
STUDIES IN AGATU ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

¹Umaru, J.Y. and ²John, M.O.

¹Department of Languages and Linguistics, Nasarawa State University Keffi, Nigeria.²Department of English, Nasarawa State University Keffi, Nigeria.E-mail: yaqice@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

The article offers an overview of the heterogeneous set of adverbial clauses with their characteristic inferential and distributional properties. Specifically, the paper aims at highlighting the patterns and usage of adverbial clauses in Agatu as well as providing a framework for the study and analysis of adverbials of the language. This study is born out of careful observation of the importance of adverbials and the near absence of research work on the topic as it concerns Agatu. Introspective method, unstructured interview and some personal one on one chat with the native speakers of Agatu are the methods used. Some subjects who are native speakers of Agatu and are also speakers of English were chosen to serve as informants. They were required to translate some adverbials from English to Agatu. The analysis of the data is based on the various levels of adverbials such as; simple, compound, adverbial phrase, clause, forms and type are discussed in the language. Sufficient examples are given on adverbials and their differences which is the major concern of this paper. Adverbial paradigms in Agatu have shown that there are morphological processes. The main method of forming majority of derivational adverbs is by reduplication and negative marker of which new adverbs are created from adjectives. Forming open class adverbs from adjectives in Agatu is however unstable. It is also noticed in Agatu that some adverbs are formed without the addition of prefix or suffix, yet, exhibit the minor and major method of adverbial formation. Suffixation, spittoon as well as embedding are used in Agatu for the formation of compound adverbials. Many simple adverbs in Agatu denote position and direction. Adverbial clauses in Agatu have various means of expressing locative, temporal and indeed all kinds of other circumstantial information. The clause can be regarded as having the function of adjunct in sentence; though in this case it is a matter of embedding one clause in another clause. This research is expected to fill the existing vacuum in the study of Agatu syntax, add to linguistic research findings and, therefore stimulates further research of similar or wider dimensions in related fields in order to facilitate better and more productive language learning.

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Introduction

Language is generally viewed by linguist and non-linguist alike in different terms, as a social product and principal medium of communication. Language is the finest asset of man and a specific human attribute. It is one of the most cherished gifts of nature and has elevated man above other animals. No human child is born with a

language, language exists because human beings exist and it is what distinguishes man from other species. Sapir, as quoted in Auwal (2007), defined language as: "A purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntary product symbols". As the most fundamental means for communication it is the primary object of the study of linguistics. Adverbial clauses are very significant in the study of syntax and mostly language universal. Of the clause elements the adverbial is the next most frequent after-subject and verb. The majority of clauses, dependent or independent, contain at least one adverbial. Thus it is said to be heterogeneous, most nebulous and puzzling of the traditional word classes (Quirk *et al*, 1985). It is given to complex set of functions.

The State of Agatu Language

Most scholarly work done in the language did not focus much attention on the description of adverbials. Agatu is a dominant language spoken in Agatu Local Government of Benue state, Nasarawa Local Government Area, Doma Local Government Area, Udege Development Area and Ekye Development Area of Nasarawa State, North Central Nigeria (West Africa). Agátù is a dialect of Idómà which belongs to New Benue - Congo sub-family of the Niger – Congo (Armstrong, in Darle (1955), Yina (2007:13) & Yakubu (2005). Agatu is an Isolating tonal language with SVO syntactic structure.

In view of the importance of adverbial clauses, the following questions will be addressed:-

- What features characterize adverbials in Agatu?
- What are the various processes that Agatu lends itself to and how?

Review of Related Literature

Adverbs and adverbials are highly adaptive expressions. They arise in a variety of environments from which they take on certain characteristic features. This makes them a very flexible means of natural language expression. Their semantics raises some intriguing puzzles for linguistic theory that have attracted much interest in current semantic research as documented, e.g., by the collections in Lang, Maienborn & Fabricius-Hansen (2003), Austin, Engelberg & Rauh (2004) or McNally & Kennedy (2008).

The term "adverbial" refers to a specific syntactic function within a sentence and therefore contrasts with other syntactic functions, such as subject, object, and predicate. Adverbials are traditionally conceived of as being those elements that serve to specify further the circumstances of the verbal or sentential referent. They are restricted to a set of semantically limited usages, prototypically specifying time,

place, or manner. The prototypical adverbial is optional and corresponds syntactically to an adjunct, acting semantically as a modifier.

The term "adverb" refers to a specific word class or lexical category and therefore contrasts with other word classes, such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions. On the other hand, adverbs differ from nouns, adjectives, and verbs in that they often do not possess clear markers for category membership and can only be defined via their syntactic function of being prototypically used as adverbials. In English, both cases exist: There is a large class of adjectival *-ly* adverbs that can be identified through their morphology as adverbs. On the other hand, words like *well* are identified as adverbs because they can only have an adverbial function.

Adverbs are a heterogeneous class, varying greatly in their functional and positional ranges. They constitute a series of overlapping subclasses, and some of them belong to more than one subclass. For example, the adverb "very" is an intensifier that functions only as a premodifier (very large, very carefully), whereas "too" is an intensifier when it functions as a premodifier (too small, too quickly), but it has a different meaning ('in addition') when it functions as an adverbial ('the food was good, too'). We may regard as complex adverbs certain fixed expressions that have the form of prepositional phrases, such as *of course* and *as a result*.

The terms adverb and adverbial are distinct. Adverb is the name of a word class (or part of speech), as they can be contrasted with adjectives. An adverb phrase is a phrase headed by an adverb; for example, *very carefully*, headed by the adverb 'carefully'. Adverbial is the name of a constituent of a sentence or clause, so adverbials can be contrasted with complements of the verb such as subject predicative and direct objects. An adverb phrase may function as an adverbial (Sidney, 2006).

Adverbial is from the root adverb – an inflection of sort. Traditionally its mention brings to mind a part of speech "without inflection" in modification of or in addition to a verb. In short, it was a one word has the suffix *-ly*. But that we can define adverbs by their inflectional change. The difficulty is that some words formed by the means are adjectives.

If we consider the structure of the word adverb we see that there are two syllables in it: *ad* – and *-verb-*. Literally this word therefore means an addition to the verb. They generally tend to cluster around verbs as adjective around nouns. This is the sense in which adverbs are generally said to modify verbs (Eka, 1994). However, although adverbs means "added to verb" (Latin *ad verbum*), this been the main work of

adverbs, they are used to qualify not only verbs, but adjectives, prepositions, and other adverbs – in fact, any part of speech except a noun or pronoun.

Hornby, (2000) sees adverbials, as the term used to comprise both simple adverbs and adverb phrases, and that term may also be used for adverbial clauses. Strang, (1980:184) says the term is used to show the relationship between adverbs and larger structures which can be called adverbials. He goes further to say that “this term indicates their function in a larger structure, but leaves us free to describe their internal structure as we think best. Thus, in support of the observation that many grammarians and linguists seldom distinguish clearly between adverbs and adverbials. But there was sufficient evidence to confirm that some differences do indeed exist.

Suffice it to say that adverbial traditionally, is a word class that is used in place of an adverb. That is to say that the two can interchangeably or alternatively with slight limitation placed on the adverbs. Thus, the conclusion that all adverbs are adverbials but not all adverbials are adverbs can be seen in their characteristics in both languages.

In some modern grammar; one of the five elements of clause structure (symbolized by A), comparable to subject(S), verb (V), object (O), and complement(C). The adverbial is the most optional elements of clause structure, subject and verb are usually essential and many verbs make some sort of object or complement obligatory. Only a few verbs force the use of an adverbial.

According to Ndubusi (1998) adverbial clause performs the function of an adverb in a sentence; modifies a verb, adverb or an adjective. He proposes six types of adverbial clauses which are adverbial clauses of time, place, manner, reason, purpose as well as condition. Adverbial clauses are elements that try to answer questions in sentences. Adverbial clauses modify verb, adverb adjectives and sentences, providing answers to questions that ordinary adverbs do (Reinking & Osten, 2005). Adverbial clause as a subordinate clause has a subject and a verb. It can come before or after the main clause and when it comes before the main clause or at the beginning, it is usually separated from the main clause by a comma. Eight types of adverbial clause have identified which includes adverbial clause of time, manner cause and effect, opposition, condition, purpose, result and place (Broukal 2002).

Occasionally, in adverbial clause, the omission of one or more words won't affect its meaning, and such is referred to as elliptical clause (Reinking & Osten 2005). According to Baldeh (2001), adverbial clauses usually modify the main clause as a whole. They can occur at initial, medial and final position within the main clause. He identified nine different types of adverbial clauses. These are: adverbial clause of

time, place, cause or reason, result, concession or contrast, manner, purpose, condition and comparison.

Adverbial clause perform the functions of adverb by telling us how, when, why, how much, and under what condition the action of the main verb takes place (Opega 2005). An adverbial clause does the work of an adverb in relation to some word in another clause. It shows the 'when', 'the whys', and 'wherefores' as well as 'the how' of an action performed by the verb usually but not always in the main clause (Oji 2001).

An adverb clause performs the function of adverb. It modifies the verb in the main clause. The different types of adverbial clauses get their names from the types of functions they perform (Utuagha, 2008). Scholars hold different views about the number of adverbial clauses; these include: adverbial clause of time, place, cause or reason, result, concession or contrast, manner, purpose, condition and comparison. Prepositions are sometimes referred to as 'subordinate conjunctions' when they are used to introduce adverbial clauses. Some linguists prefer to analyse them as complimentisers in this context, and assign the adverbial clauses which they introduce to the category S'.

Characteristics of the Adverb and Adverbial

There are special and easily recognised attributes with which adverbial group in English can be recognised. Among other ways they can be formed through:

- a. Employment of inflectional paradigm as in "er" and "-est" (fast, faster, fastest).
- b. Addition of adverb forming suffix "-ly" typically to adjectives (i.e., neat – neatly; wise – wisely; foolish – foolishly). These, Jackson (1985:79) says are adverbs formed from adjectives and all of them are manner adverbs.
- c. Some adverbs do not take the suffix – "ly".
- d. Some adverbs take the suffix – "ly" as a derivational morpheme. Example: brisk (adj) + -ly as a briskly (adv), present (adj or noun) + -ly as presently (adv).

Characteristically words like 'here', 'there', 'seldom', 'never', which do not end in **-ly** or have any formal marker to distinguish them from other member of parts of speech, are adverbials. Well, hard, fast are all manner adverbs, yet do not have this ending.

Other less common derivational suffixes are: 'fashion' – school boy fashions 'ways' – sideways and "ward(s)" – northward(s). Some adverbials are identifiable by

prefixation i.e. a- prefixed to nouns, adjectives and adverbs as in aloud, around; ahead, abroad. Some-, any-, every-, and no – prefixed to some nouns and some structural words as in somewhere, anywhere, everywhere, and nowhere are also features with which adverbials can be identified. They specify and quantify as in the following examples in English.

Sometimes ago, I fell ill
Anyhow the boy will come now

They also have view point and direction denoting suffix – wise attached to nouns e.g.: charm wise and brain-wise.

Adverbials are strong vehicles to understanding the entire sentence structure. Awobuyi (1971) term them as modifiers; they restrict the meaning of verbs by specifying such things as place, manner, time, degree, cause or reason, condition, frequency and so on. More so, they supply information on how, where, why actions or events take place etc., and which makes for linguists saying the adverbials provide answer to such questions as above.

In Yoruba the simplest and most common exponent of adverbial group is the adverb. Any adverb is, in fact, always the component of a whole adverbial group which will in turn always function as adjunct in clause structure.

Adverbs form a notoriously mixed word class. In popular grammar, the term adverb is often used to cover adverb phrases and adverbials in general. More strictly, where the latter terms are used, adverb may be restricted to single words functioning adverbially. Adverbs usually occur singly, except that a sequence of two possible if the first is one of the locative adverbs:

'ibè yẹn' or 'lọ̀ hùn' = there, 'lẹ̀ kàn sí' = again and 'ní bí or íbí bá yí' = here (with a free variant /abc/. But in // Ó wá sí bí la nà// 'He came here yesterday'. "wá" means "come".

The adverb as a word in Yoruba can function alone as an adverbial group in clause structure and nowhere else. Adverbs are thus sub classified as follows: Those formally marked: i.e., end in /-ni/or/dìn/ e.g., gan ni = very, rin dìn = sluggishly. This is largely derived from adjectives by the addition of this suffix – rin/dìn for example;

Selfishly- ìmọ̀tara eni
Foolishly- ìwà ọ̀dẹ̀
New gift- ẹ̀bùn titun

Black gift- ẹ̀bùn dúdú

Formally marked adverbs can be further sub-divided into:

- (a) Those, the majority, which are bound to a particular verb; that is occur only in collocation with one particular verb or with a very restricted number of verbs: the so called ideophones e.g. /gaan or fofo/ = used with /ńjọ/ = "to burn" as in *iná nà ńjọ gaan* 'The fire is burning fiercely'. /jéjé / - used only with /kora/ 'to crawl', as in //Ohùnkán ńra kojá lóri mi jéjé// 'something is crawling on me cripplingly'.
- (b) Free adverbs: that is, those which may be used with any verb: e.g. /gan ni/ 'very', /díè díè/ = 'gradually'.
[ii] Those not formally marked e.g. /lái péyi/ 'recently', /ké ré/ 'little', /báyì/ = 'thus'.

More so, there are adverbs not formally marked and can be subdivided thus:

- Clause initial: that is, copulative adverbs e.g. /ì yen/ 'that'
- Clause final: e.g. /wíwá tètè/ 'already'
- Clause free: that is, can occur initially, medially or finally – e.g. /ní sìn yí/ 'now' as in:

Mo má pada dé 'ní sìn yí' 'I will be back now' (end position)

'Ní sìn yí' ló sèsè padà dé 'He has just (now) returned'(initial position)

Tí kò bá padà dé ní àkókò tía wà 'ní sìn yí' èmi ó ma lọ.

'If does not come back in a moment from now I'll leave.' (mid position)

According to Allerton (1979), Aliyu, J. and Masagbor, R.A (1998) as in structural grammar, syntactic and paradigmatic relations are important in describing the adverbials. Syntagmatic relation (in a horizontal manner) indicates the relation the grammatical item has to its neighbour where such an item occurs. The following sentence in Yoruba illustrates the point.

'Gbí gbéga dúró 'jéjé' àti 'ìba nú jé'.

Praise waited silently and soberly.

'Dáfídì dúró ní 'irètí' àti 'ìdùnú'.

David waited hopefully and happily.

The item "waited" is in syntagmatic relation with 'Praise' which is singular subject as well as 'silently' and 'soberly' which are adverbs.

In the above example the verb *dúró* 'waited' is modified by the adverbs *jéjé* 'silently' and *ìba nú jé* 'soberly'. Here the arrangement, even the position of the conjunction *àti* "and" between the adverbs is realized the same way systematically in the two languages. Thus, we can say the two languages in each case; too, as observed by Eka (1994:145) result in the adverb adding information to the verb.

However, most of the adverbs in Yoruba appear just like adjectives; one cannot pick it out or differentiate the Yoruba adverbs. For example: *ìdùnú* 'happily' and *ìrètí* 'hopefully' which are adverbs, but Yoruba equivalent can stand in for adjectives, that is; happy - *ìdùnú* and hope - *ìrètí*. Considering the above examples, it is obvious that Yoruba adverbs are not stable.

As against the above similarity in the syntagmatic realization, differences abound. Few are exemplified below:

Àwọn akékò má n yára kòwé nígbò gbo ìgbà ní kíá.

The students **always** write **quickly**

Báyò kò tì pa kíláàsì jẹ rí.

Báyò has never missed a class.

In the two examples above, the verb 'write' *kòwé* is modified by the adverb *always* 'nígbogbo ìgbà' and *níkíá* 'quickly'. Considering the structure of adverbs in the language, the two adverbs come together as shown in the example; *nígbogbo ìgbà* 'always' coming before *kòwé* 'write' and the adverb *níkíá* 'quickly'. In the second example, the verb *tì pa* 'missed' is modified by the adverb *je rí* 'never', which is realized in between the auxiliary and the verb, middle position in Yoruba. To do otherwise in Yoruba, the meaning of the sentence will be lost.

Data Presentation and Analysis

This section presents the data gathered and analysis of the data according to sub-headings. Also it discusses the data and reveals the findings of the investigation. The main purpose of this section is to analyse the collected data and discuss the results based on the investigation. The collected data is analysed by the researchers in sub-division. However, it pays attention on findings about adverbials in Agatu.

Agatu Adverbial Forms

Adverbial paradigms in Agatu have shown that there are morphological processes. This can be seen in the data below:

Derivational Adverbials

The main method of forming majority of derivational adverbs is by reduplication and negative marker of which new adverbs are created from adjectives (and participial adjectives). Consider the following examples in the language:

- 1 hói - hóihói
 beautiful – beautifully

- 2 lambi - lalambi
 fierce – fiercely

- 3 kwula - kwulan
 careless - carelessly

As the main method of forming manner adverbial, Agatu repeats the adjective as seen in (1) and (2). For the third example, in principle (function) is an adverb but lexically appear as opposite of another. However, though formally marked in most cases with (-ly) ending the adverbials realised in Agatu in data No.1, and Nos. 2, are realised mostly at the beginning of words by complete reduplication or partial reduplication ; in data No. 3, the suffix occurs at the ending position by negation to the word and not reduplication again.

It is therefore evident that rules for forming open class adverbs from adjectives in Agatu as can be seen in the data above, is not stable.

To prove the above, the words are used in the following structures:

- 1a. ónchényà ní hói [adj].
 (b) Girl this is beautiful [adj].
 (c) She is a beautiful girl.

- 1b. (a) ó yó hòihói (adv).
 (b) He did beautifully (adv)
 (c) He did it beautifully (adv)

- 2a (a) Ọ li shi tóla ní shólà (adv)
 (b) He has yam put fire roast that is fierce (adj)
 (c) He is roasting yam on a fierce (adj) fire.

- 2b (a) Ọlá hái yì lálámbí (adv)
 (b) Fire is burning fiercely (adv)

(c) The fire is burning fiercely (adv)

- 3a (a) ọchẹ ní kwulan(adj) nọ wẹ mà
(b) Careless (adj) person is he.
(c) He is a careless (adj) person.

- 3b (a) ọ kwula tóyọdan (adv)
(b) He did and carelessly (adv).
(c) He did it carelessly (adv).

It is also noticed in Agatu that some adverbs are formed without the addition of prefix or suffix, yet, exhibit the minor and major method of adverbial formation. It can be exemplified thus:-

4. kpulu or achigili
sudden ~ suddenly

5. tilaa or pii ~ opii
certain ~ certainly

The following structures explain them further:

- 5a. (a) Ọda kpulu (adj) họ ọtu
(b) He did loves happenings sudden (adj)
(c) He loves sudden (adj) happenings.

- 5b. (a) Ọ ya ọdá kpulu (adv).
(b) He do thing sudden (adv).
(c) He did it suddenly (adv).

Simple and Compound Adverbials

These are closed classes which allow limited number of entries as against the former that are open class (derivational). The following compound adverbials can be found in Agatu.

7. kpó - + - gèno - = - kpógéno
any - + - more - = - anymore -

8. ẹbẹ- + - dunè- = -ẹbèdunè
every- + - where- = -everywhere-

In Agatu **gèno, duné**, are realised as suffixes. However, in the case of No. 9 below, the realisation are the same as no 9 and 10. But differently all together as can be seen at the beginning of the second words in 10 and 11, addition of a morpheme feature prominently.

9. abọ + dunẹ - abọdunẹ
any + how - anyhow -

10. ọha + gẹno - ọhágẹno
no + - more - nomore

11. ọdá + dunẹ - ọdádunẹ
-no- + -how- = nohow-

From the above examples, suffixation is commonly used in Agatu for the formation of compound adverbials. More so, spillover and embedding is observed in Agatu and can be seen below:

12. ọdá + oye - ọdáoye
some + how - somehow

From the above example, the lexical items; ọdá(some)and oye (how) have their different meanings in isolation in other contexts as nouns but function as adverb when used to that effect. A similar instance is noticed in no. 13 below:

13. ọ + dúnẹ - ọdúnẹ
any + one – anyone

Simple Adverbials

Many simple adverbs in Agatu denote position and direction, e.g. igbihi 'back', eigajẹ/ahajẹ/ọkwú 'under', chichi 'just', hẹhẹ 'well', ba/pyá 'near,' ẹchẹ 'out', fofunu 'only'.

14. ọha +kpọ - ọhákpọ/ọhá
a- gain = again

15. ní + gáyẹ = ní gáyẹ
a-go = ago

16. byọ-há = byọha

a-like = alike

The Agatu realisation in the data above shows total transformation (totally different information). However, their classes are not the same as can be seen in the following categories in the following sentences:

17. (a) η lí lè (N) nénéhi ìpíhì lẹ nẹ.
(b) I made gain (N) much in market yesterday.
(c) I made much gain (N) yesterday in the market
- 17b. (a) η gí gí ipíhì kpò (A)
(b) I will go the market again (A)
(c) I will go to the market again (A)
- 18a. (a) ónchényà (N) lẹ (adj) bẹ ẹnenu ma
(b) Girl (N) is like (adj) mother her.
(c) She is like (adj) her mother.
- 18b. (a) I byòha (adv)
(b) They alike (adv)
(c) They are alike (adv)

The above data show clearly that 'byòha', 'gayè', 'kpò' are noun, verb and adjectives respectively. More so, rather than having structural words as in the above we have two structural words 'ẹchẹ' (world) and 'eigéchẹ' (out/outside) put together to form eigéchẹ' (abroad) and 'yọ' (present / around) set out below for clarity:

19. ajẹ - gẹchẹ = ajégẹchẹ
Land – of world = abroad
éi+ẹché = eigéchẹ
land + out = outside
20. yẹ+já =yéja
a-round = around

When the above words are used in the following structures:

- 21a. (a) Ẹhọ lòwá (adj)
(b) Farm is wide (adj)
(c) The farm is broad (adj).
- 21b. (i) Ọ yẹ gajẹ géchẹ (adv).
(ii) He go land of world (adv).

- (iii) 'He has gone abroad'.
- 21c. (a) Yau pépètè ikpéi gèchè.
 (b) Walk slowly eyes of land.
 (c) Walk slowly on earth surface. (Be not arrogant)
- 21d. (a) Ọì yè gèché (adv)
 (b) He go out (adv)
 (c) He's gone out (adv)
22. (a) Ọyó iko nuṅ gèbọ nẹ (adj)
 (b) When did I go there (marker: time) she be around (adj)
 (c) She was around (adj) when I went there.

Adverbial Clauses

The clause structure has various forms (i.e. according to the arrangement of its constituents) is isolatable in Agatu. There are means of expressing locative, temporal and indeed all kinds of other circumstantial information: adverbial clause. There are as many types of adverbial clauses as the number of adverbs. These clauses are identifiable by their ability to occupy different positions in relation to the main clause. They can be realized after before or even in between the main clause.

In scale and classified as bound or beta represented by a Greek letter (β) marking the degree of grammatical subordination or distance from the free, main or alpha (α) – independent clauses, that have adverbial functions.

Again, any clause (finite, non-finite verb) functioning adverbially, that is, expressing notions and they place the main clause within a specific situational context; either of cause, circumstance, condition, manner, place, preference, proportion, purpose, reason, result and time among others. As such they answer when, where, why and how as it affects the main clause in the structure.

The clause can be regarded as having the function of adjunct in sentence; though in this case it is a matter of "embedding" one clause in another clause as we can see in the following analysis in Agatu.

Adverbial Clauses of Time

These are subordinate clauses which answer 'when' or "how often" of the events described in the main clause. In other words, they place the main clause in appropriate temporal context.

23. (a) **ṅmí fí nójámà gbọ nẹ**, ọyi gínọkpà duu nẹ í gí yau wẹ no.

- (b) Since Examination began no student has travelled
(c) Since_Examination began no student has travelled
24. (a) Igwu gache ojaje waje iko nig a jokpa li nokpa
(b) Team they inspectors arrived school when learning was going on.
(c) The team of inspectors arrived when classes were going on
25. (a) **Okwaje nminu gico**, oi nonya nenche lo pyochikoto wa je.
(b) come down from house up child girl little the tumble come down.
(c) 'Descending_the staircase, the little girl tumbled and rolled down to the floor'
26. (a) Ugboga ni hai gwa iye lishu lo, likwu neni ma
(b) Stranger rel. see aux Verb N in river that has Crocodile big see.
(c) The stranger, bathing_in_the_river, sighted a big Crocodile.
27. (a) Iko dunu nuj lo ya kwei, oga la
(b) Whenever if I it made, he do buy
(c) Whenever I made it, he bought it

It is noted that adverbial clause appear mostly to take up initial position. They all but three (Nos.41 and 42) have the inclusion of the subject in the subordinate clause. In clause 41, especially, the Agatu 'Iko' 'when' before the pronoun 'O' 'he' and "the stranger" shifted to the main clause, fronting, against the split and coming in between the subject and the verb realisation in English.

In Agatu, from the data collected for this study 'Abọ'-nọ' (while) retain the meaning and will still be grammatical.

This is not the only clausal means of indicating temporal relationship between events, however, neither in English nor in Agatu based on data collected can a participle clause, without a conjunction, may serve a similar purpose. For example

28. (a) Abọ ni liye gwa cha lahinu nya ne, I ye ga gbota
(b) After they bath and wash mouth (marker time) they go on sleep.
(c) Having_bath_and_brushed_their_teeth, they went to bed.
29. (a) Abọ ni kai nya hinu, I pu waya abọ nọ hai gwo'
(b) While they clean teeth at hand (marker time) they hear telephone ring.
(c) Brushing_their_teeth, they heard the telephone ring

Already in the above (44 and 45) like the No 41 the Agatu data “while” already added. In English, there must, however, an identity of reference between the implied subjects of the main clause. Thus, the assertion in English that, nevertheless, there are restrictions on the use of present participle Clause as Adjunct: since the participle clause lacks a subject, its implied subject must be the same as that of the sentence in which it is embedded. In general they have temporal meaning when while or as

In several embedded sentences it is discovered that they are introduced by the conjunction iko ‘when’ as in 40 above. Likewise, “whenever” in 43 and 39 functions in the structures as Adjuncts of time; the temporal meaning indicated by the conjunctions is expressed in both languages.

Adverbial Clause of Place

This situates an action, event or state that is expressed in the main clause in a particular / specific location. The location as expressed in the subordinate clause therefore answer “where” or “wherever” in relation to any of these respectively.

Examples:

30. (a) Ẹbẹ duu nẹ nọ tẹtẹ, hyuṅ igwu liwaya
(b) Wherever it is possible call me on telephone
(c) Whenever it is possible call me on the telephone
31. (a) I lọ kpangbele lọ kpo tẹhọ gẹbẹ ni chẹ gba
(b) They motor arrived to where want need them.
(c) The motor were sent where they were actually needed
32. (a) Ẹbẹ nọla kwukwu yi, alọ I mọda dun cai ewò
(b) Where fire was burning we see nothing except ash.
(c) Where fire had been, we see nothing but ashes.

In example 46, the embedded adverbial clause has adverbial modifying an adjective immediately after it in English; while in Agatu in between the adverbial clause and adjective we realised the pronoun “it” and verb “is”. Any other realisation than this, based on the data collected, in Agatu, will not be grammatical.

A situation almost similar to the above is realised in Agatu structure No 45. However, the main clause has both the presence of the subject “Ii” and object “ahinu” sequentially following each other as against the subject been implied in the English clause. The absence of which in Agatu structure, will make the information fractional, incomplete, thus, unnecessary. Also, in the subordinate clause we observe the absence of “were” at beginning nearer the verb to the adverbial instead of at the end

as in English "needed" that terminates the structure Clause 47 can be said to be a near equivalent or same in both languages.

Adverbial Clause of Reason and Cause

These describe cause and effect of somebody or thing acting in a particular way, and are most commonly introduced by the conjunctions "because", "since" "as" or "hence":

33. (a) **Abọ nAchẹgbàní wẹ ọnyákwọchẹ** nẹ, ọ léi tàchẹ ohói
(b) When/as since Achẹgbàní is head; he take care they that remain.
(c) As since Achẹgbàní is the elder, he looked after the others,
34. (a) Ọ iyẹ gOtúkpó, **óhíbì ní hyọ igwù** (Time marker)
(b) He go to Otukpo because since they tell him to come
(c) He went to Otukpo because he was invited.

These different positional tendencies (characteristic of the respective conjunctions exemplify two syntactic status in Agatu, because clause as adjunct, whereas as and since- clause as disjunct. Informally, however, final because- clause sometimes functions as a disjunct reason:

35. (a) //I lólà kwù, **óhíbì** núnj gá má ódúdù
(b) They lit fire because since I see smoke that burn up.
(c) They've lit a fire, because I can see smoke rising.

Analytically, except the absence of auxiliaries in Agatu in examples above the presence of both object in reason clause No 49 in between which we have "called", in Agatu the structures are almost the same.

Further generation of structure contained in the data can be seen below:

36. (a) Ọ háí gOtúkpò gá má ọyà nú
(b) He is go Otukpo to see friend his
(c) He is going to Otukpo to visit some friends.
37. (a) Ọ mọ gílà nò ohíbí nọda kánù ábó fyófyú
(b) He cannot see you because since no chance.
(c) He cannot see you because he is too busy.

Many adverbial clauses are of the clause 53 with because the conjunction indicates the particular circumstantial meaning that is associated with the Adjunct in the way prepositions do for prepositional phrases functioning as Adjunct. In example 50, the embedded sentence is infinite clause ('to visit some friends') function in as Adjunct of purpose. When infinite clause are embedded as adjuncts they have the meaning of 'purpose'

The example 51 is like 48, and 49, with an adverbial introduced by a conjunction (because): As adjunct of reason it has the structure: Subject (He) – Predicator (can not see) – Object (you) – Adjunct / reason (because ...).

Adverbial Clause of Manner and Comparison

These compare one action, event or state to the situation expressed in the main clause. The clauses of manner are introduced by (exactly as just) as:

38. (a) Nḡmá yọ kpàkpà abọ nọ myà
 (b) Please do exactly as he that do as instruction.
 (c) Please do it exactly as he instructed.
39. (a) Ọ wíjè ábọ nọ gwúnbà
 (b) He sings so as he beats drum.
 (c) He sings as he drums.

Abọ 'as' in the above may be interpreted as "in the same manner as" in other words it means "in the way that". More so, the word is sometimes used in the main clause so as to correlate with the "as" clause in the initial position; e.g.

40. (a) ígwú/ábọ nọ wíjè lẹ, àmà nọ gwúmbà má
 (b) As he sings, so he beats drum
 (c) As he sings so he drums.

Furthermore, the subordinator àmà 'as' in this type of construction is often intensified (modified) by 'just' e.g.

41. (a) Abó nóu lẹ IOgwúlè lẹ, àmà na hyé lẹma má.
 (b) Just as harmattan is in Ogwule it how sweat is like also.
 (c) Just as the harmattan in Ogwule so is the heat.

Such examples, as above, provide a transition to the adverbial clauses of comparison, introduced by as if as though and like:

42. (a) ọ gwòdú lẹ bábọ nọ hú ẹfú gílá.
(b) He boast has hand he uproot mountain can
(c) He boasts as though he can pull down a mountain.
43. (a) Ọwò yá lòtú gènè lẹ bábọ nẹchè gá wáó ọmèi mà
(b) Rain fall at night of yesterday has hand the world is come end.
(c) It rained last night as if the world was coming to an end.
44. (a) Ọ yún lẹ bábọ nọ júń jéjé wẹ nó
(b) He treated me just if he does not me before
(c) He treated me (just)as if he never met me

The above depicts realisation of the verb before the preposition in the subordinate clause in Agatu as in example (57). In the same example the pronoun **ama** 'it' in the main clause is realised because if the subject is not actually expressed in a non- finite super ordinate clause or verb less clause, it is assumed to be identical with the subject of the super ordinate. In example (58) the auxiliary comes after the object ẹfú "mountain" and the verb first, while the auxiliary ends the sentence, the same with 60. That is, the Agatu clause structure ends with **nó** 'not' (never) which is an adverb. The same is noticed in 54, 57 and 58.

Summary of Findings & Conclusion

We have since been able to establish the concept of adverbials, the features and their units in Agatu language. However, the study focuses on the adverbials and the adverbial structure of Agatu.

The analysis of the data is based on the various levels of adverbials such as; simple, compound, adverbial phrase, clause, forms and type are discussed in the language. Sufficient examples are given on adverbials and their differences which is the major concern of this paper. Adverbial paradigms in Agatu have shown that there are morphological processes. The main method of forming majority of derivational adverbs is by reduplication and negative marker of which new adverbs are created from adjectives. Forming open class adverbs from adjectives in Agatu is however unstable. It is also noticed in Agatu that some adverbs are formed without the addition of prefix or suffix, yet, exhibit the minor and major method of adverbial formation. Suffixation, spittoon as well as embedding are used in Agatu for the formation of compound adverbials. Many simple adverbs in Agatu denote position and direction. Adverbial clauses in Agatu have various means of expressing locative, temporal and indeed all kinds of other circumstantial information. The clause can be regarded as having the function of adjunct in sentence; though in this case it is a matter of "embedding" one clause in another clause.

Based on the findings of this research, it is suggested that researchers should look beyond the structures of words to considering the relationship it keeps with other classes of speech, and then to look out for the structural relationship that holds at semantic level as obtained in Agatu language. More researchers are required on the indigenous languages particularly Agatu language which has hardly been given much scholarly attention. The researchers concluded that the learners have problem as well as the teachers, so it serves as a guide for the learners and the teachers of English as a second language to Agatu learners or speakers.

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