a sure contempt'

(Grevisse and Goosse 2016: 452)

- (8) Leur mépris est certain .  
their disdain is certain  
'Their disdain is sure.'

# French

PRE-N	POST-N	ADV	
petit <sub>SMALL</sub>	petit <sub>YOUNG</sub>	petitement	'little'
certain <sub>UNSURE</sub>	certain <sub>SURE</sub>	certainement	'certain'
ancien <sub>FORMER</sub>	ancien <sub>OLD</sub>	anciennement	'old, former'
sale <sub>BAD</sub>	sale <sub>DIRTY</sub>	salement	'bad, dirty'

(Grevisse and Goose 2016: 452)

# French

PRE-N	POST-N PRED-ADJ	ADV	
petit <sub>SMALL</sub>	petit <sub>YOUNG</sub>	petitement	'little'
certain <sub>UNSURE</sub>	certain <sub>SURE</sub>	certainement	'certain'
ancien <sub>FORMER</sub>	ancien <sub>OLD</sub>	anciennement	'old, former'
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(Grevisse and Goosse 2016: 452)

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PRE-N	POST-N PRED-ADJ	ADV	
facile	facile	facile-ment	'easy'
bon	bien	bien	'good'
meilleur	mieux	mieux	'better'
mauvais	mal	mal	'bad'

## Manner and degree

- (9) a. Il faudrait que Paul reste **ainsi**. (GGF)  
it must that Paul stay so.ADV  
'Paul should remain like that.'
- b. Ce sera **ainsi** jusqu'à la fin de la saison.  
it will.be so until the end of the season  
'It will be like that until the end of the season.'
- c. Deux kilomètres à la nage, c'est **beaucoup**! (GGF)  
two kilometers at the swim it.is much.ADV  
'Two kilometres of swimming is a lot!'

# Time

- (10) La réunion du comité est tantôt. (GGF, p. 902)  
the meeting of the committee is later  
'The committee meeting is later.'

PRE-N	PRED	ADV	
facile	facile	facile-ment	'easy'
	tantôt	tantôt	'later'
	bientôt	bientôt	'soon'
	tout de suite	tout de suite	'right away'
	maintenant	maintenant	'now'
	??souvent	souvent	'often'



PRE-N	PRED	ADV	
facile	facile	facile-ment	'easy'
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	bientôt	bientôt	'soon'
	tout de suite	tout de suite	'right away'
	maintenant	maintenant	'now'
	??souvent	souvent	'often'
		incessa-ment	'incessantly'
		actuelle-ment	'currently'
		prochaine-ment	'soon'

PRE-N	PRED	ADV	
facile	facile	facile-ment	'easy'
	tantôt	tantôt	'later'
	bientôt	bientôt	'soon'
	tout de suite	tout de suite	'right away'
	maintenant	maintenant	'now'
	??souvent	souvent	'often'
		incessa-ment	'incessantly'
		actuelle-ment	'currently'
		prochaine-ment	'soon'
		alors	'then'
		auparavant	'previously'
		aussitôt	'right away'
		jadis	'formerly'
		naguère	'not long ago'

## More time

PRE-N	PRED	ADV	
	aujourd'hui	aujourd'hui	'today'
	demain	demain	'tomorrow'
	hier	hier	'yesterday'
	ce soir	ce soir	'this evening'
	lundi	lundi	'Monday'

## More time

PRE-N	PRED-NP	ADV-NP	
	aujourd'hui	aujourd'hui	'today'
	demain	demain	'tomorrow'
	hier	hier	'yesterday'
	ce soir	ce soir	'this evening'
	lundi	lundi	'Monday'

## More time




'Certaines formes temporelles invariables sont souvent considérées comme des adverbes (*aujourd'hui, demain, hier*). Mais ces formes ne peuvent pas apparaître entre auxiliaire et participe passé [...], et en outre elles peuvent être sujets. Mieux vaut donc les ranger parmi les **pronoms**.' (GGF, p. 868).

'Certain invariable temporal expressions are often considered to be adverbs (*aujourd'hui* 'today', *demain* 'tomorrow', *hier* 'yesterday'). But these expressions cannot appear between the auxiliary and past participle, and they can also be subjects. It is therefore better to classify them as **pronouns**.'


## More time

- (11) a. **Demain** sera un autre jour.  
tomorrow will.be a other day  
'Tomorrow will be another day'
- b. la réunion d'**aujourd'hui**  
the meeting of.today  
'today's meeting'

# Space

PRE-N	PRED-ADJ	ADV	
	ici	ici	'here'
	là(-bas)	là(-bas)	'(over) there'
	où	où	'where'

# Space


PRE-N	PRED-ADJ	ADV	
	ici	ici	'here'
	là(-bas)	là(-bas)	'(over) there'
	où	où	'where'

'*Ici, là et là-bas* sont des **prépositions** intransitives qui sont aussi des proformes [...] *Où* est également considéré comme une préposition.' (GGF, p. 868)

'*Ici* 'here', *là* 'there' et *là-bas* 'over there' are intransitive **prepositions** that are also proforms [...] *Où* 'where' is also considered a preposition.'



# Space

PRE-N	PRED-PP	ADV-PP	
	ici	ici	'here'
	là(-bas)	là(-bas)	'(over) there'
	où	où	'where'

'*Ici, là et là-bas* sont des **prépositions** intransitives qui sont aussi des proformes [...] *Où* est également considéré comme une préposition.' (GGF, p. 868)

'*Ici* 'here', *là* 'there' et *là-bas* 'over there' are intransitive **prepositions** that are also proforms [...] *Où* 'where' is also considered a preposition.'

## (English)

Burton-Roberts (1991)

- ▶ *here, there, where, now, then, when* (HN) have the distribution of PPs
- ▶ therefore, they are Ps

	-ly ADV	PP	HN
substitution	X	✓	✓
complement of V	X	✓	✓
premodify Adj/Adv	✓	X	X
postmodify N	X	✓	✓
complement of P	X	✓	✓
take PP complement	X	✓	✓
take <i>right, straight, just</i>	X	✓	✓
locative inversion	X	✓	✓

## Interim summary (I)

PRE-N	PRED	ADV
A	A	A-x
A	A	A
A	B	B

## Interim summary (II)

PRE-N

PRED

ADV

## Interim summary (II)

PRE-N		PRED	ADV
A	A	PRED-NP	ADV-NP

## Interim summary (II)

PRE-N		PRED	ADV
A	A	PRED-NP	ADV-NP
A	A	PRED-PP	ADV-PP

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# Russian

Wade (2011)

		LF ADJ	SF ADJ	ADV	
POS	M	krasiv-∅-yj	krasiv-∅		'beautiful'
	F	krasiv-a-ja	krasiv-a		
	N	krasiv-o-je	krasiv-o	krasiv-o	
	PL	krasiv-y-je	krasiv-y		



# Russian

Wade (2011)

		LF ADJ	SF ADJ	ADV	
POS	M	krasiv-∅-yj	krasiv-∅		'beautiful'
	F	krasiv-a-ja	krasiv-a		
	N	krasiv-o-je	krasiv-o	krasiv-o	
	PL	krasiv-y-je	krasiv-y		
CMPR			krasiv-e-je	krasiv-e-je	
			bliz -je	bliz -je	

# Russian

Wade (2011)

		LF ADJ	SF ADJ	ADV	
POS	M	krasiv-∅-yj	krasiv-∅		'beautiful'
	F	krasiv-a-ja	krasiv-a		
	N	krasiv-o-je	krasiv-o	krasiv-o	
	PL	krasiv-y-je	krasiv-y		
CMPR			krasiv-e-je	krasiv-e-je	
			bliz -je	bliz -je	
SPRL	M	krasiv-ej-š-∅-yj			krasiv-ej-š-e
	F	krasiv-ej-š-a-ja			
	N	krasiv-ej-š-e-je			
	PL	krasiv-ej-š-i-je			

## The positive

- (12) a. \*krasiv- a devuška  
beautiful AGR1 girl.F
- b. Eta devuška krasiv- a  
this.F girl.F beautiful AGR1  
'This girl is beautiful'

## The positive

- (12) a. \*krasiv- a devuška  
beautiful AGR1 girl.F
- b. Eta devuška krasiv- a  
this.F girl.F beautiful AGR1  
'This girl is beautiful'
- c. krasiv- a- ja devuška  
beautiful AGR1 AGR2 girl.F
- d. Eta devuška krasiv- a- ja  
this.F girl.F beautiful AGR1 AGR2  
'This girl is beautiful'

# The comparative

(13) a. \*krasiv- ee devuška  
beautiful CMPR girl.F

# The comparative

- (13) a. \*krasiv- ee devuška  
beautiful CMPR girl.F
- b. Eta devuška krasiv- ee čem ta.  
this.F girl.F beautiful CMPR than that.F  
'This girl is more beautiful than that one'
- c. Eta devuška po- krasiv- ee čem ta.  
this.F girl.F a.bit. beautiful CMPR than that.F  
'This girl is bit more beautiful than that one'

# Russian

		NOUN	SF ADJ	
SG	M	vopros-∅	krasiv-∅	'question'
	F	devušk-a	krasiv-a	'girl'
	N	slov-o	krasiv-o	'word'

# Russian

		NOUN	SF ADJ	
SG	M	vopros-∅	krasiv-∅	'question'
	F	devušk-a	krasiv-a	'girl'
	N	slov-o	krasiv-o	'word'
PL	M	vopros-y	krasiv-y	'questions'
	F	devušk-i	krasiv-y	'girls'
	N	slov-a	krasiv-y	'words'



- ▶ LF adjectives can be used prenominally and predicatively

# Russian

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- ▶ LF adjectives morphologically contain SF adjectives

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- ▶ SF adjectives cannot occur prenominally

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- ▶ LF adjectives can be used prenominally and predicatively
- ▶ LF adjectives morphologically contain SF adjectives
- ▶ SF adjectives cannot occur prenominally
- ▶ SF adjectives take nominal endings

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# Adjectives

SF short form

CF contracted form

UF uncontracted form

ADV adverb

	UF ADJ	CF ADJ	SF	ADV	
M	██████████	molod-yj	molod		'young'
F	molod-a-ja	molod-a	██████████	molod-o	
N	molod-e-je	molod-e			
PL	molod-i-ji	molod-i			

## Uncontracted form

'Full uncontracted forms do exist for the nominatives other than the masculine , but tend to be restricted to folklore and poetry, and are not recommended for the standard language.' (Pugh and Press 1999: 148)

## Uncontracted form

'Full uncontracted forms do exist for the nominatives other than the masculine , but tend to be restricted to folklore and poetry, and are not recommended for the standard language.' (Pugh and Press 1999: 148)

- ▶ Uncontracted adjectives can be used both attributively and predicatively.

- (14) a. Tsja divčyna harn-a-ja.  
this girl pretty-F-F  
'This girl is pretty.'
- b. harn-a-ja divčyna  
pretty-F-F girl  
'pretty girl'



## Contracted form

- ▶ Contracted adjectives can be used both attributively and predicatively.

- (15) a. Tsja divčyna harn-a.  
this girl pretty-F  
'This girl is pretty.'
- b. harn-a divčyna  
pretty-F girl  
'a pretty girl'

## Short form

'[SF adjectives] are all used predicatively, never attributively. This is conveyed by their having only the nominative form.' (Pugh and Press 1999: 147)

## Short form

'[SF adjectives] are all used predicatively, never attributively. This is conveyed by their having only the nominative form.' (Pugh and Press 1999: 147)

- (16) a. Tsej xlopetsj vynen.  
this boy guilty.M  
'This boy is guilty.'
- b. \*vynen xlopetsj  
guilty.M boy  
'a guilty boy'

# SF adjectives

SF

---

driben	'tiny'
jasen	'bright'
kožen	'each'
laden	'ready'
laskav	'kind'
molod	'young'
peven	'sure'
poven	'full'
povynen	'obliged'
potriben	'necessary'
rad	'glad'
slaven	'glorious'
vart	'worth'
vynen	'guilty'
zhoden	'agreed'
žoden	'neither'
zelen	'green'

## SF adjectives

SF	UF	
driben	dribn-yj	'tiny'
jasen	jasn-yj	'bright'
kožen	kožn-yj	'each'
laden	ladn-yj	'ready'
laskav	laskav-yj	'kind'
molod	molod-yj	'young'
peven	pevn-yj	'sure'
poven	povn-yj	'full'
povynen	povynn-yj	'obliged'
potriben	potribn-yj	'necessary'
rad	rad-yj	'glad'
slaven	slavn-yj	'glorious'
vart	vart-yj	'worth'
vynen	vynn-yj	'guilty'
zhoden	zhodn-yj	'agreed'
žoden	žodn-yj	'neither'
zelen	zelen-yj	'green'

# Ukrainian

	CF ADJ	SF	ADV	
M	molod-yj	molod		'young'
F	molod-a		molod-o	
N	molod-e			
PL	molod-i			

## The comparative: 'young'

- (17) a. molod-š-a      divčyna  
young-CMPR-F girl.F  
'a younger girl'

## The comparative: 'young'

- (17) a. molod-š-a      divčyna  
young-CMPR-F girl.F  
'a younger girl'
- b. \*molod-š-e      divčyna  
young-CMPR-ADV girl.F  
'a younger girl'



## The comparative: 'young'

- (17) a. molod-š-a      divčyna  
young-CMPR-F girl.F  
'a younger girl'
- b. \*molod-š-e      divčyna  
young-CMPR-ADV girl.F  
'a younger girl'
- (18) a. Olena molod-š-a      za      tebe.  
Olena.F young-CMPR-F than you  
'Olena is younger than you.'

## The comparative: 'young'

- (17) a. molod-š-a      divčyna  
young-CMPR-F girl.F  
'a younger girl'
- b. \*molod-š-e      divčyna  
young-CMPR-ADV girl.F  
'a younger girl'
- (18) a. Olena molod-š-a      za      tebe.  
Olena.F young-CMPR-F than you  
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Olena.F young-CMPR-ADV than you  
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## The comparative: 'young'

- (17) a. molod-š-a      divčyna  
young-CMPR-F girl.F  
'a younger girl'
- b. \*molod-š-e      divčyna  
young-CMPR-ADV girl.F  
'a younger girl'
- (18) a. Olena molod-š-a      za    tebe.  
Olena.F young-CMPR-F than you  
'Olena is younger than you.'
- b. Olena molod-š-e      za    tebe.  
Olena.F young-CMPR-ADV than you  
'Olena is younger than you.'
- (19) Ty vyhljadaješ molod-š-e      za    neji.  
you look      young-CMPR-ADV than her  
'You look younger than her.'

# Ukrainian

		CF ADJ	SF ADJ	ADV		
POS	M	molod-yj	molod		'young'	
	F	molod-a		molod-o		
	N	molod-e				
	PL	molod-i				
CMPR	M	molod-š-yj	molod-š-e			
	F	molod-š-a	molod-š-e			
	N	molod-š-e	molod-š-e	molod-š-e		
	PL	molod-š-i				

## The comparative: 'kind'

- (20) a. dobr-iš-a      divčyna  
kind-CMPR-F girl.F  
'a kinder girl'

## The comparative: 'kind'

- (20) a. dobr-iš-a      divčyna  
kind-CMPR-F girl.F  
'a kinder girl'
- b. \*dobr-iš-e      divčyna  
kind-CMPR-ADV girl.F  
'a kinder girl'

## The comparative: 'kind'

- (20) a. dobr-iš-a      divčyna  
kind-CMPR-F girl.F  
'a kinder girl'
- b. \*dobr-iš-e      divčyna  
kind-CMPR-ADV girl.F  
'a kinder girl'
- (21) a. Olena dobr-iš-a      za      tebe.  
Olena.F kind-CMPR-F than you  
'Olena is kinder than you.'

## The comparative: 'kind'

- (20) a. dobr-iš-a      divčyna  
kind-CMPR-F girl.F  
'a kinder girl'
- b. \*dobr-iš-e      divčyna  
kind-CMPR-ADV girl.F  
'a kinder girl'
- (21) a. Olena dobr-iš-a      za      tebe.  
Olena.F kind-CMPR-F than you  
'Olena is kinder than you.'
- b. Olena dobr-iš-e      za      tebe.  
Olena.F kind-CMPR-ADV than you  
'Olena is kinder than you.'



## The comparative: 'kind'

- (20) a. dobr-iš-a      divčyna  
kind-CMPR-F girl.F  
'a kinder girl'
- b. \*dobr-iš-e      divčyna  
kind-CMPR-ADV girl.F  
'a kinder girl'
- (21) a. Olena dobr-iš-a      za      tebe.  
Olena.F kind-CMPR-F than you  
'Olena is kinder than you.'
- b. Olena dobr-iš-e      za      tebe.  
Olena.F kind-CMPR-ADV than you  
'Olena is kinder than you.'
- (22) Ty povodyšsja sjohodni dobr-iš-e      niž      včora.  
you behave.self today      kind-CMPR-ADV than yesterday  
'You are being kinder today than yesterday.'

# Ukrainian

		CF ADJ	SF ADJ	ADV	
POS	M	dobr-yj			'kind'
	F	dobr-a			
	N	dobr-e		dobr-e	
	PL	dobr-i			
CMPR	M	dobr-iš-yj	dobr-iš-e		
	F	dobr-iš-a	dobr-iš-e		
	N	dobr-iš-e	dobr-iš-e	dobr-iš-e	
	PL	dobr-iš-i			

# Ukrainian

- ▶ CF/UF are fully declinable
- ▶ CF/UF can be used both predicatively and attributively
- ▶ CF is confined to folklore and poetry
- ▶ SF occurs only predicatively
- ▶ in the positive, the SF is severely restricted
  - ▶ only one form (NOM M SG)
  - ▶ only a limited number of adjectives have a SF
- ▶ in the comparative, the SF is fully productive, and syncretic with
  - ▶ the NOM SG N of the CF
  - ▶ the adverb

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Janda and Townsend (2000: 23)

- ▶ Short form adjectives [...] have nominal instead of adjectival endings.
- ▶ short forms [...] are used **only predicatively**.
- ▶ Only a few [...] adjectives permit short forms
- ▶ For passive participles [...] short forms are the norm in the predicate.

Janda and Townsend (2000: 23)

- ▶ **Short form adjectives** [...] **have nominal instead of adjectival endings.**
- ▶ short forms [...] are used **only predicatively.**
- ▶ Only a few [...] adjectives permit short forms
- ▶ For passive participles [...] short forms are the norm in the predicate.

- (23) a. dopis byl napsán  
letter was written.NOM.M.SG  
'The letter was written.'
- b. napsan-ý dopis  
written-NOM.M.SG  
'the written letter'

			LF ADJ	SF ADJ	ADV		
POS	SG	M	nemocn-ý	nemocn-∅		'ill'	
		F	nemocn-á	nemocn-a			
		N	nemocn-é	nemocn-o	nemocn-o		
	PL	M	nemocn-é	nemocn-y			
		ANIM	nemocn-í	nemocn-i			
		F	nemocn-é	nemocn-y			
		N		nemocn-á	nemocn-a		

# Czech

			LF ADJ	SF ADJ	ADV	
POS	SG	M	nemocn-ý	nemocn-∅		'ill'
		F	nemocn-á	nemocn-a		
		N	nemocn-é	nemocn-o	nemocn-o	
	PL	M	nemocn-é	nemocn-y		
		ANIM	nemocn-í	nemocn-i		
		F	nemocn-é	nemocn-y		
		N	nemocn-á	nemocn-a		
CMPR	SG	M	nemocn-ěj-š-í		nemocn-ěj-i	'ill'
	SG	M	lep-š-í		lep-e	'good'



# Czech

			LF ADJ	SF ADJ	ADV	
POS	SG	M	nemocn-ý	nemocen-∅		'ill'
		F	nemocn-á	nemocn-a		
		N	nemocn-é	nemocn-o	nemocn-o	
	PL	M	nemocn-é	nemocn-y		
		ANIM	nemocn-í	nemocn-i		
		F	nemocn-é	nemocn-y		
		N	nemocn-á	nemocn-a		
CMPR	SG	M	nemocn-ěj-š-í		nemocn-ěj-i	'ill'
	SG	M	lep-š-í		lep-e	'good'

- ▶ all the endings of the LF have a long vowel in them

- ▶ Janda and Townsend (2000: 23): *rád* 'glad' only has the SF
- ▶ It means 'gladly' (POS) or 'rather' (CMPR), making it an adverb meaningwise.

			LF ADJ	SF ADJ	ADV	
POS	SG	M		rád		'glad'
		F		rád-a		
		N		rád-o	rád-o	
	PL	M		rád-y/i		
		F		rád-y		
		N		rád-a		
CMPR			rád-š-í	rád-ěj-i	'rather'	

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# Conclusions

- ▶ The traditional view is that there are ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS.
- ▶ We presented some evidence suggesting a three-way distinction between
  - ▶ prenominal adjectives
  - ▶ predicative items
  - ▶ adverbs
- ▶ the exact nature of the distinction is still very much a topic for further research

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# Belarusian

bahaty 'rich'

- (24) a. bahats-ejš-y mužčyna  
rich-er-AGR man
- b. het-y mužčyna bahats-ejš-y za mjane  
this-AGR man rich-er-AGR than me
- c. \*bahats-ej mužčyna  
richer-ADV man
- d. het-y mužčyna bahats-ej za mjane  
this-AGR man rich-er-ADV than me

# Ukrainian

bahatyj 'rich'

- (25) a. bahats-iš-yj čolovik  
rich-er-AGR man
- b. ts-ej čolovik bahats-iš-yj za mene  
this-AGR man rich-er-AGR than me
- c. \*bahats-iš-e čolovik  
richer-ADV man
- d. ts-ej čolovik bahat-iš-e za mene  
this-AGR man rich-er-ADV than me