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„Getting (inter)personal: Analysis of the interpersonal adverbs *honestly* and *sincerely* within Functional Discourse Grammar “

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# Contents

List of tables.....	VII
List of abbreviations and symbols .....	VIII
1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Motivation .....	1
1.2 Research questions .....	2
1.3 Structure of the study .....	2
2 Features of parenthetical adverbial constructions in previous accounts .....	4
2.1 Discourse-pragmatic features.....	4
2.1.1 Speech Act Theory and Relevance Grammar .....	4
2.1.2 Descriptive Grammars .....	6
2.1.3 Systemic Functional Grammar .....	8
2.1.4 Generative Grammar.....	9
2.1.5 Natural Language Semantics .....	10
2.1.6 Discourse Grammar / Thetical Grammar.....	11
2.1.7 Summary .....	11
2.2 Semantic features .....	12
2.2.1 Speech Act Theory and Relevance Grammar .....	12
2.2.2 Descriptive Grammars .....	14
2.2.3 Systemic Functional Grammar .....	15
2.2.4 Generative Grammar.....	15
2.2.5 Natural Language Semantics .....	16
2.2.6 Discourse Grammar / Thetical Grammar.....	17
2.2.7 Summary .....	18
2.3 Syntactic features .....	18
2.3.1 Speech Act Theory and Relevance Grammar .....	19

2.3.2	Descriptive Grammars .....	19
2.3.3	Systemic Functional Grammar .....	22
2.3.4	Generative Grammar.....	22
2.3.5	Natural Language Semantics .....	25
2.3.6	Thetical Grammar / Discourse Grammar.....	26
2.3.7	Summary .....	27
2.4	Prosodic features .....	28
2.4.1	Speech Act Theory and Relevance Grammar .....	28
2.4.2	Descriptive Grammars .....	29
2.4.3	Systemic Functional Grammar .....	30
2.4.4	Generative Grammar.....	30
2.4.5	Natural Language Semantics .....	31
2.4.6	Discourse Grammar / Thetical Grammar.....	31
2.4.7	Summary .....	32
2.5	Summary of features .....	32
3	Functional Discourse Grammar .....	34
3.1	Outline of Functional Discourse Grammar .....	34
3.1.1	Introduction to Functional Discourse Grammar .....	34
3.1.2	The four components .....	35
3.1.3	Hierarchical organization.....	36
3.2	Important principles within Functional Discourse Grammar.....	38
3.2.1	Structural-functional and function-to-form.....	38
3.2.2	The principle of formal encoding .....	39
3.2.3	The Discourse Act as central unit of analysis .....	39
3.3	The operations: Formulation and Encoding .....	40
3.4	The levels and layers .....	41
3.4.1	The Interpersonal Level .....	41

3.4.2	The Representational Level .....	41
3.4.3	The Morphosyntactic Level .....	42
3.4.4	The Phonological Level .....	43
3.4.5	The notation .....	44
3.5	Advantages and limitations .....	45
3.5.1	Advantages.....	45
3.5.2	Limitations .....	48
3.5.3	Discussion of the proposed additions to the current framework of Functional Discourse Grammar .....	52
3.5.4	Summary .....	58
3.6	Application of Functional Discourse Grammar .....	59
3.6.1	Modal adverbs.....	59
3.6.2	The case of <i>frankly</i> .....	60
3.6.3	Evaluative adverbs .....	66
3.6.4	Extra-clausal constituents .....	68
3.6.5	Summary .....	69
4	The methodology .....	70
4.1	Approach .....	70
4.2	The dimensions of analysis .....	71
4.2.1	What are the dimensions of analysis? .....	71
4.2.2	Dimensions of analysis proposed by Keizer .....	72
4.2.3	Configuration of criteria for category 1 .....	73
4.2.4	Configuration of criteria for category 2 .....	74
4.2.5	Configuration of criteria for category 3 .....	75
4.2.6	Configuration of criteria for category 4 .....	76
4.2.7	Additional categories: 1b and 2b .....	77
4.3	The Data .....	80

4.3.1	The corpora .....	80
4.3.2	The queries.....	81
5	Numbers and examples .....	84
5.1	Word search.....	84
5.1.1	Breakdown of categories.....	84
5.1.2	Breakdown of discourse-pragmatic functions .....	88
5.1.3	Breakdown of rhetorical functions.....	91
5.1.4	Breakdown of clausal positions .....	94
5.2	Complement .....	97
5.2.1	Breakdown of categories.....	97
5.2.2	Breakdown of matches.....	100
6	Comparison .....	104
6.1	Discourse-pragmatic functions.....	104
6.2	Truth-conditionality .....	107
6.3	Questioning, clefting and scope of proforms/ellipsis/negation .....	109
6.4	Placement and complement distribution .....	115
6.4.1	Clausal positions of the modifier versions.....	115
6.4.2	Distribution in verbal complements (integrated) .....	117
6.4.3	Distribution in verbal complements (non-integrated).....	121
6.5	Modification and coordination .....	123
6.5.1	Modification.....	123
6.5.2	Coordination .....	126
6.6	Prosodic features .....	128
6.7	Rhetorical functions .....	130
6.8	Special cases.....	133
6.8.1	<i>Sincerely</i> as greeting (FSE category).....	133
6.8.2	The reaction function .....	136

6.8.3	<i>I think that</i> .....	137
6.8.4	Questionable cases .....	139
6.9	Summary of the comparison .....	140
7	Discussion .....	143
7.1	Links to the literature: confirmation and contradiction.....	143
7.1.1	Confirmation of comment function .....	143
7.1.2	Confirmation of non-truth-conditionality .....	144
7.1.3	Confirmation of syntactic non-integration.....	146
7.1.4	Confirmation of tests mentioned in the literature .....	147
7.1.5	Confirmation of clausal and extra-clausal placement.....	147
7.1.6	Confirmation of prosodic features .....	150
7.1.7	Rejection of proposed tests for syntactic integration .....	152
7.1.8	Rejection of straightforward relations between syntactic integration, semantic integration and prosodic integration .....	154
7.2	The problematic categories: Interpersonal Modifier and Representational Discourse Act.....	156
7.3	Different developmental stages .....	157
7.3.1	Observed behaviour .....	157
7.3.2	Potential explanation.....	157
7.3.3	Cline of development.....	159
7.3.4	Subjectification .....	160
7.4	Answers to the research questions .....	162
7.4.1	The research questions.....	162
7.4.2	Answers.....	162
8	Conclusion .....	166
8.1	Motivation .....	166
8.2	Research questions .....	166
8.3	Structure of the study .....	167

8.4	Findings.....	168
8.5	Outlook.....	170
9	Bibliography .....	172
10	Appendix.....	177

## List of tables

Table 1: Breakdown of word search sample according to categories.....	85
Table 2: Breakdown of word search sample according to discourse-pragmatic functions.....	89
Table 3: Breakdown of word search sample according to rhetorical functions.....	92
Table 4: Breakdown of word search sample according to clausal positions. ....	94
Table 5: Breakdown of complement sample according to categories. ....	98
Table 6: Breakdown of complement sample according to matching rates. ....	100
Table 7: Discourse-pragmatic functions for frankly as interpersonal modifier and Discourse Act.....	105
Table 8: Discourse-pragmatic functions for honestly and sincerely as interpersonal modifier and Discourse Act.....	105
Table 10: Clausal positions for frankly, honestly and sincerely as interpersonal and representational modifier. ....	116
Table 11: Matching rates for honestly and sincerely as interpersonal and representational modifier.....	118
Table 12: Matching rates for honestly and sincerely as interpersonal and representational Discourse Act.....	121
Table 13: Rhetorical functions for honestly and sincerely as separate Discourse Acts.....	130
Table 14: Frequency, ratio of modifier vs.Discourse Act use, and ration of representational vs. interpersonal use for frankly, honestly and sincerely. ....	159

## List of abbreviations and symbols

### Abbreviations used in representations

#### Interpersonal Level

1	singular
$\pm$ id	$\pm$ identifiable
$\pm$ s	$\pm$ specific
A	Addressee
A <sub>I</sub>	Discourse Act
Afterthought	Afterthought
Aside	Aside
C <sub>I</sub>	Communicated Content
DECL	declarative
D <sub>I</sub>	Lexical Deed
emph	emphasis
F <sub>I</sub>	Illocution
ILL	variable for an Illocution
IMP	imperative
INTER	interrogative
Intj	Interjection
m	plural
M <sub>I</sub>	Move
P <sub>I</sub>	Speech Participant
Prelude	Prelude
R <sub>I</sub>	Subact of Reference
S	Speaker
T <sub>I</sub>	Subact of Ascription
$\pi$	operator
$\sigma$	modifier
$\varphi$	pragmatic or rhetorical function

## Representational level

◆	lexeme
∅	zero
1	singular / one
A	Actor
e <sub>i</sub>	State-of-Affairs
ep <sub>i</sub>	Episode
f <sub>i</sub>	Property
l <sub>i</sub>	location
m	plural
neg	Negation
obl	Obligation
p <sub>i</sub>	Propositional Content
past	past
perf	perfect
pres	present
prog	progressive
Rec	Recipient
t <sub>i</sub>	Time
U	Undergoer
x <sub>i</sub>	Individual

## Morphosyntactic level

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
Adv <sub>p<sub>i</sub></sub>	Adverbial Phrase
Adv <sub>w<sub>i</sub></sub>	Adverbial Word
Ap <sub>i</sub>	Adjectival Phrase
Aw <sub>i</sub>	Adjectival Word

Cl <sub>i</sub>	Clause
Gw <sub>i</sub>	Grammatical Word
Le <sub>i</sub>	Linguistic Expression
Np <sub>i</sub>	Noun Phrase
Nw <sub>i</sub>	Nominal Word
Obj	Object
past	past
p <sup>centre</sup>	position of Clause with respect to pre- and postclausal positions
P <sup>F</sup>	final position
P <sup>F-n</sup>	position situated n places before the final position
P <sup>I</sup>	initial position
P <sup>I+n</sup>	position situated n places after the initial position
pl	plural
P <sup>M</sup>	medial position
P <sup>M+n</sup>	position situated n places after the medial position
P <sup>M-n</sup>	position situated n places before the medial position
P <sup>post</sup>	postclausal position
P <sup>pre</sup>	preclausal position
pres	present
sg	singular
Subj	Subject
Vp <sub>i</sub>	Verb Phrase
Vw <sub>i</sub>	Verbal Word
Xp <sub>i</sub>	Phrase of type X
Xw <sub>i</sub>	Word of type X

#### Phonological level

F <sub>i</sub>	Foot
IP <sub>i</sub>	Intonational Phrase
PP <sub>i</sub>	Phonological Phrase
PW <sub>i</sub>	Phonological Word

S	Stress
S <sub>i</sub>	Syllable
U <sub>i</sub>	Utterance

#### Parts-of-speech

A	Adjective
Adv	Adverb
N	Noun
V	Verb

# 1 Introduction

Interpersonal adverbs are nothing new, as the ample literature surrounding them attests, yet, so far, they have proven to be a rather elusive category when it comes to the description and explanation of their formal and functional behaviour. Also known as parenthetical adverbials, disjuncts, or supplements, interpersonal adverbs are adverbs that can function as a speaker's comment on the illocution besides their traditional representational function as part of the proposition.

- (1) Can a person critique his or her own art *honestly*?  
(COCA 1993) (word search 306<sup>1</sup>)
- (2) *Honestly*, I think your reaction to this is almost as over-the-top as the action itself.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 149)

In (1) the adverb *honestly* fulfils its traditional representational function of modifying the verb of the clause, i.e. by specifying the action of critiquing as being done in an honest manner. In (2), however, *honestly* does not modify the verb of the clause, but fulfils its interpersonal function in that it specifies the speaker's illocution, i.e. the force or intention behind what he or she says, as being honest. These two uses of *honestly* do not only differ with regards to their communicative functions, but also with regards to their formal properties, e.g. their syntactic integration into the clause or their contribution to the overall truth-value of the statement, as will become apparent in the following chapters.

## 1.1 Motivation

Interpersonal adverbs have been treated extensively in the literature, yet up until recently, no theoretically unified account has been proposed that captures all their formal and functional dimensions, as well as the interaction between them. The first one to present such a complete analysis was Keizer with her analysis of interpersonal *frankly* within Functional Discourse Grammar (Keizer 2018b). Her analysis crucially hinges on two dichotomies: interpersonal vs. representational elements, as well as adverbs functioning as modifiers vs. those functioning as separate Discourse Acts<sup>2</sup>. Not only is Keizer's analysis able to capture the relevant formal and

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<sup>1</sup> This code is used to identify the examples in the appendix (10). The example *word search 306* refers to the example 306 in the word search sample for *honestly*.

<sup>2</sup> Definitions and explanations of these and related concepts will be given in the chapter on Functional Discourse Grammar (see section 3).

functional aspects of interpersonal adverbs, it also shows that Functional Discourse Grammar is well equipped to adequately represent such complex phenomena – and explain them conclusively.

Nonetheless, as Keizer herself admits, further research into the syntactic, semantic and prosodic properties of interpersonal adverbs, as well as into their discourse-pragmatic functions, is required (Keizer 2018b, 84). And further, in order to test Keizer's analysis, an extension and application to other interpersonal adverbs is needed.

## 1.2 Research questions

A number of research questions has been devised in order to investigate whether the initial analysis of interpersonal *frankly* can be successfully expanded, applied and subsequently confirmed.

1. Can Keizer's findings regarding the adverb *frankly* be replicated for the adverbs *honestly* and *sincerely*?
2. How does the adverb *honestly* behave syntactically, semantically, discourse-pragmatically and prosodically?
  - a. Does its behaviour differ from *frankly*?
3. How does the adverb *sincerely* behave syntactically, semantically, discourse-pragmatically and prosodically?
  - a. Does its behaviour differ from *frankly*?
4. How does *sincerely* differ from *honestly* in its behaviour?

In order to answer these research questions, corpus data from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and the British National Corpus (BNC) for *honestly* and *sincerely* will be analysed according to the same criteria Keizer employed when analysing *frankly*.

## 1.3 Structure of the study

The present study will be structured as follows. The first chapter will be a literature review, presenting a selective overview of previous accounts and approaches, ranging from Generativism to Thetical Grammar, and how each of them has classified parenthetical adverbial constructions. Special interest will be on the pragmatic (2.1), semantic (2.2), syntactic (2.3) and prosodic features (2.4) reported. This will be followed by a chapter on the theoretical framework this study is located in, i.e. Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG). An introduction to Functional Discourse Grammar (3.1), its central principles (3.2) and organization (3.4) will

be provided, followed by a discussion of advantages and limitations (3.5), as well as a selection of application to higher adverbs and parenthetical phenomena (3.6). The third chapter will present the methodology employed in the present thesis which is closely aligned with Keizer's approach for interpersonal *frankly* (4.1). An explanation of the procedure used to obtain, as well as analyse, the data will be provided, together with the relevant dimensions of analysis (4.2) and a characterization of the data itself (4.3). The fourth chapter will provide a detailed overview of the data for *honestly* and *sincerely* along with numerical breakdowns of the relevant dimensions of analysis. Additionally, examples and explanations are given to facilitate understanding and prepare argumentation in the later sections (5). Based on the analysis of the corpus data, the behaviour of *honestly* and *sincerely* with regards to discourse-pragmatic function (6.1), truth-conditionality (6.2), syntactic integration (6.3), placement and distribution in verbal complements (6.4), modification and coordination (6.5), as well as prosodic features (6.6) and rhetorical functions (6.7), will be compared to Keizer's findings for *frankly*. The last chapter will then be concerned with a discussion of the findings of the present study, compare and contrast them with issues found in the literature (7.1), attempt a potential explanation for the observed similarities and differences between the three adverbs (7.3), highlight the problematic nature of interpersonal modifiers and representational adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act (7.2), as well as answer the initially posed research questions (7.4).

## 2 Features of parenthetical adverbial constructions in previous accounts

This chapter will present a selective and non-exhaustive overview of how previous accounts and approaches have classified parenthetical adverbial constructions. Of central interest here are the pragmatic, semantic, syntactic and prosodic features that have been reported.

### 2.1 Discourse-pragmatic features

This section will deal with the functions that adverbial expressions can fulfil in the situation of discourse, in particular, for which purpose the speaker employs the adverbial expression. They can be used to contribute representational information, i.e. information that pertains to the extra-linguistic situation described in the sentence. Besides this, they can also be used to contribute interpersonal information, i.e. information that pertains to the relation between speaker and hearer or speaker and what they say. And further, adverbials expressions can also be used to organize the discourse, e.g. in that they signal how two sentences are related to one another.

#### 2.1.1 Speech Act Theory and Relevance Grammar

Speech Act Theory naturally focuses more on the pragmatic dimensions of speaking. As such, the contribution of non-conceptual or non-representational information is discussed in greater detail than that of conceptual or representational information. Likewise, also the emphasizing of the illocutionary force of an utterance rather than the propositional content is central. A further differentiation within the domain of non-conceptual information is that into interpersonal meaning – pertaining to the pragmatic dimension of inter-speaker relations – as well as procedural or discourse-organizational information – pertaining to the structuring and organisation of the text itself. Special emphasis within the speech act theory and related approaches is put on linguistic devices that are used to make the force of an utterance explicit, so called indicators, which indicate the illocutionary force of the utterance and are generally taken to contribute non-conceptual information.

Fraser provides a rich categorization of adverbial expressions and offers a finer differentiation within the interpersonal and discourse-pragmatic dimension of adverbial expressions, or pragmatic markers, as he calls them (Fraser 1996, 168). His focus is on the starting point of the pragmatic process, that is, the message potential that derives from the meaning of the sentence itself. Sentence meaning, according to him, can be divided into two

functionally different domains. On the one hand, the proposition or semantic/conceptual content of the sentence, on the other hand, as he calls it, basically everything else, such as mood markers, lexical expressions and further non-propositional content (Fraser 1996, 167). Interpersonal adverbs, in this categorization, would be part of the second domain. They do not encode any propositional content, but serve to linguistically encode clues which signal the speaker's communicative intentions – they contribute procedural information. As they do not encode propositional information but rather help to guide the hearer, he calls them pragmatic markers and differentiates them according to the type of message – or messages – that the speaker sends, as well as their desired effect (Fraser 1996, 168). Identifying four different types of messages that can be sent – basic, commentary, parallel and discourse messages – he also postulates four different kinds of pragmatic markers that can be employed in order to signal those messages. Basic markers, which signal the force of the message and emphasise the illocution or intention of the speaker, such as performative expressions or the mood of the sentence (Fraser 1996, 171). Commentary markers, which can signal a comment on the basic message – in the case of assessment commentary markers, e.g. *fortunately* or *sadly* – or can signal a comment on the manner of speaking – in the case of manner-of-speaking markers, e.g. *frankly* or *honestly* (Fraser 1996, 180f.). Parallel markers, e.g. pronominal forms or titles, which signal an additional message parallel to the basic message (Fraser 1996, p.185). And finally, discourse markers, e.g. *however* or *in other words* which signal the relationship of the basic message to the current discourse (Fraser 1996, 187f.). While the first three types of markers are counted into the interpersonal domain, indicating a speaker's communicative intentions, the last type of marker – the discourse marker – is being employed in order to structure and organize the discourse rather than relate to the speaker interaction.

Though with a different goal in mind, Ifantidou provides a similar speech act categorization of sentential adverbial expressions according to their different pragmatic functions. Illocutionary adverbs, e.g. *frankly* or *honestly*, are taken to modify an implicit illocutionary verb (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 69). Attitudinal adverbs, e.g. *unfortunately* or *happily*, do not name the speech act but rather indicate the speaker's attitude towards the statement made (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 70). Evidential adverbs, e.g. *evidently* or *certainly*, indicate the source or the strength of the speaker's information and thus their reliability or commitment (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 70, 73). Hearsay adverbs, e.g. *allegedly* or *reportedly*, which are taken to be a subtype of evidential adverbs rather than a qualitatively different category by themselves, indicate that the source of the information is not the speaker themselves (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 70). They thus indicate a diminished commitment on

behalf of the speaker (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 73). In contrast to Fraser, Ifantidou argues that the abovementioned sentential adverbs do contribute conceptual information to the discourse (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 88). At the same time, she assumes the standpoint of relevance theory that expressions may well encode information about how to compute or process the utterances containing them (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 83). They indicate an inference process which may help the hearer to correctly interpret and thus organize the utterances rather than encoding information that pertains primarily to the interpersonal dimension of speaker interaction.

Bach and Harnish propose again a different approach in that they categorize interpersonal adverbs as being illocutionary devices for the indirect performance of illocutionary acts (Bach & Harnish 1979, 203). Illocutionary adverbials are used to characterize the act of stating of an utterance, i.e. describe the way in which the illocutionary act is being performed (Bach & Harnish 1979, 220). They are differentiated according to their function into manner of speaking adverbs, e.g. *frankly* or *truthfully*, as well as sentence adverbs, e.g. *fortunately* or *clearly* (Bach & Harnish 1979, 221). Manner of speaking adverbs are taken to modify the illocutionary act of uttering the sentence, while sentence adverbs are taken to modify the whole sentence or clause (Bach & Harnish 1979, 222). The latter characterize the speaker's attitude towards the proposition expressed.

### 2.1.2 Descriptive Grammars

Descriptive Grammars such as Quirk et al. (1985) or Huddleston and Pullum (2002) differentiate between the various categories of adverbial expression according to their role and importance in relation to other elements in the sentence. A central characteristic of the adverbial expressions under discussion here is their comment function onto what is being said or how it is being said. Although descriptive grammars have a broader outlook compared to other more specialized approaches, they nonetheless also differentiate adverbials according to their function of modifying the conceptual or propositional dimension of what is being said, or the dimension of the act of speaking itself, as well as their discourse-organizational functions. Quirk et al. distinguish between four categories of adverbial expressions: adjuncts, subjuncts, conjuncts and finally disjuncts (Quirk et al. 1985, 501). Adjuncts, e.g. *because of his injuries*, are adverbials that most closely resemble other sentence elements such as the subject, the complement, or the object of the sentence, and tend to be similar in weight and balance to other major sentence elements (Quirk et al. 1985, 504). They can be subcategorized into predicating adjuncts, which relate to the verb or the post-verbal elements, as well as sentence adjuncts, which relate to the sentence as a whole (Quirk et al. 1985, 505). Subjuncts, e.g. *really* or *indeed*

are adverbials that have a subordinate role in comparison to other clause elements and might function as emphasers (Quirk et al. 1985, 566, 583). Conjuncts, e.g. *first of all* or *by the way* are employed to conjoin independent linguistic units rather than actually contributing additional information to a single unit (Quirk et al. 1985, 631f.). They express how the speaker views the relation between linguistic units and can relate to sentences as a whole, but also to smaller as well as larger units, e.g. individual clause constituents or whole paragraphs. The fourth and most relevant category for the present purpose, that of disjuncts, expresses evaluation of what is being said in respect to either the form or the meaning (Quirk et al. 1985, 615). It is taken to be the speaker's comment on the accompanying clause and has a superior role compared to other sentence elements – the opposite of subjuncts. Disjuncts can be divided into two sub-categories, style disjuncts and content disjuncts. Style disjuncts, e.g. *frankly* or *honestly*, are taken to be a speaker's comments on modality, manner or respect, and further draw attention to how something is being said, making them particularly well suited for comments on language itself (Quirk et al. 1985, 615, 618). Content disjuncts, e.g. *possibly* or *rightly*, on the other hand, are taken to be a speaker's comments on either the truth value of the expressed content or a value judgement of the expressed content, revealing the speaker's attitude towards it (Quirk et al. 1985, 620). Regarding the initially mentioned tripartite categorization of adverbials according to their functions, adjuncts and subjuncts fall into the conceptual domain, conjuncts fall into the discourse-organizational domain while disjuncts would fall into the interpersonal domain.

Huddleston and Pullum distinguish only two categories of adverbials: adjuncts and supplements. Within the adjunct category they further distinguish many subcategories with each fulfilling a different function, such as manner adjuncts, see (3), or speech act-related adjuncts, see (4), as well as many more (Mittwoch, Huddleston & Collins 2002, 665). Manner adjuncts, e.g. *slowly* or *with a hammer*, characterize how or in what way the verb phrase (VP) is being performed (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 670). Certain adverbs, e.g. *frankly* or *happy*, can have both a manner use which modifies the VP, as well as further uses, e.g. a speech act-related use (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 672).

- (3) He spoke very *frankly* about his problems. (manner use)
- (4) *Frankly*, I don't care. (speech act-related use)

Speech act-related adjuncts tend to be more peripheral than others as they do not relate to the situation described or the proposition expressed in the clause. Rather, they relate to the speech act and how it is being performed by uttering the clause (Huddleston, Payne & Peterson 2002,

773). Supplements, as in (5), on the other hand, are characterized by adding further information that is not essential to identify the element to which they attach (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1353). They may be realized as separate main clauses with their own illocutionary force (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1352) and have a similar function to that of modifiers – adjuncts in Huddleston and Pullum’s account, as in (6) – in that they modify the anchor clause to which they belong (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1360). They spell out the differences between adjuncts and supplements rather in semantic, prosodic and syntactic terms, than in functional ones.

- (5) Pat – *the life and soul of the party* – had invited all the neighbours. (supplement)  
(Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1350)
- (6) She departed *very hastily*. (adjunct)  
(Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 670)

The most important functional difference might be that supplements provide non-essential information which could also be left out. Beyond that, Huddleston and Pullum themselves state that there is little difference between adjuncts and supplements.

### 2.1.3 Systemic Functional Grammar

Halliday assumes language to have the three meta functions experiential, interpersonal and textual which are manifest in the three purposes for which adverbial expressions can be employed: to contribute conceptual information, to contribute interpersonal information, and to organize the discourse (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 30f.). All three of them become united in the clause according to Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), as the clause is taken to be the primary channel of grammatical energy (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 49). The clause in terms of structure is the combination of the mood element, being the subject and the finite verb (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 139ff.), together with the residue, being basically everything else, most notably though consisting of functional elements such as predicator<sup>3</sup>, complement and adjunct (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 151ff.). Out of all those elements in the clause, the adjunct is the least needed one and can be distinguished into three classes according to their metafunction (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 156f.). Circumstantial adjuncts serve the experiential metafunction, are part of the residue and might add conceptual information such

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<sup>3</sup> The predicator is present in all major clauses and realized by a verbal group minus the temporal or modal operators. It is non-finite and specifies the secondary tense, the aspect, the voice and the process. *Been trying to be heard* would be the predicator of the phrase *he has been trying to be heard* (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 151f.)

as time, place or manner. Modal adjuncts serve the interpersonal metafunction, are part of the mood or comment and might add either temporality, modality and intensity, or interpersonal information in the form of a comment. Conjunctive adjuncts serve the textual metafunction, are outside of the mood structure and help to organize the discourse. Within the modal adjuncts, two subtypes of comment adjuncts can be distinguished, which are most relevant for the present purpose: the propositional type, e.g. *inevitably* or *cleverly*, which is the speaker's comment on the proposition, as well as the speech functional type, e.g. *frankly* or *honestly*, which is a comment on the act of exchanging propositions (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 190, 192).

#### 2.1.4 Generative Grammar

Traditionally being situated towards the formal end of the spectrum, approaches within generativism do not discuss classifications based on discourse-pragmatic or textual-organizational features in great detail. Haegeman, in her radical orphanage approach, for example, bases her distinction between central and peripheral adverbial clauses solely on syntactic properties (Haegeman 2009, 331).

Nonetheless, Espinal, distinguishing a wide variety of members to be part of the class of disjuncts, ranging from whole sentences to single word adverbial phrases, e.g. *frankly* or *quickly* (Espinal 1991, 726), provides at least some interpersonal aspects of disjunct constituents. She characterizes them as connecting with the speaker, providing information about the attitude of the communicator, introducing additional assumptions and providing information about the context of information (Espinal 1991, 735). She further assumes a relation of commenting between the disjunct constituent and the sentence in which it occurs and conceptualizes disjuncts as comments. Adverbs are taken to be comments on the speaker or hearer attitude towards the speech act, discourse adverbials are taken to be comments constraining implicatures, and sentence disjuncts are taken to be comments on the speaker's assumptions (Espinal 1991, 757).

Although with a rather different goal in mind, Cinque, in his cross-linguistic comparison of the ordering of adverbs, provides a classification of adverbs into higher<sup>4</sup> adverbs, e.g. *frankly* or *honestly*, and lower adverbs (Cinque 1999, 33). Accordingly, he distinguishes a rich make-up of various functional heads within the clause, ranging from modal ones, e.g. speech act, over temporal ones to aspectual ones (Cinque 1999, 106), which he argues

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<sup>4</sup> The distinction between higher and lower adverbs generally refers to adverbs being outside of the proposition and thus being non-truth-conditional, e.g. speech act related adverbs (=higher), and adverbs being part of the proposition and thus being truth-conditional, e.g. manner adverbs (=lower).

to correspond with related adverbial expressions (Cinque 1999, 77, 140). The category of mood or modal functional heads, respectively, is defined as having to do with the speaker's opinion or attitude towards the proposition expressed, and is also the category most relevant for the present purpose (Cinque 1999, 78). The speech act mood is the marking of the basic illocutionary force of the sentence, i.e. declarative, interrogative or imperative, while speech act adverbs, e.g. *frankly* or *honestly*, are said to qualify the speaker's act of declaration (Cinque 1999, 84).<sup>5</sup>

### 2.1.5 Natural Language Semantics

Potts argues for parentheticals to be understood as conventional implicatures. He takes them to be part of semantics and distinguishes them, following Grice, from conversational implicatures which are taken to be part of pragmatics (Potts 2004, 1). Conventional implicatures introduce information that is not assumed to be common ground and serve as a kind of commentary on the content of the host clause (Potts 2004, 5). They are rarely used to express controversial propositions or to carry the main theme. Instead they guide the discourse and help the hearer understand why the at-issue content – that which is being said – is important (Potts 2004, 7). In general, they are contributions made by the speaker and thus speaker-oriented comments evaluating what is described in the sentence. In support for his analysis of parentheticals as conventional implicatures he lists expressives, such as (7), as well as supplements, such as (8) as prime examples (Potts 2004, 6).

- (7) Nowhere did it say that the *damn* thing didn't come with an electric plug!  
(expressive)
- (8) After first agreeing to lend me a modem to test, Motorola changed its mind and said that, *amazingly*, it had none to spare. (supplement)

Supplementary adverbs such as utterance modifiers, also called pragmatic adverbs or second-order speech act adverbs, e.g. *frankly* or *honestly*, are taken to modify the relation between the speaker and a particular utterance (Potts 2004, 149). Even though Potts locates his analysis strictly within the domain of semantics, the described comment function is prototypical of the interpersonal dimension of adverbial expressions, as is the characterization of the relation between speaker and proposition that is being made.

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<sup>5</sup> It should be noted that this semantic/pragmatic side is non-definitional in his approach. The categories, as well as their positions in the hierarchy, are determined on the basis of theoretical/formal behaviour, i.e. the adverbs relative position. Only later, once the hierarchy is established, a potential link to semantics/pragmatics may be established. As such, it is only a side aspect rather than central criterion for their classification.

### 2.1.6 Discourse Grammar / Thetical Grammar

Within Discourse Grammar, more specifically within Thetical Grammar, discourse-pragmatic and especially discourse-organisational aspects play a superordinate role, as this approach focuses primarily on the linguistic resources used for structuring texts, and peripherally also on the intentions of speakers as well as the aspect of text planning (Heine et al. 2013, 156). Heine et al. classify parentheticals as a subcategory of theticals – a term created from the term parenthetical – as they take theticals to comprise a wider range of related phenomena such as parentheticals, disjuncts or extra-clausal constituents (Heine et al. 2013, 161f.). They distinguish several categories of theticals according to their respective functions in discourse. Conceptual theticals, such as discourse markers, have as their primary function the organization of text (Heine et al. 2013, 165). Imperatives serve the paradigm function of thetical grammar of speaker-hearer interaction (Heine et al. 2013, 170). Vocatives and formulae of social exchange serve the speaker-hearer interaction as well and are used to establish or maintain mutually beneficial relationships between the participants (Heine et al. 2013, 165, 166). Interjections, as the final thetical category, can either be expressive, indexing emotional or cognitive change, phatic, expressing the mental state of the speaker regarding the ongoing discourse, or conative, being used to attract the hearer's attention (Heine et al. 2013, 172). As can be seen from the above, theticals and Thetical Grammar are mostly determined by the situation of discourse and the persons involved, rather than being determined by the structure of sentences and their conceptual-propositional content (Heine et al. 2013, 177). As such, Thetical Grammar is understood as a tool for the placing of utterances in a wider context, elaborating cognitive and emotive states, guiding the hearer to the intended interpretation and creating text coherence (Heine et al. 2013, 85). Interpersonal adverbs, e.g. *frankly* or *honestly*, on this account, would be located as discourse markers within the category of conceptual theticals, serving a textual-organizational function.

### 2.1.7 Summary

Despite different approaches, categorizations and concepts, the previous accounts can all be taken to differentiate adverbial expressions into those adding conceptual-propositional information and those not adding such information, with the latter being further subcategorized into adverbial expressions adding interpersonal information and those adding discourse-organisational information. The first category comprises adjuncts and subjuncts; manner related and experiential adjuncts; and lower adverbs. The second category comprises basic, commentary and parallel pragmatic markers; illocutionary, attitudinal and evidential adverbs;

manner of speaking and sentence adverbials; disjuncts; supplements; modal and comment adjuncts; higher adverbs; supplementary adverbs; as well as most theticals. The third category comprises discourse markers; conjuncts; conjunctive adjuncts; disjuncts; and discourse markers as a subcategory of conceptual theticals. The only accounts that do not really differentiate along discourse-pragmatic or functional lines are Huddleston and Pullum's adjunct – supplement account, saying that their differentiation is primary based on syntactic and prosodic features – i.e. non-integration – rather than functional ones. As well as Pott's natural language semantics account, which takes the adverbials under discussion to be a case for semantics.

## 2.2 Semantic features

This section pertains to the semantic or meaning-related dimension of adverbial expressions in the literature. As such, the kinds of meaning that those adverbial expressions carry, such as propositional or procedural meaning, will be discussed. The primary focus of this section will, however, be on their particular role in relation to the truth value of the sentence they are part of, i.e. whether those adverbial expressions are truth-conditional or non-truth-conditional.

### 2.2.1 Speech Act Theory and Relevance Grammar

Interpersonal adverbs – pragmatic markers, sentential adverbs and their like – are traditionally taken to be non-truth-conditional, i.e. not contributing propositional content to the sentence they are part of. Rather, they contribute procedural meaning, e.g. in the form of indicators of the illocutionary force of the utterance, indicating either the speech act being performed or the propositional attitude of the speaker. Nonetheless, the notion of all sentential adverbs being non-truth-conditional, i.e. not contributing propositional meaning, has not gone unchallenged. Ifantidou, for example, opposes the traditional view and argues that even non-truth-conditional adverbs encode conceptual meaning, although they do not contribute to the proposition of the sentence they are part of, but rather to higher-level explicatures.

Following the classic view of speech act theorists, Fraser divides the sentence meaning into the proposition, i.e. the propositional content representing the state of the world, and everything else, such as e.g. discourse pragmatic markers (Fraser 1996, 167). On this account, discourse pragmatic markers, such as in (9), carry procedural meaning, signalling the relationship of the basic message to the current discourse (Fraser 1996, 186).

- (9) Jane is here. *However*, she is not going to stay.

*However* here does not contribute to the extra-linguistic situation described, but rather indicates how the second message relates to the first, i.e. in a contrastive manner. As discourse markers do not contribute to the propositional aspect of the utterance, they are taken to be non-truth-conditional, i.e. not influencing the truth value of the utterance as a whole.

Ifantidou, as already mentioned, challenges the view of indicators generally being non-truth-conditional and not contributing propositional content, via embedding or *if*-test. The sentence under discussion becomes embedded into a conditional and depending on whether the adverbial falls within the scope of the *if* operator or not, the truth-conditionality is determined. If the adverbial falls within the scope of *if*, it is taken to be truth-conditional, if not, then it is taken to be non-truth-conditional (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 73). Her analysis finds that attitudinal (*unfortunately*) and illocutionary adverbs (*honestly*) do not make a contribution of the proposition and are thus confirmed to be non-truth-conditional, much in line with the traditionalist's view (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 75, 82). Hearsay (*reportedly*) and evidential (*clearly*) adverbs, on the other hand, are found to make a contribution to the proposition and thus have to be taken to be truth-conditional, opposite to the general assumption (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 77, 81). She further proposes an alternative account of non-truth-conditional semantics along the lines of relevance grammar, in order to counter the problem of some adverbs being non-truth-conditional, while at the same time encoding conceptual meaning, something that the traditional speech act accounts are not capable of. Illocutionary and attitudinal adverbs, despite having proven to be non-truth-conditional, might well encode at least elements of conceptual meaning, as their information can be denied by the hearer (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 84). This apparently contradictory behaviour is explained by the assumption that even though such adverbs might encode and contribute propositional meaning, they do so not towards the propositional content relevant for the truth value of the utterance as a whole, but rather to some higher-level explicatures. While the only relevant explicature for the overall truth value is the proposition expressed by the utterance, higher-level explicatures do not contribute to the overall truth value, might be true or false in their own right or even contradict each other (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 86f.). As such, the view presented by Ifantidou takes truth-conditional adverbs to contribute to the proposition and non-truth-conditional adverbs to contribute to higher-level explicatures, with both of them encoding conceptual rather than procedural meaning. The semantic independence of non-truth-conditional adverbs is speculated to be due to there being two separate truth-conditions which may make differently weighted contributions to the overall truth value – the truth-condition of the utterance and the truth-condition(s) of the higher-level explicature(s) (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 88f.).

### 2.2.2 Descriptive Grammars

While Quirk et al.'s *A comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* does not touch upon the topic of truth-conditionality, *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* by Huddleston and Pullum does so in relation to adverbial expressions, although they prefer a differentiation into integrated vs. supplementary as it better accords with the observed semantic differences (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1353). Even so, their differentiation is only partly based on the notion of restrictiveness and non-restrictiveness, i.e. truth-conditionality, and rather based on the composite notion of integration vs. non-integration.

Huddleston and Pullum distinguish between verb-oriented and clause-oriented adjuncts according to the type and way of meaning contribution (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 576). VP-oriented adjuncts denote modifications of the details of the predicate clause, e.g. manner, as in (10), or degree, while clause-related adjuncts represent modification of the applicability of the clause content, e.g. modality, evaluation or speech act, as in (11).

(10) She walked *unsteadily* to the door. (manner)

(11) *Frankly*, I'm not interested. (speech act-related)

The latter's meaning contributions are taken to be more external to the content of the proposition and rather specifies how the content relates to the world. They further differentiate the semantic dimension of adverbs according to their restrictiveness, i.e. whether they bear on the truth of the utterance they are part of or not, as well as their relative scope, which is taken to be the semantic analogue to syntactic constituent structure in that the meaning of a sentence is build up from the meaning of the individual parts (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 667f.). Adjuncts, in their account, are thus elements that express relatively constant kinds of meaning and come with a wide range of semantic categories, e.g. being speech act-related (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 665f.). Speech act-related adjuncts describe the speech act being performed, are not part of the expression of a proposition and thus do not introduce a truth condition – they can only be infelicitous but not false in the semantic sense of truth-conditionality (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 773). Supplements are characterized by being related to an anchor<sup>6</sup> with which they have to be semantically compatible, although they are not licensed by this anchor in the

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<sup>6</sup> The anchor might be best understood as the constituent within the host clause to which the supplement relates. In the example *Pat – the live and soul of the party – had invited all the neighbours* *Pat* serves as anchor for the supplement *the live and soul of the party*, while *Pat had invited all the neighbours* serves as the host. Heine et al. also remark upon the difference between host and anchor that the latter pertains to the semantic dimension while the former pertains to the syntactic dimension (Heine et al. 2013, 189).

sense of syntactical licensing (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1351f.). In (12), *Pat* serves as anchor for the supplement.

- (12) *Pat* – the live and the soul of the party – had invited all the neighbours.

This is in line with supplements adding information that is additional and not needed in order to identify the anchor or demanded by the anchor. Accordingly, they are taken to be necessarily non-restrictive, i.e. not posing a constraint on the truth value of the utterance in which they occur (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1352).

### 2.2.3 Systemic Functional Grammar

Halliday and Matthiessen do not discuss semantic characteristics of interpersonal adverbs. Some relation to the concept of truth and truth-conditionality in regard to sentences can be found in the discussion of the meaning of subject and finite element making up the mood element in SFG. Both are semantically motivated although they bring different contributions to the clause. The finite element makes the proposition finite, gives it a point of reference and relates it to the context – it locates the exchange in the semantic space opened up between speaker and hearer (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 144f.). The subject is taken to be something by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied and in whom the success or failure of the proposition is vested (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 145f.). As, however, the SFG category of adjuncts that comes closest to interpersonal adverbs, i.e. modal adjuncts, is located outside of the mood element, this observation is only of peripheral relevance.

### 2.2.4 Generative Grammar

Approaches within the framework of Generative Grammar, being traditionally more on the formal end of the spectrum, tend to remain rather silent about semantics or truth-conditionality in relation to interpersonal adverbs. Espinal, however, in providing a summary of properties found in the literature, includes at least some points which partially pertain to the semantic dimension of disjunct constituents. She lists that constituents in either the host sentence or the disjunct may be added or deleted without affecting the meaning of the rest due to disjuncts not contributing to the meaning or truth-conditions of the host (Espinal 1991, 730). A further property given is the linguistic independence between speaker-oriented disjunct and the host that contains it, evident in the fact that the meaning of neither of the two components is altered when they become combined (Espinal 1991, 733). This goes to show again that the disjunct is semantically, and thus truth-conditionally, independent from the host, and vice versa. As the meaning of the disjunct is not integrated into the meaning of the host, disjuncts are taken to be

independent constituents. Nonetheless, although at first glance appearing somewhat contradictory, Espinal notes that syntactic independence does not mean semantic independence (Espinal 1991, 740). The meaning of the disjunct may not affect the meaning or truth-conditions of the host, but the meaning of the disjunct does relate to the meaning of the host or an element within it<sup>7</sup>. Therefore, while there may not be any truth-conditional relations, other semantic – or conceptual – relations might well entail between the two.

### 2.2.5 Natural Language Semantics

Taking parentheticals to be a matter of semantics, Potts subsequently provides an explication of the semantic dimensions of parentheticals. He generally distinguishes a rich ontology of classes of meaning as the backdrop of his work, most notably grouped according to them being either context dependent or entailments (Potts 2004, 23). The former are taken to be only potential contributions – depending on the context – and thus deniable, while the latter are taken to be commitments by the speaker, independent of the context. Conventional implicatures are assumed to be part of the class of entailments. Following Grice's initial distinction between conventional and conversational implicatures, Potts characterizes parentheticals as conventional implicatures, which are strictly semantic and thus outside of pragmatics, due to their meaning being already contained in the grammar and therefore not being inferred through conversational maxims or the cooperative principle (Potts 2004, 8). In line with Grice's characterization of conventional implicatures, Potts defines conventional implicatures as part of the conventional meaning of words, as commitments giving rise to entailments, as introduced by the speaker, and as logically and compositionally independent of what is being said, i.e. independent of at-issue entailments (Potts 2004, 11). Their truth value is independent of the truth value of the host, making them non-truth-conditional (Potts 2004, 32). Supplements, e.g. parentheticals, which are together with expressives taken as prime evidence for Pott's account, are found to share those properties with conventional implicatures (Potts 2004, 89). Their basic semantic properties are that they have conventional implicature based semantics, non-deniable and context-independent meaning, cannot be backgrounded, i.e. taken to be commonly known, as their meaning is not entailed by the participants common ground, are non-restrictive in that they cannot restrict the at-issue value of their anchors, and are scopeless in that they are interpreted as taking widest or primary scope thus lying outside of

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<sup>7</sup> Similar to the previously mentioned relation between supplement and anchor, in that the supplement – or disjunct – has to be semantically compatible with the anchor – or host – even if their relation is different from that of syntactical licensing (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1351f.).

any dominance relation (Potts 2004, 111-114). Utterance modifiers, such as e.g. *frankly*, in being non-truth-conditional and not contributing to the proposition expressed – the at-issue content – are rather taken to modify the relation between speaker and the respective utterance, thus arguably contributing interpersonal or procedural information (Potts 2004, 147).

## 2.2.6 Discourse Grammar / Thetical Grammar

The two domains of Discourse Grammar – Sentence Grammar and Thetical Grammar – are not only understood as pertaining to different functions which language can be employed for, but also as encoding different kinds of meaning (Heine et al. 2013, 182). Sentence Grammar is characterized by restrictive, i.e. propositional, meaning which is grounded in the semantic structure of the sentence. Thetical Grammar, on the other hand, encodes non-restrictive meaning, i.e. meaning concerning reasoning processes and inferential mechanisms, which is grounded in the situation of the discourse, e.g. procedural meaning. This also results in a difference in semantic-pragmatic scope potential of the respective domains (Heine et al. 2013, 182). Sentence Grammar units have scope over the sentence or its constituents, while Thetical Grammar units have scope over the situation of discourse. Theticals, which are taken to subsume parentheticals, are therefore characterized as having – amongst other properties – non-restrictive meaning. In their subsequent analyses, Heine et al. found all their theticals to have non-restrictive meaning and they note that their information value of theticals is often described to be optional or non-essential<sup>8</sup> (Heine et al. 2013, 195). They also note that the meaning of theticals forms a cline from least to most text-relevant, rather than being a binary matter, as well as that most theticals are in fact not entirely independent (Heine et al. 2013, 188). An interesting aspect of this approach is the phenomenon of cooptation, which crucially affects the semantic properties of the elements involved, as it is the transition or recruiting of an SG element to be deployed within TG (Heine et al. 2013, 185f.). This leads to a shift in the abovementioned semantic-pragmatic scope from syntax to discourse setting, as well as a change in the meaning of the element. Its meaning is no longer defined with reference to syntactic function but instead is redesigned by the situation of discourse, becoming more complex, as the unit is freed from their previous semantic constraints.

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<sup>8</sup> “A common thread across the relevant literature is that the use of theticals is optional or non-essential and that they can be dropped without affecting the meaning or grammatical acceptability of utterances.” (Heine et al. 2013, 195)

### 2.2.7 Summary

Most accounts differentiate between propositional or conceptual meaning, and procedural meaning. Related to this, most accounts also distinguish adverbial expressions according to them being truth-conditional or not, i.e. contributing to the truth condition of the utterance they are part of. The literature lists as contributing propositional meaning and thus being truth-conditional: basic, commentary and parallel markers; evidential and hearsay adverbs; integrated adverbial phrases; as well as VP-oriented adjuncts. Not contributing to the propositional dimension of utterances and thus taken to be non-truth-conditional are: discourse markers; attitudinal and illocutionary adverbs; supplementary adverbial phrases; clause-oriented adjuncts; supplements; disjunct constituents; conventional implicatures; as well as theticals. This traditional equation of non-propositional meaning with non-truth-conditionality is challenged by Ifantidou, in that all sentential adverbs are taken to encode at least partially elements of conceptual meaning.

An important notion pertaining to the discussed non-truth-conditionality of parenthetical constructions is the speculation that maybe instead of one, two utterances – and thus two separate truth-conditions – might be involved.

- (13) You write about – very *frankly* – about losing your virginity when you were 14 years old.

(Keizer 2018b, 62)

In (13) the host clause might have a separate truth-condition, i.e. whether or not it actually is the case that the person referred to writes about losing their virginity when they were 14 years old. And additionally, the parenthetical might have another separate truth-condition in its own right, i.e. whether the manner in which the losing of the virginity is written about is indeed very frank or not. Therefore, if we speak of adverbs being non-truth-conditional, what is meant is, that they might not contribute to the overall truth-conditionality of the utterance as a whole. The parentheticals themselves, however, may well be truth-conditional in their own right.

Other accounts, such as descriptive grammars, SFG or approaches within the framework of generative grammar, do not view truth-conditionality or semantic integration as key features and instead base their differentiation rather on other factors.

## 2.3 Syntactic features

This section pertains to the syntactic dimension of adverbial expressions as discussed in the literature. As such, special attention will be on syntactic tests or criteria which have been

employed to distinguish between various types of adverbials, as well as their position in the sentence or clause they are part of.

### 2.3.1 Speech Act Theory and Relevance Grammar

Apart from some rather general observations about the position of adverbial expressions, the syntactic dimension is largely left untouched by accounts within the framework of speech act theory. Regarding the position of pragmatic markers, Fraser observes, that they tend to occur in sentence initial position (Fraser 1996, 170). If separated by comma intonation, however, they can also occur in medial or final position. Unfortunately, no further syntactic properties are given for the here especially relevant comment or discourse markers.

Ifantidou, in a similarly superficial manner, also notes that sentential adverbs seem to behave similar to parentheticals in that they are positionally mobile as well as syntactically independent from their host clause (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 88).

### 2.3.2 Descriptive Grammars

Descriptive grammars put an increased emphasis on the position of the adverbial in the clause as well as the fact that they are less integrated into the syntax of the host clause. Their explication of the syntactic dimensions of adverbials further shows that the category of interpersonal adverbs – or parentheticals, peripheral adverbials or their like – cannot be defined on syntactic grounds, such as their non-integration, alone, as, for example, the syntactic test for adjuncts, disjuncts, subjuncts and conjuncts proposed is only able to distinguish between adjuncts on the one hand and all other grammatical functions of adverbials on the other.

Quirk et al. distinguishes four grammatical functions that adverbs can fulfil, amongst other criteria, also in terms of their syntactic integration into the structure of the clause (Quirk et al. 1985, 501). While adjuncts and subjuncts are observed to be relatively integrated, disjuncts and conjuncts, on the other hand, are observed to be less integrated, having a more peripheral relation to the sentence and thus being syntactically more detached (Quirk et al. 1985, 440).

Considerable attention is paid to the position of adverbs, one of the characteristic traits of adverbials being their relative freedom regarding their position in the sentence (Quirk et al. 1985, 490). Their positioning is affected by many factors, most importantly by information structure and the make-up of the adverbial phrase itself (Quirk et al. 1985, 491). Less linguistic material results in a higher mobility, i.e. single-word adverb phrases are the most mobile, while finite clauses are the least mobile. Additionally, the position itself might have an effect on the meaning – or rather the interpretation – of the adverbial (Quirk et al. 1985, 490). They

differentiate between three positions in the clause: initial (14a), medial (14b) and end position (14c). The initial<sup>9</sup> position is defined as preceding any other clause element and having the communicative effect of indicating a general premise or background (Quirk et al. 1985, 491). The medial position is defined as being between subject and verb, or being the position immediately after the subject and the operator if given, e.g. auxiliaries, and particularly suited for focusing or intensifying (Quirk et al. 1985, 491f.). The end position is the one following all other obligatory elements, having the communicative effect of indicating a climax to which the preceding information contributes and generally observed to be the position in which most adverbials are being found (Quirk et al. 1985, 498, 500).

- (14) a. *By then* the book must have been placed on the shelf. (initial)
- b. The book must *by then* have been placed on the shelf. (medial)
- c. The book must have been placed on the shelf *by then*. (end)

The most relevant category of disjuncts is found predominantly in the initial position, as an appendage, or, although less frequently, in the medial position, as an interpolation (Quirk et al. 1985, 491).

Regarding syntactic properties that can be tested, disjuncts cannot be the focus of a cleft sentence (15b), cannot be made the basis of contrast in alternative interrogation or negation (16b), cannot be focused by focusing subjuncts like *only* (16c), and do not come within scope of predication pro-forms or ellipsis (17b) (Quirk et al. 1985, 612f.).

- (15) a. Your son is not, *in all frankness*, succeeding in his present job.
- b. \**It is in all frankness* that your son is not succeeding in his present job.
  
- (16) a. *Sadly*, the storm destroyed the entire tobacco crop.
- b. \*Did the storm destroy the entire tobacco crop *sadly* or *unfortunately*?
- c. \**Only sadly*, the storm destroyed the crop (and not sadly and tragically)
  
- (17) a. *Frankly*, I don't like John and neither does Bill.
- b. \**I frankly* don't like John and Bill *frankly* does not like John either.

Huddleston and Pullum only differentiate between two categories – adjuncts and supplements

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<sup>9</sup> Note that the initial position, in Quirk et al., also seems to refer to the extra-clausal position otherwise often referred to as left-adjoined appendage, e.g. *Suddenly*, the driver started the engine (Quirk et al. 1985, 491).

– based on syntactic criteria. Although adjuncts, such as in (18), are optional compared to other sentence elements such as subject, object or complement, they can nonetheless be focused in cleft sentences, alternative interrogation and contrastive negation, can further be questioned and may occur in all three clausal positions (Mittwoch, Huddleston & Collins 2002, 666-670, 780).

- (18) She presented her case *very eloquently*. (adjunct)

Supplements, as in (19), on the other hand, are observed as being less tightly integrated into the syntactic structure of the sentence (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1275). They are characterized as a secondary constituent which is not integrated into the syntactic structure of the primary constituent, although they occupy a position in linear sequence (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1350). As such, due to not being integrated into the syntactic structure, supplements are not treated as being constituents in the traditional sense (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1353). They either interrupt the syntax in the form of interpolations or come in the form of appendages being attached at the beginning or end of the clause (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1350). As opposed to adjuncts, supplements cannot be focused and cannot be made the complement of *be* in *it*-cleft constructions (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1360). Additionally, they cannot occur on their own, i.e. without a host or anchor to attach to (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1353).

- (19) The tourists – *most of them exhausted* – got into the bus. (supplement)

Regarding the position of adverbial phrases in the clause, Huddleston and Pullum, similar to Quirk et al., distinguish between front, central and end position. Front being before the subject and thus furthest away from the VP, central being between subject and verb, and end being after the verb, in or respectively near the VP (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 575). As a rule of thumb, they observe VP-oriented adjuncts to be closer associated with the VP and thus being more likely to be positioned in or near the VP. And likewise, clause-oriented adjuncts being less associated with the VP thus being less likely to be positioned in or near the VP (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 576). Distinguishing between these two types of adjuncts, they also provide a more in-depth analysis of their respective positions. VP-oriented adjuncts, such as (20a), are most likely to be found in end position, can also be found in central position, but are hardly ever to be found in front position. If they occur front position, they require prosodic detachment. For clause-oriented adjuncts, such as (20b), the inverse can be observed. They prefer front position, are possible in central position, and strongly disfavour end position. In

contrast to VP-oriented adjuncts, they tend to come with prosodic detachment, in end position even requiring it (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 578).

- (20) a. Chris had repaired it *expertly*. (VP-oriented adjunct)
- b. *Luckily* Chris had forgotten it. (Clause-oriented adjunct)

### 2.3.3 Systemic Functional Grammar

Although Halliday and Matthiessen do not discuss the syntactic dimension of their adjunct classes in as much detail as other approaches, they nonetheless remark on the position of their special adjuncts, i.e. interpersonal and conjunctive adjuncts. While most adjuncts are typically found in the most peripheral position of the residue, interpersonal and conjunctive adjuncts do not fall within the structure of the residue (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 156). They also distinguish between three possible positions<sup>10</sup>: thematic/initial being before the subject, neutral/medial being next to the final verbal operator and at the end as a sort of afterthought (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 187). Interpersonal comment adjuncts, being restricted to indicative clauses, can come in two types, either as propositional type (21) or as speech functional type (22).

- (21) The doctor, *unfortunately*, hasn't left an address. (propositional)
- (22) *Frankly*, were you surprised at the outcome? (speech functional)

The propositional type's position is influenced by the significance of the textual organization, and can thus come in all three possible positions: Initially as a separate information unit, medially, in following the item to which it refers, or finally as an afterthought (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 190). The speech functional type of comment adjuncts, on the other hand, rarely occurs in medial positions and strongly favours either the initial or the final position (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 192).

### 2.3.4 Generative Grammar

Approaches within the framework of generative grammar have traditionally had a strong focus on the formal and syntactic dimensions of linguistic expressions. As such, their characterization of interpersonal adverbs is especially rich in this respect. Additionally, the generative approaches to parentheticals presented here share the assumption that traditional sentence grammar is not equipped to adequately handle the phenomena of peripheral adverbials or

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<sup>10</sup> When discussing the positions of comment adjuncts, Halliday and Matthiessen seem to only refer to extra-clausal positions, otherwise often referred to as appendages or interpolation. This is also supported by the examples they use to illustrate their characterizations (e.g. Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 190, 192).

disjunct constituents, so that alternative approaches have been proposed.

Haegeman distinguishes peripheral adverbials, such as (23), from central adverbials, such as (24) through their level of embedding in that peripheral adverbials are outside of the syntactic representation of the sentence they occur in, and are thus syntactically non-integrated into their host sentence at any level of representation (Haegeman 2009, 331).

(23) John studied mathematic in Cambridge, *while his son studies physics in Oxford*.

(peripheral)

(24) John always works best *while his children are asleep*. (central)

Being situated within Chomsky's X-bar theory, her account is based on the idea that their non-integration is due to them being outside the c-command domain of the host clause. Subsequently, they cannot be focus of a cleft sentence, cannot be questioned and are outside of the scope of the negative operator of the clause (Haegeman 2009, 332f.). As traditional sentence grammar is taken to be unable to adequately deal with such phenomena, two alternative hypotheses are presented: either host and adverbial are both attached to a node E<sup>11</sup> that governs them both, called E-hypothesis (Haegeman 2009, 334), or the peripheral adverbial is taken to be unattached to the host in any syntactic form, called the orphan approach (Haegeman 2009, 335).

As the E-hypothesis requires additional rules and mechanisms while also not being able to completely account for the observed phenomena, it is rejected in favour of the orphan approach. The orphan approach is a more radical version of a proposal made by Safir, who treats parentheticals and non-restrictive relative clauses as orphan constituents which only become attached at the level of LF'<sup>12</sup>, the projection of the logical form, where extra constituents can be attached to independently grammatical sentences (Haegeman 2009, 335). As Safir's approach essentially runs into the same problems as the E-hypothesis and further does not comply with the principle of full interpretation, Haegeman opts for a more radical version of it (Haegeman 2009, 337). In her approach, the peripheral adverbials are treated as being truly orphan constituents without any integration into the syntactic representation of the sentence they are part of. She essentially argues that the grammar provides incomplete representation which only later on – during the process of utterance interpretation – become attached to their

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<sup>11</sup> The adverbial clause and the host clause together form the supra-sentential unit E (Expression). E dominates the sentence and defines the domain of the utterance (Haegeman 2009, 334). On this account, adverbial clause and host clause would be sibling-nodes, i.e. governed by the same node while not being governed by each other – they would be hierarchically equal.

<sup>12</sup> LF' is the bar part of LF (Logical Form) following Chomsky's X-bar theory

host clauses (Haegeman 2009, 339f., 342). As such, it is important to stress that peripheral adverbial and host clause are not completely independent of one another on all levels of representation. The orphan status or mode of independence assumed for peripheral adverbials is only assumed with regards to the syntactic dimension.

Espinal, who sympathizes to some extent with Haegman's proposal, characterizes disjuncts, e.g. parentheticals, as being defined in relation to another syntactic structure – the host – while at the same time being independent of this structure (Espinal 1991, 727). Being a disjunct is thus not an inherent property but rather a quality in relation to another syntactic structure, and as such, nothing in the syntax itself identifies the involved structures as host or disjunct. She differentiates between adjuncts, being generated within the level of the sentence, as well as disjuncts, being outside of the level of the sentence and thus not entering into any grammatical relation with the host (Espinal 1991, 733f.). The for the current purpose most relevant category of disjuncts in her approach is that of absolutely self-contained disjuncts, e.g. *frankly* or *honestly* (Espinal 1991, 729). Of all accounts discussed here, Espinal arguably provides the most exhaustive list of properties of parentheticals, although no word is said about their position in the sentence, except that they are able to occur in all the usual linear positions available for sentence adverbs (Espinal 1991, 734). Disjuncts cannot be focus of a cleft sentence or be questioned unless in echo questions (Espinal 1991, 729). Host and disjunct are not required to have the same tense while more than one disjunct, as in (25), is possible within the same sentence (Espinal 1991, 729, 730).

- (25) *Confidentially*, her youngest daughter, *this is what they said*, will specialize in computer science.

Further, disjuncts cannot fill the syntactic position of an argument in the sentence, and their grammaticality remains unaffected by deletion or addition of constituents in either host or disjuncts (Espinal 1991, 730). Due to them apparently<sup>13</sup> not participating in the syntactic processes of the host clause, the fact that they are not subcategorized by verbs and their lack of scope relations, Espinal takes disjuncts be syntactically independent from their host (Espinal 1991, 735). Similar to Haegeman, she rejects previous sentential analyses, as disjuncts are neither syntactic complements nor are they ever licensed<sup>14</sup> by anything in the host clause, and thus pose considerable problems (Espinal 1991, 735f.).

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<sup>13</sup> Apparently, as an argument can be made for the at least partial syntactic integration of disjuncts in V2 languages, on the basis of them triggering the syntactic process of inversion, e.g. *Ehrlich gesagt ist es mir egal* (inversion) vs *Ehrlich gesagt, es ist mir egal* (no inversion). See discussion section later on.

<sup>14</sup> In the sense of syntactic licensing

Although Espinal sympathises with Haegman's and Safir's proposals, she rejects the complete orphanage stance of Haegman, as she is doubtful whether syntactic representations without any syntactic intersection – neither at the dominance nor at the precedence relation – could account for the observed well-formedness of the resulting complex constructions (Espinal 1991, 740). And likewise, she also rejects Safir's approach as disjuncts cannot be represented in terms of one single bi-dimensional tree diagram due to them being outside of the dominance relation (Espinal 1991, 741). Subsequently, she presents her own three-dimensional approach on how to represent disjunct constituents. The central aspects of her approach are the hypothesis that one sentence can have more than one root node, and further, the idea of three-dimensional syntactic objects (Espinal 1991, 741). Those are characterized as having multiple planes intersecting at the terminal string with each plane containing a separate phrase marker (Espinal 1991, 742). As such, disjuncts and hosts are each represented as independent bi-dimensional syntactic units which only intersect at the level of the precedence relation, forming a complex syntactic structure, and thus being completely independent in all other aspects from one another. Claimed advantage of this approach is an increase in generative power – through being able to account for disjunct phenomena – while not increasing the number of transformation rules, the degree of embedding or the syntactic level of representation (Espinal 1991, 744).

Regarding the position of adverbial phrases – or rather the ordering of them – Cinque observes that the order of higher adverbs is such as that speech act adverbs tend to be the most peripheral ones and thus in the outmost position (Cinque 1999, 106). Interestingly, based on Cinque's view that a restructuring of their relative placement is possible, it seems to follow that he takes all adverbs to be syntactically integrated. Otherwise the aforementioned restructuring and ordering of adverbial phrases would not be possible.

### 2.3.5 Natural Language Semantics

Potts promotes a conservative modifier-based syntax for parenthetical phenomena such as supplements and rejects non-standard approaches (Potts 2004, 103f.). In particular, he seems to reject novel syntactic approaches such as Haegman's or Espinal's which employ separate structural dimensions in order to accommodate parenthetical phenomena. Regarding the syntactic dimension of supplements, Potts thus takes them to be syntactically integrated as adjunct modifiers, contrary to most other accounts, which rather argue for syntactic non-integration (Potts 2004, 90). He further notes that stacking of supplements is possible in that more than one supplement, as in (26), can relate to the same anchor (Potts 2004, 106).

- (26) The blue house, *which you can see over there, which is just slightly larger than the ones surrounding it*, is mine.

Regarding the position of supplements, he observes that supplements must be immediately adjacent to their anchors, so that e.g. speaker-oriented adverbs can only modify the proposition they are immediately adjacent to (Potts 2004, 104). Within the class of supplementary adverbs, utterance modifiers, e.g. *frankly* or *honestly*, tend to appear in sentence initial position, although their occurrence in final position is also possible<sup>15</sup> (Potts 2004, 145). Medial positions or interpolations are not noted.

### 2.3.6 Thetical Grammar / Discourse Grammar

Taking parenthetical phenomena to be part of Thetical Grammar, Heine et al. (2013) present a number of syntactic properties characterizing their theticals. They are syntactically independent from their environment, i.e. their host, and tend to be positionally mobile, although clause initial position is often preferred (Heine et al. 2013, 159, 179). Their internal structure is built upon principles of sentence grammar, although they may be elliptic, and all categories of theticals are characterized by a predominance of short and unanalysable chunks that are rather formulaic (Heine et al. 2013, 177). They further observe that theticals often co-occur with other theticals, and that they might be affected by processes of grammaticalization (Heine et al. 2013, 177, 179). Similar to Espinal, they note that being a thetical is not an inherent property, but rather relative or depending on the use an expression is put to by the speaker in relation to another expression. Subsequently, it is nearly impossible to identify theticals in isolation or distinguish them from ordinary sentence grammar units (Heine et al. 2013, 181). The category of discourse markers within the class of conceptual theticals, being most relevant for the present purpose, are described as being typically short, not allowing for modification, being syntactically independent, and being built on principles of Sentence Grammar (Heine et al. 2013, 165). All other thetical categories – FSE, vocatives, imperatives and interjections – are also found to be syntactically independent and rather mobile with regards to their position. Placement in general is observed to not so much be a matter of strict syntactic rules but rather depending on higher-level discourse-pragmatic factors and reasoning processes (Heine et al. 2013, 196). Nonetheless, theticals can be differentiated into fixed and floating ones (Heine et al. 2013, 189f.). The former occur to the right of an anchor, have to be adjacent to their host

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<sup>15</sup> Judging from Pott's examples, when he writes of sentence initial or sentence final positions, what he actually refers to are left or right adjoined appendages (extra-clausal positions), e.g. *Frankly*, I am sick of your complaining (Potts 2004, 145).

and often elaborate the information of the host in the form of modification or qualification, such as e.g. non-restrictive clauses or appositions. The latter, e.g. comment or reporting clauses, do not show these placement constraints and are thus regarded as being relative free position-wise. Cooptation, the process by which sentence grammar units are recruited for usage within Thetical Grammar, not only frees these units from semantic constraints, but also frees them from syntactic constraints they previously had, and makes them syntactically autonomous units (Heine et al. 2013, 185-187).

### 2.3.7 Summary

An important notion that seems to be shared by most accounts, although some voice it more explicitly than others, is that being a disjunct, peripheral adverbial, thetical or similar, is not an inherent quality. Rather, it is a relative quality, being defined in relation to another syntactic structure and not due to some explicit syntactic marker which might identify one structure as being the host and another structure as being the parenthetical.

Most accounts discuss the position of adverbial phrases at greater length, distinguishing between the three clausal positions initial, medial and final. The initial position is characterized as setting the scene, pertaining to the whole clause rather than a singular element within it, and being particularly suited for comments on form and content. Classes of adverbials that can be found in initial position are thus: pragmatic markers; sentence adverbials, disjuncts and conjuncts with a ground or scene setting function; clause-oriented adjuncts; mood adjuncts. The medial position is in general less likely for adverbials with higher-order functions, such as discourse-organization or expression of interpersonal information regarding form or content of the utterance. Nonetheless, most adverbial classes can also be found here, including the following classes: conjuncts or subjuncts when realized as short adverbial phrases; VP-oriented as well as clause-oriented adjuncts; mood adjuncts. The final position is most often associated with adverbials which pertain to the verb phrase and fulfil a lower-level function, such as e.g. modifying the verb phrase or adding circumstantial information. Classes of adverbials found in final position are most notably: VP-oriented adjuncts and mood adjuncts.

Besides the three clausal positions mentioned above, three extra-clausal positions are often reported as well, being the either left or right adjoined appendage, as well as the interrupting interpolation. These extra-clausal positions are clearly marked in writing through punctuation in the form of comma or parenthesis. They seem to be predominately occupied by higher order adverbs, i.e. comments on the illocution or the content of the host clause, while manner adverbs only seldomly occur there, and allow for adverbs with higher functions to also

occur in positions that would normally be unusual, e.g. speech act-related adverbs in final positions. Classes of adverbials found in these positions are propositional and speech functional comment adjuncts; utterance modifiers; pragmatic markers; disjuncts and most theticals.

As a general tendency, parentheticals, which often fulfil higher-level functions such as text-organization or contribution of interpersonal information, tend to prefer initial position, while disfavours final position. Further, they have been observed to be quite mobile position-wise, as all positions, sometimes with the additions of special punctuation or intonation, are possible. Therefore, they can come as appendages, either at the beginning or the end of a sentence, as well as interpolations, interrupting the host. In general, parentheticals have to be adjacent to the element or utterance they relate to, although it seems to be the case that the higher-level the function the adverbials fulfils, the more positional mobility it exhibits. A rule of thumb regarding the observed patterning of positions seems to be that the closer the AdvPs is associated with the VP, the closer it tends to be placed to the VP, and vice versa, the less closely the AdvPs are associated with the VP, the further away they tend to be placed.

Additionally, there seems to exist a general consensus regarding syntactical properties that can be tested among the approaches discussed. As such, parentheticals are characterized in that they cannot be the focus of cleft sentences, cannot be made the basis of alternative interrogation, cannot be focused, cannot be questioned and are outside of the scope of predication pro-forms, ellipsis and the negative operator of the host clause<sup>16</sup>. Further observed characteristics are that they cannot occur without an anchor, cannot fill an argument position of the host, and do not have their grammaticality or that of the host affected by addition or deletion of constituents of either of them.

## 2.4 Prosodic features

This section pertains to the prosodic or intonational dimension of adverbial phrases. Special focus will be on how prosody has been employed as a characterizing feature to distinguish peripheral adverbial phrases.

### 2.4.1 Speech Act Theory and Relevance Grammar

Speech act theoretical approaches widely recognize the importance of comma intonation and the related prosodic independence of parentheticals from their host clauses. The change in

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<sup>16</sup> Whether the here presented tests are indeed syntactic tests is debatable as the decisive factor whether or not an element passes them is whether that element is part of the proposition expressed in the host or not, i.e. related to an elements truth-conditional status. Thus, it could be argued, the here mentioned tests might actually be semantic rather than syntactic tests. See also the discussion section at the end of the paper (7.1.7).

intonation between host and parenthetical is taken to indicate a change from conceptual-propositional content to procedural or interpersonal content.

Fraser generally remarks that comma intonation is used to signal that the elements thus separated are not part of the propositional content (Fraser 1996, 170). The element does not contribute to the informational content of the sentence – the extra-linguistic reality depicted – but is rather removed from it and only contributes procedural information, e.g. how to relate the utterance to the rest of the discourse or to the speaker. Regarding interjections or emotive words, which are a subtype of lexical markers such as pragmatic idioms, it is noted that the meaning of them is not so much in the form of the expression but rather carried by the intonation of the unit (Fraser 1996, 176).

Ifantidou, too, remarks that sentential adverbs seem to behave similarly to parentheticals, partly because they are distinguished by comma intonation and are thus phonologically independent from their host clause (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 88). This also ties into her suggestion that host and sentential adverb might not form one single utterance but rather that two separate utterances – with two separate intonational units – are involved (Ifantidou-Trouki 1993, 88f.).

#### 2.4.2 Descriptive Grammars

Quirk et al. observes that sentence adjuncts, which are a sub-type of adjuncts applying to the whole utterance rather than just the predication, can be separated from the rest of the clause by comma in writing and according intonation in speaking (Quirk et al. 1985, 512). Thus, these can occupy a separate intonational unit.

Huddleston and Pullum, on the other hand, take intonation to be a key feature in differentiating between adjuncts and supplements and, subsequently, discuss the relation between prosodic detachment and the position of the adverbial phrase in greater detail. Adjuncts in any position – initial, medial or final – might be prosodically detached, meaning that they get set off by intonational phrase boundaries (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 577). If they are prosodically detached, adjuncts become supplements which are elements that occupy a linear position in the clause but are not actually integrated into the structure of the clause. In writing, this is signalled through punctuation. They note that prosodic detachment is more likely for adjuncts which are in positions that are unlikely for their semantic type, making prosodic detachment an indicator signalling that the adjunct is in a dispreferred position (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 577). This happens most often to adjuncts in initial position, as well as adjuncts in central position, marking them as interpolations. Regarding prosodic

detachment and positioning of specific kinds of adjuncts they note that evaluation and speech act related-adjuncts are most often prosodically detached and, if not prosodically detached, then they are most likely to occur in initial position (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 580). As already pointed out above, supplements are characterized by being prosodically non-integrated into the rest of the sentence and are thus marked off by prosody or punctuation.

#### 2.4.3 Systemic Functional Grammar

Halliday and Matthiessen acknowledge the importance of intonation especially for the interpersonal dimension of language and discuss the relation between mood and tone in greater detail. They observe that intonation makes a significant contribution to the interpersonal meaning of the clause and thus take tone to be a prototypical example of the prosodic mode of expression characteristic of the interpersonal meta function of the clause (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 166f.). The basic tones are noted to be falling, indicating certainty, rising, indicating uncertainty, and a level tone, opting out of the choice. Taking these three basic tones and combining them, a whole complex system can be constructed. Regarding adjuncts and their prosodic features, they observe that especially comment adjuncts, which are a sub-type of the special adjuncts outside the structure of the residue, are typically realized as boundaries between different tone groups, and can thus come as separate intonation units in speaking, while being separated by punctuation in writing (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 190).

#### 2.4.4 Generative Grammar

Haegeman notes that intonation is used in order to signal the special relation between parentheticals and their host clause. It is employed in order to maximize the relevance, minimize additional processing cost and give the hearer clues as to how to interpret the parenthetical. The change in intonation marks the parenthetical as being parallel to the proposition instead of being a part of it and is thus used to encode that this constituent is extra-thematic. And further, the intonation is taken to help the hearer in locating the host clause to which the parenthetical is related to (Haegeman 2009, 344).

In her list of properties found in the literature regarding disjunct phenomena, Espinal mentions a prosodic feature as well. She notes that parentheticals are always set off by comma intonation independently of their linear position in the sentence (Espinal 1991, 734). This is due to them being independent phrase markers with their own structural boundaries, resulting in them being separate intonational units (Espinal 1991, 759). She further points out, however, that this feature alone is neither a sufficient nor a strictly necessary condition in order to reliably

identify parentheticals cross-linguistically<sup>17</sup> (Espinal 1991, 734f.).

Cinque only mentions prosodic features in relation to the occurrence of higher adverbs after lower adverbs in that this is against the normally observable ordering of adverbs and only possible if they are set off by comma intonation (Cinque 1999, 32).

#### 2.4.5 Natural Language Semantics

Prosody plays a central role in Potts's semantic approach based on the notion of conventional implicatures in the form of comma intonation and is taken to play a central role in explaining the special properties of supplements as well. It is related to the concept of intonational meaning which is taken to function as trigger of non-at issue meaning and used to signal non-at issue content (Potts 2004, 37). Comma intonation demands that the following phrase has its own intonational phrase, i.e. is a separate intonational unit. Being marked by an intonational break in speaking and signalled by punctuation in writing, it instigates a shift from at-issue content – that which is being said – to non-at issue content, such as conventional implicatures. Comma intonation and supplements are especially related, and Potts takes comma intonation as a marker of supplements (Potts 2004, 37, 96). He notes that sometimes the intonation is the only trait distinguishing supplements from fully integrated phrases, e.g. when distinguishing manner use from interpersonal use of adverbials when elliptic<sup>18</sup> (Potts 2004, 133, 135).

#### 2.4.6 Discourse Grammar / Thetical Grammar

Heine and colleagues do not discuss the prosodic dimension of theticals in much detail. However, they note that theticals tend to be set off prosodically from the rest of the sentence as one of their defining features (Heine et al. 2013, 159). In their analysis of conceptual theticals, imperatives and interjections they subsequently found support for their claim in that all the examples they provided were set off prosodically<sup>19</sup>. They further observe that the units pertaining to the two domains forming Discourse Grammar – Sentence Grammar and Thetical Grammar – can be distinguished based on prosodic properties amongst others (Heine et al. 2013, 160).

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<sup>17</sup> Espinal notes that not all syntactic units with independent intonation also correspond to independent syntactic units listing subject-oriented, modal and evaluative adverbs as evidence. Additionally, she mentions that some parametric variation exists between languages regarding prosodic detachment of parentheticals. Regardless of whether these claims are actually true, the stance taken in this paper, as will also become apparent in the following chapters, is that prosodic detachment is a central property of parenthetical constructions in English.

<sup>18</sup> See discussion chapter (7.1.6)

<sup>19</sup> Conceptual theticals (Heine et al. 2013, 165), Imperatives (Heine et al. 2013, 170), Interjections (Heine et al. 2013, 172)

### 2.4.7 Summary

The majority of previous accounts has noted prosody and intonation to be a central feature that distinguishes parenthetical constructions from their hosts. As such, pragmatic markers, sentential adverbs, sentence adjuncts, supplements, comment adjuncts, parentheticals, disjunct constituents, conventional implicatures and theticals are described as exhibiting a markedly different intonation compared to their surrounding linguistic material.<sup>20</sup>

Upon closer inspection and comparison among approaches, a number of related yet in themselves different functions can be found for which prosody is being employed in relation to parenthetical constructions: signalling or indicating, converting, differentiating and guiding. Prosody is used to signal or indicate a qualitative difference in the information being contributed, that the following expression contains non-at-issue content, and that the adverbial expression is in a normally dispreferred position. It further serves as a mechanism to convert integrated adverbial constructions, like adjuncts, into non-integrated adverbial constructions, such as supplements, and triggers non-at-issue meaning, i.e. instigates a shift from at-issue content to non-at-issue content. Additionally, prosody guides the hearer in that it hints at the involvement of more than one utterance, helps to maximize relevance and minimize additional processing cost by giving clues as to how to interpret the parenthetical, marks the parenthetical as being parallel to a proposition, i.e. being extra-thematic, and helps to identify the host. Following from the above-mentioned functions, prosody is finally used to differentiate phonologically between host and parenthetical. As such, intonation is observed to be an important device for the transportation of differences in meaning and function, and as being especially valuable for the interpersonal dimension of language and communication.

## 2.5 Summary of features

As the above presented overview of parenthetical adverbials and the many different descriptions and explanations of their formal and functional properties attest, the phenomenon is nothing new and nearly every major linguistic school has attempted an analysis along their principles and convictions. Nonetheless, some general tendencies can still be noted, although they are not shared by all accounts presented here (Keizer 2018b, 60). Most prominently among them might be the assumption that prosodic non-integration and syntactic non-integration go

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<sup>20</sup> It should be noted, however, that comma intonation (and related punctuation in writing) is far from the only prosodic feature that is employed to signal differences between linguistic units – it might just be the most salient, most easily detectable, and thus the most prevalent property noted in the literature. Other, equally important, prosodic features are e.g. the presence of a complete intonational contour or prosodic boundary markers (Keizer 2018b, 65).

hand in hand, i.e. if an element is found to be prosodically separated from the rest of the accompanying linguistic material, then that element is surely also syntactically removed from it, and vice versa. Further, semantic non-integration i.e. non-truth-conditionality, seems to coincide with syntactic non-integration, so that an element, that does not contribute to the truth value of the clause it occurs in, is also assumed to be syntactically removed from it, and vice versa. Finally, a relation between prosodic non-integration and semantic non-integration seems possible, so that an element that does not contribute to the truth value would also be prosodically removed. For now, these apparently straight-forward relations between prosodic, semantic and syntactic (non-)integration will be left untouched. In the later chapters, however, a critical look will be taken at them once more, this time in the light of the findings of the present study.

Despite these prevalent tendencies, and as the category of parenthetical constructions is rather heterogeneous, the presented accounts tend to overlap as well as diverge with respect to the concepts and criteria employed, as well as the explanations given for the observed behaviour. Therefore, it is all the more important to once more take a close look at the phenomenon of parenthetical adverbial constructions through the lens of a rather new and promising theory which will be presented in the next chapter – Functional Discourse Grammar

### 3 Functional Discourse Grammar

#### 3.1 Outline of Functional Discourse Grammar

Research within Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG) is alive and thriving. So much, that a complete presentation of the model with all its details, implications and consequences is simply impossible – and also unnecessary for the present purpose. Instead, as in the previous chapter, a selected overview of the general outline, the make-up, the principles at work as well as the notation will be given. The interested reader is advised to have a look at the standard work of the theory by Hengeveld and Mackenzie from 2008 for a more in-depth explanation of the here mentioned aspects.

##### 3.1.1 Introduction to Functional Discourse Grammar

Functional Discourse Grammar – as the name already gives away – is a functional theory of grammar, and a rather new one at that as it was developed in the 2000's at the University of Amsterdam by Kees Hengeveld and Lachlan Mackenzie. Although it is based on Simon Dik's Functional Grammar, it has developed considerably and is by now recognized as a separate theory in its own right (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, p. XII).

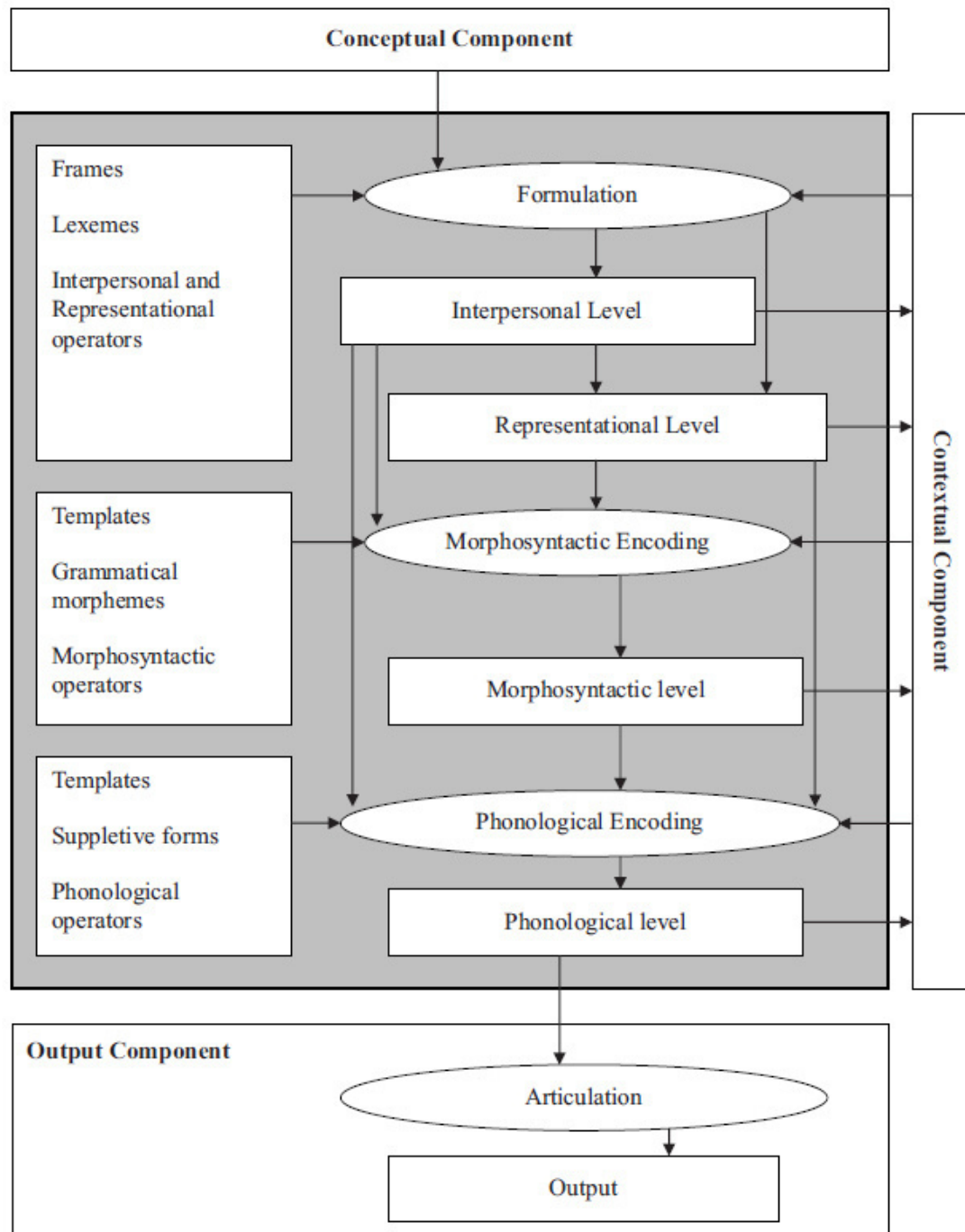


Figure 1: General layout of FDG (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 13; Keizer 2015, 22)

### 3.1.2 The four components

The theory of Functional Discourse Grammar recognizes four different components, each with their own domain of responsibility, providing a wider model of verbal interaction (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, p. 6). Those are the Conceptual Component<sup>21</sup>, the Contextual Component,

<sup>21</sup> By convention, all FDG terms are written with capital letters.

the Grammatical Component, as well as the Output Component. Starting point for all communication and driving force behind the Grammatical Component is the Conceptual Component (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 7; Keizer 2015, p. 23). It is the pre-linguistic realm of the mind, in which communicative intentions are formed and the related concepts are stored. Further, it also contains the strategies that the speaker wishes to employ in order to achieve said communicative intentions (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 47). As a speaker's intentions do not arise in a vacuum, the Contextual Component, on the other hand, is taken to capture the interplay between the grammatical organization and information stored in the memory (Keizer 2015, p. 25). It covers context, i.e. situational information, as well as co-text, i.e. textual information, and as such contains information on previous interactions, social relations between the participants as well as the general setting and world knowledge – in short: every kind of information that contributes in a systematic fashion to the creation of the present situation of discourse (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, p.6; Keizer 2015, p.25). The central component for FDG is the Grammatical Component, which is the language system and the organization of the language itself. As such, it is the only one out of the four components that is actually captured by FDG proper in the form of a systematic notation and will be covered more closely in the sections to come. The fourth and final component is the Output Component which covers the actual, physical and phonetic output of the process of language production.

As can be seen in Figure 1, the general architecture is thus that in the Conceptual Component, i.e. the mind, the relevant communicative intention is formed which then serves as the input for the Grammatical Component in which the intention becomes formulated and encoded. The output of the Grammatical Component then serves as the input for the Output Component in which it finally becomes articulated in acoustic, orthographic or signed form. Both the Grammatical and the Conceptual Component are additionally informed by the Contextual Component which itself receives constant input from the Output Component. As such, the general architecture of FDG adequately captures the dynamic nature of human linguistic communication and the constant interaction between the different components involved.

### 3.1.3 Hierarchical organization

FDG has a top-down hierarchical organization starting with the speaker's communicative intentions at the Interpersonal Level and working its way down to the actual articulation (Keizer 2008, 21). Decisions made at higher levels thus are assumed to influence or even dictate in part what happens on the lower levels. The rationale behind such an organization is that it is

generally assumed that a model of grammar will be more effective the more it actually resembles language production and processing, which seems to be organized in a hierarchical top-down fashion. (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 1f.). Although it should be noted that there is no strict one-to-one relation between any of the levels, i.e. one unit at the Interpersonal Level, e.g. a Move, as in (27), may well correspond to multiple units at the Phonological Level, e.g. multiple Intonational Phrases (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 17).

- (27) a. THAT. IS. NOT. TRUE  
 b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: (A<sub>I</sub>) (M<sub>I</sub>))  
 c. PL: (u<sub>i</sub>: [(IP<sub>i</sub>) (IP<sub>j</sub>) (IP<sub>k</sub>) (IP<sub>l</sub>)] (u<sub>i</sub>))  
 (taken from Keizer 2018b, 65)

This hierarchical ordering from topmost to downmost element can, in essence, also be observed in the placing of elements, starting with the outmost elements, i.e. those which have the widest scope or the highest function, e.g. operators or modifiers, and ending with the inmost elements, i.e. those which have rather narrow scope, e.g. lexemes (Keizer 2015, 186).

Taken together, this top-down and outside-in hierarchy can also be found when tracing potential language change via FDG as the change in scope and function of a given linguistic unit can be reflected in a change of its level and layer of analysis. As the organization corresponds to a hierarchy of functions in the sense of scope and relative freedom, the path of a linguistic unit can be traced in the same way from a comparatively inwards position to a more outward position on the same level, and then further to a position on a higher level. An example of such an observable path of grammaticalization could be that of *I am telling you*. This phrase has been observed to move from being analysed as a regular State-of-Affairs containing an aspectual marker (prog e<sub>i</sub> in p<sub>i</sub>) at the Representational Level, as in (28), to being analysed as a modifier of the Discourse Act at the Interpersonal Level, as in (29), moving outwards and upwards in the grammatical component, and thus mirroring the increase in scope and function (Berner 2019, 17f., 20).

- (28) a. Aspectual operator: I am telling you he is dangerous.  
 b. IL: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>: [+S -A] (P<sub>I</sub>))<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>: [-S +A] (P<sub>J</sub>))<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: [(T<sub>I</sub>) (R<sub>I</sub>)] (C<sub>I</sub>))<sub>φ</sub> (A<sub>I</sub>))  
 c. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: [(ep<sub>i</sub>: [(prog e<sub>i</sub>: [(f<sub>i</sub>: tell (f<sub>i</sub>)) (x<sub>i</sub>: I (x<sub>i</sub>)) (x<sub>j</sub>: you (x<sub>j</sub>))] (e<sub>i</sub>)) (e<sub>j</sub>: [(f<sub>i</sub>: dangerous (f<sub>i</sub>)) (x<sub>i</sub>: he (x<sub>i</sub>))] (e<sub>j</sub>)] (ep<sub>i</sub>)] (p<sub>i</sub>))

- (29) a. Modifier of Discourse Act: I am telling you he is dangerous  
 b. IL: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>: [+S -A] (P<sub>I</sub>))<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>: [-S +A] (P<sub>J</sub>))<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: [(T<sub>I</sub> (R<sub>I</sub>)] (C<sub>I</sub>))<sub>φ</sub>): I am telling you (A<sub>I</sub>))  
 c. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: [(ep<sub>i</sub>: [(e<sub>i</sub>: [(f<sub>i</sub>: tell (f<sub>i</sub>)) (x<sub>i</sub>: I (x<sub>i</sub>)) (x<sub>j</sub>: you (x<sub>j</sub>))] (e<sub>i</sub>)) (e<sub>j</sub>: [(f<sub>j</sub>: dangerous (f<sub>j</sub>)) (x<sub>i</sub>: he (x<sub>i</sub>))] (e<sub>j</sub>)] (ep<sub>i</sub>)] (p<sub>i</sub>))

As aspectual operator, the communicative intention of the speaker would translate to something along the lines of ‘stating the obvious’ or ‘referring to the current activity of telling’ (Berner 2019, 17). As modifier of the Discourse Act, however, the communicative intention of the speaker would arguably translate into ‘believe me’ or ‘please listen to me, what I am saying is true even though you do not seem to be convinced’ (Berner 2019, 18)

## 3.2 Important principles within Functional Discourse Grammar

### 3.2.1 Structural-functional and function-to-form

The initial characterization of FDG as a functional theory of grammar is only partly correct as it actually and correctly is a structural-functional theory. This function-to-form principle tries to reconcile the fact that languages are structured complexes with them being shaped by and adapted to the functions they are employed for, e.g. communication (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 29; Keizer 2015, 12). FDG assumes a functional explanation for the form of a linguistic unit. That means, that speaker intentions are taken as input which are then represented at different levels through a number of formalisms and turned into units of a specific form. As such, the function – i.e. the intention of the speaker to put the language to a certain use – dictates the form of the final utterance<sup>22</sup> (to a large degree). At the same time, FDG should not be taken to be radically functional. Rather, it might best be seen as being located on the border between functional and formal approaches, as it seeks on the one hand to describe and understand the underlying system and the knowledge of the language user, while at the same time acknowledging that this system and knowledge has developed historically and is shaped by the user (Hengeveld & Mackenzie, 2008, 26f.; Keizer 2015, 13).

<sup>22</sup> For example, the intention of the speaker to request information, i.e. to issue a question, influences the representation of the Illocution on the Interpersonal Level (it will be marked as interrogative), will trigger certain placement rules at the Morphosyntactic Level (e.g. inverting subject and verb), as well as prosodic operators (e.g. a rising tone at the end) at the Phonological Level.

### 3.2.2 The principle of formal encoding

As FDG is also a model of encoded intentions and conceptualizations, a further basic principle in FDG is the principle of formal encoding (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 2). According to it, only those pragmatic, semantic, and conceptual aspects of a language that are systematically encoded and formally reflected in morphosyntactic and phonological form are included and represented in FDG (Keizer 2015, 15, 21, 311). As such, the relevant factor deciding whether a phenomenon is included in the Grammatical Component or not, is its grammatical effect on the language being systematic, i.e. it being subject to grammatical rules (Keizer 2015, 24). In short: when a phenomenon has a definite corresponding grammatical form to it, then it is covered in the Grammatical Component (Keizer 2015, 61). Therefore, only what is actually encoded in the language is also represented in FDG. For example, the most basic communicative intentions, i.e. the basic illocutions, such as *declarative*, *interrogative* or *imperative*, which are reflected in the structure of the sentence. Less explicit intentions, e.g. indirect speech acts or implicatures, which are not (as) systematically encoded in the language, are not represented in FDG (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 48). After all, we are not able to look into the mind of another speaker and ascertain their intentions beyond that which is definitely encoded in their linguistic output.

### 3.2.3 The Discourse Act as central unit of analysis

The third central principle to be looked at in this section is the Discourse Act as the central unit of analysis in FDG. It is the second highest layer at the Interpersonal Level and constitutes the smallest identifiable unit of communication (Kroon 1995, 65; Keizer 2015, 302). FDG takes the stance that linguistic utterances have to be viewed in the larger context of discourse, taking the Discourse Act as the central unit of analysis instead of the traditional view that often assumes the clause or the sentence to be the basic unit of analysis (Keizer 2015, 14). Therefore, FDG can not only accommodate regular clauses, but also larger units, such as e.g. sequences of sentences or parenthetical phenomena, as well as smaller units, such as e.g. incomplete utterances or interjections (Keizer 2015, 21). Accordingly, this allows to represent and take into account grammatical features that only become apparent at or are dependent on a wider context, yet nonetheless affect linguistic units at a lower level in a systematic fashion<sup>23</sup>. And finally, taking the Discourse Act as the central unit of analysis is more in line with findings

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<sup>23</sup> An example would be rhetorical functions, which represent a dependence relation between two Discourse Acts, which in turn influences the placement of the elements of the respective Discourse Acts. If e.g. a Discourse Act has the rhetorical function of Prelude in relation to another Discourse Act, then the first one (and all the linguistic units it contains) will be placed to the left of the second Discourse Act.

about the organization of language production as well as the principles of functionalism (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 37f.).

### 3.3 The operations: Formulation and Encoding

FDG models the two fundamental operations of language production – Formulation and Encoding – onto four hierarchically organized levels. In doing so, it describes and accounts for the syntactic behaviour as well as the phonological output based on discourse-pragmatic decisions and semantic properties. The operations are those parts of the model where the rules get applied and linguistic utterances are constructed (Keizer 2015, 28).

The first of the two operations taking place in the Grammatical Component is the operation of Formulation, which concerns the rules of the underlying pragmatic and semantic representations of an utterance (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 2). It gets triggered by the Conceptual Component and translates information from the conceptual level into appropriate and language-specific pragmatic and semantic representations (Keizer 2015, 23, 304). These representations can be found on the Interpersonal Level as well as the Representational Level. The operation of Formulation takes three different types of input: the output of the Conceptual Component in the form of conceptual representations, the language-specific primitives, such as frames, lexemes and operators, as well as information from the Contextual Component (Keizer 2015, 29). Its own output – pragmatic and semantic representations – form again the input for the second operation taking place in the grammatical component: the operation of Encoding.

The operation of Encoding concerns the rules that convert the previous pragmatic and semantic representations into morphosyntactic and phonological representations (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 2). These representations can be found on the Morphosyntactic Level as well as the Phonological Level. The operation of Encoding comprises two stages, one being morphosyntactic encoding and one being phonological encoding, with each of them taking three forms of input from other levels and components (Keizer 2015, 29). The stage of morphosyntactic encoding takes as its input the output of the operation of Formulation, i.e. pragmatic and semantic representations, while the stage of phonological encoding takes as its input the output of the stage of morphosyntactic encoding. Additionally, both stages take their own set of primitives as further form of input, such as templates, morphemes and suppletive forms, as well as information from the Contextual Component.

### 3.4 The levels and layers

A central feature of FDG is the distinction between four levels of analysis or levels of representations, with each of them being further made up of additional layers (Keizer 2015, 31).

#### 3.4.1 The Interpersonal Level

The highest of the four levels is the Interpersonal Level, which deals with all the formally expressed aspects of a linguistic unit that reflect its role in the interaction between speaker and hearer, i.e. the functional or discourse-pragmatic dimension (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 46). As every participant in a communicative interaction has a certain purpose in mind – more or less consciously at least – their speech production is governed by their intentions. And as such, they will employ certain strategies in order to reach those goals and act out their specific intentions (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 46). Therefore, rhetorical considerations, such as how to structure the discourse, as well as pragmatic considerations, e.g. whether it can be assumed that the addressee is familiar with the topic of discourse or not, play an important role. It is not the content, but rather the sequence of actions performed by the speaker that is being represented at the Interpersonal Level (Keizer 2015, 44). As the nature of the interpersonal units is speaker-bound and pragmatic, it might be best described as evocation, i.e. as representing the entities evoked in the discourse (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 130; Keizer 2015, 103).

The Interpersonal Level, as depicted in (30), is made up of several further layers the highest being the layer of the Move (M), which is made up of one or more Discourse Acts (A). A Discourse Act comprises further the layer of the Illocution (ILL), the layer of the Speech Participants (P) – i.e. the roles of speaker and hearer – as well as the layer of the Communicated Content (C). Finally, the layer of the Communicated Content further comprises the layers of the Ascriptive Subact (T) as well as the Referential Subact (R) (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 48; Keizer 2015, 45).

$$(30) \quad (M_I: [(A_I: [(F_I: ILL (F_I)) (P_I)_S (P_I)_A (C_I: [ \dots (T_I) (R_I) \dots ] (C_I))]) (A_I)] (M_I))$$

#### 3.4.2 The Representational Level

The second level is the Representational Level, which deals with all the semantic aspects of a linguistic unit. In FDG, semantics refers to the ways in which a language relates to the outside world, i.e. how it represents the world – hence the name (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 128; Keizer 2015, 34). The Representational Level deals with those aspects of meaning that can be

described independently of the communicative intentions of the speaker in that it contains information about the entities involved in the discourse, i.e. their descriptions (Keizer 2015, 103f.). Accordingly, as at this level the previously evoked units are being described and their nature is semantic and not necessarily speaker-bound, this level is best described as a level of designation (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 130). Being called semantic categories in FDG, the different ontological categories recognized by Lyons to be linguistically relevant are being dealt with here (Lyons 1977, 442-7). First order entities are Individuals which are concrete and exist in space and time. Second order entities are State-of-Affairs which can also be located in space and time, although they are not concrete in the sense of Individuals. Third order entities then are Propositional Contents which are neither concrete nor can be located in space and time as they are mental constructs. Properties, the fourth ontological category to be dealt with at the Representational Level, are sometimes said to be zero order entities, as they cannot be located in the sense Individuals can be, but rather are dependent on other entities to be attributed to (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 130f.; Keizer 2015, 104). Additionally, the Representational Level is also the level at which the lexemes get selected (Keizer 2015, 36).

The Representational Level, as depicted in (31), is made up of several further layers, the highest being the layer of the Propositional Content (p). The Propositional Content is in turn made up of one or more Episodes (ep), which again subsume one or more State-of-Affairs (e). Those State-of-Affairs themselves comprise the layers of the Property ( $f_2$ ), the Individual (x), the Location (l) and Time (t) together with further language-specific layers (Keizer 2015, 108). In between the layer of the State-of-Affairs and the lower layers an additional layer has been found needed: the layer of the Configurational Property ( $f_1$ ), approximately corresponding to the main verb together with its arguments<sup>24</sup> (Keizer 2015, 35).

$$(31) \quad (p_i: [(ep_i: [(e_i: [(f_i: [(f_j) (x_i) (l_i) (t_i) \dots] (f_i)] (e_i)] (ep_i)] (p_i))$$

### 3.4.3 The Morphosyntactic Level

The third level is the Morphosyntactic Level, which accounts for all linear properties of a linguistic unit, i.e. the order of the constituents in the utterance as well as the internal organization of the individual constituents (Keizer 2015, 36, 172). Additionally, it is the level at which the basic ordering patterns of a language are being specified. Being the first stage of the operation of Encoding, the Representational Level encodes the communicative intentions of the speaker and has to preserve the information that comes from the operation of Formulation

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<sup>24</sup> The Configurational Property is a combination of semantic units that are not in a hierarchical relationship with respect to each other, such as e.g. Individuals, Locations, Times, ... (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 139)

(Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 282f.; Keizer 2015, 173). As such, its task is to merge the interpersonal and representational representations into a single structural representation (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 282). Therefore, the Morphosyntactic Level is transitional in nature as it transforms the output of the Interpersonal and the Representational Level while at the same time functioning as the input for the Phonological Level (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 287; Keizer 2015, 38).

The Morphosyntactic level, as depicted in (32), is made up of several further layers, the highest being that of the Linguistic Expression (Le), followed by the layer of the Clause (Cl), the layer of the Phrase (p) and finally the layer of the Word (w) (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 291). The X in the representation stands for the head of the respective element, i.e. phrase or word, so that e.g. a noun phrase would be represented as Np and an adjective would be represented as Aw.

$$(32) \quad (Le_i: [(Cl_i: [(Xp_i: [(Xw_i) (Xw_j) \dots] (Xp_i) (Xp_j) \dots] (Cl_i) (Cl_j) \dots] (Le_i))$$

#### 3.4.4 The Phonological Level

The fourth and final level is the Phonological Level, which deals with all the systematically encoded intonational and phonological properties of a given linguistic unit. Therefore, similar to the Morphosyntactic Level, its task is to encode the information that gets passed down from the operation of Formulation (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 421; Keizer 2015, 252). Additionally, together with the Interpersonal Level it is the only mandatory level (Keizer 2015, 252). While it may receive input from all three previous levels, its output is fed into the articulator or the operation of articulation in the Output Component, which then takes care of the actual phonetic form including not systematically encoded information, e.g. idiosyncratic or contextual factors<sup>25</sup> (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 422; Keizer 2015, 253, 280).

The Phonological Level, as depicted in (33), is made up of several further layers, the highest being the level of the Utterance (U), followed by the layer of the Intonational Phrase (IP), the Phonological Phrase (PP), the Phonological Word (PW), the layer of the Foot (F) and finally the layer of the Syllable (S) (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 428; Keizer 2015, 38, 256).

$$(33) \quad (U_i: [(IP_i: [(PP_i: [(PW_i: [F_i: [(S_i: [\dots] (S_i)) (F_i)) (PW_i)) (PP_i)) (IP_i)) (U_i))$$

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<sup>25</sup> Idiosyncratic factors could e.g. be a lisp or the speed at which a person speaks. Contextual factors could e.g. be that two people are hiding, and are thus speaking only very quietly (whispering) to one another so as not to be discovered

### 3.4.5 The notation

Functional Discourse Grammar comes with its own notation, which might need some getting used to, but allows for specific and precise representations covering all interpersonal, representational, morphosyntactic and phonological aspects of the linguistic unit under inspection. As each of the four levels is further made up of several layers, the general notation of a layer forms the building blocks of the theory's notation. Each layer can generally be represented as seen in (34) (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 14; Keizer 2015, 32).

$$(34) \quad (\pi \ v_1: [\text{head} \ (v_1) \ \varphi]: [\sigma \ (v_1) \ \varphi])_\varphi$$

where  $v_1$  = variable at the relevant layer  
 $\pi$  = one or more operators  
 $\sigma$  = one or more modifiers  
 $\varphi$  = the function of the linguistic unit

As can be seen, the general notation of a layer consists of multiple elements or parameters, such as the layer's variable ( $v_1$ ), the head ([head]), the operators ( $\pi$ ) and modifiers ( $\sigma$ ), as well as the functions of the respective units ( $\varphi$ ). Each layer is symbolized by a corresponding variable (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 48). In turn, each variable can be expanded by a head, i.e. a complex representation of a lower layer (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 48). Each variable can be further restricted by a modifier that takes the variable as its argument. Additionally, the layer may be specified by one or more operators, which encode grammatical information, and carry a function (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 49).

Operators are a type of primitive that is available at the operations of Formulation as well as Encoding, i.e. throughout the whole Grammatical Component of FDG and at each level and layer representing grammatically expressed information (Keizer 2015, 309). Examples of such grammatically expressed information are e.g. pragmatic operators such as identifiability of a referent or phonological operators such as rising and falling tone (Keizer 2015, 31, 36). A list of all the operators spanning all levels and layers can be found in Keizer (2015, 333).

Additionally, each head can be further restricted by one or more modifiers (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 48). Modifiers are elements which provide optional information about the entity represented and are only available at the Interpersonal and Representational Level (Keizer 2015, 31, 308). Examples of such lexical modification are e.g. interpersonal adverbs such as *frankly* as modifiers of the Illocution at the Interpersonal Level (Keizer 2015, 66f.). In order to adequately represent them (as well as modification of interpersonal units by lexical means in general), Riccardo Giomi recently introduce a new variable at the Interpersonal Level:

the Lexical Deed (Giomi 2020, 47f.). Lexical Deeds are the representation of lexical elements at the Interpersonal Level, i.e. lexical elements that modify interpersonal units. Giomi introduced them in order to solve theoretical problems within the theory that arise when lexical elements that are represented as modifiers at the Interpersonal Level are not specified by a variable<sup>26</sup>. To solve these problems, he suggests that these lexemes get redefined as heads of a separate type of variable, namely the Lexical Deed. A sample representation of a Lexical Deed is (35), wherein the interpersonal adverb *frankly* is represented as Lexical Deed (D<sub>I</sub>) modifying the Illocution (F<sub>I</sub>).

- (35) a. So, I *frankly* think the commission, as a concept, was the wrong one.  
 b. IL: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>): (D<sub>I</sub>: frankly (D<sub>I</sub>) (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: - I ... one – (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))

A complete list of all modifiers available within FDG can be found in Keizer (2015, 332f.). More notational conventions can also be found in Hengeveld and Mackenzie 2008 (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 43) and a complete run-through of several example representations together with an in-depth explanation can be found in Keizer 2015 (Keizer 2015, 284-297).

### 3.5 Advantages and limitations

This section will be dedicated to a selected presentation of potential advantages and limitations of FDG, as well as a discussion of some proposed additions in order to remedy some of the perceived shortcomings.

#### 3.5.1 Advantages

##### 3.5.1.1 More flexibility

By using the Discourse Act as the central unit of analysis, Functional Discourse Grammar is able to circumvent some of the fundamental problems which traditional sentence grammar has to face. Its higher degree of flexibility enables FDG to account for phenomena which are above as well as below the level of the sentence, such as e.g. parenthetical phenomena or interjections. Even though the respective motivations differ, the notion of leaving behind sentence grammar and turning towards a new and more satisfactory approach, could already be found in the discussions of Espinal (Espinal 1991, 735f.) and Haegeman (Haegeman 2009). Both argue that traditional sentence grammar might not be equipped to adequately handle the phenomenon of

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<sup>26</sup> Such problems are e.g. that without being specified by a variable, these lexemes cannot be modified themselves, or coordinated, or assigned a grammatical operator.

peripheral adverbials and subsequently propose a change in approach and perspective. This is also the case in FDG, which takes the Discourse Act as the central unit of analysis rather than the sentence. As Keizer notes, utterances have to be viewed in the larger context of discourse instead of the traditionally narrower approach taking the sentence as its central unit (Keizer 2015, 14). As already mentioned before, this allows for the representation of grammatical features that only become apparent in a wider context, e.g. that of discourse, while nonetheless affecting lower level units in a systematic way, e.g. the rhetorical functions of different Discourse Acts and their influence upon the position of their respective elements.

### 3.5.1.2 Modelling complex interactions

Functional Discourse Grammar differentiates four levels of representation, each with their own layers, and is thus able to model pragmatic, semantic, morphosyntactic and phonological aspects of a given linguistic unit. As has been shown in the previously presented accounts, most approaches consider only one or two dimensions. FDG, with its distinction between the four levels of analysis, can not only account for all these different dimensions but can also model their complex interactions. Linguistic units seldomly involve only one dimension, if ever, and especially the parenthetical phenomena under discussion here tend to involve pragmatic, semantic, syntactic and phonological aspects as well as rather complex interactions between these individual dimensions. In order to adequately model the behaviour of those phenomena, and to subsequently further our understanding of their workings, it is vital for the respective approach to be able to grasp and represent their nature in all its aspects. This will become especially apparent once we take a look at how the different dimensions are interrelated and how FDG deals with interpersonal adverbs in particular.

### 3.5.1.3 Structural-functional – the best of both worlds

As already mentioned above, previous approaches often encountered the problem that they focus on one or two aspects while mostly disregarding the other dimensions. For example, Systemic Functional Grammar provides a rich functional distinction of various categories of linguistic expressions, with a detailed differentiation according to functional and social aspects. But at the same time there is very little in the form of linking those assumptions to actual and concrete formal observations in the form of syntactic criteria. On the other hand, formal approaches like Generative Grammar delve into the syntactic side of phenomena, providing ample formal criteria, although they again mostly lack the functional dimension needed in order to explain their observations in terms of pragmatic or functional intentions of the involved participants.

Functional Discourse Grammar bridges this gap in that it pays heed to the functional dimensions of linguistic communications while at the same time also considering the formal and syntactic aspects of the phenomena under consideration. This situates FDG at the border between the two ends of the spectrum and allows it to paint the bigger picture – the functional/pragmatic side – as well as to pay attention to the formal details – the syntactic side. But most importantly, it enables FDG to link form and function and thus explain the motivation behind the observed behaviour as well as corroborate those assumptions with actual data and concrete criteria.

#### 3.5.1.4 Testability

As a result of the structural-functional approach taken within Functional Discourse Grammar, and the subsequent linking of function and form, specific predictions within the grammar can be made, e.g. where a linguistic unit is expected to appear in a sentence or how a linguistic unit is expected to behave under a specific functional premise. The more specific a prediction is, the better it can be tested, or rather falsified, according to Popper's criterion of potential satisfactoriness. He states that a theory that tells us more, i.e. contains a higher amount of empirical information, and subsequently holds a greater explanative and predictive power, can more severely be tested and is thus to be preferred (Popper 1963, 216). According to him, all statements of empirical science must be capable of being finally decided with respect to their truth and falsity, i.e. it must be possible to refute – falsify – such a statement through empirical data (Popper 2002, 17f.).

Being able to provide highly specific predictions – or rather constraints on what is possible – linking both form and function, FDG's analysis can be compared with authentic empirical data, e.g. from corpora, in order to test the assumptions and, if necessary, to adjust the theory if a mismatch appears. This specificity of FDG makes it a potent tool for the analysis of linguistic phenomena and enables robust theory testing, both important and interrelated cornerstones of successful science and theorizing.

#### 3.5.1.5 Applicability to all language typologies

As the originators of Functional Discourse Grammar, Kees Hengeveld and Lachlan Mackenzie, are strongly rooted in the typological domain of linguistic research, it comes as little surprise that FDG was envisioned to be applicable to all kinds of languages, regardless of their specific typology. As they state so themselves, typology is an essential source of inspiration for linguistic research and theorizing in that the central concern of a typological linguist is to try and lay bare the limitations on variation and thus investigate the underlying rules and

constraints pertaining to human language in general (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 31). Accordingly, FDG provides a theoretical framework to articulate these underlying rules – also called language universals – to compare them and, finally, also to try and explain them (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 32).

### 3.5.2 Limitations

After having looked at some of the potential advantages that Functional Discourse Grammar has to offer when it comes to the analysis and explanation of linguistic phenomena, this section will be dedicated to potential limitations. In particular, it will be looked at two consequences resulting from the principle of formal encoding, as well as two proposed remedies for these assumed shortcomings and what merits they hold (or not).

As already discussed in the section on the outline of FDG, the principle of formal encoding states that only those aspects of a linguistic utterance will be treated in the Grammatical Component that are systematically encoded in the grammar of a language. This results in a focus on the things that are actually expressed in the language, and subsequently excludes those aspects of a speaker's intention that are only in the mind. Those aspects that pertain to the mental realm without systematic representation in the grammar of a language are assumed to be part of the Conceptual Component and thus outside of the domain of the Grammatical Component. This restriction has led some researchers to propose additions to the current framework in order to incorporate the Conceptual Component or at least parts of it.

#### 3.5.2.1 Representation of implicit speaker intention

An important part of the intention of a speaker as coded in the grammar is the illocution. As part of the highest level – the Interpersonal Level – and as an essential aspect of a functional perspective on linguistic communication, the Illocution is a central element in Functional Discourse Grammar. As such, the theory differentiates between abstract illocutions, e.g. *declarative*, *interrogative* or *imperative*, and explicit illocutions, i.e. performative verbs, e.g. *order* in *I order you to bring me the newspaper*. This leaves implicitly expressed illocutions, e.g. the implicit request expressed in (36) at the short end of the stick.

(36) Could you pass me the salt?

Taking this as their starting point, Eesa and Nayyef (2012) argue for an inability of FDG in the current form of the framework. Their argument is primarily concerned with the (in)ability of FDG to properly represent implicit illocutions and performatives due to the division between Conceptual and Contextual Component on the one hand, and the Grammatical Component on

the other (Eesa & Nayyef 2012, 9). Following Dik, they take successful communication to be the case when the intention of the speaker and the intention of the hearer match as a result of the speaker illocution matching with the illocution coded in the utterance (Dik 1997a, 301). An example of this would be the case of explicit performatives, where the illocution of the speaker and the illocution of the utterance are the same and thus the illocution inferred by the hearer matches them. In reality, however, this scenario is rather rare, as explicit performatives are relatively scarce in everyday language use, with implicitly expressed illocutions making up the majority of cases. As they differ with regards to speaker illocution and expressed illocution, there is room for ambiguity and misinterpretation. For example, the sentence in (37) has according to Dik or Searle the primary illocution of an advice (Eesa & Nayyef 2012, 8).

(37) Why don't you give up smoking?

Represented within FDG, as represented in (38), the Illocution would be analysed as abstract Illocution *interrogative* at the Interpersonal Level together with a negative operator (*neg*) at the Representational Level.

- (38) a. Why don't you give up smoking?  
 b. IL: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: INTER (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>I</sub>: you)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>:- give up smoking (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))  
 c. RL (p<sub>i</sub>: (ep<sub>i</sub>: (neg e<sub>i</sub>: [(f<sub>i</sub>: give up (f<sub>i</sub>)) (f<sub>j</sub>: smoking (f<sub>j</sub>)) (x<sub>i</sub>: you (x<sub>i</sub>))] (e<sub>i</sub>)) (ep<sub>i</sub>)) (p<sub>i</sub>))

This particular example, however, might also in FDG be regarded as coding advice since the expression *Why don't you give up smoking?* is quite systematically being used to express advice. A better example thus would have been *Why didn't you give up smoking?* which can hardly function as an expression of advice.

As already mentioned above, Eesa and Nayyef take this mismatch of speaker illocution and expressed illocution within FDG as an inability to correctly represent implicit and indirect illocutions resulting from the segregation of Conceptual and Contextual Component from the Grammatical component. As the Interpersonal Level is devoid of any contextual or conceptual elements, they subsequently propose to integrate these into the Grammatical Component in order to represent such indirect speaker intentions in a pragmatically adequate manner (Eesa & Nayyef 2012, 10).

Their proposal envisions a 5<sup>th</sup> level, called the Pragmatic Level, which would be situated above the Interpersonal Level and thus be the highest level of the Grammatical

Component. Consisting of two further layers, the Pragmatic Level includes the Conceptual Layer, comprising a Primary Illocution and a Secondary Illocution, as well as the Contextual Layer, consisting of a Conventionalized Illocution. The schematic frame of the Pragmatic Level is depicted in (39) (Eesa & Nayyef 2012, 9).

- (39) PL ( $\pi$  A<sub>I</sub>: [ $\pi$  F<sub>I</sub>: ILL: [(Concep:- (Ill<sub>E</sub>)<sub>Sec</sub> (Ill<sub>A</sub>)<sub>Prim</sub> (Concep)))] [(Contx:- (Ill<sub>A</sub>)<sub>Conv</sub> (Contx))](F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>) (A<sub>I</sub>)<sub>Φ</sub>
- (Concep) = conceptual component  
 (Sec) = secondary illocution  
 (Prim) = primary illocution  
 (Contx) = contextual component  
 (Conv<sub>n</sub>) = conventionalized illocution

The previous example *Why don't you give up smoking?* would accordingly be represented at the Pragmatic Level as in (40) (Eesa & Nayyef 2012, 10).

- (40) a. Why don't you give up smoking?  
 b. PL: ( $\pi$  A<sub>I</sub>: [ $\pi$  F<sub>I</sub>: ILL: [(Concep:- (INTER<sub>NEG</sub>)<sub>Sec</sub> (ADVICE)<sub>Prim</sub> (Concep)))] (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>: you (P<sub>J</sub>))<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: give up smoking – (C<sub>I</sub>)) (A<sub>I</sub>))

Before discussing their proposal in more depth and also highlighting some of its potential implications if added to the framework of FDG, a second proposal, this time about the Conceptual Component itself, will be presented.

### 3.5.2.2 Model of the conceptual component

In an attempt to model conceptual information, Connolly takes a different approach to fill the blank space of the Conceptual Component. He does not try to extend the Grammatical Component through addition of further levels and layers, or the inclusion of conceptual and contextual elements. Rather, his proposal could be seen as an approach to model the Conceptual Component itself.

Driving motivation behind his approach is the aim to apply Functional Discourse Grammar in computerization, i.e. for natural language processing applications such as e.g. automatic text or speech translation (Connolly 2013, 128). Accordingly, in order to implement FDG into a computer program, the representations which form the input as well as the output should meet certain required criteria, with the most important one being that these representations have to be formal and well-defined (Connolly 2013, 132).

As it currently is the case, however, these requirements are only met for the encoder,

i.e. the Morphosyntactic Level and the Phonological Level, but not for the formulator, i.e. the Interpersonal Level and the Representational Level. This means that the input for the operations of Encoding, the output of the Interpersonal Level and the Representational Level, are clearly defined, as well as the output of these operations. For the input to the operation of Formulation, i.e. the Interpersonal Level and the Representational Level, consisting of the output of the Conceptual Component, such a clear definition is not given. This is in part due to the lack of a concrete model of the Conceptual Component. Additionally, he argues, contextual factors can only become relevant for linguistic production and thus for the Grammatical Component in so far as they are represented in the mind – how else should they enter into the process of production? As such, he takes the stance that the Conceptual Component serves as a mediator between the context and the grammar (Connolly 2013, 126).

Presenting a rather detailed proposal on what the conceptual component might look like, Connolly envisioned a central architecture based on three components: a conceptualizer, a settings register and a monitor. The conceptualizer is responsible for the generation of the pre-linguistic intentions, which serve as the starting point for the whole process of language production (Connolly 2013, 129). The second central component, the settings register, takes in all the relevant information from the Contextual Component, such as e.g. the level of formality of the current discourse, the communicative purpose, or the type of discourse the speaker engages in (Connolly 2013, 130). The monitor finally takes note of the feedback that is given during the discourse and subsequently instigates corrections or adjustments in order to flexibly adapt to the current situation. Additional components envisaged by Connolly, although not further discussed here, would be interfaces between the individual components to facilitate information exchange, access to long term memory storage, lexical and conceptual resources, as well as a control mechanism which would manage the flow of information (Connolly 2013, 130f.).

Assuming that the pre-linguistic content of the Conceptual Component is a type of information, he believes that it can be represented in the form of a relation, together with a set of arguments involved in that relation, and an additional indication of whether it is true or false that these arguments stand in the aforementioned relation (Connolly 2013, 133). Accordingly, he also envisioned a notation in order to represent these conceptual representations, exemplified here with the sentence *A stupid man phoned Mary* in example (41) (Connolly 2013, 137):

- (41) a. A stupid man phoned Mary.

- b. ((EVENT:PHONE<sub>\_123#1</sub> (ENTITY:MAN<sub>\_123#2</sub>) (\\_125#3) #4)  
 (QUALITY:TEMPORALITY<sub>#5</sub> (#4) (QUALITY:ANTERIOR<sub>#6</sub>) #7)  
 (QUALITY:ATTRIBUTE<sub>#8</sub> (QUALITY:INTELLIGENCE<sub>\_#9</sub>) (#2)  
 #10)\_INFO-PRESENTATION)

*EVENT:PHONE* is the relation-identifier represented as a predicate which takes the two entities *ENTITY:MAN<sub>\_123</sub>* and *\\_125* as its arguments (Connolly 2013, 136). *\\_125* here represents the proper name Mary (Connolly 2013, 135). Additional interpersonal information about the whole relation-description – the entire configuration – is represented by *\_INFO-PRESENTATION* which arguably translates to the speaker having the intention of formulating a declarative sentence (Berner 2019, 15). The relation-description indexed with #7: (*QUALITY:TEMPORALITY<sub>#5</sub>* (#4) (*QUALITY:ANTERIOR<sub>#6</sub>*) #7) encodes the information of past temporality. The relation-description indexed with #10: (*QUALITY:ATTRIBUTE<sub>#8</sub>* (*QUALITY:INTELLIGENCE<sub>\_#9</sub>*) (#2) #10) represents the information that an attribute relation (#8) exists between the man (#2) and the quality of being stupid (#9) (Connolly 2013, 137)<sup>27</sup>.

### 3.5.3 Discussion of the proposed additions to the current framework of Functional Discourse Grammar

After the presentation of two potential additions to the current framework of Functional Discourse Grammar in the previous section, this section will now be dedicated to a discussion of the two proposals by Eesa and Nayyef, as well as Connolly.

Both proposals correctly point at a controversial aspect within the theory, namely the absence of conceptual elements either in the form of individual levels and layers at the Grammatical Component or in the form of a fully-fledged model of the Conceptual Component. Therefore, the motivation behind the proposed additions is surely justified as they are envisioned to further optimize the theory of FDG. Nonetheless, both proposals come with a number of problematic aspects, which, together with their potential consequences for FDG, will be highlighted and discussed in the sections below.

#### 3.5.3.1 Accessibility of the conceptual component and validity of assumptions

As the Conceptual Component is concerned with the pre-linguistic mental aspects of language productions, accessibility to it, and thus to its content, is severely limited. As we cannot look into another person's mind and assess its content directly, only very peripheral access is possible. And even then, what is being assessed or measured are only supposed correlates

<sup>27</sup> A step-by-step explanation and build-up of the representation for the example sentence *A stupid man phoned Mary* can be found in Connolly's article (Connolly 2013, 134-137)

traceable in the mind's physical foundation, i.e. the brain<sup>28</sup>. As a result, assumptions about the mind and its content, and thus assumptions about the Conceptual Component, cannot be verified or falsified, their validity cannot be assessed. This assumption about the empirical inaccessibility of the conceptual underpinnings of linguistic communication is also shared by Hengeveld and Mackenzie (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2016, 1137).

According to Popper, this inaccessibility poses a serious problem, as the theory cannot be tested against empirical data, simply because the relevant empirical data is impossible to obtain (Popper 2002, 17f.). As already argued above, a preferable scientific theory should have a high degree of empirical and predictive information which can be compared to available observations (Popper 1963, 216). In the case of the Conceptual Component, however, this comparison of prediction and observation is not possible. Therefore, theories about the Conceptual Component do not have much empirical value at date, simple because they cannot be tested.

#### 3.5.3.2 Problems with implicit or indirect illocutions

The actual intention of a speaker when issuing an utterance, as opposed to the intention expressed and encoded directly in the form of the utterance, is part of the pre-linguistic mental level invoked by that speaker. It is part of the Conceptual Component according to FDG and thus vulnerable to the same problems that have been described in the section above: it is not accessible to inspection for another person and can thus not be verified or falsified. Accordingly, any hypotheses about what the actual intention of a speaker is in issuing an utterance, cannot be tested.

Additionally, even if it were possible to gain access to the mind of a speaker and inspect their intentions, another problem would arise which further complicates the matter of linking speaker intention that is not explicitly coded and expressed to a given utterance. Humans are arguably able to have more than one intention at a time and are likely to do so also during the issuing of an utterance. How should those different intentions be distinguished? And how, assuming that it might also be the case that more than one intention could contribute to the issuing of an utterance, should their relative contributions and interactions be assessed?

A similar problem regards assumptions about the Contextual Component and their validity. Although context and contextual factors are not as inaccessible as the minds of speakers, again, the intentions cannot simply be read off from the context. They are not

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<sup>28</sup> An example of this would be neuro-imaging techniques such as e.g. functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) which measures brain activity by observing differences in cerebral blood flow.

explicitly coded into certain contextual factors and can thus, at best, be assumed based on statistical likelihoods and probability. Thus, assumptions about the relation between certain contextual factors and the actual intentions of a speaker in issuing an utterance face the same problem of validation that plagues assumptions about the conceptual domain, although to an arguably lesser degree.

So far, the general problems in assessing statements about the actual intentions of a speaker in issuing an utterance mainly result from the inaccessibility of the minds of others. One potential option to access and assess the content of a speaker's mind, however, is introspection by the speaker itself. Through this, we can introspectively investigate our own mind and recognize that often when we say e.g. *I will be home at eight* we intend this as a promise. Via the Theory of Mind (Premack & Woodruff 1978) we could now extrapolate from our own experiences and observations to that of others.

The Theory of Mind refers to the ability to attribute the mental states that we ourselves experience to others as well. This means that other people are assumed to also be able to have those mental states, such as beliefs, emotions, knowledge, but also intentions, that we experience. This ability to understand that others might rely on similar mental processes, and subsequently attribute the respective mental states, is taken to be a key requirement in order to explain and understand the actions of others and make sense of their behaviour (Karuppali & Bhat 2011; Perry & Shamay-Tsoory 2013; Gweon & Saxe 2013). Assuming that other people have a mind similar our own, we could expect that what is valid for us might also be valid for others, i.e. when others say e.g. *I will be home at eight*. they also intend this as a promise.

But, again, how reliable is this? If something is often intended in a certain way, that does not mean that it is always and necessarily so. For example, even though we might often intend *I will be home at eight* as a promise, at times, it might be intended as a threat or merely as a prediction of future events.

And further, although this might be more of a peripheral aspect to the present problem and it is still a major discussion in philosophy of science and epistemology, the extrapolation from our own mind to the minds of others is also not a guaranteed matter<sup>29</sup>. Even though this gives rise to questions on more fundamental levels than mere linguistic inquiry, they nonetheless pose potential problems for such methodologies as introspection and subsequent

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<sup>29</sup> This specific situation is an instance of the more general problem known as the problem of induction, or rather its justification. It refers to the problem of justifying the generation of new knowledge from already existing knowledge, i.e. from past to future, from particular to general or from observed to unobserved. It is problematic in that it is not a logical necessity for a law or regularity that has held in the past, i.e. up to the present moment, to also continue to hold in the future (Psillos 2008, 116f.; Ladyman 2002, 32-40).

extrapolation of the findings.

Sticking with what can actually be investigated and thus compared, i.e. the language, a more concrete and less philosophical problem regarding actual speaker intentions can be found when looking at the previous example again. Even though futurity in utterances such as *I will be home at eight* is often intended to convey a promise, sometimes it is simply intended to convey a mere prediction of future events, e.g. *It will rain tomorrow*, or as a potential threat as in e.g. *I will kill you*. This serves to show that even though futurity may in the majority of cases be used to express the intention of promising something, other intentions are also possible. Futurity is thus not systematically enough – or exclusively enough – used to express promises in order to be included in the Grammatical Component of FDG.

This, of course, raises the question of what systematicity actually is. How is it defined in Functional Discourse Grammar? Where does it begin and when is something coded systematically enough to be included in the grammatical component? What can be said, is that systematicity is essential for FDG as otherwise everything that people do in producing language would end up being represented. One example of systematicity in FDG can be seen when looking at the commonly accepted defaults between units at different levels, e.g. as in (42) where an Act of Reference (R<sub>I</sub>) on the Interpersonal Level corresponds to an Individual (x<sub>i</sub>) at the Representational Level corresponds to a Noun Phrase (Np<sub>i</sub>) at the Morphosyntactic Level corresponds to a Phonological Phrase (PP<sub>i</sub>) at the Phonological Level.

- (42) a. The dog ...  
 b. IL: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: [... (R<sub>I</sub>) ...] (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))  
 c. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: (ep<sub>i</sub>: (e<sub>i</sub>: [...(x<sub>i</sub>: dog (x<sub>i</sub>)) ...] (e<sub>i</sub>)) (ep<sub>i</sub>)) (p<sub>i</sub>))  
 d. ML: (Le<sub>i</sub>: (Cl<sub>i</sub>: [... (Np<sub>i</sub>: /dɔ:g/ (Np<sub>i</sub>)) ...] (Cl<sub>i</sub>)) (Le<sub>i</sub>))  
 e. PL: (U<sub>i</sub>: (IP<sub>i</sub>: [(PP<sub>i</sub>: [(F<sub>i</sub>: (SS<sub>i</sub>: /dɔ:g/ (SS<sub>i</sub>)) (F<sub>i</sub>))] ... (PP<sub>i</sub>)) (IP<sub>i</sub>)) (U<sub>i</sub>))

As it stands, however, a clear definition of systematicity in FDG together with clear cut criteria on where to draw the line is something that has yet to be spelled out. The best way to treat systematicity might be that for a given speaker intention a particular form is likely to be used, i.e. a high degree of conventionality and cognitive entrenchment must be involved, and that this function-to-form relation must be grammatically definable (Keizer 2020, personal communication).

### 3.5.3.3 Consequences of the violation of the principle of formal encoding

As already remarked, the illocution, i.e. the intention behind an utterance, is a central aspect in Functional Discourse Grammar. Allocating it in the language expressed, instead of allocating it e.g. in the mind of the speaker, locates it on neutral grounds. It is neither just the intention of the speaker, nor is it just the interpretation of the hearer. This is also in line with what Dik criticised about previous approaches to illocution and speech act classifications, as they either put too much focus on the view of the speaker or too much emphasis on the interpretation of the hearer, while leaving out the grammatical coding of the illocution, i.e. the actual expressions (Dik 1997a, 300f.). Instead, in FDG, a line is drawn between what is actually expressed, i.e. the language, and what is merely thought either by the speaker or by the hearer – the principle of formal encoding.

By adhering to this principle, the aspect of illocution becomes inspectable and verifiable, but at the price of pragmatic adequacy according to Eesa and Nayyef. As such, a decision between pragmatic adequacy on the one hand and testability on the other seems to be required. Upon closer inspection, and as argued in the sections above, it is actually not a decision between pragmatic adequacy and testability, but rather between a scientific theory and a non-scientific one. Including the conceptual and contextual aspects into the Grammatical Component would not further optimize the theory, but instead water down FDG's ability to make concrete predictions which can be severely tested. This would result in a theory that loses its scientific status and robustness, and in the end gains nothing of value as all that is supposedly gained is lost by it not being testable. Therefore, speaking of pragmatic adequacy, how can a theory be pragmatically adequate if it cannot be tested to be so in the first place?

### 3.5.3.4 Problems of modelling the Conceptual Component

As already discussed above, accessibility of the Conceptual Component, and subsequently the validity of assumptions about it, pose a major problem when theorizing about it. As such, Connolly's model of the Conceptual Component has to face the same criticism that also applies to Eesa and Nayyef's proposal.

There is another problem that has to be considered, especially in the case of Connolly's desired implementation of Functional Discourse Grammar into computerized automatic processes, such as language translation by software. If humans do not know what another person truly intends when issuing an utterance, and if assumptions about the actual intention behind issuing an utterance cannot be reliably tested, how should one be able to program a machine to decide what intention gave rise to which utterance (Berner 2019, 16)?

Besides the problem of accessibility of the Conceptual Component, Connolly's proposal seems to model the Conceptual Component after the fashion of the Grammatical Component. This comes as little surprise, as the Grammatical Component is the only component of FDG that is actually modelled in detail. The reason for this is that it is the only domain to which access is actually and reliably possible in that what is actually written or said can be transcribed, investigated, tested and compared. As such, it comes naturally to take what is already accessible and extrapolate from that to those areas which are not (yet?) accessible. The problem, however, that arises from this is, that Connolly's model gets the order of things, i.e. the functional hierarchy assumed in FDG, turned upside down. In his proposal he models the Conceptual Component to resemble the Grammatical Component by some way of reverse engineering, while the actual hierarchy should start with the Conceptual Component and move from that on to the Grammatical Component. While it might be justified to look for similarities or parallel structures between the Conceptual Component and the Grammatical Component – after all, they can also be found between individual grammatical levels and it might not be too far off to assume that language to an extent might be modelled on thought – it cannot be known for sure if that is actually the case. Hengeveld and Mackenzie also reject the idea that conceptual representations can simply be reverse engineered from linguistic ones (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2016, 1137). And further, as there is no strict one-to-one relation between the individual grammatical levels, it seems also justified to assume that mismatches can occur between the conceptual component and the grammatical component as well.

The above discussion of the relation between Conceptual Component and Grammatical Component, as well as the matter of potential reverse engineering and parallel structures, hints at a larger question. The fundamental issue, when trying to investigate the mental or conceptual domain: How to represent the conceptual? The question can also be rephrased as: Are conceptual and linguistic representations the same? Or are they different?

If conceptual and linguistic representations are indeed the same, then they would just be language all over again, and not an adequate representation of the conceptual. This is also the stance assumed by Hengeveld and Mackenzie, explicitly responding to Connolly's proposal, that his proposed conceptual representations effectively are notational variants of grammatical representation (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2016, 1137). For this, i.e. the representation of language, the grammatical component should be sufficient and conceptual representations would not be needed (Berner 2019, 16).

If, on the other hand, conceptual and linguistic representations are not the same, but different, then how should they be described? Can the conceptual domain even be described

linguistically without transforming it into mere language again? Can language-independent concepts, i.e. the content of the Conceptual Component, even be represented through language? Connolly assumes the view of Levinson (1997, 39) and Werth (1997, 84) that conceptual and linguistic representations are not completely identical, but at the same time are also not too different (Connolly 2013, 138). This grants Connolly's representations the benefit of the doubt in that conceptual and linguistic representations may well be similar, to an extent at least. At the same time, however, this assumption only further emphasises that a difference between the two types of representations is assumed. Whether it is merely a quantitative difference or amounts to a qualitative difference is up for debate. Additionally, regardless of its outcome, the same problem of verifiability that permeates every aspect of the conceptual component, also applies here.

The scepticism expressed above is also shared by Hengeveld and Mackenzie (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2016, 1137): they do not share the assumption that conceptual representations can be reverse-engineered from grammatical ones, and instead assume that it is not possible to access the conceptual underpinnings of linguistic communication.

#### 3.5.4 Summary

Functional Discourse Grammar's specific design brings a number of advantages with it. Taking the Discourse Act as central unit of analysis grants FDG the flexibility to account for phenomena above as well as below the level of the clause. Its layered organization enables FDG to model discourse-pragmatic decisions, semantic properties, morphosyntactic and phonological features, as well as their interactions. Thus, it combines the functional as well as the formal dimensions of linguistic analysis, providing precise representations and conclusive explanations by drawing on both domains. Due to the high degree of specificity in its representations, hypotheses formulated within FDG have a high degree of predictive power and can be tested against authentic data. Additionally, FDG's general principles and organization are applicable to all language typologies.

Nonetheless, some have also spotted limitations resulting from FDG's design. Especially the Principle of formal Encoding has led to claims of pragmatic inadequacy, as FDG focuses on intention as encoded in the language, leaving out the actual intention of the speaker. And further, even though the Conceptual Component is taken to be the driving force behind all linguistic production, no concrete model has been provided – or accepted – so far. While proposed potential remedies to these limitations in fact turn out to create more problems than they solve, the supposed shortcomings are shown to follow from principled decisions, which

enable FDG to be the analytically powerful tool it is. This analytical and explanative power of FDG will also become apparent in the following sections showcasing its applicability to a number of linguistic phenomena.

### 3.6 Application of Functional Discourse Grammar

This section is dedicated to demonstrating the ability of Functional Discourse Grammar to account for the behaviour of higher adverbs and parenthetical phenomena. The start will make a study on modal adverbs in FDG (Keizer 2018a). Special emphasis, however, will be on Keizer's analysis of interpersonal *frankly* (Keizer 2018b), followed by two more papers on evaluative adverbs (Keizer 2019) and extra-clausal constituents (Keizer 2020) developing the initially proposed analysis for interpersonal adverbs further.

#### 3.6.1 Modal adverbs

Keizer did an initial analysis of modal adverbs<sup>30</sup> in FDG – based on the work by Hengeveld in Functional Grammar – which showcases the power of FDG in dealing with higher adverbs. Even though it is not as relevant to the present purpose as the other studies, some cornerstones of the analysis will nonetheless be mentioned.

FDG's ability to make specific predictions about the relative clausal position of modifiers based on their layer results in predictions as well as constraints about the placement of said modifiers. To test these predictions and, if needed, to refine the classification of modal adverbs was the aim of the study (Keizer 2018a, 356). The general problem – similar to the present case – is that no clear consensus exists on which adverbs are modal and which are not, as some definitions are based purely on semantics while others are based on formal features (Keizer 2018a, 356, 359f.). With FDG being strong on both sides, i.e. the semantics as well as the formal aspects, it is able to classify adverbs according to both dimensions. In FDG modal adverbs are analysed as modifiers and can as such only occur at the Interpersonal Level or the Representational Level (Keizer 2015, 31, 308).

Three form-oriented hypotheses about their coordination (Keizer 2018a, 362), their occurrence in embedded environments (Keizer 2018a, 363) and their respective position (Keizer 2018, 363) were tested with ten modal adverbs<sup>31</sup> in this bi-directional approach combining semantics and syntax. As it turned out, all three hypotheses were confirmed by the

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<sup>30</sup> Adverbs used to speak about hypothetical situations that indicate a speaker's stance to what is said, e.g. expressing a degree of commitment (e.g. *probably*) or how likely (e.g. *certainly*) or desirable (e.g. *hopefully*) something is to happen.

<sup>31</sup> *possibly, probably, certainly, maybe, perhaps, hopefully, actually, necessarily, inevitably, deliberately* (Keizer 2018a, 357)

corpus data (Keizer 2018a, 364, 369, 377) showing that the FDG approach is supported by authentic data (Keizer 2018a, 383) and FDG thus well equipped to account for the semantic as well as the formal dimensions of adverbs.

### 3.6.2 The case of *frankly*

Keizer's analysis of interpersonal adverbs in FDG, specifically investigating the behaviour of the adverb *frankly* (Keizer 2018b), is of central importance for the study conducted here as it provides the initial analysis of interpersonal adverbs and serves as blueprint for the present thesis. It was conducted as a mix of qualitative and quantitative corpus research using data for *frankly* from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (Keizer 2018b, 68).

#### 3.6.2.1 Adverbs

As already noted in the section on previous accounts of parenthetical adverbials, there are many overlapping but also differing accounts on adverbs and how to classify them. Despite their different categorizations, three general dimensions as well as tendencies are observable (Keizer 2018b, 60). For one thing, semantics in the form of (non-)truth-conditionality seems to coincide with syntax in the form of syntactic (non-)integration. Secondly, syntactic (non-)integration seems to coincide with prosodic (non-)integration. And finally, there seems to be no direct relation between (non-)truth-conditionality and the prosody. So far, however, no unified theoretical account has been provided that captures all the above-mentioned dimensions as well as their interactions.

#### 3.6.2.2 Functional Discourse Grammar

Functional Discourse Grammar is able to model these interactions between the three dimensions due to some of its specific core features: the recognition of four different levels of representation, the Discourse Act as central unit of analysis and a differentiation of several formal features triggered by distinct aspects. Differentiating between the Interpersonal Level and the Representational Level, allows FDG to capture the discourse-pragmatic dimension as well as the semantic aspects (Keizer 2018b, 63). Further, the distinction between the operation of Formulation and the operation of Encoding, allows for a differentiation between truth-conditionality, and syntactic and prosodic integration (Keizer 2018b, 61). A third feature of FDG that plays a central role in accounting for the behaviour of interpersonal adverbs is the distinction between units which function as modifiers within one and the same Discourse Act and those modifiers forming a separate Discourse Act, as will become apparent below (Keizer 2018b, 63).

Discourse Acts can combine with other Discourse Acts to form a Move and in doing so enter either into a relation of dependence (i.e. as a subsidiary Discourse Act depending on a nuclear Discourse Act) or into a relation of equipollence (i.e. as Discourse Acts with equal weight) (Keizer 2018b, 64). Although different scenarios are possible, normally a Discourse Act on the Interpersonal Level tends to be realized by a corresponding Intonational Phrase at the Phonological Level.

And finally, Keizer distinguishes between three categories of formal properties based on what triggers them (Keizer 2018b, 62). The first category are properties following directly from truth-conditionality, such as clefting, questioning and the scope of proforms, ellipsis and negation<sup>32</sup>. The second category are properties that are unrelated to truth-conditionality, such as the clausal position or the distribution in the complement of verbs. The third category are properties following from the specific level of analysis, such as coordination and modification. This differentiation of properties and their respective triggers is vital in understanding and subsequently accounting for the interaction of the various dimensions of integration – and thus ultimately for the understanding of the behaviour of interpersonal adverbs.

### 3.6.2.3 Interpersonal adverbs in FDG

As mentioned above, a key concept for the proposed analysis by Keizer is the differentiation between adverbs functioning as modifiers within a single Discourse Act and those functioning as a separate subsidiary Discourse Act. The former can be further differentiated according to the adverbs functioning as modifier at the Interpersonal Level or as modifier at the Representational Level.

Adverbs functioning as interpersonal modifiers within a single Discourse Act, such as (43), exhibit a number of specific properties and functions (Keizer 2018b, 66f.). Regarding their discourse-pragmatic function, they are modifications of the Illocution or the Communicated Content and are taken to be speaker-oriented, i.e. dependent on the perspective of the speaker. As they are not part of the Propositional Content of the Discourse Act, they are semantically non-integrated, i.e. non-truth-conditional. Subsequently, following from their semantic non-integration, they are also assumed to be syntactically non-integrated – at least

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<sup>32</sup> As remarked in the literature review, these properties are decided by whether the element under inspection is interpersonal or representational. If it is representational, and thus truth-conditional, and part of the proposition of the nuclear Discourse Act, the element will pass these tests. A special case are elements which are truth-conditional, yet not part of the proposition of the nuclear Discourse Act, i.e. subsidiary Discourse Acts. See the discussion section (7.1.7) for a more in-depth debate of their status.

partially<sup>33</sup>. As they are analysed as modifiers within a single Discourse Act, however, they are prosodically integrated into that Discourse Act.

- (43) So, I *frankly* think the commission, as a concept, was the wrong one.

Adverbs functioning as representational modifiers within a single Discourse Act, such as (44), differ from their interpersonal counterparts in that they fulfil the semantic function of modification of the Propositional Content, i.e. having scope over a semantic unit, them being truth-conditional and thus being part of the proposition, and them being syntactically integrated.

- (44) No woman had ever spoken so *frankly* to him in his life.

Adverbs functioning as a separate Discourse Act, such as (45) and (46), in contrast, show a diverging behaviour with regard to their discourse-pragmatic function as well as their semantic, syntactic and prosodic properties (Keizer 2018b, 67f.). On the Interpersonal Level they are analysed as a subsidiary Discourse Act, being related to the nuclear Discourse Act through their respective rhetorical function<sup>34</sup>, e.g. Aside, Prelude or Afterthought. Being a separate Discourse Act, they also have their own illocutionary force as well as being realized by a separate Intonational Phrase at the Phonological Level. Following from that, these adverbs are also analysed as being semantically and syntactically non-integrated – at least in regard to the nuclear discourse act.

- (45) And, *frankly*, that's what we all should be doing.

- (46) You write about – *very frankly* – about losing your virginity when you were 14 years old.

#### 3.6.2.4 The case of *frankly*

After having presented her general analysis of interpersonal adverbs in FDG, Keizer then goes on to test it by applying it to corpus data for the adverb *frankly*.

##### 3.6.2.4.1 *Frankly* as modifier within a single Discourse Act

*Frankly* functioning as modifier at the Interpersonal Level within a single Discourse Act, as in (47), is indeed found to fulfil the function of commenting on the illocutionary force of the

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<sup>33</sup> See Discussion section about the assumed partial syntactic integration of interpersonal adverbs (7.1.8)

<sup>34</sup> Rhetorical functions specify the dependence relation between two related Discourse Acts. For more details see section 6.7

speech act, expressing honesty, concession or counter expectancy, as well as assertion or persuasion (Keizer 2018b, 69f.).

(47) So, I *frankly* think the commission, as a concept, was the wrong one.

Being situated at the Interpersonal Level and thus by definition outside of the Propositional Content, it follows that interpersonal *frankly* is non-truth-conditional (Keizer 2018b, 70). Subsequently, following from its non-truth-conditional status, interpersonal *frankly* does neither allow for clefting nor for questioning (Keizer 2018b, 71). Both tests are only applicable to units at the layer of the State-of-Affairs, i.e. the *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how* and *why* of a proposition. A similar argument can be made for the inability of interpersonal *frankly* to come within scope of proforms, ellipsis or negation, as here again only elements which are part of the proposition, i.e. truth-conditional elements, come within the respective scope (Keizer 2018b, 72).

Regarding syntactic properties which are unrelated to truth-conditionality but following from the layer of analysis, such as clausal position, prosodically integrated interpersonal *frankly* was found to prefer the most left-ward position, i.e. initially or post-subject, with no occurrence in final position (Keizer 2018b, 73). Additionally, distribution of interpersonal *frankly* within the complement of verbs was found to be restricted as well. The layer of the complement cannot be lower than the layer modified by the adverb, or the other way round, the complement cannot contain adverbs from a higher layer than the complement itself. Accordingly, as interpersonal *frankly* modifies the layer of the Illocution, it can only occur in the complement of a few verbs, i.e. those that take a full Discourse Act as their complement, e.g. *to conclude* or *to summarize* (Keizer 2018b, 73).

Finally, regarding properties that follow from the difference between the Interpersonal and the Representational Level, it was found that interpersonal *frankly* cannot be made the basis of contrast in alternative interrogation or negation (Keizer 2018b, 75). And further, as interpersonal modifiers can only be modified by other interpersonal elements, e.g. grammaticalized adverbs such as *quite* or *very*, interpersonal *frankly* cannot be modified by representational modifiers, i.e. indicators of degree (Keizer 2018b, 75). This is due to interpersonal adverbs having become pragmatized and bleached compared to their representational counterparts, moving from being part of the proposition (and thus being able to be questioned) to being part of the non-propositional part of an utterance, i.e. the interpersonal dimension.

*Frankly* functioning as modifier at the Representational Level within a single Discourse

Act, as in (48), is found to fulfil the discourse-pragmatic function of indicating the manner of an action, process or state (Keizer 2018b, 69).

- (48) No woman had ever spoken so *frankly* to him in his life.

Thus, due to being part of the Propositional Content, it follows that representational *frankly* is truth-conditional (Keizer 2018b, 70). As a consequence of its truth-conditional status, representational *frankly* allows for clefting as well as questioning (Keizer 2018b, 71) and also comes within the scope of proforms, ellipsis and negation (Keizer 2018b, 72).

Regarding syntactic properties following from the layer of analysis, such as clausal position, representational *frankly* was found to prefer the postverbal position (Keizer 2018b, 73). Moreover, as representational *frankly* is situated on a lower layer than its interpersonal counterpart, i.e. that of the lexical property or that of the configurational property, it was found to occur more freely in the complement of lower level verbs (Keizer 2018b, 74).

Finally, regarding syntactic properties following from the difference between the Interpersonal Level and the Representational Level, such as coordination and modification, coordination with other manner adverbs was found to be possible (Keizer 2018b, 75), just as modification by other degree modifiers such as *too* or *how* (Keizer 2018b, 76).

As both interpersonal and representational *frankly* as modifiers within a single Discourse Act are taken to be prosodically integrated, no special or divergent prosodic behaviour was noted.

#### 3.6.2.4.2 *Frankly* as separate Discourse Act

The genuinely new aspect of Keizer's proposal, however, is the analysis of *frankly* as a separate subsidiary Discourse Act, as in (49). While the nuclear Discourse Act ( $A_I$ ) becomes realized without any changes, the subsidiary Discourse Act ( $A_J$ ) becomes only partly realized morphosyntactically as just the adjectival Property ( $f_i$ ) modifying the non-expressed verbal Property ( $f_j$ ) of the nuclear Discourse Act becomes realized (Keizer 2018b, 79).

- (49) a. John told us, *very frankly*, what he had done.  
 b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: [(A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: [(T<sub>I</sub>) (R<sub>I</sub>) (R<sub>J</sub>) (R<sub>K</sub>)] (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))  
 (A<sub>J</sub>: (F<sub>J</sub>: DECL (F<sub>J</sub>) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>J</sub>: (T<sub>J</sub>) (C<sub>J</sub>) (A<sub>J</sub>))<sub>Aside</sub>] (M<sub>I</sub>))  
 c. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: (past ep<sub>i</sub>: (e<sub>i</sub>: (f<sub>i</sub>: [(f<sub>j</sub>: tell (f<sub>j</sub>)) (1 x<sub>i</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (m x<sub>j</sub>)<sub>R</sub> (e<sub>j</sub>)<sub>U</sub>] (f<sub>i</sub>)) (e<sub>i</sub>)) (ep<sub>i</sub>))  
 (p<sub>i</sub>))

$$(p_j: (ep_j: (e_j: (f_k: [(f_j: [ ] (f_j): (f_i: \text{very frank } (f_i)))) (1 \ x_i)_A (m \ x_j)_R (e_j)_U] \\ (f_k)) (e_j)) (ep_j)) (p_j))$$

As a separate Discourse Act and thus corresponding to an independent Intonational Phrase, *frankly* is prosodically non-integrated (Keizer 2018b, 76). This non-integration can be in the form of a pause or other prosodic features, such as e.g. boundary tones, pitch shifts or pitch resets. As interpersonal *frankly* has its own Illocution, it forms a separate unit of communication with its own prosodic contour and subsequently is analysed as being prosodically non-integrated (Keizer 2018b, 79f.). Being a separate Discourse Act, *frankly*, regardless of it being interpersonal or representational, is taken to be non-truth-conditional, at least for the proposition expressed in the nuclear Discourse Act (Keizer 2018b, 77). However, truth-conditionality might be assumed for the subsidiary Discourse Act which only contains *frankly*. As such, there might be two truth-conditionalities involved: that of the nuclear Discourse Act and that of the subsidiary Discourse Act with each being unaffected by the other.

Compared to within-a-single-Discourse-Act *frankly*, i.e. prosodically integrated *frankly*, separate-Discourse-Act *frankly*, i.e. prosodically non-integrated *frankly*, faces less restrictions on clausal position and distribution in complements. As such, it exhibits a higher degree of mobility as it can now also occur at the right end of the clause, i.e. post-verbal position and is free to occur in any kind of verbal complement (Keizer 2018b, 77).

Regarding its discourse-pragmatic functions, prosodically non-integrated *frankly* sees an enhancement of its traditional functions, i.e. concession and persuasion, resulting in stronger and more emphatic persuasion as well as an appeal or invitation to share the speaker's opinion (Keizer 2018b, 80f.). Being used as a separate Discourse Act thus puts more focus on the discourse-pragmatic aspects of *frankly* rather than on the traditional representational meaning.

In addition to the augmented discourse-pragmatic functions, *frankly* as a separate Discourse Act also acquires a rhetorical function, specifying the relation of the subsidiary Discourse Act to the nuclear Discourse Act. This can be Prelude, i.e. a planned comment on the Illocution or the Communicated Content as a whole, Aside, i.e. a planned comment on the Illocution or the Communicated Content targeted at a particular element in the utterance, or Afterthought, i.e. an unplanned comment on the Illocution or the Communicated Content as a whole (Keizer 2018b, 82).

To summarize, as a separate Discourse Act the adverb *frankly* becomes semantically, syntactically and prosodically non-integrated while acquiring new discourse-pragmatic and rhetorical functions (Keizer 2018b, 77, 80). The only relation between the subsidiary Discourse

Act and the nuclear Discourse Act represented in the grammar are the rhetorical function relating and specifying the relation between the two Discourse Acts. By offering the means for a unified analysis, FDG can capture and model the behaviour of interpersonal adverbs as well as the interaction between the dimensions involved. It shows that syntactic and prosodic features are triggered by functional decisions, and further that no straightforward relation between semantic features, i.e. truth-conditionality, and syntactic features exists as the latter can be triggered by a variety of other features, e.g. the specific layer of analysis or the difference between Interpersonal and Representational Level.

### 3.6.3 Evaluative adverbs

This study is presented in order to show how the initial analysis provided for interpersonal adverbs in FDG can be expanded and applied to related phenomena, i.e. evaluative adverbs e.g. *cleverly*.

Evaluative adverbs are adverbs which express an evaluation of an action as well as the agent involved (Keizer 2019, 8). Their formal behaviour poses some problems for linguists as they are normally analysed as being low-level modifiers situated at the Representational Level and thus as part of the proposition (Keizer 2019, 2). At the same time, and quite unlike representational units, they have also been shown to be non-truth-conditional, i.e. non-restrictive, and thus exhibit a behaviour as if they were situated at the Interpersonal Level and outside of the proposition (Keizer 2019, 1). As has been shown previously, the feature of truth-conditionality is of central importance for FDG as it is used to distinguish between elements of the Interpersonal Level and elements of the Representational Level. Evaluative adverbs form a puzzling exception to this as they are analysed as units of the Representational Level while at the same time being non-truth-conditional (Keizer 2019, 2).

#### 3.6.3.1 The conflicting behaviour of evaluative adverbs

Evaluative adverbs are analysed as modifiers at the Representational Level and the layer of the State-of-Affairs in FDG (Keizer 2019, 9). Modifiers at the Representational Level are restrictors as they restrict the denotation of their head, i.e. they are restrictive or truth-conditional (Keizer 2019, 9). Evaluative adverbs, however, are not really restricting the denotation, but rather add additional information in the form a speaker evaluation, as in (50).

(50) I *selflessly* took the job.

(Keizer 2019, 2)

Tying into this characterization, standard tests of truth-conditionality, such as the assent/dissent test or the embedding/scope test, turn out negative for evaluative adverbs, showing that these adverbs are indeed non-truth-conditional (Keizer 2019, 9f.).

This conflicting nature is also apparent in their syntactic behaviour. On the one hand, similar to interpersonal adverbs, they do not allow for clefting or questioning and do not come within scope of proforms, ellipsis or negation, suggesting that they are outside of the proposition (Keizer 2019, 10). On the other hand, this time similar to representational adverbs, evaluative adverbs allow for representational adverbs as modifiers and their relative clausal position follows that of interpersonal adverbs, despite their exact level of representation being problematic to determine (Keizer 2019, 11f., 13f.).

### 3.6.3.2 Potential solution in FDG

Keizer's proposed solution for the dilemma of evaluative adverbs is, in essence, similar to her proposed analysis for interpersonal adverbs. Just like non-restrictive expressions at the Interpersonal Level are analysed as separate Discourse Acts, non-restrictive expressions at the Representational Level should be analysed as separate Propositional Contents (Keizer 2019, 15). This second Propositional Content is dependent on the first Propositional Content, has the semantic function Addition and consists of only a Configurational Property (Keizer 2019, 16). As such, the evaluative adverb forms its own proposition that is not part of the proposition of the clause they occur in. And subsequently, as there are two Propositional Contents, neither of them affects the truth-conditionality of the other, only their own (Keizer 2019, 16).

In her presented analysis the evaluative adverb is part of the second Propositional Content ( $p_j$ ) and functions as non-verbal predicate ( $f_k^l$ ) taking the State-of-Affairs ( $e_i$ ) (or the Configurational Property, Episode or Propositional Content) of the first Propositional Content ( $p_i$ ) as its argument, as in (51). Thus, it predicates an additional Property of a particular layer in the main Propositional Content. This argument of the non-verbal predicate can be any representational layer, i.e. Lexical Property, Individual, Configurational Property, Episode or Propositional Content (Keizer 2019, 15f., 25).

- (51) a. Having *wisely* said their good-byes in the wagon, ...  
 b. RL: ( $p_i$ : ( $ep_i$ : (ant  $e_i$ : ( $f_i^c$ : [ $(f_j^l$ : say ( $f_j^l$ )) ( $1x_i$ )<sub>A</sub> ( $1e_j$ )<sub>U</sub>] ( $f_i^c$ )) ( $e_i$ ): ( $l_i$ ) ( $e_i$ )) ( $ep_i$ )) ( $p_i$ ))  
 ( $p_j$ : ( $f_j^c$ : [ $(f_k^l$ : wise ( $f_k^l$ )) ( $e_i$ )<sub>U</sub>] ( $f_j^c$ )) ( $p_j$ ))<sub>Add</sub>  
 (taken from Keizer 2019, 15)

This analysis reconciles the initially contradictory behaviour of evaluative adverbs and further goes to show that a) FDG can account for the behaviour of evaluative adverbs, and b) that Keizer's initial analysis presented for interpersonal adverbs can fruitfully be applied to related phenomena.

#### 3.6.4 Extra-clausal constituents

After having shown that Keizer's initially proposed analysis of interpersonal adverbs can also be expanded and applied to related phenomena, i.e. evaluative adverbs, this study provides another application of the analysis, this time to account for the behaviour of a second, more general parenthetical phenomenon, i.e. extra-clausal constituents (ECCs), as shown in (52).

- (52) a. *As for the students*, they won't be invited.  
b. I'm afraid, *Peter*, that you are going a bit too fast.  
c. John was, *so they say*, a bright student.  
d. He's a nice chap, *your brother*.

(Taken from Keizer 2020, 90)

Aim of the paper is to explore the placement of ECCs, especially the influence of interpersonal and contextual factors, and modify the placement rules of FDG in order to accommodate them (Keizer 2020, 91).

ECCs are characterized as being non-truth-conditional, syntactically and prosodically non-integrated, realized as separate Intonational Phrases and positionally mobile (Quirk et al. 1985, 612-615; Espinal 1991; Ifantidou 1993; Fraser 1996; Dik 1997a, 310f.; 1997b, 381; Haegeman 2009; Pullum & Huddleston 2002, 575-577; Huddleston et al. 2002, 1350-1353; Potts 2004; Heine et al. 2013, 159; Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 184, 190-193). They are responsible for, among others, the interactional management and the discourse organization (Keizer 2020, 11). Analysed as separate subsidiary Discourse Acts, their behaviour and analysis are similar to that of prosodically non-integrated interpersonal adverbs (Keizer 2020, 101).

Linear placement in FDG, as a feature of the Morphosyntactic Level, is mostly determined by information from the Interpersonal Level and the Representational Level. A differentiation is made between core and non-core units, with the former being located within the head and the latter outside the head of the Communicated Content (IL) or Configurational

Property<sup>35</sup> (RL) (Keizer 2020, 7). Importantly, non-core units are being placed before the core units are being filled in (Keizer 2020, 8). FDG distinguishes three categories of positions, as shown in (53), with the absolute positions *initial* ( $P^I$ ), *medial* ( $P^M$ ) and *final* ( $P^F$ ) coming first, followed by relative positions created after the absolute ones (e.g.  $P^{M+1}$  or  $P^{F-2}$ ), and pre- and post-clausal positions ( $P^{Pre}$  and  $P^{Post}$ ) coming last (Keizer 2020, 8).

$$(53) \quad P^{Pre} \quad | \quad P^I \quad P^{I+1} \quad P^{M-1} \quad P^M \quad P^{M+1} \quad P^{F-2} \quad P^{F-1} \quad P^F \quad | \quad P^{Post}$$

Depending, among others, on processing factors, Keizer differentiates between planned and unplanned subsidiary Discourse Acts in analysing ECCs (Keizer 2020, 22). The former are conceptualized in the Conceptual Component and evoked in the Grammatical Component, such as e.g. orientational ECCs, non-restrictive relative clauses and appositions, or reportative adverbials (Keizer 2020, 14f., 19f., 20f.). The later, in contrast, are hypothesised not to be conceptualized in the Conceptual Component, but rather to become evoked online, i.e. during or after the production of the host, such as e.g. corrections, clarifications or afterthoughts (Keizer 2020, 22f.).

Keizer's proposal thus relates the analysis of ECCs as separate Discourse Acts with discourse-pragmatic and rhetorical functions in order to account for their placement.

### 3.6.5 Summary

Summing up, the above presented studies attest FDG the ability to account for parenthetical phenomena, such as interpersonal adverbs and extra-clausal constituents, by analysing them as separate subsidiary Discourse Acts. Additionally, the presented method of assuming a separate subsidiary unit, i.e. a Discourse Act or a Propositional Content, can also be applied to non-parenthetical phenomena, such as evaluative adverbs, in order to account for their complex formal behaviour.

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<sup>35</sup> Core units at the Interpersonal Level are e.g. Referential and Ascriptive Subacts, while core units at the Representational Level are e.g. Properties, Individuals, Locations. Non-core units at the Interpersonal Level are e.g. the Illocution or the Speech Participants, while non-core units at the Representational Level are e.g. operators of the State-of-Affairs or Episode.

## 4 The methodology

Aim of this chapter is to present the methodology that is being used in the present thesis. As such, it will cover the procedure that is being employed in order to obtain and analyse the data. Further, the dimensions of analysis, i.e. the formal criteria that are being applied to the extracted data, will be explicitly stated and explained. The third section in this chapter will then be devoted to the data itself, the corpora it was retrieved from, as well as the methods used to obtain the data.

### 4.1 Approach

Having spent quite some time on the literature about interpersonal adverbs (Chapter 2) as well as the theory of Functional Discourse Grammar (Chapter 3), a quick reminder of the initially presented research questions might be helpful. After all, what are the goals of the present study? Why is it being conducted? Inspired by Keizer's proposed analysis of interpersonal *frankly* within FDG (Keizer 2018b), the following research questions were devised in order to apply, test and expand said analysis:

1. Can Keizer's findings regarding the adverb *frankly* be replicated for the adverbs *honestly* and *sincerely*?
2. How does the adverb *honestly* behave syntactically, semantically, discourse-pragmatically and prosodically?
  - a. Does its behaviour differ from that of *frankly*?
3. How does the adverb *sincerely* behave syntactically, semantically, discourse-pragmatically and prosodically?
  - a. Does its behaviour differ from that of *frankly*?
4. How does *sincerely* differ from *honestly* in its behaviour?

Even though Keizer's study was already presented in the previous chapter, the most relevant aspects, such as goal, procedure and findings of the study, will be repeated for the sake of convenience. Nonetheless, the observant reader should by now be familiar with the general make-up of the study. Goal of Keizer's paper was to present a theoretically unified account of the formal and functional behaviour of interpersonal adverbs by capturing all relevant formal aspects together with their interactions. In order to accomplish this, the theoretical predictions and constraints of Functional Discourse Grammar were tested against authentic corpus data. In capturing the discourse-pragmatic, semantic, syntactic and prosodic properties of interpersonal

adverbs, FDG was shown to be able to provide such a theoretically unified account. Central assumption for this is the differentiation between adverbs functioning as modifiers within a single Discourse Act and adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act, together with their respective formal properties. In term of a functional hierarchy, discourse-pragmatic differences, i.e. the difference between the Interpersonal Level and the Representational Level, were found to trigger the subsequent formal differences, i.e. the semantic, syntactic and prosodic behaviour of those adverbs.

As stated above, partial goal of the present study is to replicate and expand the proposed analysis by Keizer to similar adverbs, i.e. *honestly* and *sincerely*. In order to achieve a maximum of comparability, the same methodology will be used. That means, corpus data will be extracted for both *honestly* and *sincerely* which will then be analysed according to the dimension of analysis established by Keizer and detailed in the section below. The thus obtained results will then be compared to Keizer's findings in order to try and answer the research questions.

## 4.2 The dimensions of analysis

### 4.2.1 What are the dimensions of analysis?

The dimensions of analysis are the major criteria according to which the extracted data will be categorized. That means that they are the previously defined formal criteria according to which the data will be analysed.

Linguistic data can be categorized in an almost infinite number of different ways and according to a multitude of different aspects spanning all areas and sub-divisions of linguistics ranging from discourse-pragmatic consideration over semantic aspects to formal behaviour. However, not all possible criteria can be applied and not all criteria are equally important as e.g. for a functional analysis semantic aspects might be more relevant than the morphological make-up of the units under investigation. Thus, in order to keep the task manageable, the relevant formal criteria according to which the data will be analysed are established in advance. Additionally, by clearly delineating which criteria govern the analysis, the conducted research becomes comparable, as it enables others to replicate and expand it. Therefore, even though I am analysing a different set of data than Keizer did, employing the same criteria guarantees comparability between her findings and mine.

#### 4.2.2 Dimensions of analysis proposed by Keizer

The general distinction proposed by Keizer is between adverbs which function as modifiers within a single Discourse Act and adverbs which constitute a separate Discourse Act (Keizer 2018b, 63). Additionally, both categories can be further sub-divided into adverbs fulfilling an interpersonal function and adverbs fulfilling a representational function. In order to decide into which category a given example falls, certain formal criteria and tests were established by Keizer and will be used here. These criteria can be grouped into four categories which are discourse-pragmatic properties, semantic properties, syntactic properties and prosodic properties (Keizer 2018b, 66-68):

- Discourse-pragmatic properties
  - Interpersonal function
  - Representational function
- Semantic properties
  - Truth-conditionality
  - Non-truth-conditionality
- Syntactic properties
  - Following from truth-conditionality
    - Clefting
    - Questioning
    - Scope of proform, ellipsis and negation
  - Following from the level and layer of analysis
    - Clausal position
    - Distribution in verbal complements
  - Following from the difference between Interpersonal and Representational Level
    - Coordination
    - Modification
- Prosodic properties
  - Prosodic integration
  - Prosodic non-integration

These ten criteria – function, truth-conditionality, clefting, questioning, scope, clausal position, distribution in verbal complements, coordination, modification and prosodic integration – were applied to every example of data in order to establish to which category it belongs.

#### 4.2.3 Configuration of criteria for category 1

Accordingly, if the following criteria are met, the example was taken to be of the first category – an interpersonal modifier within a single Discourse Act (Keizer 2018b, 69-75):

- Discourse-pragmatic properties
  - Interpersonal function
- Semantic properties
  - Non-truth-conditionality
- Syntactic properties
  - Following from truth-conditionality
    - Clefting not possible
    - Questioning not possible
    - Does not come within scope of proform, ellipsis and negation
  - Following from the level and layer of analysis
    - Initial clausal position or post-subject, absence in final position
    - Occurrence in verbal complements at the layer of the illocution or higher
  - Following from the difference between interpersonal and representational level
    - Cannot be made basis of alternative interrogation or negation
    - Modification only possible through other interpersonal elements
- Prosodic properties
  - Prosodic integration

Exhibiting the above configuration and thus being an example of an adverb functioning as interpersonal modifier within a single Discourse Act would be example (54) (Keizer 2018b, 62):

- (54) a. So, I *frankly* think the commission, as a concept, was the wrong one.  
b. IL: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>): (D<sub>I</sub>: frankly (D<sub>I</sub>) (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: - I ... one – (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))

Here, the adverb *frankly* is analysed as Lexical Deed (D<sub>I</sub>) modifying the Illocution (F<sub>I</sub>) of the Discourse Act (A<sub>I</sub>) at the Interpersonal Level.

#### 4.2.4 Configuration of criteria for category 2

If the following criteria are met, the example was taken to be of the second category – a representational modifier within a single Discourse Act (Keizer 2018b, 69-75):

- Discourse-pragmatic properties
  - Representational function
- Semantic properties
  - Truth-conditionality
- Syntactic properties
  - Following from truth-conditionality
    - Clefting is possible
    - Questioning is possible
    - Does come within scope of proform, ellipsis and negation
  - Following from the level and layer of analysis
    - Post-verbal or final clausal position
    - Occurrence in low-level verbal complements
  - Following from the difference between Interpersonal and Representational Level
    - Coordination with other representational elements possible
    - Modification with representational elements possible
- Prosodic properties
  - Prosodic integration

Exhibiting the above configuration and thus being an example of an adverb functioning as representational modifier within a single Discourse Act would be example (55) (Keizer 2018b, 62):

- (55) a. No woman had ever spoken so *frankly* to him in his life.  
b. IL: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: [... (T<sub>I</sub>) ...] (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))  
c. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: (ep<sub>i</sub>: (perfect neg e<sub>i</sub>: (f<sub>i</sub>: [(f<sub>j</sub>: speak (f<sub>j</sub>)): (f<sub>k</sub>: frankly (f<sub>k</sub>)): (f<sub>i</sub>: so (f<sub>i</sub>))  
(f<sub>j</sub>) (x<sub>i</sub>: woman (x<sub>i</sub>)) (x<sub>j</sub>: him (x<sub>j</sub>)) ... ](f<sub>i</sub>)) (e<sub>i</sub>)) (ep<sub>i</sub>)) (p<sub>i</sub>))

The adverb *frankly* is analysed as Ascriptive Subact (T<sub>I</sub>) within the Discourse Act (A<sub>I</sub>) on the Interpersonal Level. On the Representational Level, *frankly* is analysed as Property (f<sub>k</sub>) modifying the verbal Property *speak* (f<sub>j</sub>) within the Propositional Content (p<sub>i</sub>).

#### 4.2.5 Configuration of criteria for category 3

If the following criteria are met, the example was taken to be of the third category – an interpersonal modifier constituting a separate subsidiary Discourse Act (Keizer 2018b, 77-82):

- Discourse-pragmatic properties
  - Modifies the Illocution of the nuclear Discourse Act
  - Enhanced interpersonal functions
  - Rhetorical functions
    - Prelude, Aside or Afterthought
- Semantic properties
  - Non-truth-conditionality
- Syntactic properties
  - Following from truth-conditionality
    - Clefting not allowed
    - Questioning not allowed
    - Does not come within scope of proform, ellipsis and negation
  - Following from the level and layer of analysis
    - Clausal position unrestricted
    - Occurrence in verbal complements unrestricted
  - Following from the difference between Interpersonal and Representational Level
    - Coordination should be possible with other interpersonal elements
    - Modification should be possible by other interpersonal elements
- Prosodic properties
  - Prosodic integration
  - Separate illocutionary force

Exhibiting the above configuration and thus being an example of an adverb fulfilling an interpersonal function and constituting a separate subsidiary Discourse Act would be example (56) (Keizer 2018b, 62):

- (56) a. And, *frankly*, that's what we all should be doing.
- b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: [(A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: (T<sub>I</sub>) (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))<sub>Aside</sub>  
 (A<sub>J</sub>: [(F<sub>J</sub>: DECL (F<sub>J</sub>): (D<sub>I</sub>: frankly (D<sub>I</sub>)) (F<sub>J</sub>))] (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>J</sub>: – And ...  
 doing – (C<sub>J</sub>))] (A<sub>J</sub>))] (M<sub>I</sub>))

The example is analysed as consisting of the nuclear Discourse Act (A<sub>J</sub>) and the subsidiary Discourse Act (A<sub>I</sub>) with the rhetorical function *Aside*, together forming the Move (M<sub>I</sub>). The adverb *frankly* is analysed as Ascriptive Subact (T<sub>I</sub>) in the subsidiary Discourse Act (A<sub>I</sub>) on the Interpersonal Level, as well as Lexical Deed (D<sub>I</sub>) modifying the Illocution (F<sub>J</sub>) of the nuclear Discourse Act (A<sub>J</sub>).

#### 4.2.6 Configuration of criteria for category 4

If the following criteria are met, the example was taken to be of the fourth category – a representational modifier constituting a separate subsidiary Discourse Act (Keizer 2018b, 77-82):

- Discourse-pragmatic properties
  - Modifies the verbal Property of the nuclear Discourse Act
  - Rhetorical functions
    - Prelude, Aside or Afterthought
- Semantic properties
  - Non-truth-conditionality
- Syntactic properties
  - Following from truth-conditionality
    - Clefting not allowed
    - Questioning not allowed
    - Does not come within scope of proform, ellipsis and negation
  - Following from the level and layer of analysis
    - Clausal position unrestricted
    - Occurrence in verbal complements unrestricted
  - Following from the difference between Interpersonal and Representational Level
    - Coordination should be possible by other representational elements
    - Modification should be possible by other representational elements
- Prosodic properties
  - Prosodic integration
  - Separate illocutionary force

Exhibiting the above configuration and thus being an example of an adverb fulfilling a representational function and constituting a separate subsidiary Discourse Act would be example (57) (Keizer 2018b, 62):

- (57) a. You write about – *very frankly* – about losing your virginity when you were 14 years old.
- b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: [(A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: [(T<sub>I</sub>) (R<sub>I</sub>) (R<sub>J</sub>) (R<sub>K</sub>)] (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))  
(A<sub>J</sub>: (F<sub>J</sub>: DECL (F<sub>J</sub>) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>J</sub>: (T<sub>J</sub>) (C<sub>J</sub>)) (A<sub>J</sub>))<sub>Aside</sub>] (M<sub>I</sub>))
- c. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: (ep<sub>i</sub>: (e<sub>i</sub>: (f<sub>i</sub>: [(f<sub>j</sub>: write (f<sub>j</sub>)) (x<sub>i</sub>: you (x<sub>i</sub>))<sub>A</sub> (e<sub>j</sub>)<sub>U</sub>] (f<sub>i</sub>)) (e<sub>i</sub>)) (ep<sub>i</sub>)) (p<sub>i</sub>))  
(p<sub>j</sub>: (e<sub>j</sub>: (ep<sub>j</sub>: (f<sub>k</sub>: [(f<sub>j</sub>: [ ] (f<sub>j</sub>): (f<sub>i</sub>: very frank (f<sub>i</sub>))) (x<sub>i</sub>: you (x<sub>i</sub>))<sub>A</sub> (e<sub>j</sub>)<sub>U</sub>] (f<sub>k</sub>)) (e<sub>j</sub>)) (ep<sub>j</sub>)) (p<sub>j</sub>))

The example is analysed as consisting of the nuclear Discourse Act (A<sub>I</sub>) and the subsidiary Discourse Act (A<sub>J</sub>) with the rhetorical function *Aside*, together forming the Move (M<sub>I</sub>). The adverb *frankly* is analysed as Ascriptive Subact (T<sub>J</sub>) in the subsidiary Discourse Act (A<sub>J</sub>) on the Interpersonal Level, corresponding on the Representational Level to the Property (f<sub>i</sub>) of the Propositional Content (p<sub>j</sub>) modifying the non-instantiated verbal Property (f<sub>j</sub>). This non-instantiated verbal Property (f<sub>j</sub>) of the Propositional Content (p<sub>j</sub>) is co-indexed with the verbal Property *write* (f<sub>j</sub>) of the Propositional Content (p<sub>i</sub>) corresponding to the Ascriptive Subact (T<sub>I</sub>) in the nuclear Discourse Act (A<sub>I</sub>) on the Interpersonal Level.

#### 4.2.7 Additional categories: 1b and 2b

Two additional categories emerged during the analysis of the data which were not originally treated by Keizer for *frankly*<sup>36</sup>: the function of modifying the Ascriptive Subact, and the function of modifying the Configurational Property.

<sup>36</sup> This does not necessarily mean that *frankly* cannot theoretically fulfil these functions as well. One function, that of modifying the Ascriptive Subact, is even (although only very briefly) touched upon by Keizer (see foot note on page 83 in Keizer 2018b).

#### 4.2.7.1 Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact

If the following criteria are met, the example was taken to be of the category 1b – modifier of the Ascriptive Subact at the Interpersonal Level:

- Discourse-pragmatic properties
  - Interpersonal function of expressing emphasis
- Semantic properties
  - Non-truth-conditionality
- Syntactic properties
  - Following from truth-conditionality
    - Clefting not possible
    - Questioning not possible
    - Does not come within scope of proform, ellipsis and negation
  - Following from the level and layer of analysis
    - Position before the element that is being modified
    - Occurrence in verbal complements at the layer of the Ascriptive Subact or higher
  - Following from the difference between interpersonal and representational level
    - Cannot be made basis of alternative interrogation or negation
    - Modification only possible through other interpersonal elements
- Prosodic properties
  - Prosodic integration

Exhibiting the above configuration and thus being an example of an adverb functioning as modifier of the Ascriptive Subact be example (58):

- (58) a. I *sincerely* hope that you learn to spend less time talking and more time listening.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 444)
- b. IL: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: [(T<sub>I</sub>): (D<sub>I</sub>: sincerely (D<sub>I</sub>) (R<sub>I</sub>) (R<sub>J</sub>) ...] (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))

Here, the adverb *sincerely* is analysed as Lexical Deed (D<sub>I</sub>) modifying the Ascriptive Subact (T<sub>I</sub>), which evokes the verb hope, at the Interpersonal Level.

#### 4.2.7.2 Modifier of the Configurational Property

If the following criteria are met, the example was taken to be of the category 2b – modifier of the Configurational Property at the Representational Level:

- Discourse-pragmatic properties
  - Representational function of expressing realis modality
- Semantic properties
  - Truth-conditionality
- Syntactic properties
  - Following from truth-conditionality
    - Clefting is possible
    - Questioning is possible
    - Does come within scope of proform, ellipsis and negation
  - Following from the level and layer of analysis
    - Post-verbal or final clausal position
    - Occurrence in low-level verbal complements
  - Following from the difference between Interpersonal and Representational Level
    - Coordination with other representational elements possible
    - Modification with representational elements possible
- Prosodic properties
  - Prosodic integration

Exhibiting the above configuration and thus being an example of an adverb functioning as modifier of the Configurational Property would be example (59):

- (59) a. You have to *honestly* analyze.  
(COCA 2008) (word search 433)
- b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: [(A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: [(T<sub>I</sub>) (R<sub>I</sub>)] (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>)) (M<sub>I</sub>))
- c. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: (ep<sub>i</sub>: (obl e<sub>i</sub>: (f<sub>i</sub>: [(f<sub>j</sub>: analyze (f<sub>j</sub>)) (x<sub>i</sub>: you (x<sub>i</sub>))<sub>A</sub>]: honestly (f<sub>i</sub>)) (e<sub>i</sub>)) (ep<sub>i</sub>)) (p<sub>i</sub>))

The adverb *honestly* is analysed as modifier of the Configurational Property (f<sub>i</sub>) at the Representational Level expressing realis modality, i.e. the reality status of the relations between the verbal Property (f<sub>j</sub>) and the individual (x<sub>i</sub>) described within the Configurational Property (f<sub>i</sub>).

Other potential scenarios that were noted by Keizer were examples which were in the form of quoted speech being an embedded and thus also separate Discourse Act, similar to category three. Or examples which included the phrase *I think that* which is taken to be an epistemic formulaic fragment, thus resolving potential controversies that arise when *think* is analysed as fully lexical verb. And thirdly, examples for which it was simply problematic to determine the exact function of the adverb (Keizer 2018b, 73f.).

### 4.3 The Data<sup>37</sup>

#### 4.3.1 The corpora

Keizer used the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) for authentic data regarding the adverb *frankly* in her analysis. Accordingly, this study also employs data extracted from the COCA. The COCA is taken to be largest genre-balanced corpus of English, containing more than one billion words to date and covering the period from 1990 until 2019. It is divided into the eight categories spoken, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers, academic texts, TV and movie subtitles, blogs, other web pages (Davies 2008). The last three categories were only added with a recent update in March 2020 and were thus not available when Keizer conducted her research. A significant impact upon the comparability of the two studies, however, is not expected by this difference.

Additionally, supplementary data from the British National Corpus (BNC) is employed. Reason for this is the comparatively low occurrence of instances for constructions of the type *VERB + honestly/sincerely* in the verbal complement, even in such a vast corpus as the COCA. The specific construction *believe + honestly* within 9 positions to the right, for example, occurs only a total of 32 times in the COCA, including noise. Noise, i.e. data which conforms to the pattern *VERB + honestly/sincerely* while at the same time not being instances of the adverb occurring in a verbal complement, when using the Marc Davies interface and the COCA, is comparatively high, with only 114 actual instances of the desired construction out of 284 results for *honestly* in verbal complements. Examples of such noise are cases in which the verb and the adverb are not part of the same sentence, as in (60).

- (60) Strauss: An example where they specifically say that people will understand us later? *Honestly*, that sounds like the Nazis. (COCA 2019) (complement\_say 24)

Or cases in which the verb is not part of the verbal complement, as in (61).

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<sup>37</sup> All data sets used in the present thesis are included in the appendix (section 10) of the digital version.

- (61) No. I know but [unclear] No. But you do you think *honestly* though that that really does still hold true [...] (BNC 1985-93) (complement\_think 10)

Or, in the case of *sincerely*, examples where the adverb is part of a greeting, as in (62).

- (62) [...] Your comments are eagerly awaited. *Sincerely*, JOSEPH PAPP (COCA 1990) (word search 496)

This leads to substantially less data compared to the simple word search, which in turn makes it harder to establish patterns and obtain reliable results. Therefore, as a potential remedy, and to obtain more data, the BNC is used in order to facilitate the analysis of distribution in verbal complements.

The BNC was designed to represent a wide cross-section of British English in the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with, unlike the COCA, no text having been added since the completion of the project in 1994 (The British National Corpus, 2007). It consists of over 112 million words comprising over 4000 texts spanning a wide range of different genres, such as newspapers, academic books, letters, essays, as well as orthographic transcriptions of interviews, radio shows or phone-ins.

The version used is the 2007 XML Edition accessed via the Lancaster Interface, provided by the university of Lancaster, which uses a different query syntax than the Marc Davies interfaced, thus offering different search options, e.g. the condition that the entered words have to appear in the same sentence, effectively cancelling out results in which the verb and the adverb are part of different sentences (Hardie 2012).

#### 4.3.2 The queries

A number of queries were employed in order to extract the relevant data from the COCA and the BNC. The first part were random word searches to obtain authentic data samples and to establish the discourse-pragmatic and rhetorical functions of *honestly* and *sincerely*. The second part were searches for specific verbs and the occurrence of *honestly* and *sincerely* in their verbal complements. Due to these differences in the goals, the employed corpora and the employed search interfaces, the queries used differ as well.

The random word searches for both *honestly* and *sincerely* were conducted with the Marc Davies interface for the COCA using the following simple queries:

- *honestly* entered as word search
- *sincerely* entered as word search

For data on the occurrence in verbal complements, examples were extracted in which the respective adverbs are part of the verbal complement of specific verbs. Those verbs were mostly taken from Hengeveld and Mackenzie (2008, 363):

- *to conclude, to summarize* requiring a Move as complement
- *to add* requiring a Discourse act as complement
- *to say, to hear* requiring a Communicated Content as complement
- *to believe* requiring a Propositional Content as complement
- *to start* requiring a Property as complement

Additionally, the following verbs were used to obtain further examples:

- *to state* requiring a Communicated Content as complement
- *to know, to think* requiring a Propositional Content as complement
- *to see*<sup>38</sup> requiring a State-of-Affairs as complement

As the COCA is constantly updated and enlarged on a yearly basis, it has changed in its magnitude from when Keizer extracted data for her study (2016-18) compared to the present day. As a result, some of the more basic queries Keizer was able to run a couple of years ago are no longer possible anymore as the query syntax and the search engine has not changed accordingly, resulting in it no longer being powerful enough and thus producing error messages when obtaining too many results. This, unfortunately, is the case for such queries as

- *VERB that + honestly* entered as collocate search within 9 words to the right
- *VERB that + sincerely* entered as collocate search within 9 words to the right

Therefore, in order to nonetheless obtain data on the occurrence of *honestly* and *sincerely* in verbal complements, queries for specific verbs were used, such as e.g.

- *believe + honestly* as collocate search within 9 words to the right

The BNC, accessed via the Lancaster interface, was only used for the additional extraction of instances of *honestly* and *sincerely* in the verbal complement of the abovementioned verbs. As the Lancaster interface uses a different query syntax than the Marc Davies interface, different queries were used which nonetheless targeted the same kind of construction. The employed queries were of the type

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<sup>38</sup> *to see* in its traditional meaning of visual perception, e.g. *seeing the birds fly in the sky*, rather than *to see* in its metaphoric use of understanding another person's line of reasoning, e.g. *I see the point you are trying to make*.

- {believe/V} >> 9 >> {honestly}

effectively searching for occurrences of *honestly* within 9 words to the right of the verb *believe*.

The total amount of data extracted and analysed for the present purpose amounts to 1727 examples<sup>39</sup>. To compare, Keizer extracted 316 examples for *frankly* from the COCA, divided into two searches, one random search and one for *frankly* in verbal complements using the above queries (Keizer 2018b, 68, 73).

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<sup>39</sup> 500 examples from random (word) search *honestly* (see appendix 1), 500 examples from random (word) search *sincerely* (see appendix 2), 500 examples from complement search *honestly* (see appendix 3), and 227 examples from complement search *sincerely* (see appendix 4).

## 5 Numbers and examples

This section will provide a detailed overview of the data for *honestly* and *sincerely* along with numerical breakdowns of the relevant dimensions of analysis, i.e. the criteria according to which the data was categorized. Additionally, examples and explanations are given to facilitate understanding and prepare argumentation in the later chapters.

In total, four overarching areas will be covered, consisting in the word search for *honestly*, the complement search for *honestly*, the word search for *sincerely* and the complement search for *sincerely*. Within the word searches, a breakdown of the following aspects will be provided: the categories, the clausal positions, the discourse-pragmatic functions, and the rhetorical functions. Likewise, within the complement searches, a breakdown of the categories found will be given, as well as a breakdown of the matches between the layer of the adverbs and the layer of the verbal complements they occur in.

### 5.1 Word search

#### 5.1.1 Breakdown of categories

In this section a breakdown of the categories found together with examples from the word search samples will be provided. Table 1 shows a complete overview of the distribution within the word search samples according to categories.

Examples of category 1 – adverb functioning as modifier of the Illocution within a single Discourse Act – occurred a total of 182 times (36,40%) for *honestly* (63a) and a total of 7 times (1,40%) for *sincerely* (63b).

- (1) a. I *honestly* don't min our sleeping arraignments too much.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 30)
- b. You *sincerely* believe that she's faking everything?  
(COCA 2016) (word search 288)

Table 1: Breakdown of word search sample according to categories.

Category	honestly	sincerely
category 1	182 (36,40 %)	7 (1,40 %)
Category 1b	14 (2,80 %)	179 (35,80 %)
category 2	101 (20,20 %)	90 (18 %)
Category 2b	21 (4,20 %)	96 (19,20 %)
category 3	176 (35,20 %)	14 (2,80 %)
category 4	3 (0,60 %)	16 (3,20 %)
FSE <sup>40</sup>	--	91 (18,20 %)
other	3 (0,60 %)	3 (0,60 %)
Total	500 (100 %)	500 (100 %)

*Honestly* and *sincerely* here function as modifiers of the Illocution while being prosodically integrated into the clause. *Honestly* expresses assertion (or persuasion), *sincerely* expresses incredulity.

Examples of category 1b – adverb functioning as modifier of the Ascriptive Subact – occurred a total of 14 times (2,80%) for *honestly* (64a) and a total of 179 times (35,80%) for *sincerely* (64b).

- (2) a. But I do *honestly* believe if you love someone with your whole heart then you can get through [...]  
(COCA 2012) (word search 311)
- b. I *sincerely* hope that you learn to spend less time talking and more time listening.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 444)

<sup>40</sup> FSE stands for formula(e) of social exchange, i.e. linguistic means for establishing or maintaining mutually beneficial relation between speaker and hearer by expressing e.g. respect or politeness (Heine et al. 2013, 165). In this case FSE refers to instances of *sincerely* as part of the conventionalized greeting *sincerely yours* or variations of it.

*Honestly*, as well as *sincerely*, here function as modifier of the Ascriptive Subact (the verbs *hope* and *believe*) expressing emphasis.

Examples of category 2 – adverb functioning as modifier for the verbal Property within a single Discourse Act – occurred a total of 101 times (20,20%) for *honestly* (65a) and a total of 90 times (18%) for *sincerely* (65b).

- (3) a. “Do I overstep my bounds, my lord?” I asked him *honestly*.  
(COCA 2011) (word search 158)
- b. “I didn’t mean to snap at you yesterday,” Dumont said *sincerely*.  
(COCA 1992) (word search 133)

*Honestly* and *sincerely*, here function as modifiers of the verbal Property indicating the manner in which the action described by the verb is being carried out while being prosodically integrated into the clause.

Examples of category 2b – adverb functioning as modifier of the Configurational Property – occurred a total of 21 times (4,20%) for *honestly* (66a) and a total of 96 times (19,20%) for *sincerely* (66b).

- (4) a. Fleas, Vidot decided, they were fleas, not because he could *honestly* tell the difference, but because the thought of being a louse would be too [...]  
(COCA 2013) (word search 24)
- b. He of course did not get the job, though he was *sincerely* pleased his friend Hayley, hired at the associate level, was back in town [...]  
(COCA 2001) (word search 143)

*Honestly*, as well as *sincerely*, here function as modifier of the Configurational Property expressing realis modality.

Examples of category 3 – adverb functioning as modifier of the Illocution while constituting a separate Discourse Act – occurred a total of 176 times (35,20%) for *honestly* (67a) and a total of 14 times (2,80%) for *sincerely* (67b).

- (5) a. *Honestly*, I appreciate the way Siebe handled this. He was very willing to review [...]  
(COCA 2016) (word search 10)
- b. Posted by: Chris July to support President Barack Hussein Obama, I really did, but with all due respect, *sincerely*, Barack Hussein is a hypocritical liar.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 149)

*Honestly* here functions as modifier of the Illocution, expressing assertion while being prosodically non-integrated into the clause. *Sincerely* here functions as modifier of the Illocution as well, although as expressing persuasion, while being prosodically non-integrated into the clause.

Examples of category 4 – adverb functioning as modifier of the verbal Property while constituting a separate Discourse Act – occurred a total of 3 times (0,60%) for *honestly* (68a) and a total of 16 times (3,20%) for *sincerely* (68b).

- (6) a. The legitimate “common good” promulgated by charitable non-profits is worth nurturing – *honestly* and overtly, in exchange for clear accounting of funds.  
(COCA 1991) (word search 278)
- b. She begins to sing a folk song, very *sincerely*, in a very offkey monotone.  
(COCA 2002) (word search 438)

*Honestly* and *sincerely*, here function as modifiers of the verbal Property indicating the manner in which the action described by the verb is being carried out while being prosodically non-integrated into the clause.

Examples of the category FSE – formulae of social exchange, i.e. *sincerely* as part of a greeting – occurred a total of 91 times (18,20%) within the word search sample for *sincerely* (69). For *honestly*, no such examples were found.

- (7) I look forward to hearing from you. *Sincerely* yours, Mr. Mori.  
(COCA 2016) (word search 17)

*Sincerely* here is part of the conventionalized greeting formula at the end of letters *sincerely yours*. A more detailed analysis of this construction will be provided in the special cases section (6.8.1).

Results classified as *other* were either cases in which the adverbs did not fulfil the function of modifying another constituent, cases for which absent or unclear marking in the corpus prevents a stable analysis, as well as typos. In (70) *sincerely* does not modify another verb but is the name of a song and functions similar to a noun phrase rather than an adverb.

- (8) !! But the McGuires truly had the best sound; I also loved " *Sincerely*, " though we did not have that recording in the house.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 45)

### 5.1.2 Breakdown of discourse-pragmatic functions

In this section a breakdown of the discourse-pragmatic functions together with examples from the samples will be provided. A breakdown of the discourse-pragmatic functions for each of the four categories will be given in the section comparing the findings of the present study with Keizer's findings (6.1). Table 2 shows a complete overview of the distribution within the word search samples according to discourse-pragmatic functions.

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the discourse-pragmatic function of expressing annoyance were found a total of 6 times (1,20%) for *honestly* (71) and never for *sincerely*.

- (1) The fact that 95% of the people that post spell the simplest words wrong.  
*Honestly*, it cracks me up!  
(COCA 2012) (word search 172)

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the discourse-pragmatic function of expressing assertion were found a total of 109 times (21,80%) for *honestly* (72a) and a total of 3 times (0,60%) for *sincerely* (72b).

- (1) a. [...] check out the LG Voyager. It has the same tactile response buzz.  
*Honestly*, I like it.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 155)
- b. *Sincerely* regretted his departure, but I'm not whining or asking for its return.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 11)

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the discourse-pragmatic function of expressing concession were found a total of 112 times (22,40%) for *honestly* (73) and never for *sincerely*.

- (1) So, how's your paper coming? *Honestly*, I could use some help on it.  
(COCA 2010) (word search 141)

Table 2: Breakdown of word search sample according to discourse-pragmatic functions.

Discourse-pragmatic function	Honestly	Sincerely
Annoyance	6 (1,20 %)	--
Assertion	109 (21,80 %)	3 (0,60 %)
Concession	112 (22,40 %)	--
Incredulity	42 (8,40 %)	2 (0,40 %)
Persuasion	75 (15,00 %)	16 (3,20 %)
Request	3 (0,60 %)	--
Clarification	11 (2,20 %)	--
Emphasis	14 (2,80 %)	179 (35,80 %)
Realis modality	21 (4,20 %)	97 (19,40 %)
Manner	104 (20,80 %)	105 (21,00 %)
FSE	--	91 (18,20 %)
Other	3 (0,60 %)	7 (1,40 %)
Total	500 (100 %)	500 (100 %)

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the discourse-pragmatic function of expressing incredulity were found a total of 42 times (8,40%) for *honestly* (74a) and a total of 2 times (0,40%) for *sincerely* (74b).

- (2) a. I mean, you really *honestly* plan on dealing cards to college kids ... when you're fuckin' 35?  
(COCA 2000) (word search 493)
- b. You *sincerely* believe that she's faking everything?  
(COCA 2016) (word search 288)

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the discourse-pragmatic function of convincing or persuading were found a total of 75 times (15%) for *honestly* (75a) and a total of 16 times (3,20%) for *sincerely* (75b).

- (3) a. This was real. I *honestly* thought that I was gonna die.  
(COCA 2019) (word search 128)
- b. Look, I'm sorry. *Sincerely*, I am.  
(COCA 2017) (word search 39)

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the discourse-pragmatic function of expressing a request for an honest answer were found a total of 3 times (0,60%) for *honestly* (76) and never for *sincerely*.

- (4) Give the press a grad A to F on handling this story. *Honestly* what do you think tonight?  
(COCA 1992) (word search 455)

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the discourse-pragmatic function of requesting clarification whether the previous statement was honest or whether an honest answer is desired were found a total of 11 times (2,20%) for *honestly* (77) and never for *sincerely*.

- (5) Is there anything special that you want for Christmas? *Honestly*? I just want the whole family to be together for Christmas.  
(COCA 2015) (word search 131)

Examples in which the adverb functions as modifier of the Ascriptive Subact expressing emphasis were found a total of 14 times (2,80%) for *honestly* (78a) and a total of 179 times (35,80%) for *sincerely* (78b).

- (6) a. But I do *honestly* believe if you love someone with your whole heart then you can get through [...]  
(COCA 2012) (word search 311)
- b. I *sincerely* apologize for any embarrassment or shame that I may have caused [...]  
(COCA 2008) (word search 399)

Examples in which the adverb functions as modifier of the Configurational Property expressing the realis modality were found a total of 21 times (4,20%) for *honestly* (79a) and a total of 97 times (19,40%) for *sincerely* (79b).

- (7) a. Fleas, Vidot decided, they were fleas, not because he could *honestly* tell the difference, but because the thought of being a louse would be too [...]  
(COCA 2013) (word search 24)
- b. If you *sincerely* care about the dangers of promiscuity for gays, support marriage equality.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 217)

Examples in which the adverb functions as modifier of the verb indicating the manner in which the action described is being carried out were found a total of 104 times (20,80%) for *honestly* (80a) and a total of 105 times (21%) for *sincerely* (80b).

- (8) a. Can a person critique his or her own art *honestly*?  
(COCA 1993) (word search 306)
- b. I nodded and smiled again, *sincerely* this time.  
(COCA 2006) (word search 272)

Examples in which the adverb functions as formulae of social exchange were found a total of 91 times (18,20%) for *sincerely* (81) and never for *honestly*.

- (9) Please help me and show me what I need. *Sincerely*: Juan R. Ortiz  
(COCA 2012) (word search 175)

### 5.1.3 Breakdown of rhetorical functions

In this section a breakdown of the rhetorical functions together with examples from the word search samples will be provided. As a reminder, only those instances of adverbs which form a separate Discourse Act, i.e. are extra-clausal, are assigned a rhetorical function. A breakdown of the rhetorical functions for each of the four categories will be given in the section comparing the findings of the present study with Keizer's findings (6.7). Table 3 shows a complete overview of the distribution within the word search samples according to rhetorical functions.

Table 3: Breakdown of word search sample according to rhetorical functions.

Rhetorical function	Honestly	Sincerely
<b>Prelude</b>	118 (23,60 %)	87 (17,40 %)
<b>Aside</b>	33 (6,60 %)	14 (2,80 %)
<b>Afterthought</b>	18 (3,60 %)	12 (2,40 %)
<b>Reaction</b>	10 (2,00 %)	--
<b>None</b>	318 (63,60 %)	380 (76,00 %)
<b>other</b>	3 (0,60 %)	7 (1,40 %)
<b>Total</b>	500 (100 %)	500 (100 %)

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the rhetorical function of Prelude were found a total of 118 times (23,60%) for *honestly* (82a) and a total of 89 times (17,80%) for *sincerely* (82b).

- (10) a. I've gotten nothing against psychologists. I admire them. *Honestly*, I'd love to do what you do.  
(COCA 1998) (word search 51)
- b. We found her with her wrists slit. Look, I'm sorry. *Sincerely*, I am.  
(COCA 2017) (word search 39)

*Honestly*, as well as *sincerely*, here set the stage for the following clause by prefacing it with a comment on the Illocution of the following clause, e.g. in this case by an expression of (enhanced) assertion or persuasion.

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the rhetorical function of Aside were found a total of 33 times (6,60%) for *honestly* (83a) and a total of 13 times (2,60%) for *sincerely* (83b).

- (11) a. And, *honestly*, I never thought I would see that happen.  
(COCA 2010) (word search 487)
- b. In the end, maybe it's wiser to surrender before the miraculous scope of human generosity and to just keep saying thank you, forever and *sincerely*, for as long as we have voices.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 237)

*Honestly* here provides additional information on the host clause or an element of it, e.g. in this case by indicating that the Illocution of the host clause is a concession. *Sincerely* here provides additional information on the host clause or an element of it, e.g. in this case by modifying the verb of the main clause (representational function).

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the rhetorical function of Afterthought were found a total of 18 times (3,60%) for *honestly* (84a) and a total of 12 times (2,40%) for *sincerely* (84b).

- (12) a. I don't know how it should be, *honestly*. I just know that I want you in my life in some capacity.  
(COCA 2017) (word search 119)
- b. I think FBI should have zero access to Cerebus or anything else Dave produces until you guys apologize to Dave, *sincerely*.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 234)

Again, *honestly* here provides additional information on the host clause or an element of it after the host clause has already been issued, e.g. in this case by presenting the Illocution of the host clause as being a concession. *Sincerely*, as in the previous example, here provides additional information on the host clause or an element of it after the host clause has already been issued, e.g. in this case by modifying the verb of the previous clause (representational function).

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the function of Reaction were found a total of 10 times (2%) for *honestly* (85) and never for *sincerely*.

- (13) [...] he'll have a whole new level of respect for you. – *Honestly?* – Yes. You can't have sexist terms like that around here. (COCA 2001) (word search 1)

*Honestly* here functions as an independent nuclear Discourse Act that serves as a reaction to the previous Discourse act. It seems to co-occur with turn taking and will be discussed in more detail in the special cases section (6.8.2). This seems to be especially noteworthy as it is not reported in Keizer's initial study of *frankly* and its status as rhetorical function is open for debate.

Examples in which the adverb fulfils no rhetorical function at all were found a total of 319 times (63,80%) for *honestly* (86a) and a total of 380 times (76%) for *sincerely* (86b).

- (14) a. [...] I need to realize what I know I'm good at and quite *honestly* I'm lost on what that actually is [...]  
(COCA 2012) (word search 200)

- b. He knows that I care for him *sincerely*.

(COCA 2000) (word search 196)

*Honestly*, as well as *sincerely*, here do not fulfil a rhetorical function as the clause constitutes one single Discourse Act while a rhetorical function requires two Discourse Acts which stand in a dependence relation to each other.

#### 5.1.4 Breakdown of clausal positions

In this section a breakdown of the clausal positions together with examples from the samples will be provided. A breakdown of the clausal positions for each of the four categories will be given in the section comparing the findings of the present study with Keizer's findings (6.4). Table 4 shows a complete overview of the distribution within the word search samples according to clausal positions.

Table 4: Breakdown of word search sample according to clausal positions.

Clausal position	honestly	Sincerely
<b>initial</b>	19 (3,80 %)	10 (2,00 %)
<b>pre-subject</b>	13 (2,60 %)	3 (0,60 %)
<b>post-subject</b>	128 (25,60 %)	175 (35,00 %)
<b>pre-verbal</b>	74 (14,80 %)	125 (25,00 %)
<b>post-verbal</b>	58 (11,60 %)	25 (5,00 %)
<b>final</b>	26 (5,20 %)	42 (8,40 %)
<b>extra-clausal</b>	179 (35,80 %)	113 (22,60 %)
<b>other</b>	3 (0,40 %)	7 (1,40 %)
<b>Total</b>	500 (100 %)	500 (100 %)

Examples in which the adverb was found in initial position occurred a total of 19 times (3,80%) for *honestly* (87a) and a total of 10 times (2%) for *sincerely* (87b). Initial position was defined as the left-most element of the clause.

- (15) a. [...] she was a right little Meryl Streep. *Honestly* Lil and you and Bruno used

Julius to con me.

(COCA 200) (word search 484)

- b. Your honesty, your humor and YOU have helped me this past year. *Sincerely* it really did.

(COCA 2012) (word search 309)

Examples in which the adverb was found in pre-subject position occurred a total of 13 times (2,60%) for *honestly* (88a) and a total of 3 times (0,60%) for *sincerely* (88b). Pre-subject position was defined as the position to the left of the subject while not being the left-most element of the clause.

- (16) a. Its *honestly* the people who figured out one day that being them was fun who are successful in life.

(COCA 2012) (word search 300)

- b. [...] no matter how carefully and *sincerely* I prepared for it the temple ceremony was always something I dreaded and endured [...]

(COCA 2012) (word search 414)

Examples in which the adverb was found in post-subject position occurred a total of 128 times (25,60%) for *honestly* (89a) and a total of 175 times (35%) for *sincerely* (89b). Post-subject position was defined as the position immediately to the right of the subject.

- (17) a. “I *honestly* don’t believe they will do this”, said Pantelis Ksiridakis [...]

(COCA 2011) (word search 6)

- b. My focus has been increasingly more internal. I *sincerely* feel we are almost there.

(COCA 2012) (word search 448)

Examples in which the adverb was found in pre-verbal position occurred a total of 75 times (15%) for *honestly* (90a) and a total of 125 times (25%) for *sincerely* (90b). Pre-verbal position was defined as the position immediately to the left of the verb. In some cases, post-subject and pre-verbal position can coalesce, e.g. if there is no auxiliary verb before the main verb of the clause<sup>41</sup>.

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<sup>41</sup> In these cases, the position was noted as post-subject if the adverb was found to serve an interpersonal function, or it was noted as pre-verbal if the adverb was found to serve a representational function. This decision was based on the arguably closer relation between adverbs fulfilling a representational function (i.e. VP-oriented) and the

- (18) a. I am *honestly* grateful and appreciative as well as being terribly humiliated to the point of wishing to commit suicide often.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 417)
- b. The most interesting aspect of this is that Arabs *sincerely* believe that they save those they conquer from the darkness of eternal ignorance.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 69)

Examples in which the adverb was found in post-verbal position occurred a total of 58 times (11,60%) for *honestly* (91a) and a total of 25 times (5%) for *sincerely* (91b). Post-verbal position was defined as the position immediately to the right of the verb.

- (19) a. [...] the best policy is to assess *honestly* the nature and extent of the emerging threats and develop a national missile defence system [...]  
(COCA 2000) (word search 269)
- b. The underlying assumption is that no one is able to care *sincerely* about any problem that does not directly concern them.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 115)

Examples in which the adverb was found in final position occurred a total of 26 times (5,20%) for *honestly* (92a) and a total of 42 times (8,40%) for *sincerely* (92b). Final position was defined as the position of the right-most element of the clause.

- (20) a. Ken asked her *honestly*, and she glanced out of the window before she answered, then turned [...]  
(COCA 2019) (word search 140)
- b. I won't say they're the only band to have shown me what it means to be as passionate as possible when I'm at my kit, but they're certainly a major factor as to why I do what I do. And for that, I thank them *sincerely*.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 76)

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verb they modify, and conversely, a more detached relation between adverbs fulfilling an interpersonal function (i.e. clause-oriented) and the verb (see also (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 576).

Examples in which the adverb was found in extra-clausal position occurred a total of 179 times (35,80%) for *honestly* (93a) and a total of 114 times (22,80%) for *sincerely* (93b). Extra-clausal position was defined as a position outside of the structure of the clause<sup>42</sup>.

- (21) a. That's just a technical term. Um ... *honestly*, the paperwork is already in process.  
(COCA 2019) (word search 20)
- b. Every speech he makes – *sincerely*, I believe – about democracy in the Middle East is instantly undercut or contradicted by the foreign-policy established of Clintonian Democrats on which he depends for everything and he has very limited options to transform that establishment.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 279)

## 5.2 Complement

This section will provide a numerical overview of the complement samples for *honestly* and *sincerely*. Out of 500 extracted hits for *honestly*, only 187 were actual instances of *honestly* in the complement of a verb. Thus, the subsequent percentages refer to the total amount of actual instance of occurrences of *honestly* in verbal complements (187) rather than the total amount of extracted results (500).

Similarly, out of 227<sup>43</sup> extracted hits, only 78 were actual instances of *sincerely* in the complement of a verb. Thus, the subsequent percentages refer to the total amount of actual instance of occurrences of *sincerely* in verbal complements (78) rather than the total amount of extracted results (227). As constructions in which *sincerely* appears in verbal complements seem to be less frequent than their counterparts for *honestly*, fewer potential examples – and fewer actual examples – could be found.

### 5.2.1 Breakdown of categories

In this section a breakdown of the categories found together with examples from the complement samples will be provided. Table 5 shows a complete overview of the distribution within the complement samples according to categories.

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<sup>42</sup> Extra-clausal positions were determined based on the available punctuation, i.e. hyphens, stops or commas, separating the extra-clausal element from the rest of the clause. As only written data was analyzed, prosodic features could not directly be observed or used for the determination of extra-clausality.

<sup>43</sup> As explained in the methodology chapter (4.3), 227 is the total number of results after running all queries for *sincerely* in the verbal complement of the before-specified verbs. *Sincerely* in verbal complements just seems to be a comparatively rare construction.

Table 5: Breakdown of complement sample according to categories.

Category	Honestly	Sincerely
Category 1	44 (23,53 %)	--
Category 1b	21 (11,23 %)	28 (35,90 %)
Category 2	52 (27,81 %)	26 (33,33 %)
Category 2b	21 (11,23 %)	23 (29,49 %)
Category 3	48 (25,67 %)	--
Category 4	--	--
FSE	--	1 (1,28 %)
Other	1 (0,53 %)	--
Total	187 (100 %)	78 100 %

Examples of category 1 – adverb functioning as modifier of the Illocution within a single Discourse Act – in verbal complements occurred a total of 44 times (23,53%) for *honestly* (94) and never for *sincerely*.

- (22) Stan, I'm shocked. Do you think that I would *honestly* go out there, huh, and ...  
and insult these [...]  
(COCA 1992) (complement\_think 77<sup>44</sup>)

*Honestly* here functions as modifier of the Illocution expressing incredulity while being prosodically integrated into the clause.

Examples of category 1b – adverb functioning as modifier of the Ascriptive Subact – in verbal complements occurred a total of 21 times (11,23%) for *honestly* (95a) and a total of 28 times (35,90%) for *sincerely* (95b).

- (23) a. After watching this documentary, I have to say that I'm *honestly* concerned and worried about the times to come [...]  
(COCA 2012) (complement\_say 20)

<sup>44</sup> This code is used to identify the examples in the appendix (10). The example *complement\_think 77* refers to the example 77 in the complement search for *honestly* together with the verb *to think*.

- b. He added: “I would *sincerely* hope that both areas qualify.”  
(BNC 1985-93) (complement\_add 5)

*Honestly*, as well as *sincerely*, here function as modifier of the Ascriptive Subact (*concerned and worried* and *hope*) expressing emphasis.

Examples of category 2 – adverb functioning as modifier of the verbal Property within a single Discourse Act – in verbal complements occurred a total of 52 times (27,81%) for *honestly* (96a) and a total of 26 times (33,33%) for *sincerely* (96b).

- (24) a. This isn’t to say that I haven’t come by my accomplishments *honestly*.  
(COCA 2018) (complement\_say 15)  
b. [...] and I also think that he said it very *sincerely*.  
(COCA 1990) (complement\_think 13)

*Honestly* and *sincerely* here function as modifier of the verb indicating the manner in which the action described within the verbal complement is being carried out while being prosodically integrated into the clause.

Examples of category 2b – adverb functioning as modifier of the Configurational Property – in verbal complements occurred a total of 21 times (11,23%) for *honestly* (97a) and a total of 23 times (29,49%) for *sincerely* (97b).

- (25) a. [...] does he lose the defence of “fair comment” because it cannot be said that the opinion is *honestly* his?  
(BNC 1985-93) (complement\_say 62)  
b. [...] you just have to know that I *sincerely* want to help you [...]  
(COCA 2008) (complement\_know 6)

*Honestly*, as well as *sincerely*, here function as modifier of the Configurational Property expressing the realis modality.

Examples of category 3 – adverb functioning as modifier of the Illocution while constituting a separate Discourse Act – in verbal complements occurred a total of 48 times (25,26%) *honestly* (98) and never for *sincerely*.

- (26) “I don’t think that we’ve played our best baseball, *honestly*,” Olson said.  
(COCA 2019) (complement\_think 26).

*Honestly* here functions as modifier of the Illocution expressing concession while being prosodically non-integrated into the clause.

Examples of category 4 – adverb functioning as modifier of the verbal Property while constituting a separate Discourse Act – in verbal complements did not occur for *honestly* nor for *sincerely*.

### 5.2.2 Breakdown of matches

In this section a breakdown of the matches between the layer of the adverbs and the layer of the verbal complements they occurred in will be given together with examples from the complement samples. Table 6 shows a complete overview of the distribution within the complement samples according to matching rates.

Table 6: Breakdown of complement sample according to matching rates.

Type of match	Honestly	sincerely
Matching the complement	82 (43,85 %)	65 (83,33 %)
Outside of the clause	44 (23,53 %)	2 (2,56 %)
Quoted	27 (14,44 %)	10 (12,82 %)
Not matching the complement	24 (12,83 %)	--
?	10 (5,35 %)	1 (1,28 %)
Total	187 (100 %)	78 (100 %)

Examples in which the layer of the adverb, i.e. the layer it modifies, matches the layer of the verbal complement it occurs in occurred a total of 82 times (43,85%) for *honestly* (99a) and a total of 65 times (83,33%) for *sincerely* (99b). An example is taken to be matching if the layer of the adverb does not surpass the layer of the verbal complement it is part of.

- (27) a. It would be mere affectation were we to hesitate now to say that it persistently, strenuously and *honestly* did this work without fear or favour.  
(COCA 2015) (complement\_say 2)
- b. I believe he means that prayer *sincerely*, Julian thought.  
(COCA 1993) (complement\_believe 65)

The verb *to say* requires a Communicated Content as its verbal complement. *Honestly* here modifies the verbal Property of the verbal complement. As such, the layer of *honestly* (the layer

of the Property) is below the layer of the verbal complement (the layer of the Communicated Content). The verb *to believe* requires a Propositional Content as its verbal complement. *Sincerely*, just as *honestly* before, modifies the verbal Property in the verbal complement. Therefore, the layer of *sincerely* (the layer of the Property) is below the layer of the verbal complement (the layer of the Propositional Content).

Examples in which the adverb is not part of the clause but outside of it occurred a total of 44 times (23,53%) for *honestly* (100a) and a total of 2 times (2,56%) for *sincerely* (100b).

- (28) a. I mean there are a couple of those words I don't know what you're talking about, quite *honestly*.  
(BNC 1985-93) (complement\_know 10)
- b. I believe this MESSAGE will, if followed *sincerely*, REDOUND to their effort.  
(COCA 2012) (complement\_believe 18)

*Honestly* and *sincerely* here are not part of the clause but marked as being outside of it through punctuation. As such, and as they are thus part of a separate Discourse Act, the syntactic restrictions regarding distribution within verbal complements are lifted.

Examples in which the adverb is part of quoted speech occurred a total of 27 times (14,44%) for *honestly* (101a) and a total of 10 times (12,82%) for *sincerely* (101b).

- (29) a. Later still he said: *Honestly*, Jannie, nobody watches this sort of programme apart from the relatives of the performers.  
(BNC 1960-74) (complement\_say 34)
- b. Hawkins said gently: "I most *sincerely* hope that you are not thinking what I think you are, if you follow me."  
(BNC 1985-93) (complement\_say 5)

*Honestly*, as well as *sincerely*, here are part of quoted speech and as such, similar to the previous example, are part of a different Discourse Act. Since the complement clause is a separate Discourse Act, the syntactic restrictions regarding distribution in verbal complements is lifted and any kind of adverb, apart from Move adverbs, is allowed.

Examples in which the layer of the adverb, i.e. the layer it modifies, does not match the layer of the verbal complement it occurs in occurred a total of 24 times (12,83%) for *honestly* (102) and never for *sincerely*. An example is taken to be non-matching if the layer of the adverb surpasses the layer of the verbal complement it is part of.

- (30) [...] I've known people that have blacked out from it. And I know that it *honestly* doesn't take much to drink.  
(COCA 2010) (complement\_know 16)

The verb *to know* requires a Propositional Content as its verbal complement. *Honestly* here, however, functions as modifier of the Illocution expressing persuasion. Subsequently, the layer of *honestly* (the layer of the Illocution) is higher than the layer of the verbal complement (the layer of the Propositional Content).

Examples with unclear matching-status were found a total of 10 times (5,35%) for *honestly* (103a) and once (1,28%) for *sincerely* (103b).

- (31) a. Hello! I finished reading Incendiary some short time ago and I must say that *honestly*, although at first I was enthused it was a wee bit uninteresting.  
(COCA 2012) (complement\_say 21)  
b. [...] and believe me to remain Yours very *Sincerely* John Gould.  
(BNC 1985-93) (complement\_believe 9)

The verb *to say* requires a Communicated Content as its verbal complement. *Honestly* here modifies the Illocution as expressing a concession. The question therefore is, what is the relation between the Illocution and the Communicated Content in terms of hierarchy? Both are layers at the Interpersonal Level which are located within the configurational head of the Discourse Act, as depicted in (104). As such, it seems that they are both hierarchically equal as neither the Illocutions nor the Communicated Content are subsumed within the other. But can they be considered to be a match? In other cases, e.g. in the case of a verb requiring a Propositional Content as verbal complement (e.g. *to believe*) and an adverb modifying the layer of the verbal Property, the lower layer (the layer of the adverb) usually is contained within the higher layer (the layer of the verbal complement). The present case is, however, different in that neither Illocution nor Communicated Content are sub-layers of the other one – they cannot be subsumed. Thus, the matching status is questionable. They can, however, be considered not to be a mismatch in the sense of one layer being hierarchically superior to another layer.

- (32) (M<sub>I</sub>: [(A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: ILL (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>)] (A<sub>I</sub>)] (M<sub>I</sub>))

The verb *to believe* requires a Propositional Content as its verbal complement. *Sincerely* here is part of the conventionalized greeting sincerely yours or yours sincerely. The question here is, what layer does *sincerely* modify? If it is analysed as modifier of the verbal Property, then this example would be a match, as the layer of the verbal Property is below the layer of the

Propositional Content. If, however, *sincerely* is analysed as e.g. modifying the layer of the Illocution, then the present example would be a mismatch. An in-depth analysis of how to represent sincerely in FSE constructions, and subsequently a potential answer to the matching question, will be presented in the section on special cases (6.8.1).

## 6 Comparison

This chapter will compare the findings from the present study for *honestly* and *sincerely* with the findings from Keizer's initial study of *frankly*. In order to provide such a comparison – and to facilitate answering the research questions posed at the beginning – the following sections will compare and contrast the formal and functional behaviour of the three adverbs with regards to discourse-pragmatic function, truth-conditionality, questioning, clefting and scope, clausal position and distribution in verbal complements, modification and coordination, as well as prosodic features and rhetorical functions.

### 6.1 Discourse-pragmatic functions

Keizer notes in her study that *frankly* can perform a number of related discourse functions, all revolving around the concept of truth (Keizer 2018b, 80f.). Table 7 shows a breakdown of discourse-pragmatic functions for interpersonal modifier and Discourse Act *frankly*. Further, due to their generally greater freedom, separate Discourse Acts are given more emphasis, leading to enhanced discourse functions compared to their modifier use. Additionally, as can also be seen in the increase in percentages for persuasion (from 2,5% to 18,5%) and appeal (from 0 to 15,6%), a shift from the modifier use to the Discourse Act use seems to coincide with a shift from honesty towards persuasion and appeal. Nonetheless, it should be noted that discourse-pragmatic functions are generally deemed to be unsystematic, i.e. not necessarily triggering a certain form of utterance, to be part of the Grammatical Component of FDG (Keizer 2018b, 82). Rather, they are assumed to be part of the Conceptual Component in the form of communicative intentions of the speaker.

Table 7: Discourse-pragmatic functions for *frankly* as interpersonal modifier and Discourse Act.

Discourse-pragmatic function	Frankly (modifier)	Frankly (Discourse Act)
Basic function <sup>45</sup>	8,8 % (7)	--
Concession	88,8 % (71)	65,2 % (92)
Persuasion <sup>46</sup>	2,5 % (2)	18,5 % (26)
Appeal	--	15,6 % (22)
Total	100 % (80)	100 % (140)

Table 8: Discourse-pragmatic functions for *honestly* and *sincerely* as interpersonal modifier and Discourse Act.

Discourse-pragmatic function	Honestly (modifier)	Honestly (Discourse Act)	Sincerely (modifier)	Sincerely (Discourse Act)
Concession	29,60 % (58)	30,68 % (54)	--	--
Persuasion	17,35 % (34)	23,30 % (41)	1,61 % (3)	92,86 % (13)
Annoyance	1,02 % (2)	2,27 % (4)	--	--
Assertion	26,02 % (51)	32,95 % (58)	1,08 % (2)	7,14 % (1)
Incredulity	17,86 % (35)	3,98 % (7)	1,08 % (2)	--
Request	1,02 % (2)	0,57 % (1)	--	--
Emphasis	7,14 % (14)	--	96,24 % (179)	--
Total	100 % (196)	100 % (176)	100 % (186)	100 % (14)

<sup>45</sup> Keizer uses the term *Basic Function* to refer to the basic function of expressing honesty as an interpersonal adverb and not to refer to the basic function of an adverb, i.e. the representational function (manner).

<sup>46</sup> Keizer differentiates between weak (2,5%) and strong (0%) persuasion as modifier, as well as weak (7,1%) and strong (11,4%) persuasion as Discourse Act (Keizer 2018b, 82). For the present study, weak and strong persuasion were combined and are represented as persuasion.

One of the most striking differences between *frankly* and *honestly* or *sincerely* is the difference in discourse functions listed. While some functions are listed for all three adverbs, e.g. persuasion, others are only listed for *frankly*, e.g. appeal, while again others are only found with *honestly*, e.g. annoyance. One factor for these observed differences, especially for such interpretational work as assigning discourse functions to adverbs based on text samples, may simply be that two different interpreters will naturally interpret the same piece of information differently, at least to an extent. A second and less individualistic factor, however, might be that different words tend to fulfil different, or at least slightly different, functions in communication. As language change is amongst other factors partly driven by competition between individual words or phrases fulfilling the same or at least similar functions, usually one word or phrase wins over and the loser either disappears or changes in function. In essence, different words serve different functions.

The most frequently observed discourse-pragmatic function for interpersonal modifier *frankly* was that of expressing concession (88,8%). Similarly, interpersonal modifier *honestly* was also most often found to express concession (29,6%), although the concession function did not occur as predominately as for *frankly*, and was closely followed by the function of expressing assertion (26,02%). Interpersonal modifier *sincerely*, in contrast, was found to express emphasis in the overwhelming majority of analysed examples (96,24%). Looking at interpersonal Discourse Act *frankly*, again, expressing concession is the most frequently observed function (65,2%), although it sees a decline compared to the modifier usage. This decline might be partly due to the function of expressing persuasion increasing considerably from modifier to Discourse Act use for interpersonal *frankly* (from 2,5% to 18,5%). For interpersonal Discourse Act *honestly*, concession remains among the most frequent functions found, with a slight increase even (from 29,6% to 30,68%). However, the most frequently observed function for the interpersonal Discourse Act use appears to be that of expressing assertion (increasing from 26,02% to 32,95%). The function of expressing incredulity sees a significant decrease from interpersonal modifier use to interpersonal Discourse Act use (from 17,86% to 3,98%). For interpersonal *sincerely*, the changes in function observed from modifier to Discourse Act usage appears most noticeable with the emphasis function disappearing completely (from 96,24% to 0%) and the persuasion function skyrocketing (from 1,61% to 92,86%). This might be due to the emphasis notion becoming enhanced into persuasion, which is also in line with a generally noted shift towards more enhanced functions in Discourse Act usage (Keizer 2018b, 80f.)

When comparing the number of observed discourse-pragmatic functions for all three

adverbs, *honestly* seems to exhibit nearly twice as much functions (7) in interpersonal modifier usage than *frankly* (4) or *sincerely* (4), although all three adverbs see a decline moving to interpersonal Discourse Act usage (6 for *honestly*, 3 for *frankly* and only 2 for *sincerely*).

Table 9 shows a breakdown of discourse-pragmatic functions for *honestly* and *sincerely* as representational modifier and Discourse Act. Looking at representational modifier and Discourse Act usage, *honestly* was most often found to express manner (82,79%) as in its modifier form, while modifier *sincerely* is almost evenly distributed between manner (47,85%) and realis modality (52,15%). Moving to representational Discourse Act use, both *honestly* and *sincerely* were found to always express manner (100%). This change might also in part be due to the realis modality function being less natural to express in the form of a separate Discourse Act while the manner function – in the form of asides – is perfectly fine<sup>47</sup>. As Keizer did not report data on representational modifier and Discourse Act *frankly*, no comparison in this regard is possible here.

## 6.2 Truth-conditionality

Truth-conditionality refers to the contribution of an element of the clause to the clause's overall truth value. If an element is found to be truth-conditional, it plays a relevant role for the clause's overall truth value. Otherwise it is non-truth-conditional.

Keizer notes that all interpersonal adverbs are assumed to be non-truth-conditional in FDG, making interpersonal modifier *frankly* non-truth-conditional, as in (105a), and representational modifier *frankly* truth-conditional, as in (105b) (Keizer 2018b, 70).

- (33) a. John's book has *frankly* sold very little.
- b. If John speaks to them *frankly*, they will be listening

As a separate Discourse Act interpersonal *frankly* becomes entirely non-integrated and thus also has a non-truth-conditional status, as in (106) (Keizer 2018b, 77).

- (34) I would argue that, *frankly*, the Justice Department is much more subjected to internal political forces, especially in certain administrations.

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<sup>47</sup> Although this does mean that the realis modality function cannot theoretically be expressed also in the form of a separate Discourse Act as e.g. in *Even though you might not like it, honestly, Jack is the best choice for the job*. Here, *honestly* could be analyzed as expressing realis modality in a separate Discourse Act relating to the nuclear Discourse Act. However, more intuitively, *honestly* might be analyzed as a modifier of the Illocution expressing assertion or persuasion.

The status of representational *frankly* as a separate Discourse Act, as in (107), however, might be open for debate. In general, representational adverbs are taken to be truth-conditional, i.e. contributing to the overall truth value of the clause they appear in. Representational Discourse Act *frankly*, however, constitutes a separate Discourse Act and does thus not contribute to the proposition of the nuclear Discourse Act. Accordingly, it does not contribute to the overall truth value of the main clause. So, if truth-conditionality is taken to be the contribution to the proposition of the main clause, then representational Discourse Act *frankly* is indeed non-truth-conditional. If, however, truth-conditionality is instead taken to be the contribution to the Discourse Act the adverb is part of, then representational Discourse Act *frankly* could be argued to still be truth-conditional – although only for its own Discourse Act (Keizer 2018b, 77f.).

- (35) You write about – very *frankly* – about losing your virginity when you were 14 years old.

In other words, truth-conditionality is a matter of definition, with the former stance, i.e. truth-conditionality defined as contribution to the overall truth value of the main clause, taken here.

The same applies to both *honestly* and *sincerely*. As interpersonal modifiers, such as in (108), they are non-truth-conditional.

- (36) a. I *honestly* don't mind our sleeping arraignments too much.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 30)  
b. Congratulations. I *sincerely* hope it works out for the both of y'all.  
(COCA 2008) (word search 75)

As representational modifiers, such as in (109), they are truth-conditional.

- (37) a. "Do I overstep my bounds, my lord?" I asked him *honestly*.  
(COCA 2011) (word search 158)  
b. "I didn't mean to snap at you yesterday," Dumont said *sincerely*.  
(COCA 1992) (word search 133)

As interpersonal adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act, such as in (110), they are non-truth-conditional.

- (38) a. *Honestly*, I appreciate the way Siebe handled this. He was very willing to review [...]  
(COCA 2016) (word search 10)  
b. Posted by: Chris July to support President Barack Hussein Obama, I really did,

but with all due respect, *sincerely*, Barack Hussein is a hypocritical liar.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 149)

And as representational adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act, such as in (111), they are non-truth-conditional in the above sense of not contributing to the overall truth value of the nuclear Discourse Act, i.e. the main clause.

- (39) a. The legitimate “common good” promulgated by charitable non-profits is worth nurturing – *honestly* and overtly, in exchange for clear accounting of funds.  
(COCA 1991) (word search 278)
- b. She begins to sing a folk song, very *sincerely*, in a very offkey monotone.  
(COCA 2002) (word search 438)

The reason for this is that all work presented here is carried out within the same theoretical framework (FDG) which takes truth-conditionality as one of the central criteria distinguishing between the Interpersonal and the Representational Level. As an element of the Interpersonal Level, an interpersonal adverb follows automatically to be non-truth-conditional. Otherwise it would not be part of the Interpersonal Level.

### 6.3 Questioning, clefting and scope of proforms/ellipsis/negation

The tests presented in this section are often referred to in the literature on parenthetical phenomena and are generally popular devices employed in order to differentiate between the syntactic integration and syntactic non-integration of adverbs (Quirk et al. 1985, 504f.; Espinal 1991; Haegeman 2009).

In the clefting test, the element whose syntactic status is under investigation is clefted, i.e. moved to the left of the clause and emphasized, via an it-cleft. For *frankly*, Keizer notes, that interpersonal modifier *frankly* does not allow for clefting, as shown in (112), while representational modifier *frankly* does, as shown in (113) (Keizer 2018b, 71f.)

- (40) a. I *frankly* don’t care.  
b. \*It is *frankly* that I don’t care.
- (41) a. He spoke *frankly* to me.  
b. It was *frankly* that he spoke to me.

For *honestly*, as well as for *sincerely*, the same holds true in that the interpersonal modifier versions of the adverbs do not allow to be clefted, as shown in (114) while the representational modifier versions of the adverbs do allow for it, as shown in (115).

- (42) a. I *honestly* don't min our sleeping arraignments too much.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 30)
- b. \*It is *honestly* that I don't mind our sleeping arraignments too much.
- (43) a. I *sincerely* hope it works out for the both of y'all.  
(COCA 2008) (word search 75)
- b. It is *sincerely* that I hope it works out for the both of y'all.

Interpersonal Discourse Act *frankly*, as in (116), just like the modifier version, does also not allow for clefting. Representational Discourse Act *frankly*, as in (117), however, poses some problems for the standard tests, as its status might be problematic to ascertain due to the elliptic nature of its Discourse Act. It simply offers not enough linguistic material and internal complexity for most of the tests to be applicable (Keizer 2018b, 78). Nonetheless, some points about the syntactic status of representational Discourse Act *frankly* can be made. As already noted, representational Discourse Act *frankly* forms its own Discourse Act. Similar to the discussion on the truth-conditionality status of representational Discourse Act *frankly*, this yields potentially ambiguous results depending on the perspective and definition of syntactic integration applied. On the one hand, it could be argued to be syntactically integrated at least into its very own Discourse Act. On the other hand, however, as it forms its own Discourse Act, representational Discourse Act *frankly* cannot be integrated into the nuclear Discourse Act as Discourse Acts cannot be integrated into one another. Accordingly, if the stance is taken that syntactic integration refers to the integration of representational Discourse Act *frankly* into the nuclear Discourse Act, then its status is that of syntactic non-integration. If syntactic integration is, however, taken refer to the integration into its own Discourse Act, then it could be argued for representational Discourse Act *frankly* to be syntactically integrated. In this paper the former stance, i.e. syntactic non-integration, is taken.

- (44) a. And, *frankly*, that's what we all should be doing.  
b. \*It is *frankly* that's what we all should be doing.
- (45) a. John told us, very *frankly*, what he had done.  
b. ?It was, very *frankly*, that John told us what he had done.

Again, the same could be observed for *honestly* and *sincerely*. While the respective interpersonal Discourse Act versions, such as in (118) do not allow for *it*-clefting and are thus taken to be syntactically non-integrated, the representational Discourse Act versions, such as

in (119), face the same problems as *frankly* above: not enough linguistic material for the tests to be applied and theoretically of ambiguous status with regards to syntactic integration.

- (46) a. *Honestly*, I appreciate the way Siebe handled this. He was very willing to review [...]  
(COCA 2016) (word search 10)
- b. \*It is *honestly* that I appreciate the way Siebe handled this.
- c. Posted by: Chris July to support President Barack Hussein Obama, I really did, but with all due respect, *sincerely*, Barack Hussein is a hypocritical liar.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 149)
- d. \*It is *sincerely* that I really did, but with all [...]
- (47) a. The legitimate “common good” promulgated by charitable non-profits is worth nurturing – *honestly* and overtly, in exchange for clear accounting of funds.  
(COCA 1991) (word search 278)
- b. ?It is, *honestly* and overtly, the legitimate [...]
- c. She begins to sing a folk song, very *sincerely*, in a very offkey monotone.  
(COCA 2002) (word search 438)
- d. ?It is, very *sincerely*, that she begins to sing a folk song [...]

Another popular test found in the literature to ascertain the syntactic status of adverbs is the questioning test (Quirk et al. 1985, 504f.; Espinal 1991, 729; Haegeman 2009, 332). For the questioning test, the adverb under inspection is tried to be elicited by question words such as *who*, *what*, *how*, *when*, *where* and *why*. As noted by Keizer, this test is restricted to elements of the State-of-Affairs, i.e. the predication, and thus does not work with elements of the Interpersonal Level (Keizer 2018b, 71f.). While representational modifier *frankly*, as in (120), can be elicited by question word, interpersonal modifier *frankly*, as in (121), cannot.

- (48) a. He spoke *frankly* to me
- b. How did he speak to you?
- c. *Frankly*
- (49) a. And I *frankly* failed
- b. How did you fail?<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> Here, even the question is inappropriate, since *frankly* does not function as manner adverb here, and subsequently cannot be questioned as such. The only way to question *frankly* here appropriately would be along the lines of *How did you perform the Discourse Act? – Frankly*. Although that is quite constructed and only further emphasizes the difference to manner *frankly*.

c. \**Frankly*

Once more, the same results apply to *honestly* and *sincerely*, in that their representational modifier versions can be elicited by question words, as in (122) and (123), while their interpersonal versions do not allow for this, as in (124) and (125).

- (50) a. “Do I overstep my bounds, my lord?” I asked him *honestly*.  
(COCA 2011) (word search 158)  
b. How did you ask him, “Do I overstep my bounds, my lord?”  
c. *Honestly*.
- (51) a. “I didn’t mean to snap at you yesterday,” Dumont said *sincerely*.  
(COCA 1992) (word search 133)  
b. How did Dumont say, “I didn’t mean to snap at you yesterday?”  
c. *Sincerely*.
- (52) a. I *honestly* don’t min our sleeping arraignments too much.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 30)  
b. How don’t you mind your sleeping arraignment too much?  
c. \**Honestly*
- (53) a. Congratulations. I *sincerely* hope it works out for the both of y’all.  
(COCA 2008) (word search 75)  
b. How do you hope it works out for the both of them?  
c. \**Sincerely*

The third and last test presented is the scope of proform/ellipsis/negation test. In order to apply the scope test, the relevant sentence is followed by e.g. a proform (Quirk et al. 1985, 504f.; Haegeman 2009, 332f.). As noted by Keizer, the interpersonal versions of *frankly* do not come within scope of the proforms, as in (126), while the representational modifier version does, as in (127) (Keizer 2018b, 72).

- (54) a. When I came here, I did try to implement those ideas. And I *frankly* failed.  
b. So did I. (= ‘I also failed’)
- (55) a. The IIF admitted *frankly* that the banks were the cause of the crisis.  
b. And so did the government. (= ‘the government also *frankly* admitted it’)

The representational Discourse Act version of *frankly*, as already noted above, does not offer enough linguistic material in order for most tests of syntactic integration to be applied. One test that can be applied, the scope-of-proform test, however, yields ambiguous results, as in (128),

as it is unclear whether the proform refers to the proposition in the main clause only or includes the parenthetical expression as well (Keizer 2018b, 78)

- (56) a. John told us, very *frankly*, what he had done.
- b. ?So did his brother.

Representational modifier *honestly* and *sincerely* do come within scope of the proforms as well, as in (129) and (130), while the interpersonal versions do not come within the scope of proforms, as in (131) and (132).

- (57) a. “Do I overstep my bounds, my lord?” I asked him *honestly*.  
(COCA 2011) (word search 158)
- b. So did I. (= ‘I also asked *honestly*’)
- (58) a. “I didn’t mean to snap at you yesterday,” Dumont said *sincerely*.  
(COCA 1992) (word search 133)
- b. So did I. (= ‘I also said this *sincerely*’)
- (59) a. I *honestly* don’t min our sleeping arraignments too much.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 30)
- b. So do I. (= ‘I also don’t mind our sleeping arraignments too much’)
- (60) a. Congratulations. I *sincerely* hope it works out for the both of y’all.  
(COCA 2008) (word search 75)
- b. So do I. (= ‘I also hope that it works out for the both of y’all’)

The representational Discourse Act versions of *honestly* and *sincerely* yield the same ambiguous results as representational Discourse Act *frankly* does, as shown in (133) and (134).

- (61) a. [...] neither of those really constitutes snitching, so she could still answer,  
*honestly*, in the negative.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 124)
- b. ?So could I.
- (62) a. She begins to sing a folk song, very *sincerely*, in a very offkey monotone.  
(COCA 2002) (word search 438)
- b. ?So do I.

Regarding the ambiguous results of the scope-of-proform test for the representational Discourse Act versions of adverbs, Keizer remarks that those cases in which the adverb is interpreted as being included in the proform, might be due to a process of inference based on

the relation between the involved Discourse Acts, rather than due to the fact that the adverbs are actually syntactically integrated (Keizer 2018b, 78). As this assumed inference presumably happens at a later stage, i.e. the processing of the utterance by the hearer, rather than during the production of the utterance by the speaker, the conceived relation between the two involved Discourse Acts is not part of the grammar and thus does not serve as an indication of syntactic integration. This line of reasoning is reminiscent of Espinal's musing that the relation between the parenthetical disjunct and the host clause is also something that becomes established during the processing of the utterance on the conceptual level (Espinal 1991, 756-7). As such, the notion of the parenthetical disjunct commenting on or modifying an element of the host clause is a likely inference, although it does not stem from a syntactic integration of the former into the latter. Additionally, as already noted previously, the Discourse Act versions of the adverbs, interpersonal as well as representational, constitute their own Discourse Act. As such, and as Discourse Act cannot be integrated into another Discourse Act in FDG, it follows that the Discourse Act versions of the adverbs cannot syntactically be integrated into the nuclear Discourse Act, i.e. the host clause.

Regarding the three tests often used to ascertain an element's status with regards to its syntactic integration, Keizer remarks that these are actually neither very reliable tests nor are they strictly speaking tests of syntactic properties. While tests such as e.g. the clefting test or the questioning test correctly serve to differentiate between the representational and the interpersonal versions of the adverbs in the cases presented here, their general reliability to differentiate between representational and interpersonal elements is of questionable nature as most other representational adverbs, such as in (135), do not allow to be clefted or questioned either (Keizer 2018b, 71).

(63) It was *\*probably/\*evidentially/\*actually/\*stupidly* that John had taken the money.

Additionally, while those tests are generally taken to test for syntactic integration, i.e. syntactic tests testing for syntactic properties, they arguably are better understood as semantic tests. In FDG the truth-conditionality status of an element is tied to the level and layer of analysis. If an element is said to be interpersonal then it also automatically follows that that element is non-truth-conditional as the Interpersonal Level does not contribute to the Propositional Content of the utterance. If, on the other hand, an element is said to be part of the Representational Level, then it generally follows that it is truth-conditional<sup>49</sup>, as the Representational Level comprises

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<sup>49</sup> A notable exception to this are non-restrictive representational modifiers like subject-oriented evaluative adverbs (e.g. *cleverly*) or non-restrictive pronominal modifiers (e.g. *old* as in *my good old friend*) as they are being

those elements that are part of the Propositional Content. Accordingly, as has been noted above, if an element is not part of the Representational Level, and thus not part of the Propositional Content, then it automatically follows that it cannot be clefted or questioned, as this is only possible for elements which are part of the predication (which is part of the Propositional Content). Therefore, rather than being syntactic tests, the here presented tests could actually be argued to be semantic tests, testing for properties that are directly related to the semantic property of truth-conditionality.

## 6.4 Placement and complement distribution

This section will be concerned with syntactic properties that are taken to be unrelated to the property of truth-conditionality, and instead argued to follow directly from the level and layer of analysis. The first part of this section will thus be concerned with a detailed comparison of the clausal positions the three adverbs were found in. The second part will then be concerned with the adverbs' occurrences in the complements of verbs.

### 6.4.1 Clausal positions of the modifier versions

Keizer notes a preference for more leftward positions for interpersonal modifier *frankly* with 28% of cases occurring in initial position and a nearly equally large amount of cases occurring in post-subject position (Keizer 2018b, 73). For the representational modifier version of *frankly* the vast majority of cases (90%) are reported to occur in rightward positions, i.e. post-verbal and final position. Note that in Keizer's study on *frankly* the post-subject position is taken to be a leftward position, together with the initial and the pre-subject position, while in the present study the post-subject position together with the pre-verbal position are taken to be medial positions. Table 10 shows a breakdown of clausal positions for interpersonal and representational modifier *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely*.

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analyzed as separate subsidiary Propositional Contents, subsequently being non-truth-conditional for the nuclear Propositional Content (Keizer 2019).

Table 9: Clausal positions for *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely* as interpersonal and representational modifier.

Clausal position	Frankly (IP modifier)	Frankly (RL modifier)	Honestly (IP modifier)	Honestly (RL modifier)	Sincerely (IP modifier)	Sincerely (RL modifier)
Initial	28 %		8,42 %	1,71 %	1,30 %	--
Pre-subject			6,44 %	--	--	2,80 %
Post-subject	28,80 %		63,37 %	--	75,65 %	0,70 %
Pre-verbal			13,86 %	40,17 %	21,74 %	52,45 %
Post-verbal		90 %	6,44 %	38,46 %	1,30 %	15,38 %
Final	--		1,49 %	19,66 %	--	28,67
Total	?	?	100 %	100 %	100 %	100%

Interpersonal modifier *honestly* shows a clear preference for medial positions (post-subject and pre-verbal position together at 77,23% with post-subject making up the vast majority of all cases with 63,37%) and some occurrence in leftward positions (initial at 8,42% and pre-subject at 6,44%). Compared with *frankly*, less cases in initial position are observed for *honestly* while significantly more cases in post-subject position are noted. As mentioned earlier, this observed difference in preference is in part also due to a different classification subsuming post-subject position as medial rather than as leftward position.

Representational modifier *honestly* shows a preference for more rightward positions (post-verbal and final together at 58,12%) with, however, pre-verbal (medial) positions accounting for the single most frequent clausal position (40,17%). Even though this is generally in line with Keizer's findings for representational modifier *frankly*, a shift towards more medial positions and a less overwhelming majority of cases in rightward positions is observed.

Apart from the differences in classifying the positions, similar trends are observed for both *frankly* and *honestly*.

Interpersonal modifier *sincerely* shows a clear preference for medial position in that the post-subject position occurred for 75,65% of all cases of interpersonal modifier *sincerely*. This distribution mirrors the trend for *frankly* and *honestly* as interpersonal modifiers, although it has the highest percentage of occurrences in that position out of all three adverbs.

Representational modifier *sincerely* shows a noticeable preference for medial positions as well, although this time it is the pre-verbal position that accounts for the majority of cases with 52,45%. This is unique to *sincerely* in that both modifier versions seem to have a preference for more medial positions. Close behind are the rightward positions post-verbal and final reaching a combined percentage of 44,05%. This seems to be generally in line with the previous observations as all three adverbs show a trend for rightward positions of their representational modifier versions.

As the observant reader might have noticed, the Discourse Act versions are not included in Table 10. The reason for this is that they do not occur in clausal positions at all, but rather in extra-clausal positions. As they constitute their own Discourse Act, they are not part of the host clause (the nuclear Discourse Act) but stand outside of it syntactically and prosodically. Additionally, as a separate Discourse, the syntactic restrictions regarding clausal position are lifted, leading to a higher degree of positional mobility, enabling them to appear in any position from the most leftward to the most rightward, as shown in (136) (Keizer 2018b, 77).

- (64) a. That doesn't surprise me, *frankly*.  
 b. *Honestly*, I appreciate the way Siebe handled this. He was very willing to review [...]  
 (COCA 2016) (word search 10)  
 c. She begins to sing a folk song, very *sincerely*, in a very offkey monotone.  
 (COCA 2002) (word search 438)

More details on the respective extra-clausal positions, i.e. before the host clause, after the host clause, or interrupting the host clause, will be presented in the section on rhetorical functions (6.7).

#### 6.4.2 Distribution in verbal complements (integrated)

According to FDG, a verbal complement cannot contain adverbs that modify a higher layer than the layer of the verbal complement itself (Keizer 2018b, 73, Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 363f.). That means that e.g. the interpersonal modifier versions of *frankly*, due to modifying the layer of the Illocution – a comparatively high layer – can only occur in the

complement of verbs that take complements at or above the layer of the Illocution. Representational modifier versions of *frankly*, on the other hand, modifying lower layers, are expected to occur more frequently in the complement of semantically compatible lower-level verbs. As Keizer reports, these predictions are largely borne out by her data (Keizer 2018b, 73f.). Table 11 shows a breakdown of matching rates for interpersonal and representational modifier *honestly* and *sincerely*.

Table 10: Matching rates for *honestly* and *sincerely* as interpersonal and representational modifier.

Type of match	Honestly (IP modifier)	Honestly (RP modifier)	Sincerely (IP modifier)	Sincerely (RP modifier)
Matching the complement	23,08 % (15)	91,78 % (67)	78,57 % (22)	91,49 % (43)
Quoted	26,15 % (17)	8,22 % (6)	21,43 % (6)	8,51 % (4)
Not matching the complement	36,92 % (24)	--	--	--
?	13,85 % (9)	--	--	--
Total	100 % (65)	100 % (73)	100 % (28)	100 % (47)

Looking at the data for interpersonal modifier (i.e. integrated) versions of the adverbs, as presented in Table 11, *honestly* was found to directly match the verbal complement only in 23,08% of all cases, such as (137a), while *sincerely* was found three times as often to match the verbal complement directly (78,57%), such as in (137b).

- (65) a. It would be mere affectation were we to hesitate now to say that is persistently, strenuously and *honestly* did this work without fear or favour. (COCA 2015) (complement\_say 2)
- b. [...] and I believe Romney has *sincerely* changed his mind on these items. (COCA 2012) (complement\_believe 26)

The verb *to say* requires a Communicated Content as its verbal complement. *Honestly* here modifies the verbal Property of the verbal complement. As such, the layer of *honestly* (the layer

of the Property) is below the layer of the verbal complement (the layer of the Communicated Content), resulting in a match. The verb *to believe* requires a Propositional Content as its verbal complement. *Sincerely* here modifies the Configurational Property of the verbal complement. As such, the layer of *sincerely* (the layer of the Configurational Property) is below the layer of the verbal complement (the layer of the Propositional Content), resulting in a match as well.

This strikingly low portion of direct matches for interpersonal modifier *honestly* is at least partially offset by 26,15% of all examples occurring in quoted speech, thus constituting a separate Discourse Act and having their syntactic restrictions regarding distribution in verbal complements lifted, as in (138a). Similarly, for interpersonal modifier *sincerely* 21,43% of cases occurring in quoted speech could be observed, as in (138b).

- (66) a. The source says: When the Duke read it he *honestly* thought he had lost her.  
(BNC 1985-93) (complement\_say 11)
- b. Hawkins said gently: “I most *sincerely* hope that you are not thinking what I think you are, if you follow me.”  
(BNC 1985-93) (complement\_say 5)

Similar cases of quoted verbal complements, such as in (139) are also reported by Keizer (2018b, 74).

- (67) Manent’s trenchantly comments that ‘it is *frankly* absurd to suggest that the Nazis killed because they felt directly threatened by the Bolsheviks, ...’

While interpersonal modifier *sincerely* was never found to not match the verbal complement in the analysed sample, interpersonal modifier *honestly* shows a remarkable high percentage (36,92%) of cases, such as in (140), in which the layer of the adverb and the layer of the verbal complement do not match (and restrictions are not lifted).

- (68) [...] I’ve known people that have blacked out from it. And I know that it *honestly* doesn’t take much to drink.  
(COCA 2010) (complement\_know 16)

The verb *to know* requires a Propositional Content as its verbal complement. *Honestly* here, however, functions as modifier of the Illocution expressing persuasion. Subsequently, the layer of *honestly* (the layer of the Illocution) is higher than the layer of the verbal complement (the layer of the Propositional Content), resulting in a mismatch.

16 out of the 24 observed non-matching cases for interpersonal modifier *honestly* were cases, such as (141), with the verb *to think*.

- (69) I think that *honestly* every person that walks through the door is important.  
(COCA 2012) (complement\_think 14)

The verb *to think* requires a Propositional Content as its complement while *honestly* here modifies the layer of the Illocution. Subsequently, they do not match. Keizer also reports similar cases with the phrase *I think* (Keizer 2018b, 74). Following Thompson (2002), however, she assumes that those cases are not problematic as the phrase *I think* is not treated as a main clause with a fully lexical verb, but rather as an epistemic formulaic (a more detailed discussion can be found in the special cases section). The remaining 8 examples might be in part due to elliptic or missing punctuation in the corpora, leading to problematic cases as one has to rely on punctuation in the absence of prosody. A missing comma or parenthesis might therefore well lead to a mismatch in the analysis.

Additionally, in 13,85% of all case for interpersonal modifier *honestly*, the matching status could not be finally decided, i.e. were noted as unclear matching status. Interestingly, 7 out of these 9 cases were with the verb *to say*, such as (142).

- (70) I finished reading Incendiary some short time ago and I must say that *honestly*,  
although at first I was enthused it was a wee bit uninteresting  
(COCA 2012) (complement\_say 21)

The verb *to say* requires a Communicated Content as its verbal complement. *Honestly* here modifies the Illocution as expressing concession. The question therefore is, what is the relation between the Illocution and the Communicated Content in terms of hierarchy? Both are layers at the Interpersonal Level which are located within the configurational head of the Discourse Act. As such, it seems that they are both hierarchically equal as neither the Illocutions nor the Communicated Content are subsumed within the other. But can they be considered to be a match? In other cases, e.g. in the case of a verb requiring a Propositional Content as verbal complement (e.g. *to believe*) and an adverb modifying the layer of the verbal Property, the lower layer (the layer of the adverb) usually is contained within the higher layer (the layer of the verbal complement). The present case is, however, different in that neither Illocution nor Communicated Content are sub-layers of the other one – they cannot be subsumed. Thus, the matching status is questionable. They can, however, be considered not to be a mismatch in the sense of one layer being hierarchically superior to another layer.

Keizer also reports similar cases with the verbs *to say* and *to believe*, such as (143), arguing for them to be infelicitous uses of the adverbs (Keizer 2018b, 74)

- (71) [...] but they also said that *frankly* there's part of them that wanted the Mahdi Army to win and to defeat the Americans because they didn't have much trust in the Americans anymore.

The representational modifier versions of *honestly* and *sincerely*, as in (114), in contrast, show extremely high percentages (91,78% and 91,49%) of matching the verbal complement they occur in.

- (72) a. My lord, I entreat you to believe that what you find in this letter was *honestly* written and *honestly* meant.  
(BNC 1960-74) (complement\_believe 5)
- b. [...] they think that the women *sincerely* believe the opposite of what they say.  
(COCA 2012) (complement\_believe 2)

The verb *to believe* requires a Propositional Content as its verbal complement. *Honestly* here modifies the verbal Property of the verbal complement. As such, the layer of *honestly* (the layer of the verbal Property) is below the layer of the verbal complement (the layer of the Propositional Content), resulting in a match. Likewise, *sincerely* here modifies the Configurational Property. As the layer of the Configurational Property is below the layer of the Propositional Content, the example counts as a match.

#### 6.4.3 Distribution in verbal complements (non-integrated)

Table 11: Matching rates for *honestly* and *sincerely* as interpersonal and representational Discourse Act.

Type of match	Honestly (IP Disc. Act)	Honestly (RP Disc. Act)	Sincerely (IP Disc. Act)	Sincerely (RP Disc. Act)
Outside of the clause	91,67 % (44)	--	--	--
Quoted	8,33 % (4)	--	--	--
Total	100 % (48)	--	--	--

Regarding the Discourse Act versions of *frankly*, i.e. prosodically non-integrated interpersonal as well as representational uses of the adverb, Keizer notes that they can occur freely in the complement of any kind of verb as the restrictions on their distribution in verbal complements become lifted due to them constituting separate Discourse Acts (Keizer 2018b, 77). The same applies to complements in the form of quoted speech (Keizer 2018b, 73f.).

Table 12 shows the matching rates for *honestly* and *sincerely* as interpersonal and representational Discourse Acts. Looking at the data for *honestly*, the behaviour seems to be in line with Keizer's observations. The vast majority of cases (91,67%) of interpersonal Discourse Act *honestly* were of the type 'adverb outside of the clause of the verb', such as (145), which means that the adverb was separated from the clause that contains the verb through punctuation, e.g. parenthesis or comma.

- (73) I didn't think they could do it, *honestly*, when they left, it was like, okay, what are they going to do.

(COCA 2019) (complement\_think 23)

A small portion (8,33%) of interpersonal Discourse Act *honestly* in verbal complements, such as (146), comes in the form of quoted speech, as such also having the restrictions on distribution in verbal complements lifted.

- (74) She said carefully: *Honestly*, Joanna, if Ian doesn't want you to tell anyone then you mustn't.

(BNC 1985-93) (complement\_say 71)

Interestingly, no representational Discourse Act versions of *honestly* in verbal complements could be found, and also no interpersonal nor representational Discourse Act versions of *sincerely* could be found in the data. As mentioned in the sections on methodology and numbers, this might in part be due to *sincerely* in verbal complements being a rather rare construction, and thus due to the comparatively small sample size.

No cases were reported of Discourse Act versions of the adverbs not matching their complements or not conforming to the theory, simply because those types are defined as being prosodically non-integrated and are thus automatically analysed as being outside the clause, subsequently having their restrictions on occurrence in verbal complements lifted. A mismatch is thus logically not possible.

## 6.5 Modification and coordination

Having compared features that follow directly from the truth-conditionality, e.g. questioning, and features that follow from the layer of analysis, e.g. clausal position, this section will be concerned with features following from the difference between interpersonal and representational adverbs, i.e. their ability to be modified by or coordinated with other elements. While representational adverbs are fully lexical semantic elements, their interpersonal counterparts have become pragmatized, bleached elements. Having changed in function and usage, their possibilities and restrictions regarding modification and coordination have changed as well.

### 6.5.1 Modification

Keizer notes that interpersonal modifiers can only be specified by other interpersonal elements, i.e. grammaticalized adverbs like *quite*, as in (147), *very* or *just*, but not by representational modifiers that indicate degree (Keizer 2018b, 75). This prediction is borne out by the data Keizer analysed regarding *frankly* in that the abovementioned grammaticalized adverbs are the only ones found modifying the interpersonal modifier version of *frankly*.

- (75) We know very little about what works and *quite frankly* they do not want to be treated.

Keizer's data further confirms that representational modifiers indicating degree, e.g. *so*, *too*, *how* or *equally*, only occur with representational modifier *frankly*, as in (148), but not with the interpersonal modifier version (Keizer 2018b, 76).

- (76) No woman had ever spoken *so frankly* to him in his life.

Comparing Keizer's findings for *frankly* with the data for *honestly* and *sincerely*, a similar picture emerges. For *honestly*, only one case of interpersonal modifier *honestly* together with the interpersonal modifier *quite* occurred in the data, see (149).

- (77) Mr-GREENE: And that really just leads you to frustration and probably saying, Hey, the whole thing doesn't work,' and give up, where if, after the two-month period where your water weight has stabilized -- and *quite honestly* you can hold up to five, 10 pounds of extra water...  
(COCA 2006) (word search 283)

For interpersonal modifier *sincerely* three cases were found with *really*, *most* and *so*. *So* is in line with the theory and with Keizer's findings, and thus unproblematic. The example (150a) with *really* is only problematic in so much as that it cannot be clearly decided whether *really* here modifies *sincerely* or *hope*. If it modifies *sincerely* it is a case of modification. If it, instead, modifies *hope* then it would rather be a case for coordination, i.e. *really and sincerely*. The example (150b) with *most*, however, poses a problem. As mentioned before, interpersonal elements can only be modified by other interpersonal elements. *Most*, however, indicates degree. As such, the initial analysis of *sincerely* here modifying the Illocution by specifying it as a persuasion clashes with the theoretical restrictions. Thus, it might be that in light of this the initial classification of *sincerely* as an interpersonal modifier in this case must be corrected. On the other hand, however, it could also be argued that *most*, in some of its uses, has an interpersonal, i.e. reinforcing, function.

- (78) a. Yeah, I think at some point they will probably move in with bulldozers. I  
*really sincerely* hope that we're all going to be out there in the streets fighting  
for this spot.  
(COCA 2004) (word search 364)
- b. I believe you. I *most sincerely* do. You would not have been chosen were you  
not so suitable.  
(COCA 1995) (word search 407)

The representational modifier versions of both *honestly* and *sincerely* were found to have more cases of modification compared to their interpersonal counterparts, similar to Keizer's findings for *frankly*. This is not surprising, given that representational elements also allow for modification by other representational elements. For representational modifier *honestly* four cases of modification, such as (151), were found – *enough*, *more*, *quite* and *so* – all indicating degree and thus being in line with the theoretical restrictions.

- (79) I still feel that he hasn't talked about what happened publicly and openly  
and *honestly enough*.  
(COCA 2009) (word search 335)

For representational modifier *sincerely* the largest number of modified cases was found. In total, 14 examples with *sincerely* being modified by *100%*, *as*, *ever so*, *how*, *just as*, *most*, *quite*, *so*, *too*, and *very*, such as (152a), were noted. All of them indicate degree and are as such in line with the theory. The recurrence of *most* as modifying representational modifier *sincerely*

might again hint at the previous unclear case of interpersonal modifier *sincerely* actually being a representational modifier. *As*, as in (152b), is in line with Keizer's report about it occurring as possible modifier for representational modifier *frankly* noted above.

- (80) a. A shot for shot remake of the David Bowie & Bing Crosby song/video done  
100% *sincerely* until the end, which makes it perfect.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 305)
- b. Zeus, Rah, WikiPaki and ANY other supposed God. They believed just  
*as sincerely*, felt connected to their God JUST as deeply as you [...]  
(COCA 2012) (word search 498)

Modification of Discourse Act *frankly*, despite not being explicitly specified in Keizer (2018b), is assumed to have the same rules apply as they do for the modifier versions, i.e. interpersonal Discourse Act *frankly* can only be modified by other interpersonal elements while representational Discourse Act *frankly* can also be modified by other representational elements.

For interpersonal Discourse Act *honestly* seven cases of modification with *even more*, *quite* and *very* were found. While *quite* and *very* are unproblematic and in line with the theory, the example (153) with *even more* is a bit puzzling. For once, every word and punctuation mark is duplicated and it is not clear whether that is intended by the author, an error or a form of artistic liberty. Then there are two occurrences of *honestly* in the example, both of them analysed as modifying the Illocution by specifying it as an assertion. This, however, clashes with the theoretical restrictions on modification of interpersonal elements as *even more* is analysed as being a modifier indicating degree. Additionally, the use of *even more* in combination with *honestly* in the here presented example has a representational quality to it, i.e. being comparable or lending itself to be used with the comparative, which again clashes with the interpretation of *honestly* as serving an interpersonal function. One potential remedy could be that either *even more* or *honestly* here is being used figuratively, in an attempt to be humorous or creative, and might thus have its default syntactic restrictions on modification lifted.

- (81) All All right right.. So So..... Devon Devon has has finally finally finished  
finished his his album album,, and and,, *honestly honestly*, , it it's's incredible  
incredible,, and and *even even more more honestly honestly*,, I I had had a a lot lot  
to to do dowith with that that [...]  
(COCA 2019) (word search 496)

For interpersonal Discourse Act *sincerely* no cases of modification were found in the sample.

For representational Discourse Act *honestly* one case was found (*quite*), for representational Discourse Act *sincerely* four cases were found (*absolutely, for the most part, less, very*). All of them are unproblematic and in line with the theoretical ramifications.

All in all, most cases found are in line with Keizer's findings for *frankly* and the theory. In general, more cases of modification were found but that is likely due to a bigger sample size.

#### 6.5.2 Coordination

Coordination here is understood as the ability of an element to be combined via the coordinator *and* with another similar element, e.g. *honestly and sincerely*. Quirk et al. (1985, 504f.) note that disjuncts cannot be made the basis of contrast in alternative interrogation or negation, which is confirmed by Keizer's findings for interpersonal modifier *frankly*, as shown in (154) (Keizer 2018b, 75). This is due to interpersonal elements not being part of the predication and thus unable to be questioned, comparable to the situation described with regards to the questioning and clefting tests above.

- (82) a. It *frankly* stuck with her.  
b. \*Did it stick with her *frankly* or ...?  
c. \*It didn't stick with her *frankly* but ...?  
d. \*It *frankly* and immediately stuck with her.

Representational modifier *frankly*, however, can be coordinated with other manner adverbs and can thus also be made the basis of contrast in alternative interrogation or negation, as shown in (155).

- (83) 'I wouldn't want to do that,' he adds *frankly* but anonymously ...

Despite the observed limitations regarding the coordination of interpersonal modifiers with other non-interpersonal elements, e.g. manner adverbs, they seem to be able to be coordinated with other interpersonal modifiers or interpersonal elements, e.g. grammaticalized adverbs, which express the same function, e.g. both interpersonal adverbs modifying the Illocution, leading to an reinforcement effect.

As such, interpersonal modifier *honestly* was found to be coordinated five times with *really, sincerely* or *truly*. As these are all either interpersonal modifiers, as in (156), or grammaticalized adverbs, and as such interpersonal elements themselves, these observations are in line with the theory.

- (84) a. Scented Nectar, I *truly and honestly* hope that what you are actually advocating will never happen to you.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 93)
- b. Is it *truly or honestly* that you hope ... ?

*Truly and honestly* here is analysed as modifying the Illocution as expressing assertion.

Similarly, interpersonal modifier *sincerely* was found six times to be coordinated with *really*, *earnestly*, and *truly*. All of them are either interpersonal modifiers themselves, as in (157), or grammaticalized adverbs encoding interpersonal information.

- (85) a. But I am *truly and sincerely* sorry for your loss.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 488)
- b. I am not honestly but *truly and sincerely* sorry for your loss.

*Truly and sincerely* here is analysed as modifying the Illocution as expressing persuasion.

The representational modifier versions of *honestly* and *sincerely* were both found to be coordinated much more frequently and exclusively with other manner adverbs. Representational modifier *honestly* was found 15 times to be coordinated with *openly*, *authentically*, *completely*, *effectively*, *efficiently*, *fairly*, *fully*, *generously*, *loudly*, *passionately*, *plainly*, *directly*, *publicly*, *truly* and *vaguely*, as in (158a). Representational modifier *sincerely* was found 19 times coordinated with other manner adverbs. Those were *carefully*, *deeply*, *earnestly*, *genuinely*, *honestly*, *politely*, *properly*, *moderately*, *publicly*, *sarcastic*, *seriously*, *slowly*, *meticulously*, *softly*, *solemnly* and *tenderly*, as in (158b). As they are all manner adverbs these findings are in accordance with the theory of manner adverbs being allowed to be coordinated with other manner adverbs.

- (86) a. I still feel that he hasn't talked about what happened publicly and openly and *honestly enough*.  
(COCA 2009) (word search 335)
- b. The teacher who *sincerely and genuinely* listens communicates many things: a sense of dignity, worth and [...]  
(COCA 1994) (word search 355)

The Discourse Act versions of *frankly* are not explicitly thematized but it is assumed that the same rules that apply to the respective modifier versions also apply to the Discourse Act versions, i.e. interpersonal versions cannot be coordinated with manner adverbs, while the representational versions can.

As interpersonal Discourse Acts, neither *honestly* nor *sincerely* were found to occur in coordination within the sample.

The representational Discourse Act versions, similar to the representational modifier versions, were all in line with the theory due to being manner adverbs. Representational Discourse Act *honestly* occurred once being coordinated with *overtly*, as shown in (159).

- (87) The legitimate “common good” promulgated by charitable nonprofits is worth nurturing – *honestly and overtly*, in exchange for clear accounting of funds.  
(COCA 1991) (word search 278)

Representational Discourse Act *sincerely* was found to be coordinated six times with *compassionately, earnestly, forever, truly, unreservedly* and *totally*, as in (160).

- (88) I apologize, *totally, sincerely and unreservedly*.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 278)

## 6.6 Prosodic features

As Keizer demonstrates with the example sentences *John unfortunately won’t come tonight* (161) and *John probably won’t come tonight* (162), adverbs functioning as modifiers within a single Discourse Act – regardless of them being analysed at the Interpersonal or the Representational Level – always correspond to a single Intonational Phrase at the Phonological Level (Keizer 2018b, 66f.)

- (89) a. John *unfortunately* won’t come tonight.  
b. IL: (A<sub>i</sub>: [(F<sub>i</sub>: DECL (F<sub>i</sub>)) (P<sub>i</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>j</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>i</sub>: [(T<sub>i</sub>) (R<sub>i</sub>: John (R<sub>i</sub>)) (R<sub>j</sub>)] (C<sub>i</sub>):  
unfortunately (C<sub>i</sub>))] (A<sub>i</sub>))  
c. PL: (IP<sub>i</sub>)
- (90) a. John *probably* won’t come tonight.  
b. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: (neg ep<sub>i</sub>: (e<sub>i</sub>: (f<sub>i</sub>: [(f<sub>j</sub>: come (f<sub>j</sub>)) (x<sub>i</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (t<sub>i</sub>: tonight (t<sub>i</sub>))] (f<sub>i</sub>)) (e<sub>i</sub>) (ep<sub>i</sub>))  
(p<sub>i</sub>): probably (p<sub>i</sub>))  
c. PL: (IP<sub>i</sub>)

In both cases the interpersonal modifier (*unfortunately*) as well as the representational modifier (*probably*) are analysed as being within the Discourse Act, i.e. they are prosodically integrated into said Discourse Act. Subsequently, the entire Discourse Act corresponds to a single Intonational Unit at the Phonological Level. In writing they are thus not separated through punctuation or similar from the rest of the clause.

Not surprisingly, the same prosodic behaviour could be observed for the modifier versions of *honestly* and *sincerely*, interpersonal as well as representational, as shown in (163) and (164).

- (91) a. *Honestly* I doubt this election will even be close  
(COCA 2012) (word search 247)  
b. IL: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>): (D<sub>I</sub>) honestly (D<sub>I</sub>) (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>)] (A<sub>I</sub>))  
c. PL: (IP<sub>I</sub>)
- (92) a. [...],” Qui-Gon answered *honestly*.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 116)  
b. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: (past ep<sub>i</sub>: (e<sub>i</sub>: (f<sub>i</sub>: [(f<sub>j</sub>): answer (f<sub>j</sub>): (f<sub>k</sub>): honestly (f<sub>k</sub>)] (f<sub>i</sub>)) (e<sub>i</sub>)) (ep<sub>i</sub>)) (p<sub>i</sub>))  
c. PL: (IP<sub>i</sub>)

Adverbs, however, which are not integrated into the nuclear Discourse Act but instead constitute a separate subsidiary Discourse Act, i.e. the interpersonal and representational Discourse Act versions, correspond to independent prosodic units at the Phonological Level and are separated by punctuation in writing (Keizer 2018b, 76f.). In these scenarios, having a nuclear Discourse Act together with a subsidiary Discourse Act, two or even three prosodic units are present depending on whether the subsidiary Discourse Act is either left or right adjoined, as in (165), or interrupting the nuclear Discourse Act, as in (166).

- (93) a. *Honestly*, this is where I get stuck every single time.  
(COCA 2018) (word search 109)  
b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: [(A<sub>I</sub>: – honestly – (A<sub>I</sub>))<sub>Prelude</sub> (A<sub>J</sub>: – this ... time (A<sub>J</sub>))] (M<sub>I</sub>))  
c. PL: (IP<sub>I</sub>) (IP<sub>J</sub>)
- (94) a. Dana, when I saw these pictures this morning, *honestly*, it was stomach turning to me  
(COCA 2019) (word search 64)  
b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: [(A<sub>I</sub>: – when ... me – (A<sub>I</sub>)) (A<sub>J</sub>: – honestly – (A<sub>J</sub>))<sub>Aside</sub>] (M<sub>I</sub>))  
c. IP: (IP<sub>I</sub>) (IP<sub>J</sub>) (IP<sub>K</sub>)

As the prosodic integration is one of the most salient theoretical features informing the differentiation between modifier and Discourse Act usage of the adverbs, it comes as little surprise that the present study for *honestly* and *sincerely* observed the same prosodic behaviour as Keizer did for *frankly*.

## 6.7 Rhetorical functions

Two Discourse Act can have either equal communicative status assigned by the speaker, i.e. both contributions to the ongoing discourse are of equal importance (equipollence), or, in the case of one contribution being dependent on another contribution, the contributions to the ongoing discourse are not of equal importance (dependence). In the latter case, this dependence between the two Discourse Act involved is represented through rhetorical functions assigned to the subsidiary, i.e. the dependent, Discourse Act. Initially, the rhetorical functions Motivation, Orientation, Concession and Correction were proposed in FDG (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 53f.). However, as the contributions made by the adverb *frankly* were not adequately enough captured by these initial rhetorical functions, Keizer suggested the addition of Prelude and Afterthought, as well as that of Aside (Keizer 2018b, 67, 82).

- Prelude is taken to be a planned comment on the Illocution or the Communicated Content as a whole
- Aside is taken to be a planned comment on the Illocution or Communicated Content targeted at a particular element within the utterance
- Afterthought is taken to be an unplanned comment on the Illocution or the Communicated Content as a whole

As rhetorical functions represent the dependence relation between nuclear and subsidiary Discourse Acts, they only occur for the Discourse Act versions of the adverbs, but not for the modifier versions.

Table 12: Rhetorical functions for *honestly* and *sincerely* as separate Discourse Acts

Rhetorical Function	Honestly (Disc. Act)	Sincerely (Disc. Act)
<b>Prelude</b>	118 (65,92 %)	89 (78,07 %)
<b>Aside</b>	33 (18,44 %)	13 (11,40 %)
<b>Afterthought</b>	18 (10,06 %)	12 (10,53 %)
<b>Reaction (?)</b>	10 (5,59 %)	--
<b>Total</b>	179 (100 %)	114 (100 %)

Table 13 shows the rhetorical functions found for *honestly* and *sincerely* as separate Discourse Acts. Note that the percentages in the above table refer to the portion of examples with e.g. prelude function in relation to all Discourse Act versions for the respective adverb.

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the rhetorical function of Prelude occurred a total of 118 times (65,92%) for *honestly* (167a) and a total of 89 times (78,07%) for *sincerely* (167b) in the sample, accounting for the overwhelming majority of cases serving a rhetorical function. The vast majority of Discourse Act cases for *sincerely* (83 out of 114) were of the FSE category with the rhetorical function Prelude. (The FSE category will be discussed in greater detail in the special cases section (6.8.1))

- (95) a. Geez! *Honestly*, that time was incredibly embarrassing, you know!  
(COCA 2012) (word search 233)
- b. *Sincerely*, it is very encouraging to have so many talented voices leading the stampede for truth, liberty, justice and peace.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 245)

*Honestly* here serves as a comment on the Illocution of the following clause by modifying it as expressing concession, i.e. setting the stage for the following clause by prefacing it with the comment that what is to come is intended as a concession. Likewise, *sincerely* here also serves as a comment on the Illocution of the following clause by modifying it as expressing persuasion, i.e. setting the stage for the following clause by prefacing it with the comment that what is to come is intended as a persuasion.

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the rhetorical function of Aside occurred a total of 33 times (18,44%) for *honestly* (168a) and a total of 13 times (11,40%) for *sincerely* (168b) in the sample.

- (96) a. However, strictly speaking, neither of those really constitutes snitching, so she could still answer, *honestly*, in the negative. She could say, "the situation is fucked up. I can't provide details, it's complicated, but in essence, I did not snitch."  
(COCA 2012) (word search 124)
- b. Posted by: Chris July to support President Barack Hussein Obama, I really did, but with all due respect, *sincerely*, Barack Hussein is a hypocritical liar.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 149)

*Honestly* here serves as a planned comment targeted at a particular element of the Propositional Content of the nuclear Discourse act in that it modifies the Verbal Property *answer* by specifying it as being done in an honest manner. *Sincerely*, on the other hand, although also fulfilling the rhetorical function of Aside, serves here as a comment not on a particular element of the Communicated Content, but rather as a comment on the Illocution of the nuclear Discourse Act, i.e. it modifies it as expressing persuasion.

Examples in which the adverb fulfils the rhetorical function of Afterthought occurred a total of 18 times (10,06%) for *honestly* (169a) and a total of 12 times (10,53%) for *sincerely* (169b) in the sample.

- (97) a. Hey, look, I'm happy to do it. No hard feelings, *honestly*. It's like this could've happened to anyone.  
(COCA 2002) (word search 114)
- b. You know, the fire left her with no hair. Yes, well, you know, this is close to her natural color. Oh, you're a genius. Let's give it a try, huh? It's a wonderful thing. Extraordinary. Anytime, *sincerely*.  
(COCA 2006) (word search 132)

*Honestly* here serves as an unplanned comment on the Illocution of the preceding clause by modifying it as expressing persuasion after it has already been issued, i.e. as an afterthought of the speaker. Likewise, *sincerely* here serves as an unplanned comment on the Illocution of the preceding clause after its issuing as well, although this time by modifying it as expressing assertion.

In ten cases (5,59%) *honestly* was found to serve as a reaction to the previous utterance, such as in (170). In those cases, *honestly* not only constitutes a separate Discourse Act but often also the beginning of a new Move, e.g. an answer by the hearer to a statement or question of the speaker. Keizer did not include the reaction function to the rhetorical functions, although she also notes that interpersonal Discourse Act *frankly* can constitute an independent Discourse Act serving as reaction to the previous Discourse Act or Move, constituting the beginning of a new Move (Keizer 2018b, 80). (This reaction function will also be discussed in more detail in the special cases section (6.8.2))

- (98) Never mind that he is the Chief of Medicine, he'll have a whole new level of respect for you. - *Honestly*? - Yes. You can't have sexist terms like that around here.

(COCA 2001) (word search 1)

*Honestly* here constitutes an independent Discourse Act which serves as reaction by the second speech participant to the statement made by the first speech participant. Additionally, *honestly* also modifies the Illocution of its Discourse Act as expressing a request for clarification, i.e. clarification whether the first speech participant has issued their statement honestly.

For *sincerely* this reaction function could not be observed.

## 6.8 Special cases

This section will be concerned with so called “special cases”, i.e. cases, which occurred during the analysis of the data sample, that are somewhat peculiar, potentially diverging from the expected, or problematic, and thus require a closer look.

### 6.8.1 *Sincerely* as greeting (FSE category)

The numerically most prominent special case is the adverb *sincerely* as part of the conventionalized greeting – or rather closing – of a letter or an email *sincerely yours*, as in (171).

(99) I look forward to hearing from you. *Sincerely yours*, Mr. Mori.

(COCA 2016) (word search 17)

In total, 90 instances were found in the word search sample for *sincerely*, amounting to 18% of all examples found for *sincerely*. Upon closer inspection, two versions could be identified, the shorter one, as in (172b), only consisting of *sincerely* without *yours* (FSE1; 72,22%) and the longer one, as in (172a), consisting of *sincerely* plus *yours* (FSE2; 27,78%). This greeting or FSE (formula of social exchange) category is unique to *sincerely* and was neither found with *frankly* nor with *honestly*<sup>50</sup>. FSE *sincerely* does not occur in verbal complements unless in the form of quoted speech, it can be modified with *most* and *very*, and the overwhelming majority of cases (83 or 92,2%) were prosodically non-integrated, thus constituting a separate Discourse Act. 82 out of these 83 non-integrated cases were analysed as serving the rhetorical function Prelude, commenting in a planned manner on the Illocution or the Communicated Content of the following clause, with only one case being analysed as serving the rhetorical function Aside.

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<sup>50</sup> Although the FSE function does not seem to be exclusive to *sincerely* in general, as e.g. the American English variation *yours truly* seems to serve the same function.

- (100) a. As these amendments will considerably improve the effectiveness of this important Act, I have asked Chairman Altmeyer to discuss this matter with you personally. # Best wishes to you. Very *Sincerely yours*, # Honorable Pat Harrison, United States Senate, Washington, D.C  
(COCA 2012) (word search 192)
- b. As you can imagine, she is an expert on politics and she predicts that whenever you decide to run for office you will be a winner. With warm regards, *sincerely*, Dick.  
(COCA 2016) (word search 210)

In the longer version *sincerely yours* (FSE2) *sincerely* could be analysed as representational modifier (f<sub>i</sub>) modifying the modifier *yours* (f<sub>k</sub>) which again arguably modifies the verb *to be*, which is left out in the formula, i.e. *being yours sincerely* or *being sincerely yours*, represented as the empty property (f<sub>j</sub>). And further, *sincerely yours* is analysed as a separate subsidiary Discourse Act (A<sub>J</sub>), hence the prosodic non-integration, relating to a nuclear Discourse Act (A<sub>I</sub>) containing the name of the writer. The FDG representation can be seen in (173).

- (101) a. *Sincerely yours*, Mr. Mori.
- b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: [(T<sub>I</sub>) (T<sub>J</sub>)] (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))<sub>Prelude</sub>  
(A<sub>J</sub>: [(F<sub>J</sub>: DECL (F<sub>J</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>J</sub>: (R<sub>I</sub>: Mr. Mori (R<sub>I</sub>) (C<sub>J</sub>))] (A<sub>J</sub>))  
(M<sub>I</sub>))
- c. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: (prog ep<sub>i</sub>: (e<sub>i</sub>: (f<sub>i</sub>: [(f<sub>j</sub>: [] (f<sub>j</sub>): (f<sub>k</sub>: yours (f<sub>k</sub>): (f<sub>i</sub>: sincerely (f<sub>i</sub>)] (f<sub>i</sub>))  
(e<sub>i</sub>)) (ep<sub>i</sub>)) (p<sub>i</sub>))  
(p<sub>j</sub>: (ep<sub>j</sub>: (e<sub>j</sub>: (f<sub>m</sub>: [(x<sub>i</sub>)] (f<sub>m</sub>)) (e<sub>j</sub>)) (ep<sub>j</sub>)) (p<sub>j</sub>))

The shorter version, *sincerely* followed by the writer's name (FSE1), lends itself to two (or even three) potential analyses. The first one would be the same as above for the longer versions, i.e. *sincerely* analysed as representational modifier, as *sincerely* arguably is short for *sincerely yours*, thus just being an even more elliptic version.

If, however, FSE1 cases are not taken to be just the shorter version of the FSE2 category, but instead are analysed as a separate subsidiary Discourse Act containing only the adverb *sincerely*, then another potential analysis is possible, as shown in (174). *Sincerely* could be analysed as interpersonal adverb, represented as Lexical Deed (D<sub>I</sub>), with the discourse-pragmatic function of assertion, constituting a separate subsidiary Discourse Act (A<sub>I</sub>) with the rhetorical function Prelude, commenting on the Illocution of the nuclear Discourse Act (A<sub>J</sub>),

containing the name of the writer. This would be an analysis in the sense of ‘with a sincere intention’. *Sincerely* here signals that the content of the following clause, i.e. the name of the writer, is expressed with the intention of asserting it as being issued with sincerity (comment on the Illocution).

(102) a. *Sincerely*, Andy Rooney

(COCA 1999) (word search 193)

- b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: [(T<sub>I</sub>)] (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))<sub>Prelude</sub>  
 (A<sub>J</sub>: [(F<sub>J</sub>: DECL (F<sub>J</sub>)) (D<sub>I</sub>: sincerely (D<sub>I</sub>) (F<sub>J</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>J</sub>: (R<sub>I</sub>: Andy Rooney (R<sub>I</sub>) (C<sub>J</sub>))] (A<sub>J</sub>)) (M<sub>I</sub>))
- c. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: (prog ep<sub>i</sub>: (e<sub>i</sub>: (f<sub>i</sub>: sincerely (f<sub>i</sub>)) (e<sub>i</sub>)) (ep<sub>i</sub>)) (p<sub>i</sub>))  
 (p<sub>j</sub>: (ep<sub>j</sub>: (e<sub>j</sub>: (f<sub>m</sub>: [(x<sub>i</sub>)] (f<sub>m</sub>)) (e<sub>j</sub>)) (ep<sub>j</sub>)) (p<sub>j</sub>))

However, going back to the previous discussion of *most* as a representational modifier, and FSE *sincerely* occurring with the modifier *most* as potential modification, an analysis of *sincerely* as modifying the Illocution of the following clause seems problematic. As a reminder, interpersonal elements can only be modified by other interpersonal elements. *Most*, however, as representational modifier indicating degree, does not qualify as interpersonal element<sup>51</sup>.

Another scenario, and probably the most likely analysis, however, would be that *sincerely/sincerely yours* has become formularized and conventionalized to such a degree that a compositional analysis is no longer warranted as it has become an un-analysable chunk, similar to Heine et al.’s formulaic Theticals (Heine et al. 2013, 177, 188). In this case, represented in (175), as in other comparable cases such as *Thank you* or *Congratulations*, FDG would analyze *sincerely (yours)* as an Interactive, i.e. a sub-class of communicative Discourse Acts which is usually (almost) invariable although clearly directed at an Addressee (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 63, 77f.).

(103) a. *Sincerely yours*, Mr. Mori.

- b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: Sincerely yours<sub>Intj</sub> (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: (R<sub>I</sub>: Mr. Mori (R<sub>I</sub>) (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))

Here, *sincerely yours* is represented as lexical head of the Illocution (F<sub>I</sub>), making it a Lexical Illocution with the function Interjection (Intj). Regarding the question raised in section 5.2.2 about the matching of FSE *sincerely* in verbal complements, it can be argued that sincerely in

<sup>51</sup> Although, as remarked previously, *most* could also be analyzed as serving an interpersonal function in the sense of reinforcing *sincerely*, making an analysis of *sincerely* as modifier of the Illocution at least imaginable.

its FSE function, analysed and represented as Lexical Illocution, modifies the layer of the Illocution and can thus only occur in a few verbal complements, namely those at the layer of the Illocution or higher.

#### 6.8.2 The reaction function

As mentioned before, in ten cases (5,59%) of all Discourse Act versions for *honestly*, the adverb was found to serve as a reaction to the previous utterance, as seen in (176). In those cases, *honestly* not only constitutes a separate Discourse Act but often also the beginning of a new Move, e.g. an answer by the hearer to a statement or question of the speaker.

- (104) Never mind that he is the Chief of Medicine, he'll have a whole new level of respect for you. - *Honestly?* - Yes. You can't have sexist terms like that around here.

(COCA 2001) (word search 1)

*Honestly* here constitutes an independent Discourse Act which serves as reaction by the second speech participant to the statement made by the first speech participant. Additionally, *honestly* also modifies the Illocution of its Discourse Act as expressing a request for clarification, i.e. clarification whether the first speech participant has issued their statement honestly.

Keizer also notes that interpersonal Discourse Act *frankly* can constitute an independent Discourse Act serving as reaction to the previous Discourse Act or Move, constituting the beginning of a new Move (Keizer 2018b, 80).

Rhetorical functions in FDG represent the dependency relation between a nuclear and a subsidiary Discourse Act (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 53f.). Thus, rhetorical functions only occur between Discourse Acts which possess such a dependency relation. Independent Discourse Act, however, do not exhibit such a dependency relation because they are, as the name gives away, independent. In the present example, with *honestly* not only constituting a separate independent Discourse Act, but a whole new Move, the latter seems to be the case.

Constituting a new Move, the observed reaction function of *honestly* might instead be part of the dynamics between different Moves, rather than between Discourse Act. This also seems to tie in with the occurrence of turn-taking, i.e. a reversal of the speech participants' roles and the beginning of a new Move. As Hengeveld and Mackenzie note, a Move is characterized by either opening up the possibility of reaction or by being a reaction itself (Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008, 50).

Thus, as shown in (177), *honestly* in the present example is simply that: a new Move. One that consists of just one Discourse Act which in turn consists of just one element – the interpersonal adverb *honestly*. Subsequently, rather than being a new rhetorical function or a peculiarity of interpersonal adverbs, the observed behaviour is a general feature of Moves.

- (105) a. Never mind that he is the Chief of Medicine, he'll have a whole new level of respect for you. - *Honestly?* - Yes. You can't have sexist terms like that around here.

(COCA 2001) (word search 1)

- b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: [(A<sub>I</sub>: – Never ... Medicine – (A<sub>I</sub>)) (A<sub>J</sub>: – He'll ... you – (A<sub>J</sub>))] [M<sub>I</sub>])  
 (M<sub>J</sub>: (A<sub>K</sub>: [(F<sub>J</sub>: INTER (F<sub>J</sub>): honestly (F<sub>J</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>J</sub>)] (A<sub>K</sub>)) (M<sub>J</sub>))  
 (M<sub>K</sub>: [(A<sub>L</sub>: – Yes – (A<sub>L</sub>)) (A<sub>M</sub>: – You ... here – (A<sub>M</sub>))] (M<sub>K</sub>))

For *sincerely* this behaviour could not be observed, although it is possible to think of potential examples, such as (178), in which *sincerely* functions as a comparable one-word Move.

- (106) He told me that he loves her. – *Sincerely?* – Yes, he seemed very earnest about it.

### 6.8.3 *I think that*

As already noted in the section on distribution in verbal complements, a surprisingly high amount of the non-matching cases was in combination with the verb *to think*. For *honestly*, out of 24 cases of complement layer and adverb layer not matching, 16 were with *think*, such as in (179).

- (107) Um... I think by – just I mean, I think that this outfit *honestly* is, like, something I've never seen before.

(COCA 2012) (complement\_think 9)

The verb *to think* normally requires a Propositional Content as its verbal complement. *Honestly* here, however, functions as interpersonal modifier of the Illocution, i.e. it modifies it as expressing assertion. Thus, as the layer of the Illocution is hierarchically higher than the layer of the Propositional Content, verbal complement and adverb do not match. As Keizer reports, similarly problematic cases are also attested for *frankly* in her study (Keizer 2018b, 74). A potential explanation for the observed behaviour – and an elegant way out of this predicament – is to follow Thompson (2002) – and Keizer – in her argumentation for *I think* to no longer be

a regular main clause but rather an epistemic formulaic fragment, thus circumventing the non-match. This might need some explanation.

Thompson argues for a novel view on complements, in that they should no longer be understood in the traditional main clause/subordinate clause schema. Instead, complementation should be understood as an epistemic (or evidential, or evaluative) formulaic fragment expressing the speaker's stance towards the content of the clause (Thompson 2002, 125). Taking an utilitarian and functional view of language as grammar is seen as arising from usage and thus is also best understood in that context, Thompson analysed spoken corpus data for English. Her data suggests that, in opposition to the conventional perception, the complement is at least as important or salient for the discourse as the CTP (complement taking predicate, i.e. the verb phrase) (Thompson 2002, 130f.). Subsequently, a conception of complements as subordinate clauses related to a main clause (the CTP) becomes problematic. As she notes "[...] in the majority of cases, the complement "overrides" the "main clause", and the "main clause" is there to provide speaker stance towards the assessments, claims, counterclaims, and proposals." (Thompson 2002, 134). Instead, she argues for a conception of CTPs and complements as a combination of CTP phrases and finite indicative clauses (Thompson 2002, 136). Her argumentation crucially hinges on the observed epistemic (or evidential, or evaluative) function of the CTP together with the observed formulaic nature of the most frequent CTP phrase, i.e. *I think*, as being a 1<sup>st</sup> person singular subject in the affirmative together with the linker *that* (Thompson 2002, 137, 139, 143).

Conceiving CTPs and complements not as main clause and subordinate clause, but rather as a formulaic fragment commenting on the content of the following clause, circumvents the distributional restrictions in FDG normally preventing an adverb of a higher layer than that of the verbal complement to occur in said verbal complement. In short, if it is not a case of complementation then the restrictions for complementation likewise do not apply.

*I think* taking on a comment function shows similarities to the behaviour observed for the phrase *I am telling you*. In a small-scale study, *I am telling you* was found to not only exhibit its original function of being an aspectual marker at the Representational Level, but also to be able to serve as explicit performative, as modifier of a Discourse Act, and even as a separate Discourse Act. As such, it was found to gradually move up in the hierarchy of FDG, acquiring more and more interpersonal functions, and developing beyond its initial analysis (Berner 2019, 17-20).

#### 6.8.4 Questionable cases

The following two examples, (180) and (181), are cases which were either unusual or problematic to analyse.

- (108) Two pictures by Jan “Velvet” Brueghel were mentioned, and, it was said, an *honestly* purchased portrait by Vigée-Lebrun.  
(BNC 1985-93) (complement\_say 22)

*Honestly* in (180) is analysed as a representational modifier specifying the manner in which the portrait was purchased. But is this also a case of verbal complementation? And if so, to which verb would *honestly* be part of the complement? *Mention* or *say*? The first main clause has *mention* as verb and is linked via the coordinator *and* to the second although elliptic main clause. As this one is elliptic, it might be assumed that *mention* also serves as verb for the second main clause. *It was said*, on the other hand, is analysed as parenthetical construction that provides additional non-essential information on the second elliptic clause. Accordingly, the present example is not a case of *honestly* in the verbal complement of the verb to say, but rather it is a case of *honestly* occurring as simple representational modifier together with (but also unrelated to) the parenthetical construction *it was said* serving an epistemic (reportative) function.

- (109) Oh, and I forgot to add, I *sincerely* hope that these ‘skeptics’ are right, [...]  
(COCA 2012) (complement\_add 2)

*Sincerely* in (181) is analysed as an interpersonal modifier of the Ascriptive Subact expressing emphasis. But is this also a case of verbal complementation? The only verb to which *sincerely* could potentially be part of its complement is *to add*. This, however, is in another clause separated from the clause which contains *sincerely* by a comma. Therefore, this example cannot be a case of direct verbal complementation. One potential analysis might be that this is a case similar to that of quoted speech. Analysed as such, verb and adverb are part of different clauses which constitute separate Discourse Acts. Thus, by being a separate Discourse Act, the distributional restrictions regarding verbal complements are lifted and the above occurrence is possible.

## 6.9 Summary of the comparison

The aim of the present chapter was to compare the findings for *honestly* and *sincerely* with Keizer's findings for *frankly*. In order to do so, the previously specified dimensions of analysis, i.e. discourse-pragmatic functions, truth-conditionality, tests of syntactic integration, placement and complement distribution, modification and coordination, prosodic features and rhetorical functions, were compared.

The results of this comparison can be grouped into three categories. First, those results that were the same for *honestly* and *sincerely*, as well as *frankly*. Second, those results that differed from Keizer's findings but only in a quantitative fashion. And third, those results that diverged more profoundly, i.e. those that showed a qualitative difference.

The first category comprises the dimensions of truth-conditionality, syntactic tests for integration (questioning, clefting, scope), and prosodic features. For truth-conditionality it turned out that all interpersonal adverbs, regardless of being the modifier or Discourse Act version, are non-truth-conditional, while the representational modifier version (manner adverb) is truth-conditional and the representational Discourse Act version is ambiguous and depending on the definition of truth-conditionality. Tests for syntactic integration returned that only elements of the predication of the nuclear Discourse Act, i.e. representational modifier versions of the adverbs, can be questioned, clefted or come within scope of proform, ellipsis and negation, while interpersonal and Discourse Act versions do not. The analysis of prosodic features confirmed that the Discourse Act versions of the adverbs constitute a separate Intonational Phrase at the Phonological Level while the modifier versions do not and are instead prosodically integrated into the main clause. Identical results for these three dimensions do not come as a surprise as these aspects are among the defining properties for establishing the dichotomy between modifier and Discourse Act uses, as well as between interpersonal and representational elements in FDG.

The second category of results comprises the dimensions of modification, rhetorical functions, clausal position and distribution in verbal complements. The results obtained for these aspects differ from Keizer's findings, although only numerically. For modification in general it was found that interpersonal adverbs were only modified by other interpersonal elements while representational adverbs were modified by other manner adverbs. Differences occurred in the number of modifying elements found, although this is most likely linked to a difference in the sample sizes or the distinctive discourse-pragmatic functions of the adverbs in question. For rhetorical functions, the same three functions, i.e. Prelude, Aside and

Afterthought, could be observed with all adverbs predominantly occurring with the Prelude function and differences only regarding the percentile distribution of the three functions across *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely*. Regarding clausal position, while *frankly* was found to prefer leftward positions as interpersonal modifier and rightward positions as representational modifier, *honestly* was found to prefer medial positions as interpersonal modifier and rightward positions as representational modifier. *Sincerely*, as interpersonal modifier as well as representational modifier, was found to prefer medial positions in both cases. When looking at restrictions regarding distribution in verbal complements and the resulting matching rates, it was found that the representational modifier versions (manner adverbs) show a remarkably high percentage of direct matches, while the interpersonal modifier versions showed significantly less direct matches and, at least for *honestly*, a lot more mismatches.

The third and last category comprises the dimensions of discourse-pragmatic functions, coordination, and the FSE category found for *sincerely*. The area of discourse-pragmatic functions might be the one with the most striking differences showing, as different functions and differing distributions were found for all three adverbs. *Frankly* was analysed by Keizer as predominately expressing concession in both modifier and Discourse Act version. Modifier and Discourse Act *honestly* were also found to frequently express concession, although the assertion function was found to be even more frequent among the Discourse Act use, and close behind for the modifier use, as well as the incredulity function not attested for *frankly*. *Sincerely*, even more diverging from *frankly* and *honestly* in this respect, was found most frequently expressing emphasis as interpersonal modifier, and as expressing persuasion as Discourse Act. Additionally, for *honestly* the function of expressing annoyance was found. Despite these differences, also similarities could be observed such as e.g. an increase in the function of expressing persuasion when comparing the interpersonal modifier with the Discourse Act versions across all three adverbs, as well as a general enhancement of the functions when comparing interpersonal modifier and Discourse Act use. Regarding coordination, while it is generally assumed that interpersonal elements cannot be made the basis of contrast in alternative or negative interrogation, both interpersonal *honestly* and *sincerely* were found to coordinate with other interpersonal elements fulfilling the same function, e.g. modifying the Illocution. For *sincerely*, additionally the sincerely-exclusive category of FSE could be observed, where *sincerely* is part of the conventionalized and formularized ending of a letter *sincerely yours*.

Having compared the abovementioned dimensions of analysis between Keizer's findings for *frankly* and the findings for *honestly* and *sincerely*, how are those results to be

interpreted? How should the three adverbs *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely*, showing similarities but also noticeable differences in their formal and functional behaviour, be put in relation to one another? What, if there is one, is the general pattern that explains their behaviour? The next and final chapter will discuss the observed behaviour in relation to the existing literature, try to provide a potential explanation, and by doing this, will also present an answer to the original research questions.

## 7 Discussion

This chapter will discuss the findings of the present study for *honestly* and *sincerely*, compare and contrast them with issues found in the literature, attempt a potential explanation for the observed differences between the three interpersonal adverbs *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely*, highlight the (inherently?) problematic nature of interpersonal modifiers and representational adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act, as well as answer the initially posed research questions.

### 7.1 Links to the literature: confirmation and contradiction

#### 7.1.1 Confirmation of comment function

Among the most reported properties of disjuncts, supplements, parenthetical adverbials etc. is their ability to function as a comment on the content or the Illocution of the accompanying clause.

Fraser notes that pragmatic markers do not encode propositional content but rather serve to signal the speaker's communicative intentions (Fraser 1996, 177). Especially the commentary marker or manner of speaking markers are reported to provide a commentary on the content or speech act of the accompanying clause (Fraser 1996, 180). Ifantidou lists one category of her sentential adverbs as being that of illocutionary adverbs, such as *honestly* or *frankly*, that modify the Illocution (Ifantidou 1999, 69). Although her emphasis is more on the part of the procedural information transmitted and how to process the accompanying utterance, nonetheless the commenting aspect is clearly present (Ifantidou 1999, 83). Quirk et al. also note the comment function of style disjuncts as expressing an evaluation of how something is being said (Quirk et al. 1985, 615). In Systemic Functional Grammar, Halliday and Matthiessen describe one sub-category of modal adjuncts, that of speech functional modal adjuncts, as adding interpersonal information in the form of a comment by the speaker on the act of exchanging propositions (Halliday & Matthiessen 2004, 126, 131). And even generativist authors, such as Espinal or Cinque, note the commenting quality of disjuncts and speech act adverbs, with Espinal conceptualizing them as comments on, for instance, the speaker's attitude towards the speech act performed (Espinal 1991, 757; Cinque 1999, 84).

Although the finer details of the individual accounts might differ, each characterizes interpersonal adverbs as commenting on or modifying the relation between the speaker and the utterance they issue. When looking at the findings for *honestly* and *sincerely*, a similar picture emerges. Apart from the traditional basic function of modifying the verb of the clause, a wide

repertoire of different yet nonetheless interrelated interpersonal functions can be found, such as e.g. the expression of incredulity, concession or persuasion. This is also supported by the majority of examples found to fulfil an interpersonal function by modifying the Illocution. While all functions noted are in one way or another related to the concept of truth, making this a focal point uniting the different notions semantically, the specific functions can be quite diverse. The focus of a function such as concession, for example, is strongly on the speaker-side in that they reveal a potentially negative aspect or a weakness to the hearer, the function of persuasion, in contrast, strongly focuses on the hearer and the aim of convincing them. Nonetheless, apart from their relation to truth, the central functional notion is that of commenting on the Illocution of the accompanying clause or expressing that the accompanying clause is intended in a certain way.

### 7.1.2 Confirmation of non-truth-conditionality

Another frequently noted topic in previous accounts is the dimension of truth-conditionality or restrictiveness. Generally, interpersonal adverbs are taken to be non-truth-conditional, while representational adverbs are taken to be truth-conditional.

Fraser divides the sentence meaning into the semantic content and “the rest”, as he calls it, i.e. non-propositional content, with pragmatic markers being part of the latter (Fraser 1996, 167). Pragmatic markers – such as interpersonal adverbs – do not add propositional content and are thus non-truth-conditional. Ifantidou also shows, with the help of *if*-tests, that illocutionary adverbs, e.g. *honestly*, do not make a contribution to the overall truth value of the sentence, confirming their non-truth-conditional status (Ifantidou 1993, 75, 83). Huddleston and Pullum, employing the notion of restrictiveness rather than truth-conditionality, base their distinction of adverbs on this (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 667f.). As speech act related adjuncts – comparable to interpersonal modifiers – describe the speech act, they do not introduce a truth-condition (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 773). Additionally, supplements – comparable to adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act – are also seen as being non-restrictive due to them not being licensed in the sense of syntactical licensing but rather in terms of semantic compatibility (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1352). Also differentiating in terms of restrictive and non-restrictive meaning, Heine et al. distinguish between Sentence Grammar and Thetical Grammar (Heine et al. 2013, 82). With parenthetical constructions being part of the latter, they are also assumed to be non-truth-conditional. Espinal observes that both the host and the disjunct may be added or deleted without much effect on the general meaning of the other as both are taken to be semantically independent from each other, i.e. not

contributing to the truth-conditions of the other element (Espinal 1991, 730, 733). Similar to Espinal, whose account seems to assume two distinct truth-values, one for the host and one for the disjunct, Potts also notes that utterance modifiers – interpersonal adverbs – are non-truth-conditional with regards to their host, as their truth-value is independent of that of the host (Potts 2004, 32, 147).

As has been shown in the comparison section, the findings for *honestly* and *sincerely* regarding truth-conditionality confirm the general assumption of interpersonal adverbs being non-truth-conditional and representational adverbs being truth-conditional. Nonetheless, it might be worthwhile to differentiate between truth-conditionality as the contribution to the truth-conditions of the whole construction of host and disjunct, and the notion of truth-conditionality of the disjunct itself. The latter becomes especially relevant in the analysis of representational adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act.

Representational adverbs forming a separate Discourse Act are an ambiguous category which has not received much attention in previous accounts, although some comments can be related to them. Ifantidou speculates about the semantic independence of non-truth-conditional adverbs being the result of having two separate truth-conditions (Ifantidou 1993, 88f.). Likewise, in mentioning supplements as not posing a constraint on the truth value of the utterance they are part of, Huddleston and Pullum allude to the existence of two distinct truth-values (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1352). And as already mentioned above, both Espinal and Potts note that the truth-value of the host is independent of the truth-value of the disjunct or supplement (Espinal 1991, 730, 733; Potts 2004, 32). Differentiation between the overarching truth-conditionality and the truth-conditionality of the element itself is important as it enables the analysis of representational adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act as being both non-truth-conditional in the former sense and truth-conditional in the latter. This in turn also explains and resolves the observed ambiguity of representational adverbs, which are generally assumed to be truth-conditional, and them being a parenthetical, which are generally assumed to be non-truth-conditional.

This might also hint at there being at least three truth-conditions involved in such two-part-constructions. One for each part of the construction, and one more for the construction as a whole. Although the assumption of a third truth-value might be theoretically interesting, practically it does not play a role as the truth-value for the construction as a whole seems to be inherited from the main clause, without interference from parentheticals.

### 7.1.3 Confirmation of syntactic non-integration

One of the most remarked upon area of parenthetical constructions is their syntactic behaviour, especially their relation to and integration into the host.

Regarding syntactic integration, Quirk et al. note that disjuncts are less integrated and have a more peripheral relation to the sentence they are part of, thus being syntactically more detached (Quirk et al. 1985, 440). This could also be observed with interpersonal modifiers, which have a more peripheral relation to their host as they are not part of the proposition, and might also be said to be syntactically more detached as they do not participate in the usual tests for syntactic integration, e.g. clefting or questioning. The same goes for Huddleston and Pullum, when they remark that supplements are less tightly integrated into the syntactic structure of the sentence (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1275). Haegeman differentiates between peripheral adverbials and central adverbials in that the former are syntactically non-integrated into their host sentence, as she analyses them to be orphan constituents that are syntactically completely independent (Haegeman 2009, 331, 337). Likewise, Espinal notes disjuncts as being syntactically independent of their host due to being generated outside of the level of the sentence and thus not partaking in any syntactic relations between host and disjunct (Espinal 1991, 733f. 735). Instead, she analyses them as three-dimensional syntactic objects, with disjunct and host being independent of one another and only intersecting at the precedence relation, i.e. the linear ordering (Espinal 1991, 741). Both Haegeman's and Espinal's characterizations can be found in adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act, regardless of them being interpersonal or representational. Constituting a separate Discourse Act, they cannot be integrated into another Discourse Act, as FDG does not feature the integration of one Discourse Act into another, making them syntactically independent of their host. Heine et al. also mention the syntactic independence of parentheticals from their environment with the process of cooptation, i.e. the recruiting of Sentence Grammar elements to be deployed in Thetical Grammar, as the process freeing them of their former syntactic constraints (Heine et al. 2013, 159, 185-7). Comparable to the processes of cooptation, at least with regards to the syntactic independence as a result, adverbs normally functioning as modifiers have been shown to also be able to function as separate Discourse Acts, with the process of becoming a separate Discourse Act freeing them of the majority of their former syntactic restrictions, e.g. linear placement or distribution in complements. A notable exception regarding syntactic integration is Potts, who rejects unconventional approaches such as Haegeman's or Espinal's, and instead analyses supplements as being syntactically integrated (Potts 2004, 90). While this might at first come as a surprise, some points can – and will – be made about the at least potentially

partial syntactic integration of interpersonal modifiers, such as the placement restrictions or observed inversion in V2 languages, in the sections below.

One aspect that most previous accounts tend to agree on, however, is that the property of being a disjunct or parenthetical is nothing inherent, e.g. a syntactic features that identifies them as such, but rather that being a parenthetical is defined in relation to another construction. This also ties in with the concept of rhetorical functions in FDG, which represent the dependence relation between two related Discourse Acts. As such, rhetorical functions are also nothing that a Discourse Act inherently possesses, but rather a relational feature that only occurs when two constructions – Discourse Acts – are involved.

#### 7.1.4 Confirmation of tests mentioned in the literature

Naturally related to the matter of syntactic integration, most previous accounts also employ or refer to specific tests in order to test for syntactic integration of the element under inspection.

The most exhaustive list of potential tests for the syntactic non-integration of disjuncts comes from Quirk et al., reporting that disjuncts cannot be the focus of a cleft sentence, cannot be made the basis of contrast in alternative interrogation or negation, cannot be focused and do not come within scope of proforms or ellipsis (Quirk et al. 1985, 612f.). Likewise, Huddleston and Pullum also mention for their category of supplements that they cannot be focused or clefted by it-clefts (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1353). Haegeman also lists as the syntactic properties of peripheral adverbials that they cannot be questioned, clefted or come within scope of negation (Haegeman 2009, 332f.). And Espinal notes that disjuncts cannot be focused via cleft sentences or questioned (Espinal 1991, 729).

Despite being often taken to be standard tests of syntactic integration, the abovementioned tests actually test whether an element is part of the predication or not (Keizer 2018a, 2020). As this follows from the truth-conditional status of the respective element, the abovementioned tests are better understood as semantic tests which do not really test the syntactic integration. As such, truth-conditionality is the decisive factor whether or not an element passes these tests or not. Nonetheless, the results of the present study show that interpersonal adverbs, as modifiers or Discourse Acts, cannot be questioned, clefted or come within scope of proforms, ellipsis or negation.

#### 7.1.5 Confirmation of clausal and extra-clausal placement

Most accounts also remark upon the observed placement preferences of adverbials, parenthetical or integrated. It is important to pay attention whether an account refers to clausal positions, i.e. positions inside the structure of the clause, such as initial, medial or final, or

whether an account refers to extra-clausal positions, i.e. positions outside the clause, such as appendages or interpolations. This is particularly important as definitions and concepts vary between individual accounts and some only discuss actually parenthetical constructions, i.e. those that are separated from the host via punctuation, as in (182a), while other also discuss what FDG would term interpersonal modifiers, i.e. interpersonal adverbs which are nonetheless integrated into the structure of the host, as in (182b).

- (110) a. *Honestly*, I appreciate the way Siebe handled this. He was very willing to review [...]  
(COCA 2016) (word search 10)
- b. I *honestly* don't min our sleeping arraignments too much.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 30)

Among the accounts discussing clausal positions are Fraser (1996), Quirk et al. (1985), Huddleston and Pullum (2002), and Cinque (1999). Fraser notes that pragmatic markers tend to occur in sentence initial position (Fraser 1996, 170). Quirk et al. distinguish between initial, medial and final clausal position and observe that single word adverb phrases, such as the here analysed interpersonal adverbs *frankly*, *honestly* or *sincerely*, are especially mobile (Quirk et al. 1985, 491). Huddleston and Pullum, differentiating between VP-oriented and clause-oriented adjuncts, i.e. representational and interpersonal integrated adverbs, report that VP-oriented adjuncts are more likely to be found near the VP, i.e. in central or end position, and clause-oriented adjuncts are more likely to be found outside the VP, i.e. initial or central position (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 578). Additionally, Cinque notes that the speech act adverbs are the most peripheral in his functional hierarchy of adverbs (Cinque 1999, 106). In general, the generalization could be made that the higher the function of the adverb, the more leftwards it tends to occur, and vice versa.

The results found for *honestly* and *sincerely* in the present sample (see the comparison section on clausal placement (6.4)) confirm these observations. Modifier of the Illocution were predominately found in initial (leftward) or post-subject (medial) positions, confirming the observed trend of clause-oriented adjuncts to occur outside of the VP. Representational modifiers, as well as modifiers of the Ascriptive Subact, in contrast, were predominately found in pre-verbal (medial) or post-verbal (rightward) positions, confirming the observed trend for VP-oriented adjuncts to occur in or near the VP. Additionally, the noted positional mobility for interpersonal modifiers could also be confirmed in that they were observed to occur in nearly all possible clausal positions, although to a varying degree.

Among the accounts discussing extra-clausal positions are Ifantidou (1993), Quirk et al. (1985), Huddleston and Pullum (2002), Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), Potts (2004), or Heine et al. (2013). Ifantidou remarks that sentential adverbials behave like parentheticals in that they are positionally mobile and separated from the rest of the sentence via punctuation or intonation (Ifantidou 1993, 88). Quirk et al. are more specific in their treatment of extra-clausal positions in that they distinguish between appendages, being left or right adjacent to the main clause, as well as interpolations interrupting the main clause (Quirk et al. 1985, 491). Huddleston and Pullum also note that supplements either interrupt the host clause as interpolations or are appendages which attach at the end or the beginning of the clause (Huddleston and Pullum 2002, 1350). Halliday and Matthiessen observe that speech functional comment adjuncts, such as adverbials commenting on the Illocution of the clause, strongly favour the initial extra-clausal position (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014, 192). Potts notes that supplements have to be adjacent to their host (Potts 2004, 104) and that utterance modifiers, such as *frankly*, tend to appear in sentence initial position (meaning appendage as all the examples he cites are separated by punctuation) (Potts 2004, 145). Finally, Heine et al. note a preference for Theticals to come in clause-initial position (referring again to appendages actually) and note that comment or reporting clauses tend to be positionally mobile (Heine et al. 2013, 179, 189f.).

The results found for *honestly* and *sincerely* in the present sample (see the comparison sections on placement and on rhetorical functions (6.4) and (6.7)) confirm these observations. Confirming the observed positional mobility of parenthetical constructions, the Discourse Act versions of *sincerely* and *honestly* were found in all three possible positions, i.e. as appendage with the function Prelude (183a), as appendage with the function Afterthought (183c), and as interpolation with the function Aside (183b). Further, the overwhelming majority of interpersonal *honestly* and *sincerely* constituting a separate Discourse Act (65,92% and 78,07%) were found to occur as left-adjointed appendages (i.e. rhetorical function Prelude), as in (183a), confirming the observed preference for initial extra-clausal position. Similarly, for representational *honestly* and *sincerely* constituting a separate Discourse Act, the vast majority of cases (100% and 93,75%) were found to occur either as interpolations interrupting the host clause (with the rhetorical function Aside), as in (183b), or as right-adjointed appendages (with the rhetorical function Afterthought), thus confirming the observation of adjacency of supplements to the elements they relate to.

- (111) a. *Honestly*, I know that part in the recording.

(COCA 2015) (word search 468)

- b. Every speech he makes -- *sincerely*, I believe -- about democracy in the Middle East is instantly undercut [...]

(COCA 2012) (word search 279)

- c. I don't know how it should be, *honestly*.

(COCA 2012) (word search 124)

#### 7.1.6 Confirmation of prosodic features

Finally, most previous accounts have remarked about the prosodic features of parenthetical constructions that they were found to have their own Illocution as well as intonation (for spoken text) and comma intonation or punctuation (for written text).

Huddleston and Pullum note that supplements may be realized as separate main clauses with their own illocutionary force (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1352). Ifantidou muses that host and parenthetical might form two separate utterances with subsequentially two separate intonational units (Ifantidou 1993, 88f.). Halliday and Matthiessen remark that their comment adjuncts can come as separate intonation units (Halliday & Matthiessen 2004, 129). Espinal observes parenthetical constructions to always be separate intonational units (Espinal 1991, 759). And Potts, likewise, takes parenthetical phrases to have their own intonational phrase and be a separate intonational unit (Potts 2004, 37).

Supplements, parentheticals, comment adjuncts (at least the ones that are not prosodically integrated), parenthetical constructions, and parenthetical phrases in the previous accounts all correspond to separate Discourse Acts in FDG. As has been shown by Keizer, and also replicated in the present study, adverbial phrases that are not integrated into the nuclear Discourse Act, i.e. the host, are analysed as constituting a separate subsidiary Discourse Act. As Discourse Acts are characterized, among other properties, as having their own Illocution, syntactic constructions that are analysed as consisting of two separate Discourse Acts necessarily follow to also have two individual Illocutions corresponding to two individual Intonational Units, as shown in (184).

- (112) a. *Honestly*, this is where I get stuck every single time.

(COCA 2018) (word search 109)

- b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: [(A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>): honestly (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>)] (A<sub>I</sub>))<sub>Prelude</sub>  
(A<sub>J</sub>: [(F<sub>J</sub>: DECL (F<sub>J</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: – this ... time – (C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>J</sub>))] (M<sub>I</sub>))  
c. PL: (IP<sub>I</sub>) (IP<sub>J</sub>)

The above example is analysed as a nuclear Discourse Act ( $A_J$ ; *this ... time*) together with a second subsidiary Discourse Act ( $A_I$ ; *Honestly*) with the rhetorical function Prelude specifying the relation between the two Discourse Acts. As can be seen, each of the two Discourse Acts has their own independent Illocution on the Interpersonal Level ( $F_I$  and  $F_J$ ), subsequently corresponding to two independent Intonational Units ( $IP_I$  and  $IP_J$ ) at the Phonological Level. Therefore, following from the analysis of parenthetical adverbial constructions as constituting a separate Discourse Act, the previously observed prosodic feature of having their own Illocution and Intonational Unit are also confirmed in the present study.

This intonational difference between host and disjunct, and the subsequent prosodic marking of the disjunct, has been called comma intonation in the literature, with a variety of interrelated functions attributed to it. For Haegeman and Fraser it marks the elements as not being part of the proposition (Haegeman 2009, 344; Fraser 1996, 170), for Ifantidou it serves as a marker of phonological independence (Ifantidou 1992, 88). Huddleston and Pullum note that comma intonation turns former adjuncts, e.g. interpersonal modifiers, such as in (185a), into supplements, e.g. interpersonal adverbs constituting their own subsidiary Discourse Act, such as in (185b) (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 577).

- (113) a. *Honestly* I doubt this election will even be close.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 247)
- b. The fact that 95% of the people that post spell the simplest words wrong. *Honestly*, it cracks me up!  
(COCA 2012) (word search 172)

And further, it might hint at (traditionally) dispreferred positions (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 577), similar to Cinque's remarks that prosodic detachment is a tool to circumvent the normal ordering of adverbial phrases (Cinque 1999, 32).

- (114) And I don't know that any of that is going to happen, *honestly*.  
(COCA 2012) (word search 224)

In (186) *honestly* modifies the Illocution while at the same time occurring in final position. This is only possible as it is prosodically detached and turns into a separate subsidiary Discourse Act.

- (115) I mean, life is crazy. And to know that, *honestly*, a loving God is walking through it with me is very comforting for me.  
(COCA 2016) (complement\_know 5)

Likewise, in (187), prosodic detachment, and the subsequent analysis as a separate subsidiary Discourse Act, lift the restrictions on complement distribution, allowing an adverb modifying the layer of the Illocution to occur in a verbal complement at the layer of the Propositional Content.

Finally, Potts observes that sometimes the comma intonation or prosodic detachment might be the only difference between a manner adverb (188) and an interpersonal adverb (189) (Potts 2004, 133, 135).

- (116) a. And I don't know that any of that is going to happen *honestly*.  
(representational modifier)
- b. IL: (A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: [(T<sub>I</sub>: happen (T<sub>I</sub>)) (T<sub>J</sub>: honestly (T<sub>J</sub>)) ...](C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))
- c. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: ( ... (neg e<sub>i</sub>: [(f<sub>i</sub>: happen (f<sub>i</sub>): (f<sub>j</sub>: honestly (f<sub>j</sub>)) ... ] (e<sub>i</sub>)) ... ) (p<sub>i</sub>))
- (117) a. And I don't know that any of that is going to happen, *honestly*.  
(interpersonal Discourse Act)
- b. IL: (M<sub>I</sub>: [(A<sub>I</sub>: [(F<sub>I</sub>: DECL (F<sub>I</sub>): (C<sub>J</sub>) (F<sub>I</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>I</sub>: [(T<sub>I</sub>: happen (T<sub>I</sub>)) ...](C<sub>I</sub>))] (A<sub>I</sub>))  
(A<sub>J</sub>: [F<sub>J</sub>: DECL (F<sub>J</sub>)) (P<sub>I</sub>)<sub>S</sub> (P<sub>J</sub>)<sub>A</sub> (C<sub>J</sub>: (T<sub>J</sub>: honestly (T<sub>J</sub>)) (C<sub>J</sub>))] (A<sub>J</sub>))  
(M<sub>I</sub>)<sub>Afterthought</sub>
- c. RL: (p<sub>i</sub>: ( ... (neg e<sub>i</sub>: [(f<sub>i</sub>: happen (f<sub>i</sub>)) ... ] (e<sub>i</sub>)) ... ) (p<sub>i</sub>))

Here, only the prosodic detachment, marked by punctuation in writing, gives *honestly* away as being an interpersonal adverb constituting a separate subsidiary Discourse Act instead of a representational adverb functioning as modifier.

Within FDG the observed intonational difference between nuclear and subsidiary Discourse Act is a feature logically following from the functional and hierarchical make-up of FDG. Any element analysed at the Interpersonal Level as constituting a separate Discourse Act necessarily and automatically corresponds to a separate Intonational Unit at the Phonological Level.

#### 7.1.7 Rejection of proposed tests for syntactic integration

Questioning-tests, clefting-tests, and scope of proform, ellipsis and negation tests are generally described in the literature as tests of syntactic integration of an element (Quirk et al. 1985, 612f.; Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 1353; Haegeman 2009, 332f.; Espinal 1991, 729). As

mentioned before, the status of these tests as tests of actual syntactic integration is debatable and a correlate at best.

Following FDG's functional and hierarchical organization, with the Interpersonal Level as the highest and the Phonological Level as the lowest level, the results obtained by these tests are the direct consequence of the truth-conditional status of the element under inspection. In FDG the truth-conditionality of an element is closely tied to the level and layer of analysis. If an element is analysed as being interpersonal then it also automatically follows that that element is non-truth-conditional as the Interpersonal Level does not contribute to the Propositional Content of the utterance. If, on the other hand, an element is analysed as part of the Representational Level, then it generally follows that it is truth-conditional<sup>52</sup>, as the Representational Level comprises those elements that are part of the Propositional Content. As has been shown in the comparison section (6.3), representational modifiers pass all those tests, while interpersonal modifiers do not. Reason for this, however, is not their syntactic integration into the clause or host they are related to, but the property of being part of the predication of the respective clause or not, as only those elements that are part of the predication can also be questioned, clefted or focused. A special case are the Discourse Act versions of these adverbs, e.g. representational or interpersonal *honestly* constituting a separate Discourse Act. These also fail the above tests, primary reason for this, however, is the fact that they constitute a separate Discourse Act. As Discourse Acts cannot be integrated into one another, it automatically follows that the adverbs constituting a secondary Discourse Act cannot possibly part of the proposition of the primary Discourse Act, thus failing the tests. This also explains why representational adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act do not pass these tests despite being representational – they are not part of the proposition of the nuclear Discourse Act.

Better indicators of the potential syntactic integration of an element might be placement preferences. Better in the sense of being unrelated to the truth-conditionality of the element under investigation. If an element is supposed to be truly non-integrated into the syntactic structure of the clause it accompanies, and if it is thus outside of the syntactic structure of that clause, then it should be expected to occur randomly and at all potentially possible positions, whether this is at the beginning, the end, or in the middle of the clause. The fact, however, that e.g. the interpersonal modifiers were consistently observed to highly prefer the post-subject position (63,37% for *honestly* and 75,65% for *sincerely*), might hint at the opposite, i.e. that

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<sup>52</sup> As mentioned earlier, some non-restrictive representational modifiers, such as e.g. *cleverly* or *old* are special cases that are analyzed as separate subsidiary Propositional Contents, making them non-truth-conditional with regards to the nuclear Propositional Content (the clause they occur in/with).

even interpersonal modifiers might at least partially be integrated into the syntactic structure of the clause. Keizer observes a similar behaviour for interpersonal modifier *frankly* which she found to prefer initial or post-subject position, thus arguing at least for a partial syntactic integration (Keizer 2018b, 73).

Another potential indicator for the at least partial syntactic integration of interpersonal elements, such as interpersonal modifiers, might be the inversion observable in V2 language such as e.g. German, as shown in (190).

- (118) a. Es ist mir egal. (= I don't care.)  
 b. *Ehrlich gesagt* ist es mir egal (= *Honestly* I don't care.)

The fact that an inversion, a syntactic process changing the ordering of the subject (*es*) and the verb (*ist*), is triggered, hints at least at a partial syntactic integration into the rest of the clause, despite the interpersonal status of the modifier (*ehrlich gesagt*) and it not contributing to the proposition. This assumption is further supported by the observation that a similar inversion is not triggered if the interpersonal element is prosodically detached, i.e. if it constitutes a separate Discourse Act, as shown in (191). Forming a separate Discourse Act, *ehrlich gesagt* cannot be syntactically integrated into the nuclear Discourse Act, thus not triggering an inversion in the nuclear Discourse Act.

- (119) *Ehrlich gesagt*, es ist mir egal. (= *Honestly*, I don't care.)

#### 7.1.8 Rejection of straightforward relations between syntactic integration, semantic integration and prosodic integration

As already noted by Keizer (2018b, 60) and as apparent from the many different accounts focusing on similar yet often different aspects of parenthetical adverbials, some general tendencies have been prevalent in the literature, which, despite their prevalence, should not go unquestioned.

One of these observable tendencies is for syntactic integration to go hand in hand with semantic integration, i.e. truth-conditionality, and vice versa. Syntactically integrated elements are assumed to be truth-conditional, and truth-conditional elements are assumed to be syntactically integrated. As it has been shown in the previous section, however, non-truth-conditional elements, such as e.g. interpersonal modifiers, need not always be syntactically non-integrated. And further, syntactically non-integrated elements, such as e.g. representational adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act, are not automatically non-truth-conditional in every sense. While they are correctly taken to be non-truth-conditional in the

sense of not contributing to the proposition of the nuclear Discourse Act, they may well be truth-conditional in the sense of contribution to the proposition of their very own Discourse Act.

Subsequently, a straightforward relation between prosodic integration and truth-conditionality is also problematic. Truth-conditional elements tend to coincide with prosodically integrated elements, and vice versa. But once more, interpersonal modifiers and representational adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act cast doubt on a one-to-one relation between prosodic and semantic integration. Interpersonal modifiers are prosodically integrated, yet, as their interpersonal status gives away, they do not contribute to the proposition of the clause they are part of, i.e. are non-truth-conditional. And conversely, representational adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act, despite being prosodically non-integrated into the clause they accompany, are at least truth-conditional with regards to their very own Discourse Act.

Finally, a straightforward relation between prosodic integration and syntactic integration has to be questioned. The assumption that prosodically non-integrated elements are automatically also syntactically non-integrated, and vice versa, the assumption that syntactically non-integrated elements are automatically also prosodically non-integrated, is at least problematic with respect to representational adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act. Even though such adverbs are correctly analysed as being prosodically non-integrated into the accompanying clause, they might still be argued to be syntactically integrated with respect to their very own Discourse Act. And interpersonal modifiers might further add to the complexity of the problem in that the extent of their syntactic integration is a matter of debate. Following the previous accounts of interpersonal adverbs, interpersonal modifiers are generally argued to be syntactically non-integrated into, or at least syntactically more removed from, the clause they occur with. Taken from the above discussion on placement and inversion, however, at least a partial syntactic integration could be argued for. As such, they are prosodically integrated into their host, yet their syntactic status is far from straightforwardly decided.

Taken together, the interaction between these three dimensions – syntactic, prosodic and semantic integration – is far from straight-forward, and additionally, more attention has to be paid to the different notions of semantic and syntactic integration with respect to parenthetical adverbials.

## 7.2 The problematic categories: Interpersonal Modifier and Representational Discourse Act

When comparing the four central categories employed in the present study – interpersonal modifiers, representational modifiers, interpersonal adverbs forming a separate Discourse Act, and representational adverbs forming a separate Discourse Act – two categories have stood out as being problematic to analyse: interpersonal modifiers (192) and representational adverbs forming a separate Discourse Act (193).

(120) Oh, I *honestly* don't know.

(COCA 1994) (word search 436)

(121) Maybe if Redmond actually, and *sincerely*, tried to objectively understand Paul's ideas about free markets and healthcare then she would appreciate him much more.

(COCA 2012) (word search 65)

Are they syntactically integrated into their host clause? Are they truth-conditional? Following from the above discussion, their formal behaviour is far from straight-forward. Additionally, interpersonal modifiers are the category with the most cases labelled as problematic in the analysis of complement distribution. One is interpersonal, the other is representational, yet both of them pose problems as far as their analysis and the explanation of their formal behaviour is concerned. And further, both categories could be understood as being intermediaries between more prototypical categories, i.e. representational modifiers and interpersonal adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act. Interpersonal modifiers are in many ways integrated into the clause they are part of, such as being prosodically integrated or, at least partially, syntactically integrated. Yet at the same time they do not contribute to the proposition of said clause and are thus non-truth-conditional. Likewise, representational adverbs that constitute a separate Discourse Act are on the one hand representational adverbs, i.e. manner adverbs, yet on the other hand they are syntactically and prosodically non-integrated into their host clause, and do not contribute to the proposition of said clause, making them non-truth-conditional. This hybrid nature and the subsequently at times apparently contradictory formal behaviour might also be the reason why previous accounts have had such a hard time providing a satisfactory and theoretically unified analysis in terms of their formal behaviour. FDG, however, and the analysis of parenthetical constructions as separate subsidiary Discourse Acts,

is not only able to capture their hybrid nature, but also able to explain the observed formal behaviour.

### 7.3 Different developmental stages

Despite going beyond the initially presented research questions for the present study, this section will nonetheless try and sketch a possible explanation for the observed differences in the formal behaviour of the three adverbs *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely*. Subsequently, the hypotheses here presented should perhaps best be treated as educated guesses, with their potential validation or refutation left for further research.

#### 7.3.1 Observed behaviour

As has been shown in the chapter comparing the findings for *honestly* and *sincerely* with the findings for *frankly*, some aspects of their formal behaviour seem to be shared between the three adverbs, while other aspects seem to differ. All three behave identically when it comes to truth-conditionality, tests for syntactic integration, and prosodic features. Further, similar yet numerically different results were obtained for potential modification, rhetorical functions, clausal positions and distribution in verbal complements. The most striking differences appeared with regards to discourse-pragmatic functions, potential for coordination and the *sincerely*-exclusive FSE category. The question that arises from these results is, how are these observed similarities and differences in the formal and functional behaviour of *honestly*, *sincerely* and *frankly* to be explained?

#### 7.3.2 Potential explanation

A potential explanation for the observed similarities and differences in the formal and functional behaviour might be the fact that *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely*, are all words belonging to the same category, i.e. adverbs that can fulfil both interpersonal and representational functions, and can serve either as modifiers or Discourse Acts. This would explain the identical results with regards to category defining aspects such as truth-conditionality, prosodic features or syntactic integration. As a reminder, FDG being a functional hierarchical model of language production, decisions established at the Interpersonal Level are successively handed down to the lower levels, influencing an element's representations. If an element is analysed as a separate subsidiary Discourse Act at the Interpersonal Level, it automatically follows that the respective element will be prosodically as well as syntactically non-integrated into the clause at the Morphosyntactic Level, and the Intonational Phrase at the Phonological Level. Additionally, if an element is analysed as being

part of the Interpersonal Level, it automatically follows that the element is non-truth-conditional, as elements of the Interpersonal Level are by definition outside of the Propositional Content. As the categories worked with in the present study are primarily decided by these factors – whether an element is interpersonal or representational, and whether it functions as modifier or as a separate Discourse Act – it should come as little surprise that the investigated adverbs do not differ with respect to these dimensions. If they were, they would not be classified as belonging to the same categories<sup>53</sup>.

At the same time, even though *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely* are all adverbs, they are also individual words, which might be semantically overlapping, but which are also far from being completely synonymous. As already argued before, different words tend to be used for different functions. If two expressions happen to fulfil exactly the same function in every aspect of their usage (if that ever is 100 % the case), then either one of them tends to take over with the other expression disappearing, or, as can also happen, one expression develops further and adopts a new function, making it no longer synonymous to the other expression. Redundancy has its place in language (e.g. in inflectional marking and word order serving to encode syntactic functions or semantic roles), yet this might be qualitatively different. This diversification of functions is apparent in the different discourse-pragmatic functions *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely* were found to fulfil, with e.g. *frankly* predominately serving to indicate concession, *honestly* to indicate assertion, and *sincerely* most often found to serve an emphatic function. Additionally, they also differ with regards to the occurrence of modifier vs Discourse Act version, and representational vs interpersonal usage (see next section). Note also the FSE category, which was found for *sincerely*, yet neither for *frankly* nor *honestly*.

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<sup>53</sup> Yes, there is some circularity to it in the form of: When is it a Discourse Act? When it is prosodically detached. And when is it prosodically detached? When it is a Discourse Act. Therefore, to break through this circularity, the question that needs to be addressed in the first place is what determines the status of an element as Discourse Act on a hierarchically higher level? In FDG, these decisions would be part of the speaker's communicative intentions, i.e. part of the Conceptual Component. This, however, as we have seen in the chapter on FDG (3.5.3), leads to the problem of the accessibility of the conceptual domain and the testability of assumptions about it. Another potential way of deciding whether an element is a Discourse Act or not would be to see whether it has an independent Illocution (as Discourse Acts do). This, however, becomes problematic if the Illocution of the adverb and the Illocution of the clause it occurs in/with are identical (e.g. both being declarative). One way of circumventing the problem of circularity would be to keep speaker and hearer apart. For the speaker, their communicative intentions decide what element should be a Discourse Act, and subsequently, this element will be prosodically detached from the rest. For the hearer, perceiving that element as being prosodically detached from the rest will lead them to analyze it as being a separate Discourse Act. Therefore, if keeping the two directions, production and perception, separated, the problem of circularity (at least theoretically) can be avoided.

### 7.3.3 Cline of development

These differences in the formal and functional behaviour of *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely* might hint at them being at different stages of a larger developmental process, starting with a predominately representational usage and moving in the direction of more interpersonal usage.

The first, or lowest, developmental stage of the process might be characterized by an exclusively integrated representational use, i.e. the adverb fulfils only the representational modifier function. At the second stage, the integrated representational usage is joined by an integrated interpersonal usage, i.e. the interpersonal modifier function. In the third stage, acquiring an even higher function along with a greater degree of mobility and peripherality, the adverbs are able to form their own separate subsidiary Discourse Acts. Additionally, intermediary stages, such as e.g. becoming a modifier of the Configurational Property expressing the realis modality, or becoming a modifier of the Ascriptive Subact expressing emphasis, as well as developing into conventionalized expression such as the FSE function, are also potential steps in this process. The exact number and order of the individual stages may be difficult to establish, nor may it be possible to draw, a clear boundary between each of the stages; the steps presented here are, however, arguably in line with a successive increase in function and interpersonal meaning – most likely, overlaps and intermediary stages are the case. One such indicator might be that for *honestly* and *sincerely* all of the here described stages could be found in the data, ranging from the lowest to the highest. Differences in the frequency of the respective functions, however, might nonetheless hint at them being at different stages in this developmental process.

Table 13: Frequency, ratio of modifier vs. Discourse Act use, and ration of representational vs. interpersonal use for *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely*.

Criterion	Frankly	Honestly	Sincerely
Freq. per Mil in COCA	22,73	27,12	5,25
Ratio Mod. Vs. Disc.	? <sup>54</sup>	1,78 : 1	12,03 : 1
Ratio Rep. vs. Int.	?	1 : 3,09	1 : 1,48

<sup>54</sup> No data for these calculations provided in Keizer (2018b).

Table 14 shows frequency in the COCA, the ratio of modifier use compared to Discourse Act use, and the ratio of representational use compared to interpersonal use for *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely*. When comparing the per Mil frequencies of the three adverbs in the COCA, *sincerely* (5,25 per Mil) turns out to be four to five times less frequent than *frankly* (22,73 per Mil) or *honestly* (27,12 per Mil), hinting at less usage overall due to an arguably lesser degree of applicability, i.e. less functions<sup>55</sup>. Calculating the ratio of modifier usage compared to Discourse Act usage, modifier *sincerely* was found to be 12 times more frequent than its Discourse Act counterpart, while for *honestly* only a ratio of approximately twice as much modifier uses than Discourse Act uses were observed. Here again, *sincerely* is found to far more frequently occur in its integrated version than its potentially functionally higher version, i.e. as a separate Discourse Act. Conversely, when calculating the ratio of representational uses vs. interpersonal uses across all occurrences for the respective adverbs, interpersonal *sincerely* was found to be not even 1,5-times as often as its representational use, while interpersonal *honestly* was found to be more than three times as often as representational *honestly*. Again, *sincerely* seems to be behind with regards to its interpersonal usage compared to the other adverbs.

If we consider all these numbers together, *sincerely* could be argued to be located at a less developed stage, compared to *frankly* and *honestly*, which might be further along the previously sketched developmental cline. While *frankly* and *honestly* are comparatively similar in their numbers, *sincerely* shows a significant difference in its behaviour and distribution. Additionally, judging from the FSE function developed by *sincerely* and representational modifier *sincerely* frequently expressing realis modality, *sincerely* might generally be argued to take a different developmental turn compared with *frankly* and *honestly*. Although the here presented explanation for the observed difference in formal and functional behaviour is merely an educated guess, a multi-step process as sketched above would arguably be in line with the successive increase in function and application observed, from an adverb's initial basic usage as integrated representational modifier to it being able to constitute its own Discourse Act.

#### 7.3.4 Subjectification

The developmental process presented above shows similarities to the concept of subjectification. Subjectification is understood as the process whereby “[...] forms and constructions that at first express primarily concrete, lexical and objective meanings come through repeated use in local syntactic contexts to serve increasingly abstract, pragmatic,

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<sup>55</sup> *Sincerely* was generally found to exhibit less functions than *frankly* or *honestly* (see 6.1)

interpersonal, and speaker-based functions” (Traugott 1995, 32). As such, the meaning of an expression becomes increasingly grounded in the speaker’s subjective attitude and perspective towards the proposition they express (Traugott 1989, 35). Traces of this process of subjectivity can also be found in the data for *honestly* and *sincerely*, for example in the form of an observed increase in pragmatic functions. Moving from the traditional representational function towards a more interpersonal usage, new and versatile discourse-pragmatic functions are acquired, such as e.g. the function to express incredulity, or the function of trying to persuade the hearer. These functions are strongly grounded in the subjective experience and perspective of the speaker, allowing to articulate the relation(s) that hold(s) between the speaker and the content of their utterance. In (194) the primary intended meaning of *honestly* is not so much the arguably more objective aspect of truth or honesty, but rather the subjective expression of incredulity on behalf of the speaker.

(122) Do you *honestly* believe that cops are going to snitch on other cops?

(COCA 1994) (word search 214)

In tandem with this shift towards a more subjectively grounded meaning, is the decrease in lexical meaning, as well as concrete and literal meaning (Brinton & Traugott 2005, 100).

Additionally, besides having acquired the function to serve as interpersonal modifier, *honestly* and *sincerely* were also observed to be able to constitute a separate Discourse Act, either in the form of a separate subsidiary Discourse Act, relating to a nuclear Discourse Act and commenting on an element of it, as in (195), or as an independent Discourse Act, even forming a complete Move, as in (196).

(123) She begins to sing a folk song, very *sincerely*, in a very off-key monotone.

(COCA 2002) (word search 438)

(124) Never mind that he is the Chief of Medicine, he'll have a whole new level of respect for you. - *Honestly*? - Yes. You can't have sexist terms like that around here.

(COCA 2001) (word search 1)

The above presented points taken together, it could be argued that the observed functional and formal differences in the behaviour of *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely* might be indicators of processes, such as subjectification, at work. Such a developmental process would be represented in FDG as the movement of the adverb from initially being analysed as modifier of the verbal property on the Representational Level, moving outwards (subjectification) and

upwards (pragmaticalization), becoming a modifier of the Illocution at the Interpersonal Level, and finally, becoming a separate Discourse Act at the Interpersonal Level.

## 7.4 Answers to the research questions

Now it is finally time to return to the initial research questions, and how or if they can be answered based on the findings of the present study.

### 7.4.1 The research questions

Inspired by Keizer's proposed analysis of interpersonal *frankly* within FDG (Keizer 2018b), the following research questions were devised in order to apply, test and expand said analysis:

- e. Can Keizer's findings regarding the adverb *frankly* be replicated for the adverbs *honestly* and *sincerely*?
- f. How does the adverb *honestly* behave syntactically, semantically, discourse-pragmatically and prosodically?
  - a. Does its behaviour differ from that of *frankly*?
- g. How does the adverb *sincerely* behave syntactically, semantically, discourse-pragmatically and prosodically?
  - a. Does its behaviour differ from that of *frankly*?
- h. How does *sincerely* differ from *honestly* in its behaviour?

### 7.4.2 Answers

1. Can Keizer's findings regarding the adverb *frankly* be replicated for the adverbs *honestly* and *sincerely*?

Yes, Keizer's findings for *frankly* could for the most part be replicated for *honestly* and *sincerely* as far as syntactic, prosodic and semantic, i.e. truth-conditional, features are concerned. Qualitative difference between *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely* were found with regards to their discourse-pragmatic functions; in addition, quantificational differences could be found in the adverb's position and distribution.

2. How does the adverb *honestly* behave syntactically, semantically, discourse-pragmatically and prosodically?
  - a. Does its behaviour differ from that of *frankly*?

*Honestly* as representational modifier was found to be syntactically integrated into the clause it is part of, to prefer pre-verbal and post-verbal position, and to occur frequently in the verbal

complement of semantically compatible lower layer verbs. It is considered to be truth-conditional, is prosodically integrated into the clause it is part of, and serves as modifier of the verbal Property. *Honestly* as interpersonal modifier was found to be at least partially integrated into the clause it comments on, to prefer post-subject position, and to occur only in the verbal complement of a few high-level verbs unless quoted. It is considered to be non-truth-conditional, is prosodically integrated into the clause it is part of, and serves as modifier of the Illocution, most frequently by expressing concession or assertion.

Representational *honestly* as a separate Discourse Act was found to be syntactically non-integrated into the clause it accompanies, to prefer the extra-clausal positions of interpolation (Aside) or right-adjoined appendage (Afterthought), and to occur freely in any verbal complement as restrictions are lifted as a separate Discourse Act. It is considered non-truth-conditional with respect to the accompanying clause and potentially truth-conditional within its own Discourse Act. It is prosodically non-integrated, and serves as modifier of the verbal Property of the nuclear Discourse Act. Interpersonal *honestly* as a separate Discourse Act was found to be syntactically non-integrated into the clause it accompanies, to prefer the extra-clausal positions of interpolation (Aside) or left-adjoined appendage (Prelude), and to occur freely in any verbal complement as restrictions are lifted as a separate Discourse Act. It is considered non-truth-conditional with respect to the accompanying clause and also non-truth-conditional within its own Discourse Act. It is prosodically non-integrated into the clause it accompanies, and serves as modifier of the Illocution of the nuclear Discourse Act, most frequently by expressing concession or assertion.

Differences in the behaviour compared to *frankly* could be observed, although mostly in functional terms, i.e. discourse-pragmatic functions, as well as with regards to preferred positions. Interpersonal *honestly* was generally found to less frequently express concession compared to *frankly*. Further, a wider range of functions (such as e.g. annoyance, incredulity, request) could be identified for *honestly*. Regarding clausal position, representational *honestly* was even more frequently found to prefer the post-subject position, while interpersonal *honestly* occurs significantly more frequently in pre-verbal position.

3. How does the adverb *sincerely* behave syntactically, semantically, discourse-pragmatically and prosodically?
  - a. Does its behaviour differ from that of *frankly*?

*Sincerely* as representational modifier was found to be syntactically integrated into the clause it is part of, to prefer pre-verbal and final position, and to occur frequently in the verbal

complement of semantically compatible lower layer verbs. It is considered truth-conditional, is prosodically integrated into the clause it is part of, and serves as modifier of the verbal Property or the Configurational Property. *Sincerely* as interpersonal modifier was found to be at least partially integrated into the clause it is part of, to prefer post-subject position, and to only occur in the verbal complement of a few high-level verbs unless quoted. It is considered to be non-truth-conditional, is prosodically integrated into the clause it is part of, and serves most often as modifier of the Ascriptive Subact expressing emphasis.

Representational *sincerely* as a separate Discourse Act was found to be syntactically non-integrated into the clause it accompanies, to prefer the extra-clausal positions of interpolation (Aside) or right-adjoined appendage (Afterthought), and to occur freely in any verbal complement as restrictions are lifted as a separate Discourse Act. It is considered non-truth-conditional with respect to the accompanying clause and potentially truth-conditional within its own Discourse Act. It is prosodically non-integrated into the clause it accompanies, and serves as modifier of the verbal Property of the nuclear Discourse Act. Interpersonal *sincerely* as a separate Discourse Act was found to be syntactically non-integrated into the clause it accompanies, to prefer the extra-clausal positions of interpolation (Aside) or left-adjoined appendage (Prelude), and to occur freely in any verbal complement as restrictions are lifted as a separate Discourse Act. It is considered non-truth-conditional with respect to the accompanying clause and also non-truth-conditional within its own Discourse Act. It is prosodically non-integrated into the clause it accompanies, and serves as modifier of the Illocution of the nuclear Discourse Act, most frequently by expressing persuasion.

Similarly to *honestly* above, differences in the behaviour compared to *frankly* could be observed, although mostly in functional terms, i.e. discourse-pragmatic functions, as well as with regards to preferred positions. Interpersonal *sincerely* was found to express emphasis and persuasion rather than concession. Regarding clausal position, interpersonal *sincerely* was even more frequently found in post-subject position compared to *frankly*, while representational *sincerely* was found to even more frequently occur in pre-verbal position. Additionally, for *sincerely* the FSE category could be observed wherein *sincerely* occurs as part of the formularized and conventionalized closing of letters or emails *sincerely yours*.

#### 4. How does *sincerely* differ from *honestly* in its behaviour?

*Sincerely* was found to differ from *honestly* with respect to discourse-pragmatic functions, placement and the FSE category. Interpersonal modifier *sincerely* was most frequently found as expressing emphasis via modification of the Ascriptive Subact while interpersonal modifier

*honestly* only rarely fulfils this function. Instead, interpersonal modifier *honestly* was found to most often express concession via modification of the Illocution, a function not found for *sincerely* at all. Further, for interpersonal Discourse Act *sincerely* the function of expressing persuasion was found to account for over 90% of cases, while interpersonal Discourse Act *honestly* was found to only fulfil the persuasion function in one third of its cases. Additionally, representational modifier *sincerely* was found to express the realis modality in the majority of cases, while representational modifier *honestly* rarely does so. Regarding placement, three out of four cases of interpersonal modifier *sincerely* were found in post-subject position, while more than every second case of representational modifier *sincerely* was found in pre-verbal position, attesting an even higher concentration in these positions than the respective versions of *honestly*. As noted before, for *sincerely* also the FSE category could be observed.

Going beyond the initially posed research questions, tentative evidence could be argued to hint at all three adverbs being in the process of subjectification, although at different stages, with *frankly* being the most advanced, closely followed by *honestly*, and *sincerely* markedly behind.

Based on the here presented findings, it can be concluded that Keizer's initial analysis of interpersonal *frankly* can be successfully applied to *honestly* and *sincerely*. Said analysis is thus confirmed and positively expanded to other interpersonal adverbs, showing only minor formal differences in their formal behaviour, besides their different discourse-pragmatic functions.

## 8 Conclusion

### 8.1 Motivation

As has been shown in the literature review, interpersonal adverbs have been treated extensively across all major linguistic schools, yet up until recently, no theoretically unified account has been proposed that captures all their formal and functional dimensions, as well as the interaction between them. The first one to present such a complete analysis was Keizer with her analysis of interpersonal *frankly* within Functional Discourse Grammar (Keizer 2018b). Her analysis crucially hinges on two dichotomies: interpersonal vs. representational elements, as well as adverbs functioning as modifiers vs. adverbs functioning as separate Discourse Acts. Not only has Keizer presented an analysis able to capture the relevant formal and functional aspects of interpersonal adverbs, she also showed that Functional Discourse Grammar is well equipped to adequately represent such complex phenomena – and to explain them conclusively.

Nonetheless, as Keizer herself noted, further research into the syntactic, semantic and prosodic properties of interpersonal adverbs, as well as into their discourse-pragmatic functions, was – and still is – required.

### 8.2 Research questions

With that goal in mind, a number of research questions were devised in order to investigate whether the initial analysis of interpersonal *frankly* can be successfully expanded and applied to other interpersonal adverbs, and thus subsequently confirmed.

1. Can Keizer’s findings regarding the adverb *frankly* be replicated for the adverbs *honestly* and *sincerely*?
2. How does the adverb *honestly* behave syntactically, semantically, discourse-pragmatically and prosodically?
  - a. Does its behaviour differ from *frankly*?
3. How does the adverb *sincerely* behave syntactically, semantically, discourse-pragmatically and prosodically?
  - a. Does its behaviour differ from *frankly*?
4. How does *sincerely* differ from *honestly* in its behaviour?

In order to answer these research questions, corpus data from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and the British National Corpus (BNC) for *honestly* and *sincerely* was analysed along the same methodological lines Keizer employed for her analysis of *frankly*.

### 8.3 Structure of the study

To highlight the manifold ways in which parenthetical adverbials have been dealt with in the previous literature, a review in the form of a selective overview of previous accounts and approaches, ranging from Generativism to Thetical Grammar, was presented. Special interest was on the pragmatic (2.1), semantic (2.2), syntactic (2.3) and prosodic features (2.4) reported, showing that categorization and concepts employed often overlap but also diverge with respect to these central aspects and their interaction. The literature review was followed by a chapter on the theoretical framework this study is grounded in, i.e. Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG). An introduction to Functional Discourse Grammar (3.1) was provided, together with its organization and central principles (3.2 and 3.4), followed by a discussion of advantages and limitations (3.5), as well as a selection of applications of FDG to higher adverbs and parenthetical phenomena (3.6). After having laid out the theoretical foundations of the present study, the third chapter presented the methodology employed which was closely aligned with Keizer's approach for interpersonal *frankly* (4.1). An explanation of the procedure used to obtain, as well as analyse, the data was provided, together with the relevant dimensions of analysis (4.2) and a characterization of the data itself (4.3). Additionally, an in-depth overview of the data obtained for *honestly* and *sincerely* along with numerical breakdowns of the relevant dimensions of analysis was given, together with examples and explanations to facilitate understanding and prepare argumentation in the later sections (5). Based on the analysis of the corpus data, the behaviour of *honestly* and *sincerely* was compared to Keizer's findings for *frankly* with regards to discourse-pragmatic function (6.1), truth-conditionality (6.2), syntactic integration (6.3), placement and distribution in verbal complements (6.4), modification and coordination (6.5), as well as prosodic features (6.6) and rhetorical functions (6.7). In general, category defining properties, such as truth-conditionality, prosodic integration and syntactic integration were found to be identical for all three adverbs, while at the same time differences, especially with regards to the discourse-pragmatic functions exhibited, could be observed. The last chapter then offered a discussion of the findings of the present study, comparing and contrasting them with issues found in the literature (7.1). While some central positions voiced in previous accounts, e.g. the interpersonal adverb's commentary function on the illocution, could be confirmed (7.1.1), other prevalent tendencies, e.g. the often-assumed one-to-one relation between prosodic and semantic integration, were rejected (7.1.8). Further, a potential explanation for the observed similarities and differences between the three adverbs was attempted in the form of a sketched cline of subjectification and pragmaticalization (7.3).

Coming full circle, the initially posed research questions were once more reviewed and, based on the findings of the present study, answered in detail (7.4).

## 8.4 Findings

Truth-conditionality, syntactic integration and prosodic features for *honestly* and *sincerely* were found to be identical with Keizer's findings for *frankly*. All interpersonal adverbs, regardless of being the modifier or Discourse Act version, are non-truth-conditional, while the representational modifier version (manner adverb) is truth-conditional and the representational Discourse Act version is ambiguous and depending on the definition of truth-conditionality. Tests for syntactic integration returned that only elements of the predication of the nuclear Discourse Act, i.e. representational modifier versions of the adverbs, can be questioned, clefted or come within scope of proform, ellipsis and negation, while interpersonal and Discourse Act versions do not. The analysis of prosodic features confirmed that the Discourse Act versions of the adverbs constitute a separate Intonational Phrase at the Phonological Level while the modifier versions do not and are instead prosodically integrated into the main clause. Identical results for these three dimensions do not come as a surprise as these aspects are among the defining properties for establishing the dichotomy between modifier and Discourse Act versions, as well as between interpersonal and representational elements in FDG.

Numerical differences (i.e. quantitative differences) were found for modification, rhetorical functions, clausal positions and distribution in verbal complements. For modification in general it was found that interpersonal adverbs were only modified by other interpersonal elements while representational adverbs were modified by other manner adverbs. For rhetorical functions, the same three functions, i.e. Prelude, Aside and Afterthought, could be observed with all adverbs predominantly occurring with the Prelude function and differences only regarding the percentile distribution of the three functions across *frankly*, *honestly* and *sincerely*. Regarding clausal position, while *frankly* was found to prefer leftward positions as interpersonal modifier and rightward positions as representational modifier, *honestly* was found to prefer medial positions as interpersonal modifier and rightward positions as representational modifier. *Sincerely*, as interpersonal modifier as well as representational modifier, was found to prefer medial positions in both cases. When looking at restrictions regarding distribution in verbal complements and the resulting matching rates, it was found that the representational modifier versions (manner adverbs) show a remarkably high percentage of direct matches, while the interpersonal modifier versions showed significantly less direct matches and a lot more mismatches (especially for *honestly*).

Qualitative differences were found for discourse-pragmatic functions, coordination and the FSE category found with *sincerely*. While *frankly* was analysed by Keizer as predominately expressing concession in both interpersonal modifier and interpersonal Discourse Act version, interpersonal modifier *honestly* was most often found expressing concession and interpersonal Discourse Act *honestly* expressing assertion, followed by concession. Additionally, for *honestly* the function of expressing annoyance was found. *Sincerely*, diverging from *frankly* and *honestly* in this respect, was found most frequently expressing emphasis as interpersonal modifier and as expressing persuasion as interpersonal Discourse Act. Further, while representational modifier *honestly* was most often found to modify the verb (manner), representational modifier *sincerely* predominately expressed the realis modality, diverging once more from both *frankly* and *honestly*. Taken together, *sincerely* in general appears to develop quite differently with regards to its functions (emphasis, realis, FSE) compared to *frankly* or *honestly*. Despite these differences, however, also similarities could be observed such as e.g. an increase in the function of expressing persuasion when comparing the modifier with the Discourse Act versions across all three adverbs. Regarding coordination, while it is generally assumed that interpersonal elements cannot be made the basis of contrast in alternative or negative interrogation, both interpersonal *honestly* and *sincerely* were found to coordinate with other interpersonal elements fulfilling the same function, e.g. modifying the Illocution. For *sincerely*, additionally the sincerely-exclusive category of FSE could be observed, wherein *sincerely* is part of the conventionalized and formularized ending of a letter *sincerely yours*.

Based on the abovementioned findings – especially the results from the category-defining aspects truth-conditionality, syntactic integration and prosodic features – Keizer’s initially proposed analysis of interpersonal *frankly* can confidently be argued to be applicable and expandable to other interpersonal adverbs, such as *honestly* and *sincerely*. It has – again – been shown that the observed formal behaviour of interpersonal adverbs, e.g. their semantic, syntactic and prosodic properties, can successfully and convincingly be linked and explained with regards to functional decisions. Further, it has also been shown that the theoretical framework of Functional Discourse Grammar is not only able to adequately represent complex grammatical phenomena such as parenthetical adverbials, but also to explain them conclusively. Thus, Keizer’s proposed analysis of interpersonal adverbs and the explanation of their formal and functional properties based on the dichotomies of interpersonal vs. representational elements, as well as, adverbs functioning as modifiers vs. adverbs functioning as separate subsidiary Discourse Act is confirmed.

Additionally, it has tentatively been proposed that all three adverbs might be affected by processes of subjectification and pragmaticalization, i.e. a developmental cline starting with predominately representational uses and moving towards more interpersonal uses, while also acquiring additional (discourse-)pragmatic functions.

## 8.5 Outlook

Although the results of the present study are promising and in support of previously established findings in the field of Functional Discourse Grammar and parenthetical adverbials, nonetheless, the need for further research is unabated in order to further test the here presented hypotheses and establish more fine-grained tendencies.

One such area is the placement of parentheticals. The present study has touched upon the topic of placement in the form of extra-clausal positions (appendages and interpolations) as well as rhetorical functions (Prelude, Aside, Afterthought) when treating adverbs that constitute a separate subsidiary Discourse Act. Appendages and interpolations were described as additional positions in order to describe the placement of elements that are outside of the clausal structure, while rhetorical functions were described with regards to varying communicative intentions and production factors, e.g. before or during the issuing of an utterance (Prelude and Aside; planned) or after the utterance has already been issued (Afterthought; unplanned). While the factors deciding where a parenthetical – or extra-clausal constituent – will be placed were not of central importance to the research questions pursued here, it nonetheless plays an important role for the understanding of parentheticals and the structuring of discourse in general. Promising research is already being carried out, e.g. in Keizer's paper on the placement of extra-clausal constituents in Functional Discourse Grammar (Keizer 2020), arguing for a combination of different factors such as processing factors, rhetorical factors, targeting, and information structure.

Being a quite diverse category, research into the nature of extra-clausal constituents in general and how to represent as well as explain them in a theoretically unified manner, such as FDG, is also a central interest. Here, Giomi and Keizer (2020) are providing valuable insights into both the functional and formal properties of extra-clausal constituents, as well as their integration into the theory of Functional Discourse Grammar.

Moreover, FDG itself is still a relatively new approach and constantly developing. A good example is the multitude of proposals for additions, such as e.g. the proposals to include new rhetorical functions (Prelude, Aside, Afterthought), extra-clausal positions (appendage and interpolation), or the newly introduced Lexical Deeds (to represent the modification of

interpersonal elements through lexical items at the Interpersonal Level) in order to accommodate linguistic phenomena into the theory. Here also potential for further research is ample and new additions and introductions likely.

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## 10 Appendix

The Appendix contains:

- The word search sample for *honestly* from the COCA (Appendix 1)
- The word search sample for *sincerely* from the COCA (Appendix 2)
- The complement search sample for *honestly* from the COCA/BNC (Appendix 3)
- The complement search sample for *sincerely* from the COCA/BNC (Appendix 4)
- The abstract (English) (Appendix 5)
- The abstract (Deutsch) (Appendix 6)

# APPENDIX 1

Entry	Source	Example	Representation	Discourse-pragmatic function	Rhetorical function	Clausal Position	Coordination	Modification	Category	Comment
89	COCA:19 92:ACAD	analysis for significance of the low-pass filters are shown in Table 5. The Tukey <b>honestly</b> significant difference (HSD) level was 0.5148. Each low-pass filter was found to	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	honestly seems to be part of the compound honestly significance difference here? What does that mean for e.g. clefting? Not a lonestanding constituent and thus cannot be questioned?
176	COCA:20 12:BLOG	series. # In the end, the side will be taken but in all honestly if I were on the board of COTA, I would want to hold my	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	might be a typo and actually mean "in all honesty"
234	COCA:20 12:WEB	I actually enjoyed this piece. So many people bitch about Ryan's stuff but <b>honestly</b> you don't have to read it if you don't like it and all	Modifier of the Illocution	Annoyance	no	Initial	no	no	1	
344	COCA:20 12:WEB	only path to success is to do what it takes to win. # I <b>honestly</b> don't know why you can't accept that fact that the additional coverage VD	Modifier of the Illocution	Annoyance	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
386	COCA:20 12:BLOG	wasn't their fault is shows the site's true mentality. # I think <b>honestly</b> , as a former assault victim? Maybe I'm just stronger than that or	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	final	no	no	1	
17	COCA:20 12:BLOG	wage as they are laid off from jobs that are sent to China. # <b>Honestly</b> I don't think that the average uninvolved citizen who is struggling knows Rmoney at	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	Initial	no	no	1	
32	COCA:20 12:BLOG	comments about the TSA being militant as offensive, I've flown many times and <b>honestly</b> ... # Yet, at the same time, those same " 5/6 " people	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	Initial	no	no	1	
247	COCA:20 12:BLOG	strong candidate. He's in fact a pathetically weak candidate. # Anonymous # <b>Honestly</b> I doubt this election will even be close. The GOP has gone off the	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	Initial	no	no	1	
324	COCA:20 12:BLOG	attention interpret this, or are people seeing what they want to see? # <b>Honestly</b> if the writers are going to be that lackadaisical with the medicine, they might	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	Initial	no	no	1	
341	COCA:20 08:MOV	Also known as the last day of college partying Make the most of it; <b>honestly</b> this time next year you're going to wish you were back in college Party	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	Initial	no	no	1	
343	COCA:20 12:WEB	that too. But it's necessary to know where to draw the line. <b>Honestly</b> this article was too long. Sitting down and reading every word I will be	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	Initial	no	no	1	
378	COCA:20 19:SPOK	these are from East Fork Pottery. They're handmade. And they really -- <b>honestly</b> they sell out in minutes. Sometimes they sell out in twenty minutes. So	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	Initial	no	no	1	
382	COCA:20 12:WEB	ism's that we helped defeat since our founding over 200 years ago: # <b>Honestly</b> I don't think the United States can take another four to eight years of	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	Initial	no	no	1	
484	COCA:20 00:MOV	and a one-way ticket to somewhere else she was a right little Meryl Streep. <b>Honestly</b> Lil you and Bruno used Julius to con me. Bruno and Julius used you	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	Initial	no	no	1	
6	COCA:20 11:NEWS	Tough tax laws are put forth and then amnesties are offered. # " I <b>honestly</b> don't believe they will do this," said Pantelis Ksiridakis, the mayor	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
28	COCA:20 14:NEWS	and sent a fourth-rounder to the Jets for Herm Edwards in 2006. " I <b>honestly</b> don't see anything that is a negative issue as far as trading a coach	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
30	COCA:20 12:BLOG	so putting them in the same room is not going to happen. # I <b>honestly</b> don't mind our sleeping arraignments too much. The disrespect my husband shows me	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
52	COCA:20 05:MAG	that Congress spent \$154,000,000, -000 on so-called emergencies. Only a fraction of that <b>honestly</b> can be worthy of the distinction. As the White House notes in its new	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
56	COCA:20 12:BLOG	BabyBalrog at 1:12 PM on December 19, 2007 1 favorite 1 tkchrist, I <b>honestly</b> don't think it's a mean-spirited thing. I think it's simple situation	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
95	COCA:20 12:BLOG	a chance to try a Surface but personally not something that interests me. I <b>honestly</b> have had quite enough of the service pack updates, buggy software and the fiddling	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
123	COCA:20 12:MAG	when it was someone whose insanity was coming out of fear and revulsion. I <b>honestly</b> try to stay away from people like that now. I have a cheat sheet	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
135	COCA:20 12:BLOG	of maths by politicians, employers, even so called experts in education. I <b>honestly</b> believe that most of the people who crow about maths are not that good at	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
157	COCA:20 12:WEB	has the most upside but for the most part he's unproven. # I <b>honestly</b> hope I'm wrong but I find it hard to comprehend that we're going	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
175	COCA:20 12:BLOG	probably the best thing that's ever happened in my life so far. I <b>honestly</b> feel that if I wasn't depressed, I would have become a complete egotistical	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
228	COCA:20 12:WEB	am a male and heterosexual and a rather angry feminist and this kind of stuff <b>honestly</b> bothers me. There are so many reasons why I'm angry and bitter about	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
243	COCA:20 15:SPOK	was an incredible comeback. This is the defending Super Bowl champ team. They <b>honestly</b> look terrible for about three and a half quarters. AL ROKER: Yeah.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
251	COCA:20 12:BLOG	yarn craft kits with the plastic material that you do a needlepoint on. I <b>honestly</b> think I might have gotten that handbag design as a Christmas present in the 1970s	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	assertion often with "I think"
252	COCA:20 12:BLOG	of child costs, the sole decision should lie with the woman. # I <b>honestly</b> think the abortion argument would almost disappear if fathers were present. # I refuse	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
301	COCA:20 12:BLOG	all Kam, as she's a fan of contests and such. # I <b>honestly</b> don't think it's done much for us at all in the way of	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
305	COCA:20 12:WEB	if he doesn't wan na converseate; and he completely denied it. I <b>honestly</b> got a feeling that he is hiding something or someone from me. Perhaps the	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
314	COCA:19 98:SPOK	Gov-PATAKI: Oh, I don't think so. I -- I -- I <b>honestly</b> don't see that. My focus has been, will be to make this	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
340	COCA:20 12:BLOG	how to deal with antagonism, and how to meet the expectations of people who <b>honestly</b> do not give a crap about them as a person one way or the other	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	

372	COCA:20 12:BLOG	. # that is why i voted YES on one. # Anonymous # I <b>honestly</b> think our GOP friends in the legislature are looking at the 61-39 split and are	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
373	COCA:20 14:NEWS	ground among the mainstream young voters known as " born frees. " " I <b>honestly</b> feel no loyalty for the ANC, " said Deyendran Lalaram, 20. "	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
383	COCA:20 12:BLOG	1B-Rizzo 2B-Barney, Lake SS-Castro 3B-Vitters, Valbuena LF-Bour (if Soriano goes, I <b>honestly</b> believe they'll try Bour in the OF this winter, and try to catch	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
387	COCA:20 02:SPOK	year away from the worst day in this country in my lifetime, and I <b>honestly</b> in my heart do not believe we are going overboard KURTZ Now I'm sure	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
392	COCA:20 18:SPOK	, but they don't get reported. It doesn't sell. So I <b>honestly</b> think, John, it's the hits and the clicks and it's the	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
396	COCA:20 12:BLOG	me, I've pointed out so many logical fallacies in her argument but I <b>honestly</b> think that she's threatened by the fact that I'm undermining her authority.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
418	COCA:20 09:NEWS	" Belcher said. " The pain was incredible. That first week, I <b>honestly</b> can say I didn't care if I lived or died - it was that	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
428	COCA:20 12:WEB	n't Really Deserve the R-Rating, But It's Still A Brilliant Film # I <b>honestly</b> think There Will Be Blood should've been rated PG-13. There isn't really	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
430	COCA:20 13:NEWS	, and he's very uncomfortable with that, " Morton said. " I <b>honestly</b> don't feel that he senses any responsibility. " District Judge Louis Sturns,	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
434	COCA:20 12:BLOG	point in the vent and has it at the end of the movie but I <b>honestly</b> think Chigurh was probably in the hotel room next to Bell... he booked the	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
451	COCA:20 12:BLOG	Who the fuck other than government drones does he think he's kidding? I <b>honestly</b> don't think they will be sated until they've destroyed every private job remaining	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
459	COCA:20 12:WEB	entire tension on whom to trust between Aka and Rigel was wonderfully shown. I <b>honestly</b> didn't know who to choose, too. Each of them created doubt.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
471	COCA:20 12:BLOG	. I was in disbelief. Staten Island is my next door neighbor and I <b>honestly</b> didn't know they had been hit as hard as they were. And of	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
5	COCA:20 12:BLOG	know he is still pursuing his dream of becoming a big-time music star. I <b>honestly</b> wish him the best even though he has joined Ephron's club of 60-and-over,	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
189	COCA:20 12:BLOG	been such an amazing character study in film since " Citizen Kane. " I <b>honestly</b> can't praise it enough. From the opening to the ghastly ending, this	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
184	COCA:20 12:BLOG	to anything. I would love to buy you a slice of cheesecake. I <b>honestly</b> do not believe you have your feet on the ground. At one time I	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
55	COCA:20 09:MAG	's taking nothing away from the guys in the draft this year. He's <b>honestly</b> that good. He is a once-in-a-generation talent. " * So good is Harper	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	Interpersonal (intuitive, not cleftable) or Representational (post-verbal)?
85	COCA:20 12:WEB	free as a gift. But there were a lot of times where getting paid <b>honestly</b> did make a huge difference between whether I'd be eating ramen that week or	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	
110	COCA:20 12:WEB	the same breath. Sure. # Mr. Rodkin's article is prurient without being <b>honestly</b> informative. A lot like Professor Bailey's book. The ST, which Rodkin	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	to be requieres a state?
441	COCA:20 18:FIC	made the mistake of acquiring debts that she could not pay, and now she <b>honestly</b> has no concerns in life other than my well-being, and no source of satisfaction	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	
432	COCA:19 91:FIC	satisfied Lee Oswald shot the President all by his lonesome. # JIM # Russell, <b>honestly</b> you sound like one of those kooky critics spreading paranoia like prairie fire. I	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	pre-subject	no	no	1	
215	COCA:20 12:BLOG	memories, and I had to come to grips with my PTSD. I'm <b>honestly</b> working on sleeping like a normal person. I've learned that there are fine	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
417	COCA:20 12:WEB	a gun to pay for this. First THANK YOU!!!! I am <b>honestly</b> grateful and appreciative as well as being terribly humiliated to the point of wishing to	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
295	COCA:20 12:BLOG	when 2016 rolls around? That's cutting it a bit close for my comfort <b>honestly</b> , a President Biden would be passing median life expectancy before he could go for	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	final	no	no	1	functions like an afterthought
211	COCA:20 14:SPOK	we going to learn that we didn't learn in the first book? LOWER <b>Honestly</b> there were so many stories that I didn't want to put in the first	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	Initial	no	no	1	
280	COCA:20 12:BLOG	rubish episode is absolutely ridiculous. # Natalia # It was a good episode, <b>honestly</b> did nt expect much more from it. People are getting butthurt cause truth hurts	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	Initial	no	no	1	
7	COCA:20 12:BLOG	eligible to vote (age) I voted for George W Bush in 2000 and <b>honestly</b> i regretted it. I have voted blue nationally ever since. I won't	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
14	COCA:20 12:BLOG	full of situations where making the " right choice " seems nearly impossible. I <b>honestly</b> don't know what is best for this kid. There are simply too many	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
19	COCA:20 17:MAG	then... (Sighs.) I'm not sure where to begin. I <b>honestly</b> thought Emmy voters made a huge leap last year. As an organization, I	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
26	COCA:19 94:MOV	. And reach out. Why does God let there be bad things? I <b>honestly</b> don't know, honey. Please try to get some sleep. [SIGHS] Can	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
27	COCA:20 12:BLOG	. " # My tea party colleague at work used a similar phrase. I <b>honestly</b> don't understand it. Some kind of national Stockholm syndrome? # Folks who	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
47	COCA:20 08:FIC	the inventory system. " She saw items she knew were catalogued. " I <b>honestly</b> can not fathom how I could not know as much about Cosima Hamilton as another	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
60	COCA:20 12:BLOG	a raped woman need to be held accountable for what she was wearing? I <b>honestly</b> don't know where you stand on that given of the people peaceably to assemble	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
79	COCA:20 12:BLOG	it, but what I received in return was well worth the money. I <b>honestly</b> would have paid up to \$100 for such a rare, special item. #	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
82	COCA:20 04:MAG	of us. How did she careen so far to the right? Ma I <b>honestly</b> don't know. I haven't seen her since we had dinner about a	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
86	COCA:20 03:FIC	finds out I'm pregnant. " Then I noticed her black bonnet. I <b>honestly</b> never realised until then that she was Amish. Anyway, I felt that men	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	

90	COCA:20 12:WEB	play. His only involvement with " Thor " was with the direction. I <b>honestly</b> thought that " Thor " was a very entertaining movie, partly because it finds	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
101	COCA:20 12:BLOG	I vowed I won't do that to my friends ever online. # I <b>honestly</b> think having online relationships doesn't go so well. I almost went into one	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
106	COCA:20 11:TV	n't feel right... Well, that's what makes this so hard. I <b>honestly</b> don't know. MAN: All right, why don't we head over	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
133	COCA:20 05:NEWS	The hocus-pocus game of Wood and Prior got old a long time ago. I <b>honestly</b> thought both would stay injury-free this season, figuring they might combine for 40 victories	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
134	COCA:20 16:SPOK	10 to 15 minutes. And I pulled into the parking lot, and I <b>honestly</b> thought that I was gon na be done at that point. I thought that	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
137	COCA:20 12:WEB	itself, " the Greens say. " We'd never heard of it and <b>honestly</b> didn't expect to find much there, " but were smitten by downtown's	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
168	COCA:20 12:WEB	guess I am trash. Thank GOD for this help of 3 weeks. I <b>honestly</b> would cry myself to sleep WORRIED about my babies. So before you so harshly	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
170	COCA:20 12:BLOG	with the rookie Thompson and the more successful Orton standing in their way, I <b>honestly</b> would be shocked to see either of these guys make the roster. I'd	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
177	COCA:20 12:BLOG	have a sick kid? Or during Christmas vacation? or summer? # I <b>honestly</b> wrestle with this all the time... so many " options ", but none	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
180	COCA:20 12:BLOG	' first world' soon. I come quite often in that region and I <b>honestly</b> don't know how some people manage to survive of 375 Euro. Some even	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
202	COCA:20 15:TV	? Kensi, don't ask me that question. Why not? Because I <b>honestly</b> don't know how to answer it. You're in trouble now. Henrietta	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
249	COCA:20 12:WEB	tending to someone else is a real time saver and stress reliever. # I <b>honestly</b> don't like my bacon crispy. Am I the only one, or is	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
270	COCA:19 98:MAG	what was going on. We always say life happened to us' that day. I <b>honestly</b> don't know how we got through it. " I visited the pain immediately	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
277	COCA:20 12:BLOG	and the thousands of factors that influence the citational success of published articles, I <b>honestly</b> did not expect to find any effect of just submission history. In the article	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
282	COCA:20 06:TV	You sacrificed your son to teach them a lesson. I didn't. I <b>honestly</b> thought it was possible to have a good party without celebrities. - What are	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
312	COCA:20 12:WEB	cant do that, I'll move my toes back and forth. # I <b>honestly</b> think the uncontrollable movement is a comforting thing. soothing. my mom told me	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
330	COCA:20 12:BLOG	? Perhaps these questions sound ridiculous, but, as I write them, I <b>honestly</b> don't know what would exist to prevent such scenarios from occurring if the unique	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
357	COCA:19 93:NEWS	Bush and wants to do that with you as well? # A -- I <b>honestly</b> don't know how to answer that. I've thought about it, obviously	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
381	COCA:20 12:WEB	looks tacky, and I'm not a college student any more. # I <b>honestly</b> don't know where I might be living in 5, 10, or 20	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
401	COCA:20 12:BLOG	this thread I had no idea the Amazon review system was so involved! I <b>honestly</b> thought that people read books and just enjoyed writing reviews of them, whether out	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
426	COCA:20 12:BLOG	freedom of movement, for speed and for comfort in miserable weather conditions. I <b>honestly</b> can't imagine riding the distance I ride on a daily basis in street clothing	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
427	COCA:20 13:NEWS	Completely and totally insane, " he says. (And later: " I <b>honestly</b> felt like I was losing my mind, " recounting a dinner reception with Kim	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
436	COCA:19 94:SPOK	, that Dr. Joret is alive or dead? STEVEN HASSAN: Oh, I <b>honestly</b> don't know, Ted. I'm waiting to hear the news, as	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
490	COCA:20 00:FIC	served, but... LUIS IS IGNORED. # PATRICK (V.O.) # I <b>honestly</b> don't know what Courtney sees in this guy. I mean, look at	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
491	COCA:20 12:BLOG	don't know if I want us to win the games. Like, I <b>honestly</b> don't know. I watch Chiefs games in a state of confusion (some	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
489	COCA:20 12:BLOG	that! "... I always was my dad's surrogate son. # I <b>honestly</b> don't understand why guys feel the need to be so pretentiously dramatic about a	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
128	COCA:20 19:TV	toying with me. This was real, okay? This was real. I <b>honestly</b> thought that I was gon na die. Hi. Looking for something? Excuse	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
88	COCA:20 12:WEB	. # I shouldn't have let it get to me, but I was <b>honestly</b> , really insulted. Who doesn't like CRHP? It was the manner she	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-verbal	Interpersonal (really)	no	1	coordinated with really as Interpersonal modifier (emphasis)
100	COCA:20 06:MOV	, you know, when I saw you crying the other night, that was <b>honestly</b> the worst moment of my life. Gary. Let me just try to say	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	
191	COCA:20 10:TV	That leaves it open for anything. Go, go, go. This is <b>honestly</b> the largest challenge that I've ever faced as a designer. Oh, shoot	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	
481	COCA:20 12:BLOG	can't imagine how scary that was for you. Makes me tear up and <b>honestly</b> a little ill to my stomach thinking of my own 5 year old and how	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	
283	COCA:20 06:SPOK	if, after the two-month period where your water weight has stabilized -- and quite <b>honestly</b> you can hold up to five, 10 pounds of extra water... MS-HOYNISS:	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-subject	no	Interpersonal (quite)	1	quite as Interpersonal modifier (intensifier)
63	COCA:20 12:BLOG	3180376 # I don't get to read much, but <b>honestly</b> I wish I could just write " Just go see John Dies At The End	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-subject	no	no	1	
83	COCA:20 12:WEB	" which is big for him. He quit when insurance ran out. And <b>honestly</b> I feel like if I stay around even make him less in my life he	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-subject	no	no	1	
104	COCA:20 12:WEB	one of sex-positive egalitarian feminism (and hence not radical feminism). # But <b>honestly</b> this is why I never liked the word " feminist "; if I say	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-subject	no	no	1	
200	COCA:20 12:BLOG	is that I need to realize what I know I'm good at and quite <b>honestly</b> I'm lost on what that actually is... It might take me awhile to	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-subject	no	no	1	
206	COCA:20 06:SPOK	n't work hard, and we learn. I'm doing something right now that <b>honestly</b> I can't talk a lot about. We're doing a private transaction,	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-subject	no	no	1	

225	COCA:20 11:ACAD	not see it as helpful. Our school at the time was primarily White and <b>honestly</b> , I don't think that many of us at the time would have been	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-subject	no	no	1	the comma is a bit weird .. Might actually function as a prelude
263	COCA:20 12:BLOG	pre-painted armies, but that would be a lie. Because I did, and <b>honestly</b> part of me still does. # Hover tanks and Mechs are just as geeky	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-subject	no	no	1	
444	COCA:20 12:BLOG	ask me where I find all the fun and unusual places I visit -- and <b>honestly</b> my inspiration comes from everywhere. I may get a wild hair to visit a	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-subject	no	no	1	
291	COCA:20 12:WEB	I am certainly going to self-publish. # Great post, Scott! I'd <b>honestly</b> never thought about the process before reading this, but it's definitely something to	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
325	COCA:20 12:WEB	. Just my preference. I'm 23 (almost 24) so I would <b>honestly</b> prefer to have all my kids by the time I'm 30 or 32.	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
486	COCA:20 12:BLOG	black politician with a Harvard education and connections to the White House, we are <b>honestly</b> a little torn at the moment for whom we shall root to be atop the	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
181	COCA:19 94:SPOK	asked the Pentagon about Roswell but says he got the run-around. Rep-SCHIFF: I'm <b>honestly</b> surprised that they weren't up front with me, at least to that extent	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
46	COCA:20 16:MAG	the game that he was surprised to win the award. # "I was <b>honestly</b> surprised I won it again," Westbrook said. "I was very surprised	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	
2	COCA:20 12:BLOG	related systems, are all the same in essential theory. " # Can you <b>honestly</b> tell me one position held by Mitt Romney that is not a government taxpayer funded	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
8	COCA:20 11:SPOK	This always comes up. First of all -- MORGAN: Is it true that you <b>honestly</b> believe you only go there for the food? (LAUGHTER) MAHER: If I said that	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	verb to be true requires propositional content?
18	COCA:20 12:WEB	You keep saying this, but it makes no sense. Also, do you <b>honestly</b> think that for example, Hitsugaya's Bankai could even do anything at all against	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
29	COCA:20 11:FIC	" # " Beatrice, " he says as I pass, " do you <b>honestly</b> believe it's that easy? To go back to the way things were?	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
71	COCA:20 12:WEB	asked him when he though he is ready to see " Jamie ". He <b>honestly</b> said " Not sure, but not yet. " I respect that. He	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
77	COCA:19 90:SPOK	in for Pat Buchanan. Bob? ROBERT NOVAK: Mr. Sarafini, can you <b>honestly</b> say that the activities of your organization in fomenting all the trouble in San Francisco	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
80	COCA:20 12:WEB	2002 in the top ten of her class. When she started college, she <b>honestly</b> believed that she had everything figured out. She thought that she was going to	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
96	COCA:20 12:BLOG	not bothered to understand it (if that could be done), and he <b>honestly</b> believes he can simply fake his way through it. As Paul Krugman and others	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
111	COCA:20 10:FIC	eyes are shining, even though they won't meet mine. " Do you <b>honestly</b> believe I'd execute the same crime scene twice? " He unfolds a fist	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
132	COCA:20 14:MOV	from her skin color. So it's a tit for tat? Are you <b>honestly</b> saying that art can't be reactionary? You're reacting to something that's	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
136	COCA:20 12:BLOG	of Thrones, Sons of Anarchy and Justified. Is there anybody out there who <b>honestly</b> feels that Walking Dead comes close to being superior to any of those? Do	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
145	COCA:20 12:WEB	n't likely to happen), nothing will happen to him. So if he <b>honestly</b> thinks SOPA/PIPA are crap (which he probably does. He IS a democrat,	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
164	COCA:19 96:SPOK	head back. Put your chin in. I mean... MORIARTY: Can you <b>honestly</b> look at me and say honestly that there aren't bloody noses or faces pushed	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	two occurrences of honesty in the same sentence, one being Interpersonal and one being representational
197	COCA:20 12:WEB	is so horrible, fallacious, and wildly inaccurate on so many levels. I <b>honestly</b> wonder how you can function in society. # http: //twitter.com/intheoaks In The Oaks	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
214	COCA:19 94:SPOK	he break the code of silence, or is it just talk? Do you <b>honestly</b> believe that cops are going to snitch on other cops? Unidentified Man 2:	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
240	COCA:20 05:MOV	- All right? - What did you say to Internal Affairs? Did you <b>honestly</b> think that I was gon na take the fall? I'm just looking out	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
241	COCA:20 15:TV	the exit... (GRUNTING) ALL: Whoa! (CHUCKLES) Did you <b>honestly</b> believe I wouldn't change the combination, General? (YELLING) (GROANS	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
246	COCA:19 92:SPOK	affected each of your lives? And if it hasn't, how can you <b>honestly</b> find a cure for the economic problems of the common people if you have no	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
260	COCA:20 18:MOV	to pretend like we're each other. What, why? Seriously? You <b>honestly</b> think anyone besides my drugged out dealer is gon na believe us if we tell	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
320	COCA:20 12:WEB	to it to whole other extreme, the biggest majority do not. Do you <b>honestly</b> think farmers are out to hurt anybody? No, it's their job.	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
322	COCA:20 12:BLOG	are posed to challenge a viewpoint in your blog: # 1) Do you <b>honestly</b> believe that the American education system is failing or has failed? Having graduated high	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
411	COCA:20 17:TV	Implicit Bias Test online? My results said I distrust all white people. You <b>honestly</b> think I'm being sexist? I have worked here longer than Gene. Why	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
453	COCA:20 12:BLOG	of what Faith is. Until that changes, we are lost, since they <b>honestly</b> believe, as any addict does, that somehow voting for a President who supports	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
470	COCA:20 12:BLOG	dime a dozen climbing training book and unqualified opinions on the net). I <b>honestly</b> don't understand how someone could even suggest being the first woman to climb a	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
478	COCA:20 17:TV	to mel - (Buzzingalarmringing) - (Grunting) Bitch! Did you <b>honestly</b> think I was gon na let you...? Ugh! Ah! Oh!	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
493	COCA:20 00:MOV	, man, this is risky fuckin' business. I mean, you really <b>honestly</b> plan on dealing cards to college kids... when you're fuckin' 35?	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
75	COCA:20 12:BLOG	is not being used in good faith here: A president can not claim discretion <b>honestly</b> to say that he will not enforce an entire law - especially where, as	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	
421	COCA:20 12:BLOG	dead-on), you're being facetious (possible), or you really, <b>honestly</b> believe that there are no risks (Hopefully not). Every sharpshooter (likely	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	pre-verbal	Interpersonal (really)	no	1	really as Interpersonal modifier (emphasis)

42	COCA:20 02:TV	'm setting up a mandatory puppet-sensitivity training course. Please. What, do you <b>honestly</b> think... anyone's gon na listen to some New Age flake babbling on and	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	How to ascertain the clausal position in questions? Subject-verb inversion -> is it post-verbal or post-subject?
74	COCA:19 95:SPOK	: Yeah, but, again, which party ultimately came through? Are you <b>honestly</b> saying that you don't think it would be better for America if the Democrat	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
163	COCA:20 12:WEB	of time, reaction, morals, judgements, and reality! How you could <b>honestly</b> sit there and write such an absurd statement and then continue to say that it	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
258	COCA:19 97:NEWS	for the D. A. to drop this case because Garcetti and people working for him <b>honestly</b> believe that Geronimo Pratt is a murderer, and I think they are a bit	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
337	COCA:20 18:FIC	of getting by on his usual autopilot, a part of him must have been <b>honestly</b> thinking about the Gemara. # " But what does he do with it in the	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
363	COCA:19 99:MOV	alive because he wrote this book in collaboration with someone else. You can't <b>honestly</b> believe... The man who wrote this book saw an alliance with the devil and	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
413	COCA:20 12:BLOG	reason behind his capture and death. He was a massive murderer! Who is <b>honestly</b> going to care if the marines ran up from behind, when Lazca was unarmed	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
262	COCA:20 12:WEB	it's automatically not worth buying. Not what i'd call a good reviewer <b>honestly</b> . # I just read this.. and i'm really not that worried to	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	final	no	no	1	although not a separate discourse act, honestly here clearly functions as afterthought
44	COCA:20 12:WEB	a blog like this on the internet just proves you don't know shit, <b>honestly</b> most of those kids in Africa wouldn't know what a computer is and here	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	Initial	no	no	1	
122	COCA:20 12:BLOG	the high early decades that I still believe are biased in summer) # Malcolm <b>honestly</b> just a cross thread between Tom and I. I had been asked by Darrell whether	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	Initial	no	no	1	What does that sentence even mean?
256	COCA:20 12:BLOG	I have a icp and it's great. Long live iOS/Apple # DecafTable # <b>Honestly</b> consoles will die out eventually. Just look at how long it has taken them	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	Initial	no	no	1	
3	COCA:20 17:MOV	Four bedrooms, two baths, a dozen bars within walking distance. I would <b>honestly</b> move in there myself if I wasn't... Making a huge mistake? I	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
152	COCA:20 12:BLOG	commander in chief. i had trouble from the start believing in him but i <b>honestly</b> tried to give him a chance. well, he more than blew it.	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
165	COCA:20 10:SPOK	ive known people that have blacked out from it. And I know that it <b>honestly</b> does nt take much to drink. Each can kind of increases the effect exponentially	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
237	COCA:19 98:SPOK	to jail.' WALLACE: Worth it for seven years? Mr-ALDERSON: I <b>honestly</b> can't answer that now. There were some tough times. James Alderson's	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
310	COCA:20 12:BLOG	It confuses me why people think this is an " acknowledgement " thing... I <b>honestly</b> do not care about how much work the actors put into the show or how	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
338	COCA:20 12:BLOG	" # 3. The whole idea stresses you out. # 4. You <b>honestly</b> don't have the time in your schedule to blog regularly. # 5.	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
345	COCA:20 09:SPOK	had and we had, you know, at that. I mean, you <b>honestly</b> don't know, you know, how to - there's nowhere you can	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
360	COCA:20 01:MOV	you? 18 months... Two years. This job was his life. I <b>honestly</b> do you? Yes. No, actually. Not at all.. Could someone	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
375	COCA:20 06:MOV	what? What is this? - What the fuck is this? - I <b>honestly</b> have no fucking idea. - Yes, you do. Do you know her	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
422	COCA:20 12:BLOG	, and healthier way to lose weight (for most people). # I <b>honestly</b> would stay away from canola oil. It is a processed seed oil that has	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
438	COCA:20 18:MOV	n't tell ya, exactly. Not because I don't want to, we <b>honestly</b> don't know. That doesn't bother you? (Carlos Not really, no	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
446	COCA:20 17:MOV	help. I'm Kathryn Voss. How do you know my name? I <b>honestly</b> don't know. So what, is that one of your new abilities?	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
454	COCA:19 97:SPOK	as an interviewer. When I was a kid, I grew up, I <b>honestly</b> had Paul McCartney's poster on my wall. GUMBEL: Oh, come on	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
483	COCA:19 90:FIC	mean. Saying goodbye. " " Conrad, I don't know. I <b>honestly</b> don't know. It was the fastest turnaround you could imagine. Split-second timing	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
127	COCA:20 12:BLOG	3. What do you think comes after death? # --You know, I <b>honestly</b> couldn't care less. I don't think I'll be to worried about	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
78	COCA:20 19:MOV	And, by the way, that's not an offensive joke. I'm <b>honestly</b> under the impression that she was in the X-Men movies. You were in ALF	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	
169	COCA:20 13:NEWS	crime, he said, and was well within federal guidelines." I'm <b>honestly</b> trying to see what the point is. I think the work this office does	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	
300	COCA:20 12:BLOG	, have everyone like them and otherwise be who they're not. It's <b>honestly</b> the people who figured out one day that being them was fun who are successful	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	pre-subject	no	no	1	position? Part of the cleft?
465	COCA:20 09:SPOK	provision. That was just -- we never saw any language at all because quite <b>honestly</b> this bill is being written in camera behind closed doors. But the bill has	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	pre-subject	no	no	1	
368	COCA:20 12:WEB	working well. The police have met me. I'm impressed. I'm <b>honestly</b> impressed, " he said. # The police appeared a bit befuddled, but	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
36	COCA:20 19:NEWS	, you have to leave now.' I am also incredulous. I'm <b>honestly</b> like, wow. And also, I'm nice! I mean, I	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
218	COCA:20 12:BLOG	hers. Though she says it was the way I did it, she has <b>honestly</b> just cloistered herself away from all those who might differ with or question her.	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
297	COCA:20 16:NEWS	# " If you saw the list of the things you do, you'd <b>honestly</b> be like,' Are you kidding me?' " laughed Turner. "	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
327	COCA:20 12:BLOG	ailments I LOVE it and wish it were legal for even rec use I can <b>honestly</b> vouch to this considering I was in Iraq for 18 months while there I was	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
374	COCA:20 12:WEB	for a while but they'll always go back to their ways. It's <b>honestly</b> not worth it because, chances are, he's going to hurt you.	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
400	COCA:20 12:WEB	he hadn't even realized happened. # " My fiancée Shannon and I were <b>honestly</b> unaware of the situation of the little boy sitting next to us last night since	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
476	COCA:20 12:WEB	was you (meaning I had just said what you just said) i would <b>honestly</b> consider putting a shotgun in my mouth, you pathetic excuse for a human being	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	

198	COCA:20 12:WEB	the treatment he's received at the hands of the court has been shameful and <b>honestly</b> lowered my opinion of Oakland counties judicial system. He's been held since October	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1	
22	COCA:20 12:BLOG	and listening to his base made America a much worse place. # I've <b>honestly</b> been trying to think of something about which the " far left " has been	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	
45	COCA:20 12:BLOG	necessary and they can show you the tricks to vegan cooking. Vegan food is <b>honestly</b> the greatest, most fulfilling, best tasting food I have ever had, but	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-verbal	no	no	1	
431	COCA:20 04:MOV	do you think you are doing, hunching like that in front of me? <b>Honestly</b> tell me. You love her, right? Do you love her? A	Modifier of the Illocution	Request	no	Initial	no	no	1	
455	COCA:19 92:SPOK	break. Give the press a grade A to F on handling this story. <b>Honestly</b> what do you think tonight? Mr. ROBERTS: B, B minus <b>BECKEL</b> All	Modifier of the Illocution	Request	no	Initial	no	no	1	
116	COCA:20 12:WEB	more capacity to channel the Force than any Jedi currently living, " Qui-Gon answered <b>honestly</b> . He glanced down at her, taking in the fine profile that had changed	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
140	COCA:19 96:MAG	she could believe her. " So how's school? " Ken asked her <b>honestly</b> , and she glanced out the window before she answered, then turned to look	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
158	COCA:20 11:FIC	# " Do I overstep my bounds, my lord? " I asked him <b>honestly</b> . # " No more than I had hoped. " Daniel de la Courcel	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
253	COCA:19 91:FIC	old woman, Preston, set in my ways. " Emily spoke quietly, <b>honestly</b> . " And I wouldn't change a thing about you. " The expression	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	the comma here I think does not indicate a separate discourse act but rather is a sign of enumeration
275	COCA:20 12:BLOG	of the girls are cute. I leave it open so that he can answer <b>honestly</b> . Do you think an LGBT youth could grow up and never step foot in	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
279	COCA:20 06:MOV	of course, you did not write about. Mr. Giamoro, tell me <b>honestly</b> . Why don't you drop out? I mean, why are you here	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
285	COCA:20 12:BLOG	to happen. " Keep going despite your gut feeling! " # Answer this <b>honestly</b> : # How often have you muscled through to the completion of some idea,	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
302	COCA:20 12:BLOG	to respond. I do appreciate that you come by your stance on gun control <b>honestly</b> , and appreciate that what you went through is more significant than a political debate	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	to appreciate requires a Propositional Content as complement
306	COCA:19 93:MAG	strive for uniqueness and originality. Can a person critique his or her own art <b>honestly</b> ? Yes. You can ask yourself " what if " questions. For example	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
318	COCA:20 12:FIC	and said, " About what? " # " Pirates," I answered <b>honestly</b> . # She laughed. " They're bad luck, you know. "	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
359	COCA:19 94:SPOK	to be a victim. Now what do you think? Just ask yourself this <b>honestly</b> , when we go to a break, who, among those two women,	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
370	COCA:20 12:WEB	, heretofore known as The Big Two Featuring Rajon Rondo. To answer the question <b>honestly</b> , I have to say I don't know if I can answer it other	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
399	COCA:19 91:SPOK	friendship. Mr. CRYSTAL: Well, I think people don't tell the story <b>honestly</b> , you know. I think that this movie, as funny as it is	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
412	COCA:20 12:BLOG	is the best (only?) teacher, but only when written and interpreted <b>honestly</b> . # Don Guier Sep 16, 2012 15:00:23 # Probably should add:	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
448	COCA:20 12:WEB	? Don't you like Karina? " # " No, " said Nadya <b>honestly</b> . " And she doesn't like me. " # Maxim laughed and ran	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
461	COCA:19 91:NEWS	numbers of unwanted, abused, neglected children that we can't look at ourselves <b>honestly</b> and say, ' I don't think I'd be a good parent'	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
34	COCA:19 93:MAG	. If the person with whom you are communicating is unable or unwilling to respond <b>honestly</b> and openly, honesty and openness may well be a bad idea at times.	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	representation al (openly )	no	2	
107	COCA:20 12:TV	. For all of us. She has answered all of your questions completely and <b>honestly</b> . So you're saying it was Mr. Lamborne's idea to commit this	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	representation al (completely)	no	2	
292	COCA:20 11:ACAD	that they did not trust hired workers to harvest effectively or, more commonly, <b>honestly</b> . # High labor demand was attributable to a number of factors. First,	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	representation al (effectively)	no	2	
232	COCA:20 16:ACAD	banks and nonbanks in the auto lending market " and ensure lenders treat consumers " <b>honestly</b> and fairly "). # 177. See supra notes 82-85 and accompanying text	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	representation al (fairly)	no	2	
402	COCA:19 91:MAG	, " Fresia explains. " Henri speaks of living one's life fully and <b>honestly</b> , of achieving the state of being that makes creation possible. He also asserts	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	representation al (fully)	no	2	
120	COCA:19 91:SPOK	award in the School of Engineering because I answer students' questions very openly and <b>honestly</b> <b>BECKEL</b> OK, we'll come back, honestly, in a moment with more	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	representation al (openly )	no	2	
335	COCA:20 09:SPOK	I still feel that he hasn't talked about what happened publicly and openly and <b>honestly</b> enough. I think he's in such a hurry to get everyone to forget	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	final	representation al (publicly / openly)	representation al (enough)	2	enough as a modifier of quantity
68	COCA:20 07:ACAD	performance, especially the type of performance that occurs in the popular music industry. <b>Honestly</b> articulating the nature of this industry, which not only includes the act of making	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	Initial	no	no	2	Initial position, yet representational?
130	COCA:20 12:WEB	to cities and to countryside. " He foresees an " equally-oriented New Jersey, <b>honestly</b> and efficiently governed, " reminding the nation that divisiveness and acrimony can have more	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	Initial	representation al (efficiently)	no	2	
16	COCA:20 15:NEWS	. To say I never want to do it again is not something I can <b>honestly</b> say, but I know that the risk and consequences are far greater than the	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	verb to can requires SoA?

21	COCA:19 97:SPOK	to you right now, as you think about that? Ms-POLREIS: I can <b>honestly</b> say I still don't believe that that's going to happen. PHILLIPS:	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
31	COCA:19 99:MAG	single mother, which was essentially what my sister-wives and I were. I talked <b>honestly</b> about all aspects of my life-except the fact that I was from a polygamous family	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
35	COCA:20 01:FIC	therefore I WILL NOT FAIL. NOT EVER. And so, although I can <b>honestly</b> say that I do not like balancing on slippery metal railings, I Just Did	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
38	COCA:20 12:WEB	ask me whether being in the White House has changed my husband, I can <b>honestly</b> justify his statement that when it comes to his character, and his convictions, and his	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
48	COCA:20 12:WEB	are not all familiar with the drug world, but can educate as laymen and <b>honestly</b> say that they do not know everything on this issue) Experiences of the work	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	to can requires SoA complement?
49	COCA:20 12:WEB	nasty and indefensible. " This is another way of saying Mr. Derbyshire was writing <b>honestly</b> about race, and National Review has a history of firing people who write honestly	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
62	COCA:19 90:SPOK	for taking my call. I'd like to know how Mr. Norman Ture can <b>honestly</b> justify his statement that the American taxpayer will not pay for the S&L bail-out.	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	verb to cab requires SoA?
66	COCA:20 12:WEB	reporters, feel free to reject all requests for speaking or fundraising, and can <b>honestly</b> say employees can be fired for leaking information, a right given to no one	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	verb can SoA?
91	COCA:20 14:ACAD	on providing appropriate support. Developing an employee relationship where individuals are able to communicate <b>honestly</b> about the implications of their MSD at work, and request adjustments so they are	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
112	COCA:20 08:TV	than he remembered, and he wanted to go home? Jeff, i'm <b>honestly</b> tell you, no, I don't think so. You can say what	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
126	COCA:20 09:TV	its life. Of course, we will. I'm just trying to talk <b>honestly</b> with you. This is my response to what happened today. Who is it	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
147	COCA:20 12:WEB	that, but maybe... if I was stuck in that situation I can't <b>honestly</b> say I wouldn't have done what Jayne did. Granted these days there are	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
148	COCA:20 12:BLOG	!!!! I love that store!!!! # Jennifer Vallergera I can <b>honestly</b> say that I wouldn't shop at Sur La Table. Im particular and loyal	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
162	COCA:20 02:SPOK	some respects is inappropriate in that one of the institutions that needs to be examined <b>honestly</b> is the Congress itself. PENKAVA: Right. Now what do you hope would	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
208	COCA:19 96:TV	few questions about his work habits. I'd like you to answer them as <b>honestly</b> as you can. Tell me, do you two socialise? We might've	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
210	COCA:20 07:MOV	live in a moral cesspool of lies. I've tried to live my life <b>honestly</b> and look at me. I'm a high school guidance counselor... with a	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
268	COCA:19 90:NEWS	cook dinner for the group one night each week. They learn how to communicate <b>honestly</b> with other residents and are required to open a bank account. Toward the end	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
269	COCA:20 00:MAG	with arms control for its own sake would, the best policy is to assess <b>honestly</b> the nature and extent of emerging threats and develop a national missile defense system at	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
276	COCA:20 02:ACAD	worker for the Red Cross, appeared before the court. She began by stating <b>honestly</b> the true reason for Carrie Buck's commitment: # Mr. Dobbs, who had	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
334	COCA:19 90:SPOK	don't you have a prior difficult choice, which is to tell the people <b>honestly</b> what the deficit is? Now, I come to the Social Security question.	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
347	COCA:20 10:MAG	government. Certainly they would have the best access to data and would provide information <b>honestly</b> to the people. As we all know now, money controls most everything done	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
352	COCA:20 12:WEB	her at " the Ranch " and I witnessed first-hand how she communicated with people <b>honestly</b> , from the heart, with knowledge and love. As a fellow nutrition professional	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
355	COCA:20 12:BLOG	U.S. consulate in Benghazi in the hope that churches and other religious communities could discuss <b>honestly</b> their fears and beliefs. # Efforts like these too often go unnoticed or uncovered	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
376	COCA:20 12:BLOG	from the inside... and remain silent. # Leftists like Piven always express themselves <b>honestly</b> in forums where they feel accepted, even adored, like the The Nation.	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
406	COCA:20 12:WEB	then release them months later after all the attention has faded in order to state <b>honestly</b> that they DID report the story. # The Fourth Estate has failed the American	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
414	COCA:20 11:TV	of who you are and who you're compatible with. Try to answer as <b>honestly</b> as possible. Ready? Yes. Good. Now, Patrick, what kind to catch fisherman than it is the fish. I sell jigs and am	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
498	COCA:20 12:BLOG	telling <b>honestly</b> about colors. we have to sell the consumer first. for me, i would	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
156	COCA:20 12:BLOG	uncle's experience. As she states in her own piece, " We spoke <b>honestly</b> and authentically from where we were positioned. We did not try to convince anybody	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	representational (authentically)	no	2	
440	COCA:20 06:ACAD	of the state. On the other hand, when leaders are prepared to speak <b>honestly</b> and generously about their own involvement or at least the involvement of their government or	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	representational (generously)	no	2	
385	COCA:20 12:BLOG	youngsters will continue to honor these freedoms by exercising their right to speak loudly, <b>honestly</b> and passionately for the rest of their lives. # Thank you, Vets,	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	representational (loudly, passionately)	no	2	
143	COCA:20 08:ACAD	intellectual's role to speak the truth, as plainly, directly, and as <b>honestly</b> as possible. No intellectual is supposed to worry about whether what is said embarrasses	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	representational (plainly, directly)	no	2	

108	COCA:20 12:WEB	pay... # I had started " looking " for another job, but not <b>honestly</b> or truly looking. Every day I was faced with a director whose sole purpose	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	representational (truly)	no	2	to start requires an activity or process?
333	COCA:19 94:SPOK	get ready to nuke the thing. (laughter) LUMBGAUGH: I set it up more <b>honestly</b> than they do. I can't just sit here and spout conservatism without setting	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	representational (more)	2	more as modifier of comparison
178	COCA:19 92:FIG	house without standing on custom. # # EMMA # I'll tell you quite <b>honestly</b> , Mr. Ford, I don't know where Mr. Devaney is. Did he	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	representational (quite)	2	quite as modifier of degree, honestly might be representational here, the whole phrase though seems to have an interpersonal function (that of honesty)
348	COCA:20 12:WEB	years of marriage in July 2011 and it's nice to see someone blog so <b>honestly</b> about their " youngish " marriage. I really really appreciated the metal box idea	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	representational (so)	2	so as modifier of degree
129	COCA:19 90:FIG	leading citizens had for generations smuggled mountains of cash to safe havens overseas. Whether <b>honestly</b> earned or looted from national treasures, this lost capital undermined frail economies, making	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	Initial position as representational modifier? Seems unusual but might be due to the whether .. Or construction. Or the difference between attributive and predicative? Pre-verbal or post-verbal modifier? Could also be due to stylistic factors ...
146	COCA:20 12:BLOG	not accurate. We talk about how there really is no way for science to <b>honestly</b> say there are, e.g., billions of planets that could contain life. Just	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	pre-verbal as position before the verb
150	COCA:20 14:MAG	a kick with a capital K-I-C and a double K. Exclamation point. I can <b>honestly</b> tell you that I am in the absolute most magnificent, best place. The	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
159	COCA:20 01:FIG	Master comes and asks me if I know where my boys went, I can <b>honestly</b> say, " I did not see them. " Narrator 2: Pa squeezes	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
160	COCA:20 12:WEB	way you do when fishing. It was not a nice process but I can <b>honestly</b> say the fish was sedated to the point of being handled and showed no signs	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
171	COCA:20 08:SPOK	craft and design. MARTIN-BASHIR-1-A# (Off-camera) Did he have many girlfriends? ANTHONY-BOTMAN-1# I can <b>honestly</b> say I never saw him with any girlfriends during any of my time at school	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
179	COCA:20 12:WEB	of widely-held doctrines. Destroying the illusion that we already comprehend the world perfectly and <b>honestly</b> accepting the fact of our own ignorance, Socrates believed, are vital steps toward	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
186	COCA:20 14:SPOK	, was as constant as the wind. MIKE-LENSING# With Ronald Presba, I can <b>honestly</b> say I didn't meet one person or talk to one person that didn't	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
190	COCA:20 12:WEB	Dia de los Muertos is around the corner, I am interested in poems that <b>honestly</b> share the experience of loss. Today's piece captures a range of emotions and	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
204	COCA:20 12:WEB	ask me whether being in the White House has changed my husband, I can <b>honestly</b> say that when it comes to his character, and his convictions, and his	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
207	COCA:20 12:BLOG	in a room for a while, block out all the white noise, and <b>honestly</b> ask yourself, " Is this the hottest trend, the flavor of the month	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
212	COCA:20 12:WEB	feelings for. Averted when Kimblee makes a similar comment to Ed, but is <b>honestly</b> saying that he just thinks Winry is nice. # In Death Note, The	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
213	COCA:20 12:BLOG	idiot. You don't get to complain about the fact that you've been <b>honestly</b> characterized. # Rutee, Shrieking Harpy of Dooooom # May 2, 2010 #	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
227	COCA:20 12:BLOG	refusing to act like a grownup who actually wants to solve (or at least <b>honestly</b> describe) a problem. # Which almost leads me -- almost -- to hope	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	want requires SoA complement
229	COCA:20 18:SPOK	But let's say they did want an honest conversation, why wouldn't they <b>honestly</b> state whether they want guns seized from law-abiding American citizens? That might be the	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
230	COCA:19 93:TV	camp. Unless, of course, you sold out your partner. I can <b>honestly</b> say justice was served. I imagine that Fallit Kot is looking for his own	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
259	COCA:19 95:MOV	aberations on the head of your penis? I don't know. Can you <b>honestly</b> tell me that you feel any remorse? For killing children! For cutting off	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
264	COCA:20 12:WEB	nano seconds you spend thinking of who I might be.) I here simply <b>honestly</b> stated what I thought of Eastwood and what I thought of some of the reflexive	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	Does simply coordinate or modify honesty? Or does it refer to the whole matter while honesty only modifies stated?
284	COCA:20 09:ACAD	population forced to live underground. Illicit profits can be hidden in the flow of <b>honestly</b> earned money going back to Mexico, complicating efforts against money laundering. The United	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
296	COCA:20 12:BLOG	I would trade places. " # After seeing photos of you, I can <b>honestly</b> say we are in total agreement. # " No, just those who brag	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
299	COCA:20 12:WEB	have to say about not quitting. As for butterflies, I think I can <b>honestly</b> say I've never ignored a butterfly in my entire life, and as for	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
308	COCA:20 12:BLOG	that science is liberal. And academic journals. There's little that can be <b>honestly</b> reported on that won't be called " liberal " when they've taken stances	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
313	COCA:20 03:SPOK	you're just dying to get into? Ms-RENSE: You know, I can <b>honestly</b> say no. (Footage-of-photogr) BRAVER: (Voiceover) And looking over 30 years of her magazine,	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
323	COCA:20 12:BLOG	when Thom and I will be celebrating our 35 th wedding anniversary and I can <b>honestly</b> say I love him now much more than when we first got together. So	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
346	COCA:20 12:BLOG	His favorites. # Katie, I just finished reading your book and I can <b>honestly</b> say that He has used you and your girls and this glorious opportunity to change	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
356	COCA:20 12:BLOG	, but slyly and disguised by Reagan words. Ryan has shown real courage by <b>honestly</b> admitting his position. Never heard of Andrew Sullivan until I read this blog.	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	

358	COCA:20 12:BLOG	, openly supporting the values of true conservatives, those who believe that SCOTUS should <b>honestly</b> interpret the constitution, not try to twist it to fit either political agenda.	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
380	COCA:20 06:MAG	, but hurtling down the side of a 2,959-foot slope. Still, I can <b>honestly</b> say it was the most (sober) fun I've had in years,	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
404	COCA:20 00:MOV	'd go out and put the posters up too. In Faces, I can <b>honestly</b> say... that the film would never have been completed - and it took three	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
435	COCA:20 12:BLOG	] of the only, vital 1:1 relationship between circulation and represented value which *can* <b>honestly</b> represent the latter. " This makes no sense to me. Gold is money	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
443	COCA:20 12:BLOG	its own biggest threat. Rome rose ascendant during this period. # Can anyone <b>honestly</b> say that we are that different from the Romans? It is pretty much the	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
445	COCA:20 12:BLOG	both parties work together to solve our problems. I simply believe that Obama has <b>honestly</b> tried to make this a better country for all Americans, but has not gotten	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
449	COCA:20 19:MAG	's her worst fear, to lose her throne and power, but can you <b>honestly</b> say you gave a single shit about the tears she shed? Also, how	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
452	COCA:19 99:TV	just want to clarify one thing. Do you have magical powers? I can <b>honestly</b> say I don't. (romanticthemepaying) Yes! I did it! I'm	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
458	COCA:20 12:WEB	processes. The business of science is not to prove or disprove facts but to <b>honestly</b> investigate them. Why should something not be amenable to investigation and skeptical exploration simply	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
460	COCA:19 97:MAG	archdiocesan authorities, I am not free to discuss financial matters. But I can <b>honestly</b> say that I have not been forgotten or neglected. " # But attorney Paul	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
467	COCA:19 92:SPOK	do the debates, they have to do the town meetings, they have to <b>honestly</b> defend their records in order to get re-elected. (Several-people-try Unidentified Man	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
492	COCA:19 99:MOV	not a flight risk. In all my years on the bench, I can <b>honestly</b> say I have never seen such passionate testimony to a defendant's character. Particularly	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
239	COCA:19 94:NEWS	. The time has come for all responsible hemisphere leaders - some of whom have <b>honestly</b> but fruitlessly tried to persuade Castro to make democratic reforms - to treat the Cuban	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	representation al (fruitlessly)	no	2	
319	COCA:20 12:BLOG	. Did he do as well with his claims that his vague and not so <b>honestly</b> described " policies " would quickly restore the peace and prosperity of the Clinton era	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	representation al (vague)	no	2	
257	COCA:20 06:TV	BE NICE, AND PUT AWAY YOUR AIR QUOTES. YEAH, I MEAN, <b>HONESTLY</b> , STEVE. OH, LIKE IT'S ALL ME. YES. WHEN YOU	Modifier of the Illocution	Annoyance	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
69	COCA:20 03:FIC	, " What in the name of arse is that supposed to mean? " <b>Honestly</b> , he can be so crude. 10:00 p.m. Maybe they'll grow back	Modifier of the Illocution	Annoyance	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
172	COCA:20 12:WEB	The fact that 95% of the people that post spell the simplest words wrong. <b>Honestly</b> , it cracks me up! # I think she has the ticket and is	Modifier of the Illocution	Annoyance	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
97	COCA:19 95:TV	because I wasn't part of this family. Kim... MOTHER: Oh, <b>honestly</b> . Everybody shut up. Who are you? I'm Monica. Welcome to	Modifier of the Illocution	Annoyance	reaction	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
76	COCA:20 13:NEWS	you didn't dream of it, then you shouldn't be here tonight, <b>honestly</b> . It's probably the most exciting game of the year for me. "	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
138	COCA:20 12:WEB	# Guys That I Like. They don't even have to be attractive. <b>Honestly</b> . In fact they probably aren't, which is why my walls were down	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	maybe lonestanding adverbs constituting a separate Discourse Act and Clause should be labeled as lonestanding instead of extra-clausal?
173	COCA:20 01:SPOK	happens? <b>ENGEN</b> : I do nt think that will have too much impact, <b>honestly</b> . <b>CAVUTO</b> : Do you want to see a half point? <b>ENGEN</b> : Its	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
332	COCA:20 06:MAG	, was an extreme case. " We didn't see her that much, <b>honestly</b> , " Melissa says. " Every now and then I'd pass her in	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
496	COCA:20 19:TV	, it it's incredible incredible,, and and even even more more <b>honestly</b> honestly,, I I had had a a lot lot to to do do	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	aside	extra-clausal	no	even more?	3	weird example ... what kind of modification is "even more" (comparative)? Representational? Figuratively speaking even more honestly than the previous statement?
50	COCA:20 10:TV	so it's not doing fabulous things for the chest.' Cause, quite <b>honestly</b> , if you wear this dress, it's about the cleavage. I think	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	aside	extra-clausal	no	Grammaticalized expression (quite)	3	is quite an interpersonal modifier? E.g. emphasis?
57	COCA:20 12:BLOG	O's settling for a " nothingburger "!!!! Right, but <b>honestly</b> w/out LOL, that's this administrations approach to everything to secure our country.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
267	COCA:20 12:WEB	franchise, the next first than the last one and the first one was, <b>honestly</b> , not that great to begin with. The only honestly good thing to come	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
339	COCA:20 14:MOV	leave it. (sighs) All right, I'll take it, but <b>honestly</b> , - you've got to be so in love with me that it's	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
366	COCA:20 12:BLOG	it is because Mercury is in Retrograde. # Perhaps this sounds ridiculous, and <b>honestly</b> , the last line is not meant to be offensive or to identify a personal	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	aside as it interrupts the host or prelude as it relates to the following rather than the previous?
371	COCA:20 12:BLOG	efforts, NC State would not have been up nine points at halftime, and <b>honestly</b> , the Pack probably didn't deserve to have that kind of a lead.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	aside or prelude?
407	COCA:20 16:MOV	See where that ends up. " I feel like... the worst part, <b>honestly</b> , of traveling in our country is that there's no surprises. I swear	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
456	COCA:20 12:BLOG	do his job and letting people like you put the pressure on him, because <b>honestly</b> , I'm quite happy with what he's already accomplished. # And with	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
10	COCA:20 16:NEWS	additional investigation, quickly lifted Carson's suspension, " she wrote Monday. " <b>Honestly</b> , I appreciate the way Siebe handled this. He was very willing to review	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
15	COCA:20 19:MAG	Stevenson told USA TODAY. " But I see no purpose in waiting now. <b>Honestly</b> , I think it's lost. " # With rumors circulating, people living	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	

33	COCA:20 18:FIC	both overcome with regret. # " Oh god," Estelle said. " <b>Honestly</b> , this is awful. <b>Honestly</b> , Jesus. What is this? What's	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
40	COCA:20 15:SPOK	we have a good time, what I say is what I say. And <b>honestly</b> , Megyn if you don't like it, I'm sorry I've been	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
51	COCA:19 98:MOV	thing to say. I've got nothing against psychologists. I admire them. <b>Honestly</b> , I'd love to do what you do. What? Help people.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
67	COCA:20 12:BLOG	else on TV. In essence, Sony beat Nintendo at their own game. <b>Honestly</b> , I think that was part of the intention. This new capability of Remote	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
70	COCA:20 12:BLOG	, NOTHING?! Any tricks, suggestions? I'M DYING!! # <b>Honestly</b> , if all else fails I rely on my high school tastes, so like	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
73	COCA:20 12:WEB	are, we would like a few dinners with a bit of peace. # <b>Honestly</b> , we would have liked to have been friends but they are just so inconsiderate	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
84	COCA:20 14:TV	somebody other than Tommy would've seen something. And what did he see? <b>Honestly</b> , not much. Now Tommy ain't exactly what we call a reliable witness	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
98	COCA:20 12:WEB	and move Kentucky and Missouri to the west - everybody should be pleased. # <b>Honestly</b> , the easiest solution is to tell BAMA/UT and UGA/AU to go frick themselves and	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
109	COCA:20 18:SPOK	logic to that, but I don't really agree with it. UNIDENTIFIED-FEMALE) : <b>Honestly</b> , this is where I get stuck every single time. So, the Second	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
142	COCA:20 15:SPOK	the perfect president. BARBARA-WALTERS# (Off-camera) What makes your father tick? ERIC-TRUMP# Work. <b>Honestly</b> , work and family. He's the last man you'll ever see that	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	Actually the reaction is to the question as the second statement is really part of the general reaction to the question
149	COCA:20 12:BLOG	it is: still the most powerful and free because it remained united. # <b>Honestly</b> , I think your reaction this is almost as over-the-top as the action itself.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
155	COCA:20 12:BLOG	and check out the LG Voyager. It has the same tactile response buzz. <b>Honestly</b> , I like it. # Posted by Anonymous Sunday, Jul 13, 2008	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
174	COCA:19 96:TV	monologue. Well, thanks. And thanks for... thanks for the help. <b>Honestly</b> , you couldn't have... I love doing the show with you. I	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
183	COCA:20 14:SPOK	right. LUNDGREN#, is listening (ph) to the Macy's. But <b>honestly</b> , this is our gift, you know, to the community because obviously it	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
192	COCA:20 12:BLOG	we were still behind him, it would help him find that fire again. <b>Honestly</b> , it's easy to support and show your appreciation for a wrestler when everything	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
199	COCA:20 17:SPOK	much of the media, not all of it, is very, very. <b>Honestly</b> , it's fake news. It's fake. They make things up.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
221	COCA:20 12:BLOG	, you certainly wouldn't expect extensive and cheap mobile phone coverage there. # <b>Honestly</b> people, saying " The net must survive because I find it so useful "	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
244	COCA:20 12:BLOG	the Simpsons' cat. # November 5, 2012 at 11:10AM EST shortstopk <b>Honestly</b> , I think it might have more to do with the actor. I think	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
250	COCA:20 12:WEB	scenarios depending on your opinion. But that's what hard journalism is! # <b>Honestly</b> , I loved the differing opinions presented by the hosts after that segment. This	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
266	COCA:20 12:BLOG	who require your daily feeding f fear and anger from Fox and talk radio. <b>Honestly</b> , you are a lost cause. That post is out there more for the	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
272	COCA:20 09:MOV	his home. And anybody that walks into his territory is kind of doomed. <b>Honestly</b> , I don't think he's angry. I think he's sad.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
289	COCA:20 12:BLOG	you called in sick you were weak, lazy, or not dedicated. # <b>Honestly</b> , my boss is the best part of my job. I'm working directly	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
303	COCA:20 12:WEB	power station as a result. Imagine what cutting it altogether could do! # <b>Honestly</b> , on the scale of eco-sins I think an SUV for weekend use is more	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
304	COCA:20 12:WEB	allocate the money elsewhere. So a new car is my dream gift! # <b>Honestly</b> , a car (a relatively nice one and roomy if I could choose...	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
317	COCA:20 12:WEB	by: MM April 14, 2012 April 14, 2012, 7:34 pm # <b>Honestly</b> , who cares! It's her life and no one has the right to	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
321	COCA:20 09:NEWS	moves that have led many to consider him the world's best. # " <b>Honestly</b> , I think if I didn't have that goal, I couldn't push	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
329	COCA:20 12:BLOG	their distaste towards the bunny, but said his hands were tied. # <b>Honestly</b> , we sat there and it did get a little heated, but we had	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
365	COCA:20 02:MOV	LOVE A GOOD MEAL, ESPECIALLY THAT ONE, BUT, UH, REALLY, <b>HONESTLY</b> , WE'RE JUST DOING OUR JOB. WELL, IT'S A HEROIC JOB	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
369	COCA:20 12:WEB	would have done so by now, especially since the items are inexpensive. # <b>Honestly</b> , I wouldn't even want a sale from that person if you've repeatedly	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
379	COCA:20 12:BLOG	trying to balance everything out, not withdrawals, but the imbalance of hormones. <b>Honestly</b> , I think it was worth it NOT getting pregnant, and the low chance	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
388	COCA:20 12:WEB	out just Starbucks when there are many more we could lump in with them? <b>Honestly</b> , it smacks of self-righteousness, and, in many instances, publicity seeking;	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
391	COCA:20 12:WEB	thought for a moment he's under shi***t or something or losing his mind. <b>Honestly</b> , he's not the one that usually complains though until yesterday. That woman	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
409	COCA:20 16:MOV	ta jump to the next lily pad. But I like this lily pad. <b>Honestly</b> , you should be on this show. You'd be better than me.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
419	COCA:20 11:TV	V formation in the loose formation, I did not get any savings. But <b>honestly</b> , I still think this myth is confirmed for the loose V formation. If	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
423	COCA:20 12:WEB	housecleaning at the top, but it may be too late for that. And <b>honestly</b> , it may not matter in the long run. As my colleague at The	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
450	COCA:20 14:NEWS	, abrupt ouster. Upon emerging from his office, Armstrong said, " Quite <b>honestly</b> , I've got to quit worrying about May. We've got to get	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
464	COCA:20 12:BLOG	could only buy four pairs: two for work and two for play. And <b>honestly</b> , that's OK. I can live with four pairs of shoes, which	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
466	COCA:20 06:SPOK	black industrial-sized garbage bag. It is approximately three feet by four feet. And <b>honestly</b> , I could fit in this bag in fetal position, and Im bigger than	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
473	COCA:20 18:MOV	will always win and you do, too. See what I told you? <b>Honestly</b> , they shouldn't even give a trophy for a qualifier. You can have	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	

480	COCA:20 01:NEWS	ambitious attempts to help underprivileged, inner-city children adopt an expensive, lily-white sport. <b>Honestly</b> , I don't want to know quite yet what he thinks about sensitive matters	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
482	COCA:20 09:MAG	say. For me, it's all about Reese's peanut butter cups. <b>Honestly</b> , I would snort one. How was your nude scene together? REYNOLDS:	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
500	COCA:20 17:MOV	weird, man. Dads' Group. We need somebody cool like you. <b>Honestly</b> , if you think I'm cool, then your Dads' Group is kinda	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
367	COCA:20 11:SPOK	got The Last Supper painted on a grain of rice. BILL-GEIST: <b>Honestly</b> ? EDWARD-MEYER: <b>Honestly</b> . BILL-GEIST: But even he was astonished by this rendition. EDWARD-MEYER: It -- it	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	reaction	extra-clausal	no	no	3	rhetorical function only with subsidiary discourse acts, not equipollent ones (?); two honestly, one the question and one the answer; shows the power of intonation
475	COCA:20 02:TV	're off the record? It's Tony. What? Am I wrong? <b>Honestly</b> ? I don't know. Take a leak. This is bad, my	Modifier of the Illocution	Clarification	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	does honestly refer to the previously said? (clarification) or to what follows (concession)?
131	COCA:20 15:MOV	. What about you? Is there anything special that you want for Christmas? <b>Honestly</b> ? I just want the whole family to be together for Christmas. The whole	Modifier of the Illocution	Clarification	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
144	COCA:20 15:MOV	. yes? - It's such a monumental decision. Oh, God... <b>honestly</b> ? I think Ray is the only good decision I've ever made. If	Modifier of the Illocution	Clarification	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
390	COCA:20 12:BLOG	inject a little humor into this whole thing. We needs some MAZEELLLLL! <b># Honestly</b> ? I was only half kidding. We can kill each other.... or we	Modifier of the Illocution	Clarification	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
1	COCA:20 01:TV	Medicine, he'll have a whole new level of respect for you. - <b>Honestly</b> ? - Yes. You can't have sexist terms like that around here.	Modifier of the Illocution	Clarification	reaction	extra-clausal	no	no	3	adverbs making up their own move, are they integrated? They might be integrated into their own Discourse Act .. But not the main clause they relate to?
61	COCA:20 03:FIC	concerned. " I read it. " # " And? " # " <b>Honestly</b> ? " # Nix sat forward. " Christ! " The tapping grew louder	Modifier of the Illocution	Clarification	reaction	extra-clausal	no	no	3	Adverb making up its own move ... what does that mean for e.g. the rhetorical function? Does that also hold between moves? Or is it sth that is only between Discourse Acts? Requesting an honest answer or asking whether the other one wants an honest answer?
65	COCA:19 94:TV	very good what you've done here. You have such a nice back. <b>Honestly</b> ? That's such a lonely word. What? No, that's "	Modifier of the Illocution	Clarification	reaction	extra-clausal	no	no	3	prime examples of ambiguity
222	COCA:20 13:TV	to be on time. Get changed, J.P. I'm pissed off. <b>Honestly</b> ? Unreal. Okay, get on your stations. Let's go, guys	Modifier of the Illocution	Clarification	reaction	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
293	COCA:20 16:MOV	So now what? Sweetie? What do you want? Really want? - <b>Honestly</b> ? - Honestly. I want a friend. Someone I can count on,	Modifier of the Illocution	Clarification	reaction	extra-clausal	no	no	3	Second honestly as answer to the first, confirming the desire for an honest answer; what is the rhetorical function? Does it relate to another discourse act? It is a separate move; what is its position? It forms a separate clause .. So extra-clausal or not?
403	COCA:20 19:MOV	YaBurnt. Shut my back door. What? Why? What is YaBurnt? <b>Honestly</b> ? Jo, are you, like, 100 years old? It's,	Modifier of the Illocution	Clarification	reaction	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
495	COCA:20 06:TV	you think I'll be on TV and in movies and win awards. - <b>Honestly</b> ? - Yes, honestly. I don't. - How could you say that	Modifier of the Illocution	Clarification	reaction	extra-clausal	no	no	3	separate discourse acts (lonestanding, not subsidiary) might have the rhetorical function of reacting to the previously said (?)
25	COCA:20 07:FIC	to get out of here. " Well, I think it sounds enriching, <b>honestly</b> . " " Come and get me. " I say. " David has	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
119	COCA:20 17:FIC	shards of glass. # " " I don't know how it should be, <b>honestly</b> . I just know that I want you in my life in some capacity.	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
224	COCA:20 12:SPOK	. And I don't know that any of that is going to happen, <b>honestly</b> . If history is any judge, it's not going to happen. PALUMBOW	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
205	COCA:20 18:TV	He was almost invisible. Cute, funny, good company. But, quite <b>honestly</b> , nothing exceptional. Little did I know that was the way he wanted it	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	interpersonal (quite)	3	quite as interpersonal modifier
242	COCA:20 16:SPOK	End VT) TOM-BROKAW# You know, the other thing about that time, quite <b>honestly</b> , Savannah and Matt, was that it was not just all that we're	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	interpersonal (quite)	3	quite as interpersonal modifier
474	COCA:20 12:BLOG	own eager quest for knowledge and truth kept me researching the issue, and quite <b>honestly</b> , it was always hard for me to believe that my doctor, and hundreds	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	interpersonal (quite)	3	quite as interpersonal modifier (emphasis)
118	COCA:20 13:SPOK	the guests that need that or want that assistance. Our biggest focus, very <b>honestly</b> , though, is to move the people as quickly as possible onto the roughly	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	interpersonal (very)	3	very as interpersonal modifier (emphasis)
4	COCA:20 12:BLOG	's where we envision an appropriate end for Fringe, no doubt. Because, <b>honestly</b> , I hope it's an end of Fringe, which is very distant,	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
64	COCA:20 19:SPOK	travel safety for months. Dana, when I saw these pictures this morning, <b>honestly</b> , it was stomach turning to me. What have you learned? DANA-JACOBSON) (CBS-THIS-MORNING-SA	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
194	COCA:20 12:SPOK	. No, and you know what? I don't -- you know, <b>honestly</b> , I was probably closer with my mom. GIFFORD: Really? KOTB: Yeah,	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
235	COCA:20 12:WEB	I'll get the obvious one out of the way first and say that, <b>honestly</b> , I did a lot of this for myself. Though I really want you	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
274	COCA:20 15:SPOK	sixty miles an hour and eat everything in its path. At that point, <b>honestly</b> , I stopped thinking. My vision got very narrow. All was get Allie	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
290	COCA:20 12:BLOG	from the time you took to find more resources for them. # Because, <b>honestly</b> , it's distracting, at least for me. I want to get into	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	example for aside referring to the following clause instead of the preceding one
442	COCA:20 14:SPOK	know if there's a God, but that's all I can say, <b>honestly</b> , is I don't know. Some people think that they know that there	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	

487	COCA:20 10:SPOK	the North American car and truck of the year awards were hybrids. And, <b>honestly</b> , I never thought I would see that happen. GWEN-FILL: Is Ford the	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
497	COCA:20 12:WEB	It was so so good! We dipped our fresh bread into their dipping oil... and <b>honestly</b> , I could have been happy with that... so much so that I was	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
188	COCA:20 12:BLOG	information supplied by those "enemies" that will convince a person. # Quite <b>honestly</b> , it was mothers slightly ahead of me in their mothering journey (those wise	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	interpersonal (quite)	3	quite as interpersonal modifier (emphasis rather than degree?) quite as grammaticalized modifier (emphasis)
9	COCA:20 12:BLOG	n't blame me. I voted for (insert name of losing candidate). <b>Honestly</b> , I don't know how the folks in Israel can stand it; they	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
11	COCA:20 12:FIC	for as long as they had because of the prophecies. # I was torn. <b>Honestly</b> , I should warn Guibert away, send him back to Gembloux. The good	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
20	COCA:20 19:TV	didn't do anything wrong. That's just a technical term. Um... <b>honestly</b> , the paperwork is already in process. What if we swapped in "restitution	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
37	COCA:20 12:FIC	Kere's fire throne would freeze over from the shock of it. " # <b>Honestly</b> , he couldn't remember the last time his mother had said anything to him	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
41	COCA:20 07:FIC	and Connie. We had some legal issues we wanted to run by him. <b>Honestly</b> , I don't know how these rumors get started. " And this was	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
53	COCA:20 18:FIC	" Taiba said softly, clearly worried about something having happened. # " <b>Honestly</b> , I'm not sure. Garion wants everyone to meet at Riva. "	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
92	COCA:20 01:FIC	methods of conception. The more I read, the more conflicted I became. <b>Honestly</b> , I even tried talking myself out of it. " " And? "	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
94	COCA:20 12:WEB	the next moment it could be you with the gun pointed at your head. <b>Honestly</b> , I can't find the appeal in taking shots of people being violent or	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
99	COCA:20 12:BLOG	beautiful and when Jack realized the truth at the end, I cried myself. <b>Honestly</b> , I am glad many of the minor questions were left alone ESPECIALLY after Christian	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
102	COCA:20 08:TV	planning to seek the maximum sentence. Do you have a comment? Well, <b>honestly</b> , I'm not so scared of prison. I think it'll be just	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
115	COCA:20 12:BLOG	-Fight 2: He rushed me since I was gradestuck on Grade 2. <b>Honestly</b> , I don't know if I should feel like being stuck at 2 is	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
121	COCA:20 12:WEB	?) # In the other election, the election scripted for white voters -- <b>honestly</b> , I'm not entirely sure what the story is. Republican campaigns have been	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
141	COCA:20 10:MOV	) Wow! Okay, right. So, how's your paper coming? <b>Honestly</b> , I could use some help on it. - All right, this is	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
185	COCA:20 13:MAG	aggressively and didn't concern myself with calories, protein, or healthy fats. <b>Honestly</b> , I didn't even know that I needed to worry about those things.	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
187	COCA:20 12:BLOG	of the cover, are not so controversial now. # Interesting collection. Although <b>honestly</b> , some of them I fail to see the controversy. Like for example the	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
193	COCA:20 12:SPOK	he said, right out loud. ROBACH: And what were you thinking? MS-SUGRIM: <b>Honestly</b> , I was just as scared during that moment because I knew the police had	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
195	COCA:20 18:TV	home. So no one will recognize us. There's no danger. And <b>honestly</b> , I'd rather not spend the night as a loon who eats with his	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
201	COCA:20 16:SPOK	favorite movie that you've seen recently? GUILFOYLE# Well -- OK, well, <b>honestly</b> , it was -- it was " Creed. " It was the Rocky movie	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
209	COCA:20 12:BLOG	I Thanks so much for your ministry! Have a blessed day! Jennifer # <b>Honestly?</b> It is a toss up for me. I struggle with organizing my stuff	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
219	COCA:19 94:FIC	Well. It's possible you at least have a modicum of good sense. <b>Honestly</b> . How I raised a child as self-destructive as your mother I do not know	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
220	COCA:20 09:MOV	. Does that frighten you? The idea of putting your trust in others? <b>Honestly</b> , yes. Yeah, well, I've done it. And they all	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
233	COCA:20 12:BLOG	deep red and her right hand clenched into a fist. # " Geez! <b>Honestly</b> , that time was incredibly embarrassing, you know! I thought that the leader	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
238	COCA:20 12:BLOG	TERRIBLE 25th EPISODE WHEN THAT THING HAPPENS that pretty much ruined it for us. <b>Honestly</b> , we are still watching, will probably finish out the last two disks,	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
271	COCA:20 09:MOV	. You're torturing me. It's gon na be worth the wait. <b>Honestly</b> , I knew it wasn't worth the wait for either one of us,	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
288	COCA:20 12:BLOG	women to unnecessary risks, expense and are, quite frankly, wrong. # <b>Honestly</b> , after reading about how Catholic hospitals handle women who are miscarrying, I was	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
307	COCA:20 12:WEB	come over, if you want, " he says before he thinks, and <b>honestly</b> , he doesn't know how he's still able to speak since he already	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
309	COCA:20 07:MOV	we think? What's the verdict? Let's just take a second. <b>Honestly?</b> Looks a little bit like the inside of a down comforter. What the	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
326	COCA:20 12:BLOG	So, for the last three weeks, I've been quite lazy. # <b>Honestly</b> , the biggest motivation for me staying active is to stay thin. I hit	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
336	COCA:20 11:MOV	to find this necklace. I thought you said it wasn't that simple. <b>Honestly</b> , at the time, I didn't think the necklace existed. So,	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
342	COCA:20 12:BLOG	# Well, obviously ya'll know that I agree with this post! But <b>honestly</b> , I'm SHOCKED that most of you do too! I anticipated many more	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
354	COCA:20 12:BLOG	attend that ball in imperial Russia now.) # You're welcome. And <b>honestly</b> , that was the conversation I had with my mom and the bridesmaid who joined	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
397	COCA:20 16:MOV	is good. It's a very impressive booking right out of the gate. <b>Honestly</b> , it was all Matthew. Thank you for the invite. You know,	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
410	COCA:20 17:MAG	the gaze of evil. In The Manchurian Candidate, it's psychic space. <b>Honestly</b> , I wish the whole movie were just Marco walking around, looking at things	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
415	COCA:20 12:BLOG	McDowell hopes he'll be summoned back for the much-rumored feature-film spinoff. # " <b>Honestly</b> , it's not something I planned out, " McDowell maintains of his home-screen	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
462	COCA:20 02:SPOK	that car with John Muhammad? Or would you do it again? OSBOURNE: <b>Honestly</b> , if I could erase this all idea, I would, you know?	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	

463	COCA:20 04:SPOK	? How do you think Martha Stewart will be received? JOHNSON: Well, <b>honestly</b> , when I was there I was considered one of the protester, one of	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
477	COCA:19 96:FIC	Come on, Diana. " Howard was pulling softly at her shoulder. " <b>Honestly</b> , I never thought -- I wouldn't have... " She let	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
196	COCA:20 06:TV	, maybe it's all for the best. I mean, you know, <b>honestly</b> , how much attention could Ally have given it with medical school and all?	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
58	COCA:20 17:MOV	Uh, taxi! Stryker! Are you having fun in my funhouse? <b>Honestly</b> , stryker, putting the door on the floor like that? Brilliant. It	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
81	COCA:20 12:WEB	much with either so the FB corporation can " go play in traffic "... <b>Honestly</b> , how likely is FB to " catch " everyone with multiple accounts? There	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
103	COCA:20 12:BLOG	so busy we can run out the clock without too much further damage. # <b>Honestly</b> folks, do you people really think that Bush/Cheney are afraid of impeachment? They	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
236	COCA:20 12:BLOG	believe that you would be forced to go to work when it is unsafe. <b>Honestly</b> , how much money are these businesses going to lose to be closed for a	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
281	COCA:20 14:MOV	you serious? Texting, this fucking texting! It's ruining the world. <b>Honestly</b> , who the hell needs to get a hold of you at eight A.M.	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
39	COCA:20 12:BLOG	# The compiler recommends this question, " Then what caused this god? " <b>Honestly</b> ??? Does he/she really think that obvious question didn't occur to these	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	reaction	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
114	COCA:20 02:TV	Hey, look, I'm happy to do it. No hard feelings, <b>honestly</b> . It's like this could've happened to anyone. I brought you your	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
226	COCA:20 04:FIC	not here anymore. Seriously. Seriously, it's gone. Joke over. <b>Honestly</b> . " # " I don't believe you. " # " Look,	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
254	COCA:20 04:MOV	explain that. So who is this? Your new little plaything? Jack, <b>honestly</b> . Miss Brazilian bombshell, you the little flavor of the month? Hey,	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
255	COCA:20 10:FIC	hands. " I know how difficult this is for you, Lucinda, I <b>honestly</b> do. Just remember, you aren't alone. You're never alone.	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	Is it really extra-clausal? Or is it a whole separate clause that relates to the "main clause" while honestly itself is part of that secondary clause?
393	COCA:20 15:MOV	peach cobbler You're eating. It's the best I've ever tasted. <b>Honestly</b> . Am i interrupting? Not at all! Come. Sit. I was	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
405	COCA:20 07:TV	glad we're done with that. Taxi.Let's go. It's ok. <b>Honestly</b> . You need to - - I can't deal with any of this anymore	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
408	COCA:20 12:MOV	Ben, I'm up for fun. No, you go. Go, <b>honestly</b> . Seriously, go. If I get a second wind, I'll meet	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
457	COCA:20 03:MAG	and their core values are in each office, which is important to know, <b>honestly</b> . The buyer was so easygoing. You would never imagine that someone who makes	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
125	COCA:20 07:FIC	fit Eddie's idea of a good night out. I'm with him, <b>honestly</b> , but it's how I make my living, and there are times when	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
203	COCA:20 09:FIC	front of the still-gaping crowd of Cambridge parents # ten feet away. But, <b>honestly</b> , what else was I going to do? Send the boys # to their	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
350	COCA:20 12:MOV	. - And why? - To prevent exactly what we're doing, but <b>honestly</b> ... - (phone ringing) -... there is nothing left to worry about.	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
389	COCA:20 08:FIC	timid, " said the second Brain of the First. " I mean, <b>honestly</b> , ask it if the sun is going to rise tomorrow! " And here	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
394	COCA:20 02:TV	wanted to see me. Yes. I know we need to talk, but <b>honestly</b> , David, we haven't slept in two days. Can't it wait	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	prelude or aside? Integrated or not? How many discourse acts?
439	COCA:20 12:BLOG	! I know we all gave up on this a long time ago, but <b>honestly</b> , Joss not doing Wonder Woman has got to give us a little hope right	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
472	COCA:20 12:WEB	well. There wasn't a particularly coherent debate going on about policy, and <b>honestly</b> , there was a lot of mudslinging, " said Peter Levine, director of	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
105	COCA:20 19:NEWS	from law enforcement about being able to control this, " Cassidy said. " <b>Honestly</b> , I don't know that those were super well-founded concerns, but they were	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
113	COCA:20 14:TV	n't give a shit what your father does or how he makes his money. <b>Honestly</b> , I don't judge. Fuck, I've probably even smoked it,	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
117	COCA:19 94:TV	spring with the Levins, I wan na look as svelte as they are. <b>Honestly</b> , I'm sorry we bid on this vacation with them. Oh, come	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
139	COCA:20 06:MOV	Yes! (whispering): No. Megan... (sighs) LAUREN: <b>Honestly</b> , Santa loves... (footsteps) (chaircreaking) (panting) (clattering)	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
154	COCA:19 97:FIC	but he felt he would mess things up all ways if he did that. <b>Honestly</b> , Paul, I can't let you see the letter because it's private	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
166	COCA:20 09:TV	Let's not. You know this has been coming for a long time. <b>Honestly</b> , let's just skip this part. Signed them while you were in the	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
217	COCA:20 12:BLOG	n't made a good faith effort to find you, the suit gets dismissed. <b>Honestly</b> , as someone who's spent a bit of time in small claims court,	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
223	COCA:20 17:FIC	begin. " # " It's apparent how important nursing is to you. <b>Honestly</b> , though, Kristi, you need to make time to do some fun things	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
261	COCA:20 12:BLOG	were better off with Osama planning more attacks. # http: //twitter.com/KjamesB Jazzy! # <b>Honestly</b> -- we don't listen to him -- we let others such as mediaite do	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
273	COCA:20 10:FIC	me what you want to know and then go away. Where is Garretson? <b>Honestly</b> , I don't know. He went off to work this morning just like	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
286	COCA:20 12:WEB	all designed to be true sales) before it gets to the securitization. # <b>Honestly</b> , do the basics before piping up. You really don't know what you	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
287	COCA:20 12:BLOG	. They were just dating. She did not even know I existed, so <b>honestly</b> , I can't be mad at her. The thing I don't understand	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	prelude or aside? Id say prelude as it relates to the following clause; aside only if it relates to the preceding clause (?)
294	COCA:20 09:SPOK	and had a, you know, a very good high school coach. And <b>honestly</b> , I was on the bench. I was an assistant coach at the time	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
328	COCA:20 12:BLOG	thought. This would be so irritating you would stifle your inner critic. But <b>honestly</b> , I think you might want to express aloud a positive thought (about weather	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
331	COCA:20 19:SPOK	, Scott drove his daughter to the police station. SCOTT-RICHARDSON) : I mean, <b>honestly</b> , I can look back. That's the biggest mistake I've made in	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	

361	COCA:20 12:BLOG	control over their instincts and no ability to stop themselves from hurting others. # <b>Honestly</b> , if you identify as male, you should be offended by this one.	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
362	COCA:20 18:MOV	on her hand and foot and.. They bathe her, they dress her. <b>Honestly</b> , she's not doing too bad. It's a good school. I	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
377	COCA:20 18:SPOK	her shirt up around her neck while she was covered with a sports bra. <b>Honestly</b> , it took about fourteen seconds in total, start to -- to end,	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
384	COCA:20 12:WEB	and wanted to reward him by giving him some praise in the media. # <b>honestly</b> though, saying you admire someone for how hard they work is sort of a	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
416	COCA:20 02:MOV	No. Pete. Lanie, I didn't do it, all right? <b>Honestly</b> , I don't put that much thought into you. Oh, well,	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
424	COCA:20 12:BLOG	be greatly appreciated. # To Mr. Rogue: You didn't miss anything. <b>Honestly</b> , you are not on my distribution list for any news. I didn't	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
425	COCA:19 92:SPOK	-- I wonder if you're not still in shock a bit? <b>MS-GRATIA: Honestly</b> , I've gotten this from the first 30 minutes after this -- this ordeal	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
468	COCA:20 15:SPOK	. I mean, I know when things aren't going to go well. <b>Honestly</b> , I know that part in the recording. I never put the gun in	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
469	COCA:20 12:WEB	all, in depth, with a civil tone. Warm regards, David # <b>Honestly</b> , I do not think New Atheism is so much about getting people to stop	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
485	COCA:20 17:MOV	lovely lady sitting' on the side of me? I mean, like, <b>honestly</b> . I'd be nothing but a perfect boyfriend, right? See, I	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
488	COCA:20 12:BLOG	time to re-visit your Nana's tradition and drag out the sun tea pitcher. <b>Honestly</b> , dropping a few bags of unsweetened Lipton black tea in with some tasty additions	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
349	COCA:20 12:WEB	by marketing his Rasta Monsta energy drink. # why was this show canceled? <b>honestly</b> ! it was a very good show that vaguely resembled entourage!!!	Modifier of the Illocution	Request	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
124	COCA:20 12:BLOG	speaking, neither of those really constitutes snitching, so she could still answer, <b>honestly</b> , in the negative. She could say, " the situation is fucked up	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	4	honestly here seems to refer to answer making it representational rather than interpersonal even though it constitutes a separate discourse act
398	COCA:20 17:SPOK	, I will come and watch. Because I have to tell you, quite <b>honestly</b> , I'm getting sick of this crap all day long. (Inaudible) I do	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	aside	extra-clausal	no	representation al (quite)	4	quite as modifier of degree
278	COCA:19 91:MAG	. The legitimate " common good " promulgated by charitable nonprofits is worth nurturing -- <b>honestly</b> and overtly, in exchange for clear accounting of funds. But it is better	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	aside	extra-clausal	representation al (overtly )	no	4	
351	COCA:20 12:BLOG	It's not that I think he's lying. I think that he is <b>honestly</b> telling the truth about why he offered to pay \$3000 a month in child support	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	unclear who I being honest, the speaker or the one spoken about
429	COCA:20 08:FIC	in self-pity, I'm not saying, Why me, Lord? I just <b>honestly</b> don't understand." // Candy stood -- her shoulders seemed to be aching	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
87	COCA:20 12:WEB	bought so many, clerks knew him by name. # " I really, <b>honestly</b> believed that I was going to win. I would sit on the curb in	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	Interpersonal (really)	no	1b	coordinated with really as Interpersonal modifier (emphasis)
161	COCA:20 12:WEB	to think the essay was the Holy Grail of the English classroom. Now I <b>honestly</b> believe it's one of the least useful forms of communication I teach, at	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
315	COCA:20 11:SPOK	OK. And even -- I mean because girls sit down for both, I <b>honestly</b> couldn't tell either way, so she could have been doing it for years	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
499	COCA:20 12:WEB	often tried to bring it to my attention. What was my reaction? I <b>honestly</b> couldn't see it. Worse than that, I really couldn't comprehend why	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
494	COCA:20 12:BLOG	or not does not change the fact its true. # Ninek, I'm <b>honestly</b> sorry that I seem to have failed your expectations. If I may have a	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
265	COCA:20 16:MAG	audience with nudity that is equally distributed across the sexes, I think it's <b>honestly</b> the least of the show's problems. Before tackling the equal opportunity nudity,	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-verbal	no	no	1b	to think requires a Propositional Content as complement
167	COCA:20 12:BLOG	2011 " and Ignite Social Media is one of the five selected. We're <b>honestly</b> not sure of the criteria, but we're flattered to be included in such	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-verbal	no	no	1b	
311	COCA:20 12:BLOG	best thing for you isn't the thing you want the most. But I do <b>honestly</b> believe if you love someone with your whole heart then you can get through their	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
13	COCA:20 16:FIC	I know that military men have a reputation for being dogs. But I can <b>honestly</b> tell you that my boo's not like that. # We've been married	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-verbal	no	no	1b	verb to can requires SoA?
23	COCA:20 12:WEB	paraphrase Einstein, either I am crazy or everyone else is, because I can <b>honestly</b> say I do not understand people to even the tiniest degree. # I say	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-verbal	no	no	1b	
248	COCA:20 12:WEB	millions of guys like us. And how many of you look back and now <b>honestly</b> see you began having those doubts, and those feelings, about 7 years into	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
93	COCA:20 12:BLOG	end up being done about your assault/harassment. # Scented Nectar, I truly and <b>honestly</b> hope that what you are actually advocating will never happen to you. Because it	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	Interpersonal (truly)	no	1b	coordinate with truly as Interpersonal modifier (emphasis or the same as honestly in that case)
72	COCA:20 12:WEB	. PDGM covers the rest for me, with thanks. # Rebecca, I <b>honestly</b> and sincerely hope you are right, and the " piecemeal " efforts will show	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	Representational (sincerely)	no	1b	coordination on the same level - but which? Interpersonal? Or Representational?
447	COCA:20 09:FIC	I craned my neck to see my back in the bathroom mirror, the down <b>honestly</b> made those extra extremities easier on the eye. On my first date with Maude	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
43	COCA:19 91:MOV	GUILTY. IT'S LIKE SHE HAS SOME KIND OF HOLD ON YOU. I <b>HONESTLY</b> BELIEVED THAT IF WE LOVED EACH OTHER ENOUGH MAYBE YOU COULD LET HER GO.	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
479	COCA:20 17:TV	. - The hell y'all ain't. Ralph Angel, do you honestly, <b>honestly</b> think you can run the farm and not lose it before the season's out	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	repetition of honestly for emphasis
216	COCA:20 12:BLOG	wearing even the slightest bit of mascara. I'm not sure if men are <b>honestly</b> oblivious to these minute details, which actually sounds pretty plausible, or if they	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	

59	COCA:19 97:TV	you to hell! Duckman, how does that list of, uh... atrocities <b>honestly</b> make you feel? Like firing up the charcoal and popping a jug of open	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	Question about S-V inversion in questions and what that means for clausal positions
153	COCA:20 12:BLOG	) He has " a beautiful family ". OK -- now, can you <b>honestly</b> (go back to 1999 in your mind) say that most people did NOT	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
437	COCA:19 94:MAG	a quick test of the M-512 this past deer season, we found it would <b>honestly</b> group three shots inside a two-inch circle at 100 yards using Remington's new Copper	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
182	COCA:20 12:WEB	. OVER 50% of the delegates who voted were NEA members. Once you have <b>honestly</b> studied the facts you are only gon na feel bad for the teachers who really	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	as Interpersonal modifier (emphasising like "really")
12	COCA:20 04:NEWS	# If Al Knight can answer in affirmative one simple question, then he can <b>honestly</b> claim the moral high ground. The question is this: Are you willing to	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-verbal	no	no	2b	verb to can requires SoA?
24	COCA:20 13:FIC	. # Fleas, Vidot decided, they were fleas, not because he could <b>honestly</b> tell the difference, but because the thought of being a louse would be too	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-verbal	no	no	2b	
54	COCA:20 12:WEB	design plays to get Davis open " to some extent yes if the defense is <b>honestly</b> defending Crabtree... which they aren't. This isn't that hard of a	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-verbal	no	no	2b	
151	COCA:20 07:FIC	a defect in the carpet. It shielded Penelope from embarrassment, if she were <b>honestly</b> at fault, while robbing her of notoriety, if she-were not. The "	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-verbal	no	no	2b	
231	COCA:19 98:MOV	. - Do I look that desperate to you? - You want us to <b>honestly</b> answer? So I guess no news from your father, huh? You'd	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
245	COCA:20 17:MOV	? What? You honestly don't know what to do?! If I <b>honestly</b> knew, I wouldn't have just asked you right now! [sighs_with_exasperation] [Woman] I	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
316	COCA:20 12:BLOG	credibility faced by the climate science community shows that she is not yet ready to <b>honestly</b> grapple with this problem. # " To rebuild trust, climate scientists need to	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
353	COCA:20 12:WEB	# Mind you, by " bipartisanhip " I am referring to " both sides <b>honestly</b> giving in and compromising, rather than turning every damn discussion into a red-side/blue-side grudge	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
433	COCA:20 08:SPOK	pain you have, how much celebrity or how many restaurants. You have to <b>honestly</b> analyze. It's like a black, crushed velvet jeweler's cloth, and	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
298	COCA:20 12:BLOG	on Elmo, elmo makes the world go round!;) but if he <b>honestly</b> did nothing wrong I do nt see why it would ruin his career - if	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
364	COCA:20 12:BLOG	are careful to say what they mean and do take such threats seriously. You <b>honestly</b> never know, do you, whether someone is in that frame of mind or	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
395	COCA:20 12:BLOG	. # Honestly, this entire post of yours sort of appalls me. I <b>honestly</b> thought you were a better person than this. # I invite you to show	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
420	COCA:20 12:BLOG	season, there was little doubt who the night belonged to. # " There <b>honestly</b> was a time when I thought I would never play football again, " Zakuan	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-subject	no	no	2b	

# APPENDIX 2

Entry	Source	Example	Representation	Discourse-pragmatic function	Rhetorical function	Clausal Position	Coordination	Modification	Category	Comment
45	COCA:2012:BLOG	!! But the McGuires truly had the best sound; I also loved " <b>Sincerely</b> , " though we did not have that recording in the house, when I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Name of a song - sincerely here does not appear in its function as modifier
128	COCA:1996:MOV	the habit of drawing a smiley fac " e... " ... instead of " <b>sincerely</b> , " and I keep telling him it's not always appropriate. No,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	functions here not as a modifier
291	COCA:2012:WEB	you hope to hear from them at their earliest convenience. Then you write " <b>Sincerely</b> , " and sign your name. Don't forget your business-letter-sized SASE (unless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	sincerely not in its functions as modifier?
322	COCA:2013:SPOK	AL ROKER: I'd say I sometimes I say " all the best, <b>sincerely</b> ". WILLIE-GEIST# Yeah, me, too. NATALIE-MORALES# Yeah. AL ROKER:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not in ist function as modifier
11	COCA:2012:BLOG	. Mariska and Chris are great friends respect each other, admire each other. <b>Sincerely</b> regretted his departure, but I'm not whining or asking for its return.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	initial	no	no	1	
71	COCA:1997:MAG	partake of a companionable silence punctuated by a few quiet words, some gregarious waterfowlers <b>sincerely</b> can't imagine the solitary pursuit of whitetails. Photograph A blind is a spot	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
14	COCA:1997:MAG	type-A professional life. Moral: Life is for living, bub. Do you <b>sincerely</b> want to devote your precious weekends to aping the inner life of the workaholic corporate	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
288	COCA:2016:MOV	The demons are worse. But you must admit, it is suspicious. You <b>sincerely</b> believe that she's faking everything? And what about Peggy? She's just	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
309	COCA:2012:BLOG	. Your honesty, your humor and YOU have helped me this past year. <b>Sincerely</b> it really did. I found your blog and for the first time in months	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	initial	no	no	1	with a comma before sincerely it would have been a type 3; the whole sentence serves as a persuasive afterthought to the previous one
493	COCA:2012:BLOG	you seriously commit to him. Nothing comes from nothing- infidelity runs in families. <b>Sincerely</b> you are stooping too low, this is not a marriage -- get out,	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	initial	no	no	1	
230	COCA:2012:BLOG	leader is taking them and the nation? # Thank you. Again, I <b>sincerely</b> do not mean to be rude, but it really appears to be exaggerated.	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	post-subject	no	no	1	
8	COCA:2000:FIC	Real World's, and MTV rejected you all three times. " She pauses <b>sincerely</b> . " What does that tell you? " " Yeah, but I'm	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
23	COCA:2012:BLOG	wife's reaction. # " I do appreciate your asking, " Alyssa responded <b>sincerely</b> . " I want to talk and you're already done with the conversation!	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
29	COCA:2012:BLOG	the tax code and everything else is really great and necessary -- I mean that <b>sincerely</b> -- but when you can not envision a way of reducing government spending after a	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
52	COCA:1990:FIC	, " He's a wonderful father to the children. That I can say <b>sincerely</b> . Protective and concerned and involved. When he can focus. " " Why	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
64	COCA:2012:BLOG	ballot is empty and the voice is empty. You can't decry a thing <b>sincerely</b> and then comply with the thing secretly. We can't hope to bring change	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
74	COCA:2012:WEB	's will--is not yet in subjection to Christ. If they do not do this <b>sincerely</b> and by their own choice, if they are forced to make obeisance against their	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
76	COCA:2012:WEB	to why I do what I do. And for that, I thank them <b>sincerely</b> . # Years later, during the beginning of Penthimento - I was in Jeremiah	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
77	COCA:2017:TV	Good looking guys with good intentions... just like you. And I mean that <b>sincerely</b> . And I want you to know that whatever happens tomorrow, I never doubted	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
92	COCA:2001:FIC	out of the light. # Ana remains silent. # " I meant that <b>sincerely</b> . Who better for the job than you? " # " Sincerity from the	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
93	COCA:1994:MOV	to know that I see you strictly as a fellow newspaperman. I mean that <b>sincerely</b> . I see you as nothing else, and I never will. You have	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
129	COCA:2012:BLOG	sure this in humor as a disclaimer. Your average American would have said that <b>sincerely</b> . Sorry:) # http: **30;5623;TOOLONG Chris Popely # It's a good	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
130	COCA:1992:SPOK	the matter is that women live their lives on the outside. We express ourselves <b>sincerely</b> , and when we get through with campaigns, we won't turn into other	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
133	COCA:1992:FIC	. " I didn't mean to snap at you yesterday, " Dumont said <b>sincerely</b> . " You were very, very brave, the way you handled that mist	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
134	COCA:2010:FIC	glasses, an eye chart, or even eyes themselves. He thanks these people <b>sincerely</b> but never wears them. He is not tidy, but he knows where everything	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
135	COCA:2003:MOV	be around A guy that does not Forget his friends, And I mean that <b>sincerely</b> . Thank you. Thank you. Last time I hug a priest. Denis	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
136	COCA:2012:BLOG	doing a wonderful thing for your daughters. You're showing them how to apologize <b>sincerely</b> . It's one of the best things to learn and to model for them	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
169	COCA:2017:FIC	're out of time and I'm sorry I was late, " I replied <b>sincerely</b> . " It took longer to get that bat out of his hands than it	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
196	COCA:2000:MOV	younger than you. - And poorer. He knows that I care for him <b>sincerely</b> . I know that he is handsome... And the handsome young men must have	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
209	COCA:2010:FIC	reflexively, unaware of the gesture. " You're beautiful, " he told her <b>sincerely</b> . " And you're trying to change the subject. Im too tired to be	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
221	COCA:2015:FIC	playwright. " " I think that would be very interesting. " I said <b>sincerely</b> . I tried not to miss any production at Hackmatack Playhouse, in North Berwick	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
257	COCA:1993:TV	hurting so I wan na say this to you and I wan na say it <b>sincerely</b> : Blah, blah, son. We are not finished yet. At least	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
267	COCA:1992:FIC	? " # The young man's confidence was shaken, and yet he spoke <b>sincerely</b> . " Yes, I do. I know it must seem strange to all	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
286	COCA:2012:WEB	--you're doing it wrong!). But many people are asking it <b>sincerely</b> , and I want to try to answer. # Very important note: I	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
289	COCA:1997:MAG	the word " astrology " around me, gave me a quick hug and said <b>sincerely</b> , " Thanks for the great anatomy lesson. " Well, next summer we	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	

296	COCA:199 8:FIC	life, he suddenly grabs your hand (limp from surprise), shakes it <b>sincerely</b> , maybe even pats you on the shoulder and cries out, " Hello,	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
312	COCA:201 2:BLOG	to taesan?? Haha i think when she realized that maru did love her <b>sincerely</b> and not using her, she is back to be honest to love maru like	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
314	COCA:201 2:WEB	have refrained from going there with you. For that, I apologize to your <b>sincerely</b> . I hope you accept it. Have a wonderful day Messy Mae. #	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
349	COCA:201 2:WEB	partner, intentionally or not, own up to it. Humble yourself and apologize <b>sincerely</b> , without making excuses or justifications like " I'm sorry you made me angry	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
360	COCA:199 7:SPOK	may I say one thing on a half serious note, because I mean this <b>sincerely</b> , I've always said you judge a man by the way the crew and	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
366	COCA:201 2:BLOG	email or anonymous comment, so please know that I mean all of this very <b>sincerely</b> . # Not necessary, I just saw it. I really do appreciate your	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
383	COCA:201 2:WEB	, or nations, show repentance and sorrow for sin, by keeping a fast <b>sincerely</b> , and, from right motives, repenting, and doing good works. The	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
425	COCA:201 2:FIC	" # " I wish I knew what it was," he said <b>sincerely</b> . # " There's another thing," Jason said. " You had	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
471	COCA:201 2:WEB	, in life -- to think clearly without hurry or confusion, to love everybody <b>sincerely</b> , to act in everything with the highest motives, and to trust in dear	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
491	COCA:201 2:BLOG	I'm confused why you think it is somehow wrong that people took your words <b>sincerely</b> . Generally speaking, aren't we taught from childhood to tell the truth and	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
436	COCA:200 6:MOV	it. Thank you. I think I -- Why can't I say that <b>sincerely</b> ? Oh, you can. I went back to school. Mm-hmm. Environmental	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	no	2	
498	COCA:201 2:BLOG	Zeus, Rah, WikiPaki and ANY other supposed God. They believed just as <b>sincerely</b> , felt connected to their God JUST as deeply as you and so it is	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	representational (as)	2	as as representational modifier (degree / comparison)?
198	COCA:199 2:ACAD	capitalism, " of which the leading right-wing Christian thinkers in the States speak quite <b>sincerely</b> . This concept seems clearer to me than the one preferred in this country,	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	representational (quite)	2	quite as representational modifier (?)
12	COCA:200 6:TV	by the way. I got a standing ovation. " And I said very <b>sincerely</b> " Harriet, I'm sure you were great. But it was the national	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	no	representational (very)	2	
81	COCA:201 2:WEB	until Allah bestows His Mercy on me. Therefore, do good deeds properly, <b>sincerely</b> and moderately, and worship Allah in the forenoon and in the afternoon and during	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	representational (properly, moderately)	no	2	
205	COCA:199 0:SPOK	: No, that's not the case. We have been working for peace <b>sincerely</b> and seriously, even during the conflict. When the peace talks under the auspices	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	final	representational (seriously)	no	2	
423	COCA:199 7:SPOK	's the right thing to do. But there are other people who just as <b>sincerely</b> don't believe affirmative action is the way to go. And yet they're	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-subject	no	? (just as)	2	just as ... comparison? Representational?
118	COCA:201 2:FIC	you'll come with me to be my protection. If I'd known how <b>sincerely</b> the merry widows considered married men fair game, I'd likely have declined tonight	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
123	COCA:201 5:MAG	for the 50 years we were married I never expressed my love for her as <b>sincerely</b> as I did during those final two years through my care for her. I	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
139	COCA:201 1:FIC	horse. # " This is a good thing for you, " Caelen said <b>sincerely</b> once Alaric was astride his horse. # Alaric stared down at his brother and	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
150	COCA:199 0:FIC	" p233 " I'm sorry. I'm real sorry. " Stace spoke <b>sincerely</b> and took off his hat. " Why? I like it here. "	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
186	COCA:200 1:MOV	our business. There's so many men who prey on beauty. And not <b>sincerely</b> either, but in cruel ways, just for the conquest. Take a character	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	how to ascertain the clausal position?
202	COCA:201 2:WEB	that, if unforgiven, they would condemn them, unless they pray this prayer <b>sincerely</b> and forgive others. # In the fourth place, it is clear from Rev.	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
225	COCA:200 3:MOV	. By loving each other truly and serving our Lord sincerely and serving our Lord <b>sincerely</b> may you come to see your children's children. And after a long life	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
239	COCA:199 5:MAG	on the other hand, is the kind of man who tries to come off <b>sincerely</b> in the media by using such code words as " heartbreaking, " " compassion	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
254	COCA:201 2:WEB	is an important way we stay connected with our Heavenly Father. When we speak <b>sincerely</b> to Him, He will answer us through His Spirit and help us through our	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
321	COCA:201 0:ACAD	to gather data appropriate to the purpose, that the candidate teachers answer the questions <b>sincerely</b> and that the necessary sensitivity was shown in the practices. # The method 1	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
328	COCA:201 5:SPOK	this context has an obligation to put the employer on notice of his or her <b>sincerely</b> held religious belief. It would be very problematic, as a practical matter,	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
455	COCA:201 2:BLOG	what would be the net gain. If America uses her might and those ideals <b>sincerely</b> to bring about harmony around the globe, I'd imagine embrace for everything American	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
461	COCA:201 2:BLOG	the pigeonhole of easy ethnic identity lit by going deeper, longer, and talking <b>sincerely</b> about the responsibility of Literature to be big, more, everything. I like	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
305	COCA:201 2:BLOG	A shot for shot remake of the David Bowie & Bing Crosby song/video done 100% <b>sincerely</b> until the end, which makes it perfect. Comic Christmas music has its place	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	representational (100%)	2	
375	COCA:201 2:WEB	the Nobles and Clergy in the States general vied with each other in declaring how <b>sincerely</b> they were converted to the justice of voting by persons, and how determined to	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	representational (how)	2	to declare requires a Propositional Content?
242	COCA:200 2:ACAD	. " Every day I repented to Allah Subhana wa ta'ala from the heart so <b>sincerely</b> I would sit there and cry. " Pariticipant #2 explains one purpose of the	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	representational (so)	2	so as representational modifier (degree/amount)

473	COCA:201 7:NEWS	that good or not? I'm not a politician. Sometimes I speak too <b>sincerely</b> and might not be polite, but I actually never hold grudges against anyone.	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	no	representational (too)	2	too as representational modifier (degree)
94	COCA:199 8:TV	Anti-communist was a gut issue with Nixon. I mean it was something he believed <b>sincerely</b> and deeply but of course he was a politician too and he was a Republican	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	representational (deeply)	no	2	
318	COCA:201 2:8LOG	"part of her duty as a patriot ". He spoke softly and <b>sincerely</b> without threat or intimidation as only a Russian man, riding in a chauffeured Mercedes	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	representational (softly)	no	2	
53	COCA:201 2:WEB	's most famous love poems ends with lines meaning " I loved you as <b>sincerely</b> and tenderly as I wish you would be loved by another man ". #	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	post-verbal	representational (tenderly)	no	2	
302	COCA:201 2:WEB	to the Christian congregation as an organization, not to individuals, regardless of how <b>sincerely</b> they may believe that they can interpret the Bible. " 1 # The Watchtower	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-subject	no	no	2	
414	COCA:201 2:8LOG	toned down some of the worst endowment excesses, but no matter how carefully and <b>sincerely</b> I prepared for it the temple ceremony was always something I dreaded and endured.	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-subject	representational (carefully)	no	2	
24	COCA:201 2:8LOG	options but to leave Palestinians at the mercy of Israeli savages, however solemnly and <b>sincerely</b> you may wish to help these hapless Muslims. # Please consider how has American	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	initial	representational (solemnly)	no	2	what is the clausal position?
224	COCA:201 6:FIC	had mulcted. # If we could persuade him to show penitence by attending church and <b>sincerely</b> praying, then people's hostility would perhaps soften a little. And this penance	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
2	COCA:201 7:NEWS	government's legitimate interests in providing for contraceptive coverage do not require us to violate <b>sincerely</b> held religious beliefs " or moral convictions, the administration said. But, it	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
3	COCA:201 6:ACAD	time soon. However, its result is that a substantial body of students feel <b>sincerely</b> justified in painting American university campuses -- perhaps the least racist spaces on the planet	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
37	COCA:199 1:ACAD	importance of not embarrassing or using sarcasm with a child. Such values, though <b>sincerely</b> held, might not be acted upon when the stresses of the classroom call up	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
56	COCA:201 2:WEB	this period Jews are encouraged to seek out anyone they may have offended and to <b>sincerely</b> request forgiveness so that the New Year can begin with a clean slate. If	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
85	COCA:201 3:MAG	claim of religious conviction is sincere, nor must the state yield entirely to every <b>sincerely</b> presented claim. In the words of " Dignitatis, " the " objective moral	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
87	COCA:199 9:MOV	being more important to you than gold. - I like the thought. - <b>Sincerely</b> said and honestly felt. Samantha, I advise you to listen to me.	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
187	COCA:201 2:WEB	# It reminds me of the quote by CS Lewis all tyrannies, a tyranny <b>sincerely</b> exercised for the good of its victims may be the most oppressive. " #	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
405	COCA:201 1:ACAD	UPL rules, says Hadfield. First, " it's an article of faith <b>sincerely</b> held among lawyers that we can't have unlicensed people out there giving bad advice	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
418	COCA:201 2:8LOG	the Abu Zayd case. The first criterion was whether religious acts or expressions were <b>sincerely</b> held to be essential to one's religion. This conflicted with the second,	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
426	COCA:201 5:SPOK	, inquire as to whether or not the display of tattoos is based on a <b>sincerely</b> held religious belief. GWEN-IFILL# Well, let me ask Munia Jabbar about that.	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
445	COCA:199 1:NEWS	Zionist hegemony supported by imperialism in the region, a free force, honorable and <b>sincerely</b> bent on confronting Zionist aggression and schemes and rejecting imperialist domination of the area,	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
495	COCA:199 7:FIC	which was best. I said, " Take your time, " which I <b>sincerely</b> meant, as long as she didn't take more than seventy-two hours, which	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2	
334	COCA:201 2:8LOG	GPA and 24 ACT score was not up to collegiate standards. He ever so <b>sincerely</b> spoke to me on nature's allocation of talents. How some people are born	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	representational (ever so)	2	ever so as representational modifier (degree?)
79	COCA:200 1:SPOK	be fundable by any reduction in current programming. So Bob runs an organization very <b>sincerely</b> dedicated to growing the size of the federal government and this budget, although we	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	representational (very)	2	
499	COCA:200 8:MOV	. And they're wrong. What if somebody walked up to you and very <b>sincerely</b> said to you: Happy Kwanzaa. What would you do? First, I	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	no	representational (very)	2	very as representational modifier (emphasis)
41	COCA:201 2:WEB	run for office on the promise of stopping nuclear proliferation. He is deeply and <b>sincerely</b> committed, I believe, to a rather too grand vision of a world without	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	representational (deeply)	no	2	
344	COCA:201 2:WEB	team be cause I truly believe that he is the one who will earnestly and <b>sincerely</b> work for equality for black men, brown and yellow men. # And,	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	representational (earnestly)	no	2	earnestly as representational modifier
355	COCA:199 4:MAG	.The very act of listening is itself instructive and enlightening.... The teacher who <b>sincerely</b> and genuinely listens communicates many things: a sense of the dignity, worth and	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	representational (genuinely )	no	2	
377	COCA:201 2:WEB	of them thought the speech was CONFUSING! # I mean, they really seem <b>sincerely</b> , genuinely confused. # Now, I know that there are a lot of	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	representational (genuinely )	no	2	genuinely as representational modifier
111	COCA:201 4:ACAD	reliable, and humble. They also wish to take classes from faculty members who <b>sincerely</b> and politely deal with students' problems and show respect to their students. Sander	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	representational (politely)	no	2	
413	COCA:200 4:MAG	might at least have been minimized had the administration pursued a strategy of publicly and <b>sincerely</b> holding accountable those responsible for it. Instead, it has done something close to	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	representational (publicly)	no	2	
137	COCA:201 2:8LOG	over it a while trying to figure out if Christine's summation was sarcastic or <b>sincerely</b> meant. # Christine (the public servant Christine) # November 18, 2012	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	representational (sarcastic)	no	2	

469	COCA:201 6:MAG	the questions that inform Simpson's judicial status and it slowly, meticulously, and <b>sincerely</b> builds a case for context, explaining not why someone should feel that Simpson is	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	representational (slowly, meticulously)	no	2	
386	COCA:201 2:WEB	art is long; of which that man most thoroughly comprehends the magnitude, who <b>sincerely</b> and honestly plunges deeply into it, and who digs it out like a well	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	pre-verbal	representational (honestly)	no	2	
115	COCA:201 2:BLOG	against John Edwards. The underlying assumption is that no one is able to care <b>sincerely</b> about any problem that does not directly concern them. # Wesley 187: It	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-verbal	no	no	2	
132	COCA:200 6:MOV	a try, huh? It's a wonderful thing. Extraordinary. Anytime, <b>sincerely</b> . My mother made me swear I'd go through life without ever seeing a	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
31	COCA:200 8:FIC	mean it. " He stopped her and looked her in the eye. " <b>Sincerely</b> . " # She felt the heat climb into her cheeks. " Thanks	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
88	COCA:201 6:MOV	[Pee-wee], we will always have our name. This is for you. - <b>Sincerely</b> , [Pee-wee]. " - [gasps] Great, Little Connie's gone. Perfect!	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
212	COCA:199 2:FIC	the light. # JENNIFER MOSES, whose story, " For Paul Applebaum, <b>Sincerely</b> , " appeared in our January 1991 issue, is a writer living in Washington	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	greeting? Proper name? Function within that?
353	COCA:201 2:WEB	front end and backenders. I believe what they do is an art form. <b>Sincerely</b> . I work in large interactive team of them everyday, and I learn from	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
392	COCA:201 2:WEB	beck himself. # Anonymous # Dude, I wish you all the luck. <b>Sincerely</b> . # http: **30;9224;TOOLONG? id=7... Debbie Custer Lemmon # Thank you Glenn	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
149	COCA:201 2:WEB	President Barack Hussein Obama, I really did, but with all due respect, <b>sincerely</b> , Barack Hussein is a hypocritical liar. " Ads with scary voices "?	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
177	COCA:201 2:WEB	President Barack Hussein Obama, I really did, but with all due respect, <b>sincerely</b> , it is time we had a President who isn't a manchurian hypocrite.	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
207	COCA:201 2:WEB	President Barack Hussein Obama, I really did, but with all due respect, <b>sincerely</b> , Barack Hussein doesn't take Chief Executiving seriously. " I was not personally	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
280	COCA:200 7:NEWS	the paper published, Thomas wrote that " while we strive to prevent - and <b>sincerely</b> regret - every death in custody, the sad fact is that not every death	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
39	COCA:201 7:MOV	... We found her with her wrists slit. Look, I'm sorry. <b>Sincerely</b> , I am. But you see, my wife electrocuted herself. She did	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
206	COCA:201 2:BLOG	in placing us in such danger. Do it, Mitt. # grainbird # <b>Sincerely</b> , Joel, that would be iconic. These are make or break times.	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
245	COCA:201 2:WEB	they all deserve high praise for their efforts and commitment to inform the public. <b>Sincerely</b> , it is very encouraging to have so many talented voices leading the stampede for	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	
479	COCA:201 2:BLOG	! # I'm curious what your source on that is, Mike. ( <b>Sincerely</b> , no snark and I'm not questioning your source as a passive-aggressive way of	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	3	At the same time, functions as afterthought to the previous clause
234	COCA:201 2:BLOG	access to Cerebus or anything else Dave produces until you guys apologize to Dave, <b>sincerely</b> . The way you behaved was bullshit. Comparing him to a nazi was bullshit	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	4	
272	COCA:200 6:FIC	like this. " " Got it. " I nodded and smiled again, <b>sincerely</b> this time. " Don't get me wrong. Being in a hurry is	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	no	4	
216	COCA:201 4:FIC	the difference? " " Well, " Cara said, smiling herself, less <b>sincerely</b> . " Not really. " She gave herself an adorable little shake, not	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	afterthought	extra-clausal	no	representational (less)	4	less as representational modifier (comparison / degree / quantity)
80	COCA:199 0:FIC	those silver eyes unblinkingly. " David, " she said again, earnestly, <b>sincerely</b> , " breaking an engagement isn't so serious a thing. Scores of people	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	afterthought	extra-clausal	representational (earnestly)	no	4	
78	COCA:201 2:BLOG	Heavenly Father. # ok, that it... I love you brother -truly, <b>sincerely</b> with much affection from our Father! Thank you for putting yourself out here as	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	afterthought	extra-clausal	representational (truly)	no	4	
278	COCA:201 2:BLOG	(for want of a better phrase). # I apologize, totally, <b>sincerely</b> and unreservedly. I shouldn't have underestimated your intelligence -- what you have done	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	afterthought	extra-clausal	representational (unreservedly, totally)	no	4	Is this a separate discourse act? Or is it merely an enumeration?
65	COCA:201 2:BLOG	sympathize, proves that he is genuine. # Maybe if Redmond actually, and <b>sincerely</b> , tried to objectively understand Paul's ideas about free markets and healthcare then she	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	4	
199	COCA:201 2:BLOG	to use cheap tactics, such as claiming to be outraged or offended (sometimes <b>sincerely</b> and sometimes not), to either sidestep or silence ideas they dislike. Attempts	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	4	
279	COCA:201 2:BLOG	magic wand and transform US foreign policy by himself. Every speech he makes -- <b>sincerely</b> , I believe -- about democracy in the Middle East is instantly undercut or contradicted	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	4	arguably non-truth-conditional as it is what the speaker believes about something else
459	COCA:201 2:BLOG	guns, until the old lady in front of me interjects to say, very <b>sincerely</b> , " I want to thank you for serving your country. " # An	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	4	
447	COCA:201 2:BLOG	our airwaves and being part of a balanced discussion -- because they believe, absolutely <b>sincerely</b> , view that the weight of evidence no longer justifies equal space being given to	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	aside	extra-clausal	no	representational (absolutely)	4	absolutely as representational modifier (degree)
191	COCA:201 2:BLOG	are always surrounded by worshipers. They are constantly, and for the most part <b>sincerely</b> , assured of their greatness. They live in an artificial atmosphere of adulation and	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	aside	extra-clausal	no	representational (for the most part)	4	type 4? For the most part as representational modifier (degree)?
438	COCA:200 2:FIC	eyebrows enters with a guitar. She begins to sing a folk song, very <b>sincerely</b> , in a very off-key monotone. It's unbearable and depressing. Barris glances	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	aside	extra-clausal	no	representational (very)	4	very as representational modifier (degree)
219	COCA:199 7:FIC	a rapist comes at her and mounts her can somehow choose to give herself, <b>sincerely</b> and compassionately, she can not be violated or raped, no? That through	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	aside	extra-clausal	representational (compassionately)	no	4	

237	COCA:201 2:BLOG	miraculous scope of human generosity and to just keep saying thank you, forever and <b>sincerely</b> , for as long as we have voices. " Elizabeth Gilbert # So in	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	aside	extra-clausal	representational (forever)	no	4	forever ... modifier of time/duration?
345	COCA:199 3:FIC	--# NICK # -- excuse me for going on like that, sir. ( <b>sincerely</b> ) I'm a great fan of your work. # DANNY # (whispers	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	4	aa bit problematic to ascertain the exact function here as what is said and what is done are mixed (like stage instructions)
83	COCA:201 2:BLOG	your kids? Do you love them or just say you love them? # <b>Sincerely</b> # I only asked you the questions because at some time it will be revealed	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	no punctuation ... what does sincerely do here? Is it the reaction of the hearer? Or is it sth like stage directions?
151	COCA:201 2:BLOG	was paid and we will be able to judge whether it was enough. # <b>Sincerely</b> # Not everyone has a choice. If people waited until they had a house	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	What does sincerely do here? Is it the name of someone?
51	COCA:201 5:FIC	potential. We wish you all the best luck in finding the right school. <b>Sincerely</b> , We start our own school. It is a school for toasters and microwave	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	unclear what sincerely does here, also punctuation and capital letters after are puzzling
50	COCA:201 2:WEB	not be threatened in this situation, or find it creepy? I truly, <b>sincerely</b> hope you never run into a situation that teaches you differently the hard way.	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	interpersonal (truly)	no	1b	
189	COCA:201 2:BLOG	at #8 because the ads were getting to be too much... I truly and <b>sincerely</b> hate when women criticize their men in public ugh... and referring to him in	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	interpersonal (truly)	no	1b	
4	COCA:201 9:FIC	In the last few months we only really spoke was through our letters. I <b>sincerely</b> regret it now because she is gone. She told me if I ever received	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
38	COCA:201 2:BLOG	with an officer who didn't seem to care. You're brave. I <b>sincerely</b> hope the SFPD takes note of this. It's a hard crime to report	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
40	COCA:201 8:MOV	. The odds-on favorite to win. I'm gon na kill you. (laughs I <b>sincerely</b> doubt it. Beyond the red barrier you will find two items that may be	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
42	COCA:200 2:MOV	But I guess if we take our time, we'll be fine. I <b>sincerely</b> hope we all do make it up there. I'm longing to see the	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
58	COCA:201 2:WEB	there is one truth, and it is not divided against itself. # I <b>sincerely</b> hope that the Mormon movement retains it's impulse to follow Jesus, and the	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
59	COCA:201 2:BLOG	be introducing instant run off ballot initiatives/ammendments for the 2014 ballots? " # I <b>sincerely</b> hope not. Here's a comparable. In March, 2010 the Academy Award	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
60	COCA:201 2:BLOG	have put work into this, but with the details and grim art provided I <b>sincerely</b> hope this show wont get the green-light. It's a dead end. #	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
62	COCA:201 2:BLOG	as an alternative to divestment from companies that profit from Israel's occupation. We <b>sincerely</b> believe that no amount of positive investment under Israel's harsh occupation can truly alleviate	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
68	COCA:201 2:BLOG	It was not caused by some poorly directed piece of YouTube anit-Mohamed crud. I <b>sincerely</b> hope that when BO leaves the Presidency (in January, 2013 we hope)	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
75	COCA:200 8:MOV	alive today, she'd be proud of you, too. Congratulations. I <b>sincerely</b> hope it works out for the both of y'all. Thank you! Hold on	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
84	COCA:201 2:BLOG	to confront the lies and juvenile humor that TSA persists in dishing out. I <b>sincerely</b> hope that the situation is resolved very soon. # I really think most of	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
86	COCA:201 6:TV	. Of course. (clattering) She's gon na do fine. I <b>sincerely</b> hope so. Oh. I'm fine. I'm fine. The remains	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
91	COCA:201 2:BLOG	reviewers of his papers who take issue with some aspect of his research? I <b>sincerely</b> hope not. # He is also wrong that the Antarctic sea ice data are	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
95	COCA:201 2:BLOG	quest for your vote. Count me as a believer in God. And I <b>sincerely</b> hope some of the folks who chimed in here do a bit more examination on	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
97	COCA:201 2:WEB	n't equate " gun control " with " no guns for anyone " - I <b>sincerely</b> don't believe that would ever happen and without trying to sound like an asshole	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
98	COCA:200 6:FIC	planning on keeping from London for the rest of yore life? " " " Harry checked the greys for a I <b>sincerely</b> hope it won't come to that. " " Harry checked the greys for a	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
101	COCA:199 4:FIC	may well be, " Klinger told her, icily. " Indeed, I <b>sincerely</b> hope so. " # The young woman looked crestfallen again. " All I	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
102	COCA:200 4:FIC	" Well, Magon probably doesn't feel so amusing now. " " " I <b>sincerely</b> hope not. But thank you for the warning. " " My pleasure.	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
103	COCA:201 2:BLOG	another 5 or 10 years? Is it worth staying with them? # I <b>sincerely</b> hope the best happens for everyone who has written on here. Remember sometimes the	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
106	COCA:201 2:WEB	more movement. # Thank you for helping me and helping my fish. I <b>sincerely</b> appreciate this page. # Linux Post 59 # This method of Clove Oil worked	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
124	COCA:201 2:WEB	thank you for posting you comments and I can understand how you feel. I <b>sincerely</b> hope that the cause of death was anything other than suicide but it can not	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
127	COCA:201 2:BLOG	translate: I am Brazilian and a great admirer of actor Robert Pattinson. I <b>sincerely</b> hope that he will resume his romance with Kristen because she ridiculed the world,	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
140	COCA:201 2:BLOG	cat and now your mother in hospital, plus the idiot trouble maker! I <b>sincerely</b> hope that your mother improves and feels a lot better soon. Don't worry	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
148	COCA:201 2:BLOG	fact that I understand the reasons behind some of his controversially moderate decisions, I <b>sincerely</b> hope President Obama begins to enact more progressive policies -- specifically in the field of	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
153	COCA:200 8:ACAD	is accomplished one day at a time in one person at a time. I <b>sincerely</b> hope that the reader finds this issue educational, unsettling (in that it dispels	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
164	COCA:201 2:WEB	if you're really fortunate, maybe one day you'll meet one. I <b>sincerely</b> hope, as I've been hoping since' 98, that Ms. Due will	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	

201	COCA:201 2:BLOG	. # The fact that this is still an issue is really depressing. I <b>sincerely</b> hope that you decide to stick with it, but will understand if you do	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
204	COCA:200 8:MAG	and overall lack of accountability that exists only in a functional working environment. We <b>sincerely</b> hope those of you who need it have found it useful. Our prayers are	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
211	COCA:201 2:WEB	given us part of the truth? I leave you to find out. I <b>sincerely</b> hope you enjoy The Queen's Vow. Thursday, July 5, 2012	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
213	COCA:201 2:WEB	part of the IGF process, including the events in future years, which I <b>sincerely</b> hope we'll see taking place I believe in Kenya next year. Thank you	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
215	COCA:201 2:BLOG	mishaps become magnified. That was the primary meaning behind my mentioning that. I <b>sincerely</b> believe that you just scanned a few lines and got pissed off because you saw	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
231	COCA:201 0:NEWS	Pierre Salinger, John Foster Dulles, Blair Moody). That's why I <b>sincerely</b> hope that Colorado Democrats will give all due credit to your advice, and vote	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	maybe doubt should be phrased as there being a realistic chance from the standpoint of the speaker that the opposite of what he prefers occurs?
235	COCA:199 9:SPOK	have recognized. NICHOLAS EFTIMIADIS, Author, " Chinese Intelligence Operations ": I <b>sincerely</b> hope this report serves as a wake up for the American public, to American	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
246	COCA:200 1:NEWS	kids talk about how the Confederate flag is part of their heritage, but I <b>sincerely</b> doubt their knowledge of the Civil War is very extensive. # Honoring the sacrifices	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
248	COCA:201 2:WEB	lifted it from a student asking for help on the article THEY wrote. I <b>sincerely</b> hope you intend to further your career on the backs on the unacknowledged as the	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	sarcastic and judgmental
256	COCA:201 2:BLOG	own. All of my classes were filled to the brim with information, I <b>sincerely</b> doubt many on this blog have as much unbiased knowledge on the subject. Therefore	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
259	COCA:201 2:BLOG	prohibitive. If they start using this, my DUI arguments apply. But I <b>sincerely</b> doubt they will. They will measure for metabolites, and extrapolate	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
266	COCA:200 0:SPOK	might think would be good or not good or practical or not practical. We <b>sincerely</b> believe that the founder of the Church was Christ himself. We sincerely believe that	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
273	COCA:199 5:SPOK	now and maybe we'll do this later,' these are things that I <b>sincerely</b> hope that all the commitments will be kept, and then that's progress.	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
282	COCA:201 2:BLOG	the images that I have so far created in The Bebirian Art Collection -- I <b>sincerely</b> hope that there is some help that you will find there -- the amount of	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
303	COCA:201 2:WEB	Home. # I wish you all the best in everything you do. I <b>sincerely</b> hope you continue to lend yourself to giving voice to those wonderful teams and cities	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
310	COCA:201 2:WEB	with repercussions well beyond autism. # You say in your post, " I <b>sincerely</b> hope, however, that the patients to be entered into this study belong to	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
324	COCA:201 2:WEB	fired and then let him try and fight to get his job back. I <b>sincerely</b> hope this biker sues the hell out of this officer, the accompanying officer,	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
332	COCA:201 2:BLOG	and heartless) that they have lost sight of what is truly important. I <b>sincerely</b> hope that Egwene gets a truth wammy knocked into her skull before the end,	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
340	COCA:201 2:BLOG	18", too. # This article is a bit disturbing in that I <b>sincerely</b> believed that Patch bloggers would also be able to perform marriage ceremonies. In any	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
346	COCA:201 2:BLOG	Arabic writing and decided to choose that particular symbol that represented Allah, as I <b>sincerely</b> doubt that many people in the Japanese game industry are experts of Arabic calligraphy.	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
352	COCA:201 2:WEB	bright future. It sounds like a warning of impending military action, and I <b>sincerely</b> resent that for two reasons. # One is that I would much rather see	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
356	COCA:201 2:BLOG	than likely the NFL would be doing its best to keep that quiet. I <b>sincerely</b> doubt they would allow him to publicly display his faith in Allah. # But	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
358	COCA:201 2:NEWS	Albert and Deidre addressed guests and reiterated their commitment to helping area children. I <b>sincerely</b> applaud Albert and Deidre for that. Locally, the reaction to Pujols' joining	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
384	COCA:201 2:WEB	event for people to push themselves and see what they are capable of. We <b>sincerely</b> believe that worrying too much about your time takes away from some of the most	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
393	COCA:201 2:BLOG	nor did the coaches). That was the mentality of the era. I <b>sincerely</b> doubt the NFL players of the time thought much about them at the time either	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
396	COCA:200 0:SPOK	. We sincerely believe that the founder of the Church was Christ himself. We <b>sincerely</b> believe that it was his intention that only men be ordained in the priesthood --	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
401	COCA:199 8:SPOK	hurt than they will be with the bombs dropping on them. I -- I <b>sincerely</b> believe -- and I'll be asking the president to share with the Congress more	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
415	COCA:199 6:MOV	na get it? Is she gon na get the medal? well, I <b>sincerely</b> hope so. I just... I don't want to tell that story again	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
420	COCA:201 2:BLOG	Sandy didn't get rid of all the rats in your crumbling metropolis and I <b>sincerely</b> hope you enjoy your new life there, together with your brethren rodents: spoils	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	very saracastic/hostile
427	COCA:201 2:BLOG	large number of views and has spurred large message threads on other blogs. We <b>sincerely</b> appreciate your readership and thoughtful responses. # Hi Charles, while I enjoyed your	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
428	COCA:201 2:WEB	Act and the curtailment of rank stock speculation through the Securities Exchange Act. I <b>sincerely</b> hope that as a result people will be discouraged in unhappy efforts to get rich	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
429	COCA:201 2:WEB	of pain, distress and suffering. This needs to be rectified, and I <b>sincerely</b> hope that this triggers a serious discussion, without the sensationalism and scaremongering that so	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
440	COCA:201 2:BLOG	Jump to comment # I'm glad Ramos is back home and safe. I <b>sincerely</b> hope though, that the Venezuelan authorities spend as much time, energy, and	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	
441	COCA:201 2:WEB	course, that your family was part of a wave of legal immigrants. I <b>sincerely</b> doubt that you can point to any Native American law that granted you permission to	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post- subject	no	no	1b	

457	COCA:201 1:NEWS	.The sponsor of this petition should ask: What would John do? I <b>sincerely</b> doubt he would want his name imposed upon this valley in such a way by	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
475	COCA:201 2:WEB	now be legally killed in the defence of Julian Assange, Hero Extraordinaire. I <b>sincerely</b> hope that you are. I would pull that trigger without a moments hesitation for	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
476	COCA:199 2:MOV	think she's waving at you, Captain Ron. She's not? I <b>sincerely</b> doubt it. Hey, Clarice! Babe, who you waving at? Yeah	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
478	COCA:201 2:BLOG	Jen... if you ever do decide to come back to blogging (and I <b>sincerely</b> hope you do... I know I'm being selfish, but you're one	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	the complete clause functions as an aside ... ?
484	COCA:199 1:MOV	Thank you, Mr Rosen. - You're the best cook here. I <b>sincerely</b> pray I'll never see you again. - I'll miss your omelettes!	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
494	COCA:201 2:BLOG	to goad him into widening his perspective or taking off his own blinders, I <b>sincerely</b> doubt that is possible, I would just like to get a few of the	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
73	COCA:201 2:WEB	us from hurdling over the " fiscal cliff " at break-neck speed. # I <b>sincerely</b> hope that Cryin' Johnny is able to stick to his guns. I have	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
114	COCA:201 2:WEB	.do everything using alternative methods of payment. can you do it? I <b>sincerely</b> hope you can, because you just might have to do so. # gman	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
228	COCA:201 2:WEB	global impact for almost a decade on world climates and growing seasons. # I <b>sincerely</b> hope that whatever initiates a global realization that the existence of large nuclear stockpiles throughout	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
362	COCA:201 2:BLOG	the PTA when she starts school, even though I plan on volunteering. I <b>sincerely</b> hope she does not cultivate a passion for soccer, because I'm not sure	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
374	COCA:201 2:BLOG	's remark about cops being idiots seems like a Walker-level move, too. I <b>sincerely</b> hope that the people who voted Kasich into office rue the day they came to	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
381	COCA:201 2:WEB	. Even such protests were victimized by harassment by men of the society. I <b>sincerely</b> hope that Ms. Smith do not goes back. # I was the post who	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
387	COCA:201 2:WEB	via the blue dogs, I think he has done a remarkable job. I <b>sincerely</b> hope he can continue for another 4. # Barack Obama was born in 1961	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
390	COCA:201 2:BLOG	going... I just think that I am safer by being more suspicious and I <b>sincerely</b> hope you will not get disappointed for being more trusting.. # I agreed that	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
397	COCA:201 2:BLOG	been making rounds that the Galaxy S4 will be released in February 2013. We <b>sincerely</b> hope that it will be a harbinger of change in the smartphone industry. #	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
403	COCA:201 2:BLOG	day back. Can there be a baked bean breakfast on the horizon? I <b>sincerely</b> hope so. # One thing I have been wondering since I got back has	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
422	COCA:201 2:BLOG	Why do the Republicans alway elect a liberal as their House Majority Leader? I <b>sincerely</b> hope the people of Ohio are observing how he is running the House and refuse	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
431	COCA:201 4:FIC	's face turned a touch pale at the mention of a weapon. " I <b>sincerely</b> pray you are right, Justus. She's all I have left of my	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
432	COCA:201 2:WEB	Qaeda when you have idiots like Broun and the rest in power? # I <b>sincerely</b> hope that you're not trolling right now. You're seriously suggesting that we	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
444	COCA:201 2:WEB	me off more than a fool unaware or unaccepting of his own ignorance. I <b>sincerely</b> hope that you learn to spend less time talking and more time listening. At	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
470	COCA:201 2:BLOG	into the nomination. To me, this is a natural incentive, and I <b>sincerely</b> hope that my friends support me lemons, either from the " official " or	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
487	COCA:201 2:WEB	problems. # You need a good team to help you with this. I <b>sincerely</b> hope there is someone in your area to start you on a path to success	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
497	COCA:200 5:TV	is Clark. And' aways believe in my friends and my family. I <b>sincerely</b> hope your trust hasn't been misplaced. You know where to find me when	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
30	COCA:201 2:TV	hear this. You might actually become a great warrior one day, and I <b>sincerely</b> hope that you do. But greatness begins and ends with putting the team first	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
112	COCA:199 3:MOV	It's his personal letter He hopes the conflict in Shanxi be resolved peacefully CPC <b>sincerely</b> wants to fight against the Japs not here to expand their domain What about the	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
203	COCA:201 2:BLOG	reliable means of communication to General Grant with the War Department... I <b>sincerely</b> regret that General Grant is led to believe that it is willful interference on my	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
232	COCA:201 2:WEB	to past events than I do. Forgive me for being skeptical, but I <b>sincerely</b> doubt you can support this statement with anything but hyper-skepticism like that of Ehrman or	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
233	COCA:200 2:NEWS	showing that people are being accidentally shot by people carrying legally concealed firearms, I <b>sincerely</b> doubt that accidental shootings will not occur in the future. One has only to	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
285	COCA:199 2:MAG	it around, " declares Kelly. " So by taking bold steps today I <b>sincerely</b> believe we will be able to get a handle on this extraordinary epidemic and begin	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
477	COCA:201 2:BLOG	What can one do? I truly do not know the answer. I am <b>sincerely</b> open for suggestions. # As I said above, the best that I can	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
25	COCA:201 2:BLOG	rebuttal " says to me that you have the empathy of an earthworm and I <b>sincerely</b> hope that, when the time comes that you need some of the services you	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
364	COCA:200 4:SPOK	I think at some point they will probably move in with bulldozers. I really <b>sincerely</b> hope that we're all going to be out there in the streets fighting for	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	?	?	1b	really as interpersonal modifier (emphasis)? ... Does really modify sincerely or hope?
155	COCA:201 2:WEB	interview. Will report back once I get more. # I completely agree and <b>sincerely</b> hope the Latino community does not embrace this adorable Disney princess as the Latino version	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
190	COCA:201 2:WEB	. I answered the presidents' call to donate to the Red Cross Tues. and <b>sincerely</b> hope it will help in some small way. God says we are our brothers	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
342	COCA:201 2:WEB	what Corporations and Companies could do, they are the lesser evil. I also <b>sincerely</b> doubt that an absolute free market economy could deliver any form of aid to poor	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
450	COCA:201 2:BLOG	recorder. # When I see improvements like these in my students, I am <b>sincerely</b> pleased. I am jubilant. They make me feel when I walk into school	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	

241	COCA:201 1:SPOK	we going to get our energy from? I mean, I hope, I <b>sincerely</b> hope the president doesn't really believe that we can engine and power a \$15	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
411	COCA:201 2:BLOG	Stef. # The main worry that I have at the moment and I <b>sincerely</b> hope I am wrong is that the new super fast AF system only supports a	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
382	COCA:199 5:MAG	And the greatest... is sex. I mean -- " He shot me a <b>sincerely</b> solicitous look as the color began to drain from my face. The fact that	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
500	COCA:201 2:BLOG	expected you to not buy into the idea of radical versus other islam, and <b>sincerely</b> want to believe that you (probably?) wouldn't. Yet, you	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
46	COCA:201 2:BLOG	ready yet. But this post has opened my eyes a bit, and I <b>sincerely</b> thank you for that. # I want to say Thank You, I'm	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
26	COCA:201 2:BLOG	to wander by. # I've never found this site anything but welcoming to <b>sincerely</b> interested men who come into discussion acting on good faith. # I'll use	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-verbal	no	no	1b	
9	COCA:201 2:BLOG	# If you have been blessed by the work of this blog, we would <b>sincerely</b> appreciate any prayerful support. " Do Not Be Surprised... " is not a	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
409	COCA:200 9:FIC	.# For the first few seconds I actually thought I might be really most <b>sincerely</b> dead. Ended. Gone for good. I hovered over the still blazing ruin	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	? (most)	1b	most? Representational or Interpersonal? Can it clefted? I thought that requires a Propositional Content complement?
6	COCA:200 3:FIC	, looking at L.F. and her boys, he says; # BILL # I <b>sincerely</b> hope you mean that. Without another word he exits the hotel room. Nobody	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
89	COCA:201 2:BLOG	a nightmare possibility. The revival of the car bomb opens old wounds. I <b>sincerely</b> hope Syrians had nothing to do with it. At the same time I hope	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
453	COCA:199 8:TV	problem. What now? Unless I'm mistaken, and for once, I <b>sincerely</b> hope I am, there are three Romulan warbirds on an intercept course. We	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
122	COCA:201 2:WEB	don't see a path to victory for anyone left in this field. I <b>sincerely</b> hope I am wrong, but Newt has enough baggage to fill a 757.	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
347	COCA:201 2:BLOG	like pets, they have obviously been kept in a purposely sub-adult condition. I <b>sincerely</b> hope for you sake you don't fall into that category. # Roger,	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
451	COCA:201 2:WEB	(the Romans were great borrowers). # And as for ghoti, I <b>sincerely</b> hope you know that it is a fake spelling constructed from combinations that will never	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
197	COCA:201 2:WEB	as well as reporters. We doubt if the informer who prefers anonymity but is <b>sincerely</b> interested in furnishing evidence of crime will always or very often be deterred by the	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
236	COCA:201 2:BLOG	that because of our foreign policy over the past half-century, millions of non-crazy people <b>sincerely</b> desire for terrible things to happen to the United States, and millions more are	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
308	COCA:201 2:BLOG	care professionals work all week, the weekend, and even Holidays. Today I <b>sincerely</b> " thanked " the staff for all their help. Day 10 # Who	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
283	COCA:201 2:WEB	but not so high as to make it impossible measurably to realize them. We <b>sincerely</b> and earnestly believe in peace; but if peace and justice conflict, we scorn	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	interpersonal (earnestly)	no	1b	earnestly as interpersonal modifier (illocution)
10	COCA:201 2:BLOG	source, it's not even a reliable source for a source. # I <b>sincerely</b> doubt if "credible" threats against Obama have gone up substantially vs. those against Bush --	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
22	COCA:201 2:BLOG	merging problems that complex. # I appreciate your hard work, CC. I <b>sincerely</b> hope you can introduce Syncing a little sooner then' in a few months'	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
43	COCA:201 2:WEB	giving us the catalyst we needed to make Panic something " real " -- we <b>sincerely</b> hope our paths will cross again. We're also lucky to have front row seats	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
67	COCA:201 6:NEWS	this matter very seriously, and the photo in question was immediately removed. We <b>sincerely</b> apologize to our guests who were disturbed by the image and we look forward to	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
104	COCA:201 0:FIC	just pack my musical saw and go back to Earth. I said that I <b>sincerely</b> wished I could do just that. There were some tense moments and a few	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	to say that requires a Propositional Content (?)
121	COCA:201 1:SPOK	and I want to say on television what I said to you personally, I <b>sincerely</b> apologize, I didn't mean to do it. BACHMANN: All is forgiven,	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
126	COCA:201 2:WEB	way to meddle with the site every week, regardless of the consequences. I <b>sincerely</b> doubt that Payton isn't wired the same way. But whatever -- let's	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
131	COCA:201 2:BLOG	imagination to consider what people might believe to be " proportionate reasons. " I <b>sincerely</b> doubt that the Holy Father intended this as the rationale under which people could choose	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
156	COCA:201 2:BLOG	still has a lot to learn. He is not great yet. But I <b>sincerely</b> believe he will try very hard to get better and better everyday. He will	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
160	COCA:201 2:BLOG	. It is a wonderful ideal which has long been shattered for me. I <b>sincerely</b> wish it weren't so. # I was witness to the brutal and unprecedented	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
172	COCA:201 2:WEB	at campus if I was ever admitted. # And with that said, I <b>sincerely</b> appreciate you gusy reviewing my application and giving it all due consideration. And whether	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
180	COCA:200 2:TV	points for. I don't get any points. - No. - I <b>sincerely</b> apologize. It was a higher environmental cancer risk than Chernobyl. We spend 20	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
208	COCA:201 2:WEB	to be the empty suit I suspected he was from the beginning, and I <b>sincerely</b> doubt if he will have the ability to rein in the nutjob wing of his	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
229	COCA:201 2:WEB	I do advocate they activate that particular rule if they are using Windows. I <b>sincerely</b> doubt that adding " pack.exe " would do much good. The hackers will probably	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
253	COCA:201 2:WEB	a refund on your ticket purchases now. # Thanks for your patience. I <b>sincerely</b> apologize if I've let any of you down. I'm going to get	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
258	COCA:201 6:NEWS	in a way that encroaches on the rights of others. " # " I <b>sincerely</b> apologize to anyone insulted by the video, especially the police, " wrote Malek	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
284	COCA:201 2:WEB	do, but honestly, with all of your racist and childish comment, I <b>sincerely</b> ain't interested in getting one any more. Nintendo, get your act together	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	

290	COCA:201 2:BLOG	] which fundamentally weakens the competitiveness of US industry, unless that changes, I <b>sincerely</b> see no chance against China's **30;28;TOOLONG economies of scale. # " But even	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
299	COCA:201 2:BLOG	.color). (Chgo) # I LOVE hearing from you and I <b>sincerely</b> thank you for taking time out of your day to comment here. But please	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
306	COCA:201 2:BLOG	a travesty in building a Mosque within stone's throw from Ground Zero. I <b>sincerely</b> believe with some 2,300 mosques Already in the U.S. THIS, is an attempt to	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
311	COCA:199 7:TV	big... if he messes with Chief Wiggum, P.I. again. Which I <b>sincerely</b> doubt he will. [Snoring] [Giggling] Hey! Oh, God! [Grunting] Lucky for	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
323	COCA:200 9:MAG	your revolutionary needs. " # PHOTO (COLOR): Fig. 5 " I <b>sincerely</b> apologize to anyone I may have Inadvertently offended, " Diaz said in a statement	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
329	COCA:199 7:MOV	(TONEDRONES) Congressman Page. What a coincidence. Coincidence? Oh. I <b>sincerely</b> doubt that. Mr Bishop. Monday's speech? I don't know quite	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
351	COCA:201 2:BLOG	# If something happens, and your real name is outed, (which I <b>sincerely</b> hope does not happen) you can do things to protect yourself. In fact	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
373	COCA:201 7:SPOK	son, but her statement is our quote tonight. She said, " I <b>sincerely</b> apologize for the insensitive tweet. I deeply regret my actions and offensive words.	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
389	COCA:201 7:NEWS	never had to deal with an error of this magnitude. # " We <b>sincerely</b> apologize to' Moonlight," La La Land,' Warren Beatty,	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
391	COCA:201 2:WEB	through security carrying a box of (unloaded) pyrotechnic frangible nuts... # I <b>sincerely</b> thank you all for the advice. This thread has been incredibly helpful. #	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
399	COCA:200 8:MAG	stuff. He leaves a two-page apology note, over the top. " I <b>sincerely</b> apologize for any embarrassment or shame that I may have caused by my stupid actions	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
419	COCA:201 2:WEB	or trying to portray myself better. It comes from my heart. # I <b>sincerely</b> apologize for my comment 2 days ago and bad feelings it caused. I should	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
448	COCA:201 2:BLOG	to let it go. # My focus has been increasingly more internal. I <b>sincerely</b> feel we are almost there. I can't explain this feeling. It's	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
454	COCA:201 1:SPOK	said now -- SHUTER: He apologized. BEHAR: -- he apologized. " I <b>sincerely</b> apologize to anyone who -- who -- excuse me, who was offended by my	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
474	COCA:201 2:BLOG	information to uninformed, unintelligent people. Not " intelligent " people. # I <b>sincerely</b> pity you if you truly believe that you are more intelligent than Jobs, or	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
481	COCA:201 2:BLOG	old Webshots WITHOUT HAVING A DECENT REPLACEMENT READY TO GO. EXTREMELY STUPID. I <b>sincerely</b> doubt all but a few people will comply when you sweetly say, " Oh	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
482	COCA:200 5:SPOK	in stem cell research. At a news conference he told journalists, " I <b>sincerely</b> apologize to the people for creating shock and disappointment. In May, Professor Hwang	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
55	COCA:201 2:WEB	to that. I'm not suggesting everyone cheats, of course, and I <b>sincerely</b> hope that you and your husband will never have to confront this issue. But	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
162	COCA:201 2:WEB	rolls and spam nigiri in japan as you can find top-flight traditional sushi. I <b>sincerely</b> doubt, though, that you'd find a top-flight traditional sushiya serving said california	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
176	COCA:201 0:FIC	her usual way. Usually, she smiled as if she were plotting something you <b>sincerely</b> didn't want to know about. Now, her smile seemed to convey a	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
214	COCA:201 2:WEB	'm litterly crying over the fact that you are " leaving ", but I <b>sincerely</b> wish you hapiness, joy and peace of mind. Nothing is more important than	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
227	COCA:201 2:TV	. For what it's worth, I'd like to say this. I <b>sincerely</b> regret bringing up the Palestinian situation. Best party ever. Yo, yo.	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
249	COCA:201 4:FIC	the kitchen, but Sosh said: " Hey now, good people, I <b>sincerely</b> enjoy interacting with you on a regular basis. " Anyway, aside from disturbing	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
255	COCA:199 6:FIC	book? " # " Not at all, " Emma said. " Pam <b>sincerely</b> likes the book. It's her baby. Really, it's best for	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
265	COCA:201 3:SPOK	including the l word, to describe homemade sweaters. (LAUGHTER) MO ROCCA: I <b>sincerely</b> regret offending anyone, even if there is an explanation. You see, 20	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
293	COCA:201 2:BLOG	am, I'm still seeing some reactivity and emotion in your post? I <b>sincerely</b> regret it if someone like me treated you with a lack of respect or gentleness	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
297	COCA:201 2:BLOG	I can't count on this info being there. In the end, I <b>sincerely</b> recommend you piece through some code. Feel free to look at mine as I	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
313	COCA:201 2:BLOG	could be done ". You put your money where your mouth was and I <b>sincerely</b> appreciated that. # " Emergency " bothered me because it was more sizzle than	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
339	COCA:201 5:MOV	I Get out of here. And you, in there. Cly... I <b>sincerely</b> wish there was something I could do. Sheriff... I know you're just	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
462	COCA:201 2:BLOG	has had to push back the release of some of their products. # I <b>sincerely</b> appreciate the company's desire to push the envelope, but several products have been	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	post-subject	no	no	1b	
105	COCA:201 8:ACAD	funding from Naresuan University Grant No. R2561B009. Duy Toan Pham would like to <b>sincerely</b> thank Naresuan University ASEAN Scholarship for financial support during his doctoral study. # References	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
108	COCA:200 4:SPOK	, New Hampshire. GEN. WESLEY CLARK, DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE: I would <b>sincerely</b> like to take questions from people who are still making up their minds, may	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
183	COCA:201 2:BLOG	.? I don't know how the US can fix itself but we are <b>sincerely</b> rooting for you. We need you to succeed. Loading comments... #	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
380	COCA:201 2:BLOG	has happened. I just renewed my annual membership six weeks ago -- and now <b>sincerely</b> wish I hadn't... This has to be the WORST attempt at transition I	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
466	COCA:201 8:SPOK	Well this afternoon, Samantha Bee apologized, saying, " I would like to <b>sincerely</b> apologize to Ivanka Trump and to my viewers for using an expletive in my show	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
407	COCA:199 5:MOV	before one of us gets through to you. I believe you. I most <b>sincerely</b> do. You would not have been chosen were you not so suitable. But	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	? (most)	1b	the whole clause functions as an afterthought; what kind of modification is most?

316	COCA:201 2:BLOG	the hours, days and years ahead. Much love, # I am so <b>sincerely</b> sorry for your loss. Ewan has occupied my heart for weeks and will continue	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	interpersonal (so)	1b	so as interpersonal modifier (intensity / emphasis?)
488	COCA:201 2:FIC	give you the answers you're asking me for. But I am truly and <b>sincerely</b> sorry for your loss. " # I gaped at him, openmouthed. I	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	interpersonal (truly)	no	1b	truly as interpersonal modifier (persuasion/illocution)
49	COCA:200 2:MOV	and, uh... I sincerely, uh... I am... I'm <b>sincerely</b> ... He apologizes, sir. He is very apologetic. This is not your	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
159	COCA:201 3:TV	serious? - Yes. Okay. Mrs. Underwood, Claire, I am <b>sincerely</b> sorry that you had to go through that ordeal, truly. And it actually	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	truly would be an instance of an afterthought with the function of persuasion as well
264	COCA:201 2:BLOG	in this presidential election. I dislike the term 'opponent' because I do <b>sincerely</b> respect this man. I disagree with him greatly, but I really do respect	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
315	COCA:201 0:SPOK	. GIFFORD: " And again offer our heartfelt apologies to you. We are <b>sincerely</b> sorry for your travel experience on Southwest Airlines. " KOTB: Yeah. GIFFORD	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
379	COCA:199 3:FIC	"I'm just trying to explain how everything went so wrong, for which I m <b>sincerely</b> sorry. " After my campus host and I parted company -- I did not	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
404	COCA:201 2:BLOG	it never intended to accuse him of being guilty of taking any performance-enhancing drugs and <b>sincerely</b> apologised for any such impression, " the paper's lawyers said. # The	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
492	COCA:201 2:BLOG	forces trying to extirpate my sex and coming over male genital mutilation and torture, <b>sincerely</b> welcome and nice piece. # Nurdy has taken what we call the red pill	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
327	COCA:201 9:SPOK	from the young woman who pushed her. (BEGIN-VIDEO-CLIP UNIDENTIFIED-FEMALE) : I would like to <b>sincerely</b> apologize to Jordan Holgerson, her family and friends for the pain and humiliation I	Modifier of Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	1b	
251	COCA:201 2:WEB	majority successfully redefines the institution without his assent. For those in the GOP who <b>sincerely</b> can not assent, that's what I propose they do; I really do	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
268	COCA:200 5:MOV	's guard and, at one time, my teacher. Sir Berek, I <b>sincerely</b> hope this doesn't keep you from your duties as royal tax advisor. As	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
275	COCA:201 2:WEB	that this is not a PSU problem and infact a MoBo one (which I <b>sincerely</b> hope is not the case) # One last thing, the BIOS on this	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
100	COCA:199 4:FIC	have a new classroom named for him was an honor, but one that he <b>sincerely</b> could not care less about. # What he cared about were the students.	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
394	COCA:201 2:MAG	a Mass of thanksgiving for all the first communicants as a group. # Most people <b>sincerely</b> enjoy the special ceremonies at the regular Mass and express their congratulations to the people	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
19	COCA:200 1:SPOK	you patiently. TUCKER: I'm not sure which is more annoying: a <b>sincerely</b> bland, earnest sell-out like, say, Faith Hill or Alan Jackson's knowing-novelty	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-subject	no	no	2b	what is the clausal position?
307	COCA:201 1:NEWS	stress he has been under since taking over the leadership of Libya.... He does <b>sincerely</b> cling to the idea that his people all love him. " # Ubiquitous Green	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
263	COCA:199 2:FIC	the repentant husband, frightened by something in his wife's face, oh yes <b>sincerely</b> frightened there's no mistaking it)... now that certain truths,	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
359	COCA:200 3:FIC	been for you. # -Now that really is rubbish, said Ivan Vasilyevich, <b>sincerely</b> annoyed. # -But what about love? we asked. # -Love? My	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
326	COCA:201 2:WEB	with PhDs before beginning my degree. I believe that I am lucky because I <b>sincerely</b> enjoy what I do, but I am disheartened by the current lack of opportunities	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
168	COCA:199 0:ACAD	black yearbooks, homecoming dances, and so forth. I don't believe administrators <b>sincerely</b> believe in these separatist concessions. Most of them are liberals who see racial separatism	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
181	COCA:199 6:SPOK	a change in behavior, whether it is seeking help, as James seems to <b>sincerely</b> want to do... RIVERA: Ah, he has not said that. Ms-MOFFATT	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
388	COCA:199 1:FIC	woman, no longer a mutant, is walking her cute dog. She looks <b>sincerely</b> concerned. Karen nods. # KAREN # Yes. I'm alright. #	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
439	COCA:201 7:FIC	as he watched the other negotiators haggle. Both the human and the Askash'sk were <b>sincerely</b> striving to hold their predator)' natures in check, yet they could not	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
449	COCA:199 3:FIC	" she called, " you come here this instant! " The dog seemed <b>sincerely</b> unfamiliar with the name Peaches. Peaches was clearly a name that the dog felt	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
217	COCA:201 2:BLOG	see the problem clearly. # http: **35;2834;TOOLONG... Jerome Reiter # If you <b>sincerely</b> care about the dangers of promiscuity for gays, support marriage equality. The Catholic	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
270	COCA:199 2:MAG	27431 Section: THE 200 BEST SMALL COMPANIES Do you <b>sincerely</b> want to start and run your own business? Begin by studying the 14th-century success	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	or request? ... it is a rhetorical question ...
287	COCA:200 8:SPOK	they never happened. (Footage-of-Chuck-i) MORIARTY: (Voiceover) False memories? Could Chuck <b>sincerely</b> believe he committed an act that, in fact, he didn't? That	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
319	COCA:201 2:WEB	. Communication! (But, also, I would like to know if anyone <b>sincerely</b> does love it. Maybe my balls just haven't met the right mouth,	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
337	COCA:199 7:NEWS	must answer these questions before it signs off on the sale. If the government <b>sincerely</b> believes that Vail needs to rid itself of A-Basin to prevent anti-trust problems, then	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
7	COCA:199 5:SPOK	sorry, Karen and Anna here. OK, now, Anna, do you <b>sincerely</b> feel that Karen is in danger from David? ANNA: Yeah. RIVERA:	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
36	COCA:201 2:WEB	is not 1952, it is 2012.... Grow up. # If Obama is <b>sincerely</b> religious, at least he is sane enough to keep it to himself. We	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
117	COCA:201 2:BLOG	. In one instance, she yelled out, " Mr. President, if you <b>sincerely</b> desire to forward the interests of all people, why do you oppose the national	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
145	COCA:201 9:FIC	somewhat redundant, don't you think? " # Admittedly, if he were <b>sincerely</b> going behind the Dosperhag's backs, he would need plausible deniability. And if	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	

179	COCA:201 2:BLOG	2011 # Are we supposed to believe that this guy embezzled money yet he was <b>sincerely</b> honest about the studies he did? This isn't " once a cheat,	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	funny example ... sincerely honest
47	COCA:201 2:BLOG	professional to interpret in line with accepted narrative? Then consequently for a professional to <b>sincerely</b> believe he/she is doing the right thing? What about the professional respect of (	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
15	COCA:201 2:BLOG	several comments addressing yours in a clear, reasonable manner, are you going to <b>sincerely</b> engage, or just try to argue? # " I was mostly reacting to	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
244	COCA:201 2:BLOG	but maybe he was just a lonely guy, not attractive to women, but <b>sincerely</b> wanted to do good work with kids? Lots of people in this economy have	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
247	COCA:201 2:BLOG	a particular incident. Gus may have been socially inept, he may have been <b>sincerely</b> looking for conversation, he may have been looking for a notch on his bedpost	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
20	COCA:199 0:MOV	that you can understand it. Please, I have to know. If you <b>sincerely</b> do love me, then tell me the truth. All right then. I	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
35	COCA:201 2:BLOG	, which is guilt (self attack) in our mind. # If you <b>sincerely</b> want to undo the ego's belief that you are a body, then review	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
107	COCA:201 2:BLOG	part. I do not figure the parish priest must investigate much; if he <b>sincerely</b> makes clear that people in that and that condition should not approach Holy Communion,	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
354	COCA:201 2:WEB	be pointless. # You can, however, prove a positive. If you <b>sincerely</b> want to know whether God exists, and what kind of a being he is	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
72	COCA:199 0:MAG	it back.' And Irving Kristol says: I am convinced that Pat Buchanan <b>sincerely</b> believes that he is not an anti-Semite. But he seems not to understand the	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
262	COCA:199 7:ACAD	debunker and romanticizer of the history of the West, and political candidate. He <b>sincerely</b> undertook seemingly contradictory embraces of Darwin and of Lamarck's insistence on the hereditability of	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
335	COCA:201 2:WEB	: they do not read women's cues accurately... they think that the women <b>sincerely</b> believe the opposite of what they say. " I think we're all heard	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	think that ... requires a Propositional Content?
69	COCA:201 2:WEB	Arabs or anyone else. # The most interesting aspect of this is that Arabs <b>sincerely</b> believe that they save those they conquer from the darkness of eternal ignorance. #	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
99	COCA:201 2:BLOG	a woman from India here for a consulting assignment at the UN, said and <b>sincerely</b> believed, to the contrary of what I could see as a declining trend into	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
277	COCA:200 5:MAG	is a better-than-average physician. And then there are the mathematically challenged social critics who <b>sincerely</b> believe that our schools should be producing nothing but above-average children. The ideal of	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
376	COCA:201 2:BLOG	. # Are we supposed to believe that this guy embezzled money yet he was <b>sincerely</b> honest about the studies he did? # No, we're not. He	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
464	COCA:201 2:WEB	this first conversation Brother Lawrence said that if my purpose for the visit was to <b>sincerely</b> discuss how to serve God, I might come to him as often as I	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
367	COCA:201 2:BLOG	: Jews, Christians, and everyone frankly, will be very happy to have <b>sincerely</b> secular states. Germany is one of the last countries in the world anyone has	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-verbal	no	no	2b	
34	COCA:201 2:WEB	was still engaged in the spiritual development of the West, and that those who <b>sincerely</b> took part in this development had the possibility of meeting him. # The brotherhood	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
44	COCA:201 2:BLOG	, thereby obligating the other party to provide one, rather than people who are <b>sincerely</b> curious about the science. # As well, in a heated debate, citations	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
48	COCA:199 0:FIC	to trust her intelligence and her ow beliefs. She could see that this man <b>sincerely</b> believed in what he was doing. In a curious way he inspired respect.	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
110	COCA:201 2:BLOG	people that are on his father's list. You also get to see Oliver <b>sincerely</b> smiling and having some fun thanks to Diggle. It's no question that Diggle	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
113	COCA:200 9:SPOK	right, Ian. Take it away. HALPERIN: The only person who was <b>sincerely</b> interested about Michael Jacksons welfare from the get-go was Liz Taylor. Liz Taylor urged	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
119	COCA:199 9:FIC	play him? " " You don't mean me? " Jeff asked, <b>sincerely</b> surprised. " Absolutment -- will you accept? " " Well, um,	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
141	COCA:201 2:BLOG	Eventually they will see the light, so to speak. # But if you <b>sincerely</b> do it and look within yourself, your thoughts, attitude, and actions --	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
143	COCA:200 1:FIC	. " # He of course did not get the job, though he was <b>sincerely</b> pleased his friend Hayley, hired at the associate level, was back in town	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
144	COCA:199 0:ACAD	# Let those refugees be repatriated to Israel at the earliest practical date who are <b>sincerely</b> willing to live at peace with their neighbors, to accept the Israeli Government with	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
146	COCA:200 1:NEWS	there is no doubt that he helped the district institute long overdue fiscal reform and <b>sincerely</b> wished to help the schools serve students more efficiently. # JACK FARRAR # Denver	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
147	COCA:199 4:SPOK	Indian. When Mandela speaks of a new government of national unity, he seems <b>sincerely</b> to mean it. David BRINKLEY Jim, thank you. voice-over Coming next,	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
174	COCA:200 7:ACAD	don't believe any of that, " Hammerstein told Sondheim. A song should <b>sincerely</b> express the writer's own feelings and experiences, he explained; " listeners were	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
178	COCA:199 4:NEWS	of the best, " team publicist Jim Schultz said. " He seems to <b>sincerely</b> enjoy charity work. # While Tarasco remains in the public eye, most of	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
182	COCA:201 2:WEB	Palestinian BDS National Committee is not opposed to targeted boycotts. # But those who <b>sincerely</b> wish for the BDS campaign to bring sufficient pressure on the Israeli government for the	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
184	COCA:200 8:ACAD	can intend to contribute to the health of everyone in the world, those who <b>sincerely</b> promote altruism can intend as an end all its good fruit--any and every fundamental good	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
200	COCA:199 8:MAG	conserving them, is that one more grizzly ends up being shot by hunters who <b>sincerely</b> feared for their lives, whether or not their lives were truly in danger.	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	

240	COCA:201 2:WEB	whence the water came. God is not tied to second causes. They that <b>sincerely</b> seek for the dew of God's grace, shall have it, and by	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
260	COCA:201 2:WEB	expected value trades is too low. In any given trade, the IB may <b>sincerely</b> believe that the initiator (e.g. Paulson) is dumb, ill-informed, a rube	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
261	COCA:201 2:BLOG	would have to admit that the reason we have difficulty forgiving others is because we <b>sincerely</b> believe we are justified in our withholding forgiveness. We become the judge of the	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
292	COCA:201 2:WEB	Jonah is read to remind people of God's willingness to forgive those who are <b>sincerely</b> sorry. The last part of the service is called Ne'ilah (Shutting).	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
295	COCA:199 8:ACAD	in the nature of a parent-child relationship. If a mother, for example, <b>sincerely</b> believes that eating pork is a sin, or that the best cure for depression	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
300	COCA:201 2:BLOG	.I'd be SHOCKED if the majority of people who comment there don't <b>sincerely</b> believe some disgustingly anti-woman bullshit. But I can't make the leap from "	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
336	COCA:201 2:ACAD	# While the late Supreme Court justice Benjamin N. Cardozo famously maintained that someone who <b>sincerely</b> believes that God instructed him to kill is ipso facto suffering from an insane delusion	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
357	COCA:201 2:WEB	. He will do the rest, and we will find Him if we are <b>sincerely</b> looking for Him. # In my case, I have no trouble believing Christ	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
369	COCA:201 2:BLOG	with Nagel, I have no way of knowing his mind. But suppose someone <b>sincerely</b> thought that the God of the Bible, of the creeds, and of thinkers	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
468	COCA:201 2:WEB	when explaining their behavior to others, I'm more concerned that many more will <b>sincerely</b> believe and embrace the disease rhetoric, and learn to be helpless as a result	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
489	COCA:199 9:MAG	grin of a gent who just got out of the sack ten minutes ago and <b>sincerely</b> hopes to escort you back there with him by the time the song's over	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
412	COCA:201 2:BLOG	sublime understanding that is completely invisible to most technicians. # Until humanity honestly and <b>sincerely</b> grasps the nature and beauty of its own irrationality it will continue to plunge into	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	representational (honestly)	no	2b	
154	COCA:201 2:BLOG	making his daughter say " under god " in the pledge of allegiance. He <b>sincerely</b> thought this was a case of the atheist forcing his views on others. Weird	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
298	COCA:201 9:NEWS	Amendment group, especially one that has members. " # So are the Dorrs <b>sincerely</b> trying to drive policy changes through grassroots pressure tactics? Or are they just trying	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
486	COCA:199 6:SPOK	. Did it -- did it play that way -- I mean, were they <b>sincerely</b> ... COKIE ROBERTS: Yes. TED KOPPEL... genuinely pleased, because Susan	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
333	COCA:199 2:FIC	continued to think like a savage. Here was another ridiculous superstition that she obviously <b>sincerely</b> believed. " Being around you is not going to hurt Mr. Prescott, "	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
368	COCA:200 0:SPOK	his absence and confronted one of the congressman's staffers. Mr-PHIL-HIRSCH: You really, <b>sincerely</b> believe that Dick Cheney and the rest of the multimillionaires deserve a tax break and	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	interpersonal (really)	no	2b	really as interpersonal modifier (incredulity?)
70	COCA:201 2:WEB	up for you: # TFT: So it's your belief that Obama was <b>sincerely</b> looking for that commission to produce ideas and solutions that could be implemented? #	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
120	COCA:201 2:WEB	middle. This is the entire premise of the article... # You can not <b>sincerely</b> advocate that the inherent limitations of a system of governance should be exploited until the	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
317	COCA:201 2:BLOG	people think that word is a magic shield from criticism?) Christian group that <b>sincerely</b> believes that everybody who doesn't accept their preferred variety of superstitious dogma will be	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
424	COCA:201 2:BLOG	not consistent with this story. The pastor who made the original post must have <b>sincerely</b> believed the account, but with all the digging that Fox has done, this	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
435	COCA:201 9:FIC	the Transcript, the Pathway sacred text. She couldn't tell if he was <b>sincerely</b> witnessing to a pagan in order to nudge her toward the light, or just	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
443	COCA:200 5:ACAD	culpability and what follows from it. Most non-Indians, it seems to me, <b>sincerely</b> believe that they are innocent in this regard, even if they recognize culpability among	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
188	COCA:199 2:MAG	be a genuine person who has not let this town corrupt him. He's <b>sincerely</b> one of the nicest people I've ever met. " The Goldblum charm obviously	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-verbal	no	no	2b	
243	COCA:200 6:TV	Susan? Robin. Susan, her name is Virginia. Dude, I am <b>sincerely</b> ticked at your dad right now. Why? Last night, we go to	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
13	COCA:200 2:SPOK	You may very well have averted a massacre. ! ARTHUR-KELLY-POLI: I <b>sincerely</b> believe that. ! DAN-RATHER-CBS-AN: The pictures that have been shown around	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
18	COCA:201 2:BLOG	# My primary aim is not to win points or win an argument. I <b>sincerely</b> do not understand many aspects of the position that people such as the author of	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-subject	no	no	2b	
274	COCA:200 2:NEWS	of the proceeds. # " You can then use that money to buy your <b>sincerely</b> abducted children back, " Weber quoted the woman as saying. # The account	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	post-verbal	no	no	2b	
406	COCA:199 6:ACAD	, given its history of aggression toward China dating back to the 1890s, could <b>sincerely</b> view China as a threat and alter its defense policy accordingly. If the current	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
271	COCA:200 6:TV	to make it very clear that I am not a cop killer. It was <b>sincerely</b> intended for anyone else but you, Officer. That didn't come out right	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
395	COCA:201 2:WEB	But after reading as much as I have, I can honestly say I was <b>sincerely</b> affected by what this author was able to do in such a limited space.	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	honestly and sincerely in the same sentence ... serving two different functions? Honestly as representational and sincerely as interpersonal? Or are both representational?
410	COCA:201 2:BLOG	knows me can see that I am not one of those people. I am <b>sincerely</b> seeking to do God's will with all my heart. If I am wrong	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	

430	COCA:2003:FIC	you find this letter in your house in the Rue Royale, and I do <b>sincerely</b> think you will find it -- you'll know at once that I've broken	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	the do further serves the function of persuasion
157	COCA:2012:BLOG	the undertones that others are responding so strongly to. I think he was just <b>sincerely</b> trying to be funny, but after reading that, I wouldn't want to	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
331	COCA:2015:MAG	armaments, or--and this is the main 4129301 to abolish them entirely. Everyone must <b>sincerely</b> co-operate in the effort to banish fear and the anxious expectation of war from men	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
371	COCA:2012:BLOG	matter that much if you think people shouldn't swear (and I think he <b>sincerely</b> believes that they shouldn't, and it pains him when they do; it	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
472	COCA:2012:WEB	most cruel mistake occurred with the failure to understand the Vietnam war. Some people <b>sincerely</b> wanted all wars to stop just as soon as possible; others believed that there	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	no	2b	
152	COCA:1991:FIC	" Valerian re sponded, the other man oblivious to the fact that he most <b>sincerely</b> wanted to throttle him. The Baron looked about to see that nearly everyone else	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	pre-verbal	no	representational (most)	2b	most as representational modifier (degree / superlative)
61	COCA:2004:MAG	that you will treat him with the courtesy and consideration which he deserves. Most <b>sincerely</b> ; ALEXANDER BOTTS. # # EARTHWORM TRACTOR COMPANY EARTHWORM CITY, ILLINOIS OFFICE OF	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	most	FSE1	greeting
370	COCA:1999:ACAD	for touching my life and the lives of many of us at Penn. Most <b>sincerely</b> , Julie Aguilar # # Eastern College # * * * The first time	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	most	FSE1	greeting
417	COCA:2012:BLOG	adventure certainly continues -- thanks for being you! And thanks for this! Most <b>sincerely</b> , Jan # I have been fighting the depression/anxiety battle all my adult life.	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	most	FSE1	greeting
5	COCA:2012:BLOG	receiving these documents at your earliest convenience within the 30-day window available to you. <b>Sincerely</b> , Jim Cook Irregular Times # P.S. For the record, I have sent this	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	
16	COCA:2012:BLOG	. We'd love to hear your comments and feedback in the survey. # <b>Sincerely</b> , # -Corbett Barr Founder, Think Traffic # P.S. If you believe in this	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	
27	COCA:1997:SPOK	not need to dumb down the public who are unenlightened. Thank you. " <b>Sincerely</b> , Naomi Durant. " UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE 1: " Dear Mr. Suarez: Regarding	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	
32	COCA:2012:BLOG	of a collection agency. Something we have never done in the past. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Robert (Bob) La Londe - Owner # ***** The Backlash ***** #	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	
33	COCA:2012:BLOG	. It will come out in the White Mountain Independent tomorrow, 9 November # <b>Sincerely</b> , Cope Reynolds # Of course, this isn't exactly a policy that can	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	
54	COCA:2013:FIC	talk. Meet me in the hotel dining room at seven a.m. for breakfast. <b>Sincerely</b> , Sheriff T. Garrett # The bold script made it seem more like a command	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
57	COCA:2003:NEWS	. I love my mother and want to thank her for all she is. <b>Sincerely</b> , # -- DR. MARY GRESHAM, 55, Avondale Estates # I Ca	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
66	COCA:1998:ACAD	I hope you will continue to take HART in ASME and in each other. <b>Sincerely</b> , Keith B. Thayer President, 1997-1998 # # During the 1997-1998 fiscal year,	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
82	COCA:2018:FIC	the same forgiveness he has been showing the world for his entire life. # <b>Sincerely</b> , # Julia Marks # # By Lauren Hartman	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
96	COCA:2004:SPOK	client at the lowest price, not swindle clients, as they have implied. <b>Sincerely</b> , Andrea Austin, second-generation sales agent. <b>PROFFIT</b> : And finally, Alex,	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
109	COCA:2012:WEB	fabrics????????????? # <b>Sincerely</b> , A concerned citizen # FoodForThought # Now, Shore Thing, don't you	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
116	COCA:2017:MOV	chair " so as to prevent you from choking on your own vomit. " <b>Sincerely</b> , John and Elliot. " - Perfect. - Yes. It only requires	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
125	COCA:2012:WEB	hog all your time here, so thank you again and God bless you. <b>Sincerely</b> , Judy # Down right silly of me to think I would be the only	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
138	COCA:2012:BLOG	a dangerous path if Obama's agenda are voted in. God Bless America. <b>Sincerely</b> , Art # AHHH I was trying to forget the fear the Repubs was doling	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
142	COCA:2004:MOV	I've met someone else and head over heels in love with her " " <b>Sincerely</b> , Carl " Why weren't you be so sad? I think it's	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	
161	COCA:2012:WEB	all got a chuckle out of it, that's for sure. lol! <b>Sincerely</b> , Penny Hawkins Nashville, NC # 6:20 am Apr 3rd, 2011 # Mary	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
163	COCA:2015:MOV	Flowers like you there on the planet. I love you, little bird. <b>Sincerely</b> , Joe Shmo. Wretched. MAKEAMENDSWITHYOURHAIR CONDITIONER WITH KERATIN Give me a second!	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
165	COCA:2012:BLOG	team play, then do your fucking job. Ray Guy did his. # <b>Sincerely</b> , # Chris Kluwe NFL team player # P.S. Ignorance is not bliss. It	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
166	COCA:1993:NEWS	would provide options for kids who see practically their whole world as threatening. -- <b>Sincerely</b> , T.T. # A: The voice of experience is always the best.	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
170	COCA:2012:BLOG	contact. Again, thank you for your suggestion. We value your input. <b>Sincerely</b> , Kathryn Breiwa Deputy Director of External Relations Very much a form letter, but	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
173	COCA:2012:BLOG	woman doesn't have to give up her dream gig for her husband? # <b>Sincerely</b> , # Going in two directions # Dear Going, # Wow! Movie stars	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
175	COCA:2012:WEB	know what to do. Please help me and show me what I need. <b>Sincerely</b> : Juan R. Ortiz # I just received the latest comments on this blog and	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
193	COCA:1999:SPOK	is and what he does, Andy's out with his 12th book. " <b>Sincerely</b> , Andy Rooney " is a collection of letters. Andy, how you doing	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting (although here sincerely is part of a proper name ... within this constructions, however, it could be argued to fulfil a modifier function (see greetings))
210	COCA:2016:SPOK	decide to run for office you will be a winner. With warm regards, <b>sincerely</b> , Dick. " Did you know him? <b>TRUMP</b> ! Not well, no,	Lexical Illocution	FSE	aside	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
218	COCA:2012:WEB	gave than what you got. Good for you and all of us. # <b>Sincerely</b> , # Jonathan M. Nelson # Pierre and Pam Omidyar # When eBay went public	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
223	COCA:2012:BLOG	to contact us and we will be happy to address them for you. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Jill Customer Relationship Center Ford Motor Company # So, they took care of	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting

238	COCA:201 2:BLOG	case number and the best time to reach you. Email is *****apple.com. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Debby AppleCare Support # Long time Gizmodo reader Matt Van Gastel received this email	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
250	COCA:199 2:MAG	's impoverished nations. They are your allies in this war against human suffering. # <b>Sincerely</b> , James M. Wall #	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
252	COCA:199 7:TV	worker. We should continue this conversation later... during a designated break period. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Homer Simpson. [Alarm_Blaring] Can you believe that guy? He's in his	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
269	COCA:201 2:WEB	in the Nation's history prohibiting Federal recognition of legal same sex marriage act. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Brenton Jenkins. # Jaygurudev News Mathura July 3, 2011. Baba Ji	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
276	COCA:200 0:FIC	never know the difference. It seems to mean so much to you. # <b>Sincerely</b> , # Mrs. Harrison Carter Fielding, III # PS # Enclosed you will find	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
281	COCA:201 2:WEB	do I need to do to make sure my identity isn't stolen? # <b>Sincerely</b> , Empty Pockets # Dear EP, # Man, that stinks! Losing a	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
304	COCA:201 2:BLOG	up for your blog so that i can see your pieces in the future. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Dan Karan # Not, Greenwald makes clear, because he supports Paul,	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
325	COCA:201 2:BLOG	redeem the Star Wars Universe. DO OR DO NOT... THERE IS NO TRY # <b>Sincerely</b> , Geeks # MikeyM November 2, 2012 12:21 AM # I couldn't agree	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
330	COCA:201 2:BLOG	coupons or skipping lattes. Shouldn't I concentrate on boosting my income? # <b>sincerely</b> , A member of the Middle Class # A few days ago, I had	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
341	COCA:201 4:MOV	. " Until then, I'll expect you to trust my judgment. " # <b>Sincerely</b> , your friend, Lillian. " Please, please, God, let him	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
343	COCA:201 2:BLOG	but I'll be sure to tell Sasha and Malia you say hello. # <b>Sincerely</b> , # (Signed,' Barack Obama') # Lily knows a family	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
350	COCA:201 2:BLOG	it was, or you will not see a dime coming from me. # <b>Sincerely</b> , A Permium customer since 2005 # Comment by geo2t # October 9, 2012	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
361	COCA:199 4:TV	ever given my life meaning -- I've reenlisted in the United States Army. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Sergeant Seymour Skinner. Table for one. Oh, you miss your friend	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
363	COCA:201 2:WEB	# So far, the best prospect looks like UCLA. Go Bruins! # <b>Sincerely</b> , # Priyanka, the dancer from the OC # Posted by: Priyanka on	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
365	COCA:201 2:BLOG	have no idea how to complete this task without bothering strange people => # <b>Sincerely</b> , Violet # Hello everyone! => I am sorry to bother you?	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
372	COCA:201 2:BLOG	can get 100% response to this request it should make a wonderful story. # <b>Sincerely</b> , # Elizabeth C. Sprague # Hard times, I know But there is still	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
385	COCA:201 2:WEB	for a second I freaked out thinking that you wrote cheesy elevator music. # <b>Sincerely</b> , # a concerned fan # Mark Marcus June 2, 2012 # I was	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
402	COCA:201 2:WEB	galleries that would meet our core mission while maintaining a standard of excellence. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Getty Staff Members # Cuno responded on June 1 with the following email to	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
408	COCA:201 8:NEWS	a sign in her fedora that read: " We dislike you a lot. # <b>Sincerely</b> , the UK. " # Others made their opinions known in a myriad of	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
416	COCA:201 2:BLOG	The community of scientists should have a much better grasp on the trend. # <b>Sincerely</b> , # Craig Moore<< >The " community of scientists " is many thousands of people	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
421	COCA:201 2:BLOG	any questions, comments, or ideas. Read below and get involved. # <b>Sincerely</b> , # Steve Larosiliere # President &; Founder # JOIN STOKED THIS NOVEMBER # STOKED	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
442	COCA:199 6:MOV	Accept my love. Or at least let me pay you to accept it. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Dr.Jeffrey Korchek. No! Stop it! How's that? Is that--	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
446	COCA:201 2:BLOG	is, please see the humorously sarcastic examples here: http: **35;6709;TOOLONG... # <b>Sincerely</b> , the rest of the world who just wants to give you a good,	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
452	COCA:201 0:ACAD	very much for your time. I look forward to hearing from you soon. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Kelly James-Enger Letters of introduction When contacting some markets -- say a custom publication	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
456	COCA:199 4:MOV	Mr. Rago, like Hamlet says... " The rest is silence. " # <b>Sincerely</b> ... Nathaniel T. Hobbs. Hey, Mr. Rago, let's talk	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
460	COCA:201 2:WEB	is the " worst song ever, " you should be praising it. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Michelle K Louisville, KY, mother of 2 # Posted by: Michelle	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
463	COCA:201 2:WEB	success, but only with your help. Thank you for your support! # <b>Sincerely</b> , Janelle McCan Founder of Gap # Hard to disbelieve, eh? Especially when	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
465	COCA:201 2:WEB	to engage in character assassination in the pages of the New York Times. # <b>Sincerely</b> , # Fred M. Donner MESA President Professor of Near Eastern History, University of	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
483	COCA:200 1:SPOK	York City marathon runner. I realized my potential and I just love it. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Maria DiBenedetto." (End-of-excerpts) WINFREY: Wow. Dell is going through menopause and	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
490	COCA:199 6:TV	hoping the world doesn't find out " what a fucking fraud you are. # <b>Sincerely</b> , Larry' suck my cock' Sanders. " Brian? Oh, Hank	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
496	COCA:199 0:NEWS	. # What to do, Mr. Chairman? Your comments are eagerly awaited. # <b>Sincerely</b> , JOSEPH PAPP On April 13, Mr. Frohnmayer sent the following reply: Dear	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	no	FSE1	greeting
90	COCA:200 9:MAG	Sometimes too many cooks are precisely enough. Key Tracks: " Dear God (Sincerely M.O.F.), " " Say Please "	Lexical Illocution	FSE	no	initial	no	no	FSE1	greeting
185	COCA:201 2:BLOG	much for your sake as for mine that Doctor Who will get better again. # <b>Sincerely</b> a pretty angry Doctor Who fan. # Sanna # Does this mean that you	Lexical Illocution	FSE	no	initial	no	no	FSE1	greeting
294	COCA:201 1:SPOK	great. Mr-COLBERT: It's a highlighted thank you. It was so valuable, # <b>sincerely</b> John Conyers. And then on the next page it's highlighted, I am	Lexical Illocution	FSE	no	initial	no	no	FSE1	greeting
348	COCA:201 2:WEB	party of one, one Independent trying to do whats right for America. # <b>sincerely</b> Fezzy Bear # Posted by: Fezzy Bear February 28, 2012, 3:33 pm	Lexical Illocution	FSE	no	initial	no	no	FSE1	greeting
378	COCA:201 2:WEB	be covered, at least in the old system someone was covered. namely me. # <b>sincerely</b> Fezzy Bear # Posted by: Fezzy Bear September 13, 2011, 6:04 pm	Lexical Illocution	FSE	no	initial	no	no	FSE1	greeting
320	COCA:199 0:FIC	write to you again when I have further infor-mation. Until then I remain yours # <b>sincerely</b> , Vyvan Etheridge The next letter was also Etheridge's own copy of one he	Lexical Illocution	FSE	no	final	no	no	FSE2	greeting
63	COCA:201 2:WEB	the sum needed, there are no words which can express my gratitude. Most # <b>sincerely</b> yours, Edgar A. Poe # Edward Valentine Esq # Be sure to visit the	Lexical Illocution	FSE	prelude	extra-clausal	no	most	FSE2	greeting

[illegible]

# APPENDIX 3

Entry	Context before (BNC)	Query item (BNC)	Context after (BNC) / example (COCA)	Representation	Discourse-pragmatic function	Rhetorical function	verb	complement	layer of adverb	Match	Category	Comment	Source or URL
3	Dmitri was asleep . He was still inside her , but softened and withdrawn , and she could not have	said	honestly that the experience was an exciting one . She picked up her cigarettes and matches . Balancing awkwardly on		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=2">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=2</a>
5	, same as Christmas . Course Moira always has had a vivid imagination , you have to take what she	says	with a pinch of salt . Honestly I was round there for a coffee the other day &mdash; actually wee		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=4">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=4</a>
6	a brick all your life ? It 's so cruel &mdash; so unfair ! &rsquo; &lsquo; &lsquo; My dear , &rsquo;	said	Susan slowly , &lsquo; I honestly do n't mind . I 've reached the stage when I really do n't		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=5">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=5</a>
8	's a film about boy meets girl but only the audience can decide if boy actually gets girl , &rsquo;	said	director Bob Bejan . &lsquo; I honestly believe this is the shape of movie future . We even got backing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=7">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=7</a>
10	you take him yourself and ask the chief magician for help ? Please . &rsquo; &lsquo; No fear ! &rsquo;	said	Maud and Enid together . &lsquo; Honestly , Mil , &rsquo; said Enid gently , &lsquo; I know it must		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=9">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=9</a>
13	being Outside he hated not going fast . &lsquo; I 've seen them go up in the sky , &rsquo;	said	Maskin . &lsquo; They really do fly . Honestly , &lsquo; Wow ! &rsquo; It loomed over them ,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=12">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=12</a>
14	? &rsquo; The question was direct and he blinked for a moment before answering , &lsquo; Yes , &rsquo; he	said	, &lsquo; honestly yes , I will . It 's a lovely house , it 's a lovely place .		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=13">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=13</a>
16	have asked what it was like to have to film scenes like that with your future daughter-in-law , &rsquo; Jim	says	. &lsquo; But honestly , when you 're acting you 're acting and you do n't even think about it		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=15">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=15</a>
17	. &lsquo; You 'll want to let the Eladeldi give her the once over &lsquo; &lsquo; No , &rsquo;	said	What a wanker . honestly . &lsquo; They 'd shed all over the plumbing , &rsquo; I said . She		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=16">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=16</a>
24	na pay more than a hundred and twenty one pence which he 's paying now , And I mean to	say	that 's in all honesty , that 's what 'll happen , they 'll pay less I should imagine .		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	typo, should be in all honesty I guess	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=23">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=23</a>
25	is n't it ? &rsquo; Ruth bit her lips , struggling to calm down . &lsquo; No , &rsquo;	said	. &lsquo; I 'm all right . Honestly . &rsquo; &lsquo; Look , love , if you 'd like to		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=24">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=24</a>
26	so b-bad for you in that dress . &rsquo; &lsquo; Do n't be so ratty , Pickles , &rsquo; Aubrey	said	. &lsquo; Honestly , Dunbar , I do n't see why you put up with her . She does nothing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=25">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=25</a>
27	Norman a child , that I only ever had stepchildren to love . I 've wished then that I could	say	honestly , &lsquo; But I did have a child of my own , a little boy by the only man		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=26">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=26</a>
28	the new Italian doeskin trousers were a size bigger than his usual . &lsquo; It suits you , &rsquo; Albert	said	kindly , seeing his face . &lsquo; Honestly , &rsquo; Would n't you like to take your duffel coat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=27">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=27</a>
30	the doorbell had just rung and Ursula had gone to answer it . Charlotte was relieved to be able to	say	honestly , &lsquo; Actually , I 'm afraid you ca n't . &rsquo; What happened , Charlie ? May		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=29">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=29</a>
31	's wrong and trying to cheer him up . &rsquo; &lsquo; I ca n't see you doing that , &rsquo;	said	Betty honestly . &lsquo; I do n't do a lot of it now , &rsquo; confessed Lydia , &lsquo; but		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=30">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=30</a>
32	and stomach , and seized him softly and irresistibly by the roots . &lsquo; No , Jannie , &rsquo; he	said	. &lsquo; No , really &hellip; No , honestly , I 'm terribly tired &hellip; No , honestly , Jannie		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=31">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=31</a>
33	Bob . It 's all just about to happen . &lsquo; You are a rotten sod , Bob , &rsquo;	said	Mounce . &lsquo; Honestly , Reg &hellip; &rsquo; began Bob , trying to get one foot down on the floor		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=32">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=32</a>
35	; and all of it full of wit and erudition . &rsquo; Dyson went on staring at the raindrops ,	saying	nothing . &lsquo; Honestly , John , &rsquo; said Bob , &lsquo; you were great . I do n't know		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=34">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=34</a>
37	If ever you do n't want me to come with you somewhere , Bob , you 've only got to	say	. I honestly do n't mind . I would n't have come to the office in the first place if		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=36">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=36</a>
38	, she thought . Oh , yes . I do want to change my mind ; but her voice was	saying	other things . &lsquo; No , honestly , thanks , Ben . I 'm quite looking forward to having nothing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=37">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=37</a>
39	called in at The Laurels . " Maybe you 'll think it 's none of my business , " I	said	. " But I honestly do n't think Cedric is the dog for you . In fact he 's so		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=38">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=38</a>
40	&lsquo; like &rsquo; a great length of time . &rsquo; &lsquo; Well , what else can you do ? &lsquo;	Say	simply and honestly that eternity is as much like an instant as like a million years , because it 's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=39">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=39</a>
42	no Aha , honest to God . Mhm . No nicknames . Mhm . I do n't know what they	say	maybe behind your back or that but honestly I do n't think , no there 's nobody really got a		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=41">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=41</a>
43	are . " " I might , I suppose . " Marion looked down . " But you could n't	say	I was pretty , could you ? Not honestly . " Her father thought for a moment . " Not		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=42">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=42</a>
44	O.K. " said Marion . " I do n't know what I would have done without you , " Sue	said	. " Honestly . I would n't know where to begin . I 'd just sit there and freeze up		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=43">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=43</a>

48	have Christmas dinner in a revealing dress ? &rsquo; &lsquo; Because it was cheap and I liked it , &rsquo;	said	Ellen . &lsquo; Honestly , that was all . &rsquo; &lsquo; I suppose that might be true , &rsquo; said		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=47
49	come to ride in the race this afternoon ? &rsquo; &lsquo; I did n't know there was one , &rsquo;	said	Seb honestly . &lsquo; Did n't know &hellip; Why , damn me , boy . I thought that was why		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=48
50	use of Community money and it does not reach the farmer . That type of change would enable one to	say	honestly that a redirection of the money already spent could do a great deal to improve the situation of farmers		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=49
51	killed her . &rsquo; Lou 's hand flew to her mouth . &lsquo; Oh my God , what am I	saying	? I did n't mean that , honestly I &rsquo; &lsquo; All right , I believe you ! &rsquo; Melissa		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=50
52	who is reacting ? &rsquo; Crossed stimulus and response lines create stress but if one party to the transaction can	say	honestly &lsquo; that was my parent speaking &rsquo; the stress is relieved . The lessons to be learned from TA		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=51
53	the three parallel scratches on Martin 's face . &lsquo; I suppose he might be right , Tom &rsquo; ,	said	the Inspector . &lsquo; I honestly do n't know what to do about Martin . I just do n't think		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=52
54	this moment ; perhaps bis peccare in bello non licet &mdash; in war two blunders are n't permitted . Stok	said	, &lsquo; Do you seriously and honestly tell me that such a man should go free ? Truth now .		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=53
55	pouring out . Fortunately , the engine was still running . &rsquo; &lsquo; Remarkable , Dicky , &rsquo; the adjutant	said	. &lsquo; I honestly never thought you had it in you . First-class performance . &rsquo; &lsquo; It did come		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=54
56	you . Just what are you trying to do anyway ? &rsquo; &lsquo; I 'm not sure , &rsquo; I	said	, more or less honestly . &lsquo; Maybe just laying a ghost . There 'll have to be a funeral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=55
57	She knew now where the hot resentment came from . She knew the trouble . &lsquo; Sorry , &rsquo; she	said	. &lsquo; Yes , I know . But honestly &mdash; I 'd better have that shower , had n't I		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=56
58	to head teachers I know and I knew you were going to say that . I was n't going to	say	that no . Erm no I I honestly do n't think that er that the the problem is as big		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=57
63	some dates for reviewing and I 'll 'll write it down [unclear] . Okay I Mil ? And I	say	I I ca n't , I honestly can not remember what I was doing , I remember the environment one		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=62
65	quite is al is impossible to reconcile . Bloody Hell . He says he just ca n't backtrack . He	says	there 's so many differences [unclear] . Quite honestly Steve [unclear] . It 's very difficult at this moment to		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=64
66	what I 'm trying to get at . Yes , obviously yes . I mean Mr Chairman it may just	say	honestly , I mean this is among ourselves from the commercial point of view there 's no doubt about it		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=65
68	owns the villa ? &rsquo; &lsquo; It 's the principle of the thing &mdash; &rsquo; &lsquo; Principle ! &rsquo; Lucy	said	heatedly . &lsquo; Honestly , I do n't know who 's the most stubborn , you or your father !		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=67
69	at him . How had the conversation suddenly become so personal ? &lsquo; I do n't know , &rsquo; she	said	honestly . &lsquo; I mean , I 've never really thought about it . &rsquo; &lsquo; Why have n't you		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=68
70	you to the core . &rsquo; &lsquo; Well , then &hellip; &rsquo; Joanna suddenly giggled . &lsquo; What are you	saying	? Honestly , Sophie &mdash; do n't you trust any man at all ? &rsquo; Sophie flushed . &lsquo; Let's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=69
80	are letting yourself in for ? You know . But it was just I mean , the things that they	said	honestly weird . They 're good are n't they ? Did I tell you once that a nurse on erm		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=79
83	and I said Henry you 're really going to frightened off intruders with a ball in your mouth , I	said	[unclear] . Oh no , honestly he would , if there was strangers . Yes , oh I 'm sure		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=82
84	surprised I thought Johnny [gap:name] would have told you all of it . And John goes no he has n't	said	a thing . Goes honestly , he goes , he goes [unclear] he goes look Mick he has n't said		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=83
87	take his trousers down . And [unclear] the fucking door and the next thing the wee fella come in and	says	you are fucking bastards . Sure are . Honestly . Big Dessie , he come into work one day ,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=86
90	at the least you could go and have a look I suppose if Is it somewhere [unclear] ? He never	said	. He honestly never said . It seemed to me it were the type of place you could sit and		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=89
91	manage ? Really ? God forbid ! How do you manage ? Touch wood . Oh ! You do n't	say	? Honestly ? You 've got that , you blow the problem up a bit . Hang on in there		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=90
92	but I can go on estates like and they say , I have n't seen you for ages ! I	said	but there 's been nothing around here Quite honestly I monitor it Mm . by looking what the crime ra		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=91
93	? Cos he said he 'd phone back . No . Angela rang er anything happening . Yeah . I	said	well things are happening I said but quite honestly [unclear] Yeah . and er she said she was [unclear] she		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=92
94	phone back . No . Angela rang er anything happening . Yeah . I said well things are happening I	said	but quite honestly [unclear] Yeah . and er she said she was [unclear] she said had we talked to Dick		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317p&batch=93

1	. &rsquo; Michel de Montaigne , a French writer of the same era , managed to avoid this hypocrisy ,	stating	honestly that , &lsquo; When I play with my cat who knows whether she diverts herself with me , or		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=0">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=0</a>
1	Even the kind of car he drove . Now they complain I'm too fussy . But at least they	believe	I'm looking . And I am , honestly . &rsquo; &lsquo; To keep Roger and Caroline happy ? There		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=0">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=0</a>
4	and leaped in as only I could . &lsquo; Are you serious ? Did they really ? I ca n't	believe	it ! Honestly ? Why ? &rsquo; Mr Fox seemed pleasantly surprised to have so pleasantly surprised me . &lsquo;		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=3">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=3</a>
6	do n't know . I do n't remember . &rsquo; She blinked back tears fiercely . &lsquo; You may not	believe	me , but I honestly do n't remember . Anything . Lord knows I wish I did . This blankness		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=5">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=5</a>
7	er Is n't that , that terrible ! I could n't believe it when I saw it . Could n't	believe	it ! Honestly ! Miserable so and so ! Is n't she ? Good God ! Int she ? I		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=6">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=6</a>
8	bloody hell . Split them up . Took the ace away . Bloody Christ almighty . Oh I do n't	believe	this bugger . I do n't honestly . What five 's needed , the spade ? Spade . Spade [unclear]		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=7">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=7</a>
1	&rsquo; is that he does n't need to be told he 's ill . It does n't follow that he	knows	what the matter is &mdash; &lsquo; honestly , though , I do n't know what 's wrong with me ,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=0">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=0</a>
2	surefootedly through the opulent Westchester County jungle where the Kaplans live : she issues orders to the au pair ,	knows	the Manhattan-Hartsdale train times , and deals honestly with a husband who has taken a sexual vacation from her on		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=1">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=1</a>
3	. Thiercelin thought he detected an almost imperceptible shake of the dark woman 's head . &lsquo; I do n't	know	. &rsquo; insisted Fräulein Müller . &lsquo; Honestly , I 've no idea . He would never say . Somehow		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=2">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=2</a>
4	&lsquo; No , to be truthful , that 's what I told him , but deep down I do n't	know	. I honestly do n't know . &rsquo; She gulped her drink . &lsquo; Does it matter ? &rsquo; he		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=3">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=3</a>
5	and because he might like to use them some day . He 'd like the power and he 'd like	knowing	he had me where he wanted me . Honestly . Neil , you 're so naive sometimes . That 's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=4">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=4</a>
6	's . &lsquo; I wish I could say my success bodes well for him , but I just do n't	know	. My case was more straightforward and quite honestly they had little choice but to uphold my appeal . Graham		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=5">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=5</a>
7	. &rsquo; He was silent . &lsquo; Think they can patch up his back ? &rsquo; &lsquo; I do n't	know	enough about it to answer that honestly . I hope so . &rsquo; He was silent for a little longer		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=6">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=6</a>
8	do not pretend myself to be a democrat . I never accepted that title , and I believe those who	knew	me and spoke honestly of me never applied it to me . And in the Commons in 1860 he declared		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=7">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=7</a>
9	Bence Dear Mr Bence , I have been a supporter of this club since before the war , so I	know	what I am talking about . Honestly , Les , this team is the biggest load of rubbish we have		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=8">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=8</a>
12	been to England before does n't make me a complete bumpkin . Athens is a capital city too , you	know	. Honestly , you Londoners are so insular ! It 's not the only place in the world . &rsquo;		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=11">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=11</a>
13	in less than a fortnight , &rsquo; Peter Hickton continued to argue . &lsquo; Do n't think I do n't	know	it . But , honestly , I think we 'll just be wasting time if I go on like this		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=12">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=12</a>
14	. &lsquo; Did you expect me to know ? &rsquo; &lsquo; Yes . I thought women were always supposed to	know	. And do you honestly think that I normally allow females to wallop me across the face ? Not once		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=13">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=13</a>
15	here , lad . Have you come to ride in the race this afternoon ? &rsquo; &lsquo; I did n't	know	there was one , &rsquo; said Seb honestly . &lsquo; Did n't know &hellip; Why , damn me , boy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=14">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=14</a>
16	resentment came from . She knew the trouble . &lsquo; Sorry , &rsquo; she said . &lsquo; Yes , I	know	. But honestly &mdash; I 'd better have that shower , had n't I ? &rsquo; &lsquo; You see ,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=15">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=15</a>
17	her hand in protest as Rachel opened her mouth &lsquo; &mdash; it just wo n't wash any more . Everyone	knows	! Honestly , Rachel , you 've only got to see the two of you together &mdash; you 're just		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=16">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=16</a>
18	? &rsquo; She stared at him . How had the conversation suddenly become so personal ? &lsquo; I do n't	know	. &rsquo; she said honestly . &lsquo; I mean , I 've never really thought about it . &rsquo; &lsquo;		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=17">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=17</a>
19	a rural churchyard . Because of this and other recent incidents Reg resigned . &rsquo; I think they do n't	know	what they 're talking about . &rsquo; &rsquo; Honestly they have n't got the feeling for it . &rsquo; &rsquo;		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=18">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=18</a>
20	Sessford will leave . But where would he go ? He shakes his head sadly . &lsquo; I wish I	knew	the answer to that question &mdash; I honestly do n't know . There are a number of options , but		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=19">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=19</a>
22	can go back home to me mum , well then I 've got to look for a job , you	know	. Mm . And I honestly think that was the only reason that she stopped for Pete . Yes .		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=21">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=21</a>
24	know sales office Yes . Some Neil 's , tha Neil is that way , I 've only got to	know	how to work Neil ! Why ? Honestly ! Why ? What happened ? Tell me ! You know ,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=23">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=23</a>
25	sold so cheap . Mm . That erm , made me laugh because he said to his secretary erm you	know	. I I honestly do n't think your time is [unclear] she is so down in the mouth . And		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement as you know here serves as a pragmatic marker or to gain some time or relativize the following	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=24">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=24</a>
26	Mm , mm . must oh she 's like Jekyll , Jekyll and Hyde . Mm But I do n't	know	. I honestly do n't know what become of , become of that women I honestly do n't , I		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=25">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=25</a>

27	, does that annoy you then ? Oh I'm freezing cold Ca n't you [unclear] Christopher I do n't	know	and quite honestly I do n't care at the moment You always bite me head off when I ask some		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=26">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=26</a>
28	for fuck 's sake . cos you could , I mean if if she asked you about it , you	know	, you could just say well honestly I'm quite , I did n't think you were the kind of		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	again, you know as pragmatic particle	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=27">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=27</a>
29	[unclear] . Yep , and had a stroke , a brain haemorrhage . Oh lord . Mm . But you	know	honestly , the mother 's like Ken , who do their children absolutely no , no , they're now		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=28">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=28</a>
30	cold out there , this morning . It is cold . It keeps trying to start freezing again , you	know	. I know that frost this morning ! Honestly [unclear] I like [unclear] no drink Yes . tonight . Now		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=29">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=29</a>
31	, this morning . It is cold . It keeps trying to start freezing again , you know . I	know	that frost this morning ! Honestly [unclear] I like [unclear] no drink Yes . tonight . Now lunchtimes . I		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=30">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=30</a>
32	think my mum 's older than that as well , I think my mum 's older , I do n't	know	, Tom I honestly do n't know how old they are . N no but alright alright I do n't		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=31">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=31</a>
33	yeah and every one just gets on with it . Well I just thought as a woman not , you	know	as a person oh yes , honestly some shops you 're not allowed to go into , you have a		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=32">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=32</a>
34	at any answers for the questions . Ca n't do the oh oh , that was funny now you !!	know	it ! You are daft , honestly ! Well you could just leave it out ! What do you me you !!		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=33">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=33</a>
35	, last two there so do you think you 'll get anything happen Thursday then or do n't you honestly	know	, just ask them I honestly do n't know , when I spoke to her this morning she said she		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=34">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=34</a>
36	except , I can see , you know when they've been asking for this money ? I do n't	know	Dave . I honestly do n't No ! know . See you do n't ! Yo you ca n't know		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=35">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=35</a>
37	. I'm not bothered . Fog 's coming in . He lives at Bath though . I do n't	know	. Honestly I do n't know , I mean Who 's he reckoned to be ? Rowy Music . And		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=36">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=36</a>
38	car , I 'd say it was no . Well you took your dad out did n't you ? I	know	, but bit different . Honestly ! The steering lock on ? If you were to come back there Oh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=37">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=37</a>
39	And they will go by what you want from it for the o , over the next few years you	know	? Honestly they [unclear] . But erm so er I mean , but I I often wondered whether she got		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=38">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=38</a>
40	God , all that money ! And he 's Well he [unclear] No . Nothing [unclear] . No , you	know	, the honestly when you I mean most people here just said yeah , yeah not having it I t		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	pragmatic particle	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=39">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=39</a>
41	along the , the I the side of Lake [unclear] as well yes , and I , I do n't	know	whether I 've been that way , I honestly do n't know right then , so you 're all systems		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=40">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=40</a>
42	what did she say ? What did she say ? So I told him ! And I said , you	know	, quite honestly Sandra she does nothing to stop these dogs . She 's deaf is she ? Well I		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	pragmatic particle	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=41">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=41</a>
45	milk ! How many ? Four pints of milk ! I had to get four pints of milk , you	know	oh honestly [unclear] But [unclear] I wonder if she 's going to write a list and do her shopping .		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	pragmatic particle	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=44">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=44</a>
46	it 's no cos er Mr [gap.name] knows this woman or something . Like like like he she Oh how	knows	No . [unclear] parents . No their not honestly . [unclear] I ca n't see [unclear] like that . Well		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=45">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=45</a>
47	th have Norma think that er Aha , that she had th but erm , they , I do n't	know	wha I really , honestly do n't know er what they would do about , she would do about Evelyn		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	often - as is here the case - honestly is simply part of the reiteration of the sentence, trying to lend more weight/emphasis/persuasion to the statement of the previous sentence by repetition and the added adverb	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=46">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00316w&amp;batch=46</a>
1	the University of Minnesota has banned the use of mistletoe this year . It leads to sexual harassment , you	see	. Honestly , no man is safe at this time of year . YOU HAVE to spare a thought ,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=0">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=0</a>
2	've never been one just to sit in listening to the Central Heating switching itself off and on . But	see	Derek he 's that jealous ! Honestly , always was , ver-near Divorce Proceedings every time I went out with		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=1">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=1</a>
3	. &lsquo; I pulled my head up , feeling confused but amazed that I was still alive because when I	saw	the lorry coming towards me I honestly thought I had had it . &lsquo; It all seemed to go on		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=2">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=2</a>
4	gentleman . I know that no harm will come to me &mdash; and so would you if you could only	see	him . You 'd love him , you honestly would . Please , Aunt Louise , trust me ! &rsquo;		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=3">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=3</a>
5	doeskin trousers were a size bigger than his usual . &lsquo; It suits you , &rsquo; Albert said kindly ,	seeing	his face . &lsquo; Honestly . &rsquo; &lsquo; Would n't you like to take your duffel coat off ? &rsquo;		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=4">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=4</a>
6	you creep round asking him what 's wrong and trying to cheer him up . &rsquo; &lsquo; I ca n't	see	you doing that , &rsquo; said Betty honestly . &lsquo; I do n't do a lot of it now ,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=5">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=5</a>
8	big a marquee name as Streisand . Frankly , I would have preferred Carol to Barbra . But , after	seeing	Thoroughly Modern Millie , I honestly felt that I could n't take a whole movie in which Carol was in		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=7">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=7</a>
9	oh God ! I wish there was one of these near Oh I know . near me . But Well	see	what she 's bought ! She said , honestly erm Well it 's like th it 's like the erm		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=8">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=8</a>
10	. Yeah . She can er is n't that , that terrible ! I could n't believe it when I	saw	it . Could n't believe it ! Honestly ! Miserable so and so ! Is n't she ? Good God		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=9">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.p hp?qid=00317g&amp;batch=9</a>

11	you mean the fact that they've been in flower [unclear] ? Mm . Mm . You do n't usually	see	daisies do you [unclear] ? I honestly do n't know Nina . I do n't know . Mm do n't		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317g&batch=10
12	you and Ah , I only said to Chris [gap:name] the other day , I thought god I have n't	seen	Trevor for ages , I honestly did and I , I did n't think you know , anything wrong with		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317g&batch=11
13	Oh yes , oh it was all like in you say , but it does n't a character Did you	see	that kid from Lancashire ? Honestly they , they were you 're thinking about clog dancing clog dancing and and		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317g&batch=12
14	one that 's to erm get the job [unclear] ? I dare I see him . I would dare I	see	him . I would honestly . Sure it 's more [unclear] and get them brand new No . from Craigar		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317g&batch=13
17	n't remember that . Mm What ? What did you [unclear] Yeah , [unclear] [unclear] shag . I went to	see	her in panto , honestly , she was terrible , she whined yeah her voice was even more marked Aus		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement	https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317g&batch=16
2	again and to put on the international shirt , &rsquo; says Gazza . &lsquo; In a way it 's like	starting	in football all over again . &lsquo; Honestly , I 'm as fit now as I was during the World		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=1
3	me valuable contacts , as well as building up my confidence ; I never had much of that until I	started	training Dawn . I can honestly say that every audience I 've ever had has been very good , except		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=2
4	a wife . &rsquo; And as Abi still works under her maiden name , it was a bit confusing to	start	with . &lsquo; But honestly , marriage and children have to be the biggest thrill there is in my life		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=3
5	it will be in an exam so , cos in an exam you 're Ah . going to have to	start	from somewhere , so Have n't [unclear] I honestly ca n't remember . That 's as far as I could		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=4
2	'd like to Lend a Hand and help people too , &rsquo; Jenny said quietly , after a moment 's	thought	&lsquo; Honestly , I would , miss . &rsquo; &lsquo; I believe you , Jenny , &rsquo; replied Miss		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=1
4	much . I 'm sorry to write like this when you are so hard up yourself &mdash; Please do n't	think	I 'm bemoaning &mdash; but honestly this house is insupportable . Aunt M. nags and nags , and Uncle John		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=3
5	on air &rsquo; . In fact I was quite embarrassed by her arrival as I was aware that listeners might	think	I had invited her . I honestly had n't . Her visit was spontaneous , she said , and her		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=4
6	fair to him , it was a wretchedness that haunted him . He and Eva argued about this : she	thought	him indulgent . But how could it honestly be otherwise ? There were occasions when we were watching TV or		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=5
7	. As I looked up into his steely blue eyes I admit I did wonder what disparaging thoughts he was	thinking	about me . But I can honestly say that I never worry about him now . It 's just that		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=6
9	Is it ? &rsquo; &lsquo; Wait a mo . &rsquo; Ann stood up and focussed . &lsquo; I do n't	think	&mdash; I ca n't quite &mdash; I honestly ca n't tell one boat from another , but it looks different		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=8
10	nothing to do with recycling has it ? No . I know but [unclear] No . But you do you	think	honestly though that that really does still hold true because if everyone has mostly having automatics now you just wash		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement but rather modifying the verb of the main clause	https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=9
13	later , she said , &lsquo; Come to the meeting with me . You might feel at home . I	think	. And then I honestly will have to go away . &rsquo; He felt her eluding him and said ,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=12
14	, which of course I did , and then she said maybe she would n't marry him ; that she	thought	she might be in love with me . Honestly , Alice , I simply do n't know what to believe		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=13
17	We want to hasten the discovery of Sir Thomas 's murderer . Mr Didier , just in case the police	think	it 's me , &rsquo; Angelina declared honestly . She and Oliver were sitting side by side in the small		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=16
18	world was tumbling down about her , Folly found herself liking her assistant more and more . &lsquo; You must	think	I 'm awful . But honestly , Folly , I would n't dream of blackmailing them or whatever the old		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=17
19	. &lsquo; We open in less than a fortnight , &rsquo; Peter Hickton continued to argue . &lsquo; Do n't	think	I do n't know it . But , honestly , I think we 'll just be wasting time if I		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=18
26	pamphlet put out saying exactly what these additional M E P s and the existing ones actually can do . I	think	quite honestly in the progress of democracy , people sometimes gain the impression that the European parliament can do things		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	is quite honestly here a not as such marked parenthetical? Or is it simply modifying the verb of the main clause? And thus not part of the verbal complement?	https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=25
27	's all . &rsquo; Nina did n't answer . Rachel shot her a glance . &lsquo; Surely you do n't	think	there was anything in that ? Honestly , Nina , you know how I feel about David Markham . After		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=26
28	over the years they've promised so much and then they've never seemed seemed to get anywhere but I	think	, I honestly think they would , people would get behind them , if they could see they were going		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=27
30	could n't believe it I You know so I hope you've got it down on your thing what you	thought	about her . Oh do n't I Honestly , you know what , they're going to learn from this		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=29
33	on my mind now [unclear] Well I do n't think Oh I always think about that . I do n't	think	, I honestly do n't think that , I do n't think it 's , it [unclear] affect [unclear] in		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=32
34	pretty soon and getting me on th is that a good to actually programme that one in then ? I	think	quite Well I do n't quite honestly it 's very , ee , I think somebody 's going to have		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	multiple sentence starts and interrupts	https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=33
37	used one before until I came here . Well , it 's one of things you have to , I	think	you learn fast about er u using a Honestly I train for I really have n't got a clue .		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	new sentences	https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=36
38	but also in sort of learning how to use them best in their actual teaching . Yes , and I	think	that second bit is the important part . Honestly , I do n't think it matters knowing how to program		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=37

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

62			been dangerous psychos and the police were afraid they had friends with weapons) and <b>start</b> nosing around? <b>Honestly</b> , the thought of a dude walking up and pronouncing himself	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2012:BLOG
63			you have the beginnings of an answer. Because a beginning is a place to <b>start</b> , right? I <b>honestly</b> believe the weight loss, while super hard, is	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2012:BLOG
65			Now this is my message for the men, okay? Seriously, guys, <b>start</b> dating older girls, okay? Seriously, <b>honestly</b> . (scatteredwhooping) Yeah,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2011:MOV
66			isn't it? Don't tell Andy. He'll come over here and <b>start</b> pawing. Shh, shh. Oh, <b>Honestly</b> , I have to tell you	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2011:TV
69			. We would have made " no women sleeping over " a rule from the <b>start</b> , but we <b>honestly</b> never thought it would be an issue. Oh, hi-larious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2010:TV
70			for free. SAM-CHAMPION-1-AB# (Off-camera) That always scares me, though. Can you really <b>start</b> them from seed? Is that <b>honestly</b> you can do this if you start now	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2009:SPOK
71			out how California could have gotten to such a place, you first have to <b>start</b> in Sacramento. Ms-JEAN-WOODFORD-: <b>Honestly</b> , I - you know, I was very	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2009:SPOK
72			coordinated and sophisticated way as they're going after Fox. JOHN-PODESTA-1PRE# When the drones <b>start</b> flying over Fox News. LAURA-INGRAHAM-1-# I mean <b>honestly</b> . CYNTHIA-TUCKER-1A# It is interesting though	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2009:SPOK
73			. I mean, ideally, I could find a way to get Maureen to <b>start</b> acting like a mother. But, <b>honestly</b> , I think that's the least	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2009:TV
75			it. The blood was your period. And the hymen is fine. So <b>start</b> over. <b>Honestly</b> , that's scarier. Don't worry. We're here	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2004:MOV
78			actresses who have favorite charities but -- and sometimes I win a little when they <b>start</b> talking about it, but <b>honestly</b> , I know you love yours. I want	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2002:SPOK
79			much, it's like every single muscle in my body. Yeah, I <b>start</b> breathing heavier, and <b>honestly</b> . You feel like you're going to explode.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2002:MOV
80			to work for today's teen either. MORRISON: (Voiceover) Haffner says you should <b>start</b> at an early age and <b>honestly</b> answer any question your kids have and look for	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2001:SPOK
81			She was babysitting for me and there was a fire. How'd the fire <b>start</b> ? I <b>honestly</b> don't remember. Something about a popcorn maker. And the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:1999:TV
82			n't changed my diet. And why would my gums all of a sudden <b>start</b> bleeding? Do you <b>honestly</b> believe it's because a Gypsy girl put a curse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:1995:TV
83			here, in the second row. 3rd NORTHERN IRISH PROTESTANT: Well, to <b>start</b> , I <b>honestly</b> don't believe that the Protestant people, in the large,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:1994:SPOK
84			him. Together, they loved and argued about books and movies and from the <b>start</b> , felt they could talk <b>honestly</b> to each other about most family matters.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:1990:FIC
27			his life, who he cared about, but it's hard for me to <b>say</b> that because I <b>honestly</b> never heard him tell me that, so... - You	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	COCA:2011:MOV
32			relationship with a guy ended. I am 16, and of course you may <b>say</b> that the relationship meant nothing, but it <b>honestly</b> meant something to me. Actually	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2012:WEB
64	and he saw he spoke with me . Er when I was asked for my opinion afterwards erm er I	said	er well I I quite honestly I was n't er interviewed . I thought for thought for fifteen minutes I	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	?	1			<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=63">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=63</a>
75	transfer , the individuals do not have a say . Very good . B T ? Well I 've already	said	about the bulk transfer Giro , I quite honestly do n't know whether any other option can be given to	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	?	1			<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=74">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=74</a>
78	manages on that Nor do I . One small girl and she does n't go to school . I must	say	I honestly do n't . I do n't either . Because it 's a struggle . Yeah I know our	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	?	1			<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=77">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=77</a>
7	. It is also possible to have what seem like experiences of past-life regression while dreaming . I have to	say	here that I honestly do not know whether such experiences are examples of genuine recall or figments of the dreamer	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	?	1	Are illocution and communicated contnet on the same level hierarchically?		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=6">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=6</a>
16	is but if you can get into Romania Into Romania as well you 're being double blowed I ca n't	see	that honestly I just , I just I can ca n't see them I can seeing it as an import	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	see	Propositional Content	Illocution	?	1	to see not as visual perception but rather as understanding		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317g&amp;batch=15">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317g&amp;batch=15</a>
2	of consent can obviously not be pleaded as it can be and generally is for rape . A defendant may	state	that he honestly thought at the time that the girl was above 16 and that he never thought to enquire	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	state	Communicated Content	Illocution	?	1			<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317s&amp;batch=1">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317s&amp;batch=1</a>

43	take advantage of this very important [unclear] but were they really hoping for twenty four people ? They did n't	know	what they were hoping for quite honestly yes yes but I said that you know eighteen might be a push	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	know	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	? If it were prosodically non-integrated it would be fine. But maybe this mismatch is due to the limited way of marking prosodic features in this corpus. Or is it even part of the verbal complement? Maybe it is actually part of the main clause	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&batch=42
15	is , no . Because nobody has target them . Yeah . That 's right . Anthony ? I 've	seen	a lot of companies like that Honestly . just recently . Why , why Can I tell you another reason	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	see	State-of-Affairs	Illocution	no	1	?	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317g&batch=14
40	in very big houses , with very big incomes , and getting tax relief at the higher rate . I	think	it 's a most disgraceful system quite honestly , and my own party , and the Liberal Party before that	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	? As written above ... maybe it is really the case that those honestys are rather part of the main clause than the verbal complement	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=39
41	's lagging behind the rest of the world ? I think that we have a very butch attitude , I	think	the government has a very butch attitude quite honestly , er to , you know , you 've got to	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1		https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=40
25	them than if all the sites are collected together in the form of a new settlement . I mean I	think	that is er nonsense quite honestly , I think any housing or industrial developer , if he has a site	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	? Might be due to the I think being a formalized expression and not a normal verb with a verbal complement anymore	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=24
32	pan . I do n't think , well . I do n't think I 'm certain there 's not I	think	it 's much to do about nothing quite honestly . I do . I mean it may well be that	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	? Or is honestly here part of the main clause and not part of the complement? Could this be the case for all type 1 problematic non-matching cases?	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=31
1			that probably it was that terrifying when it actually happened. I didn't really <b>think</b> that I was thinking about getting the shot <b>honestly</b> . (END-VIDEO-CLIP) JENKINS# What's interesting	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	Appears to modify the illocution although it is final, prosodically integrated and doesn't match the required complement ...?	COCA:2015:SPOK Fox: On The Record: Susteren
22			, and its not what happened. ! SPENCER: You do nt <b>believe</b> that he <b>honestly</b> believes you did this? I BERGNA: I do	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	believ e	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1		
15	was trying to get over the death of her husband , Michael Whitney , from a heart attack . Leigh	says	: &lsquo; I honestly thought I was going to be on my own for at least a decade but I	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1		https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&batch=14
77	one of these near Oh I know . near me . But Well see what she 's bought I She	said	, honestly erm Well it 's like th it 's like the erm oh God I ! I 've forgotten what I	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1		https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&batch=76
79	what happened about your fracas with Peter ? Oh yeah , well I wo n't tape . Yeah , I	said	, I honestly ca n't believe , yeah , I said I though we had a good working relationship Mm	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1		https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&batch=78
89	to me , what did she say ? What did she say ? So I told him I And I	said	, you know , quite honestly Sandra she does nothing to stop these dogs . She 's deaf is she	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1		https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&batch=88
19	and watched a trickle of earthy water ooze out of it . &lsquo; Why ? &rsquo; Slicing bread , Anna	said	untruthfully , &lsquo; I honestly do n't know . &rsquo; The Bishop had been to Woodborough Junior once , to	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1		https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&batch=18
21	was due to visit the family , to put the church 's point of view . However , Mr Leeder	said	: &lsquo; Quite honestly I do n't hold out much hope , but this is the first time the church	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1		https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&batch=20
82	cos you could , I mean if if she asked you about it , you know , you could just	say	well honestly I 'm quite , I did n't think you were the kind of person who 'd go for	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1		https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&batch=81
20	He needed Ella . He now said , &lsquo; Where 's the tea ? &rsquo; &lsquo; Honestly , &rsquo; she	said	, &lsquo; honestly . We move in seven hours ago and you expect everything to be in order . &rsquo;	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	reaction	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1	unclear example	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&batch=19
41	either of them true ? &rsquo; she asked . Harbury 's loose talk suggested he had few facts . He	said	: &lsquo; I honestly do n't know . Tavett was taken from here by the police yesterday and he has	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1		https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&batch=40
45	nose , and opened her cash-box , ready for the first night crowds . " Grace , darling , "	said	Miles , " you honestly should n't . Not cuff links like these . They 're too much . "	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1	does the said refer to the previous or the following part?	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&batch=44
46	searching his mind for something else to say , something that might move the emphasis away from himself . He	said	: " I honestly did n't know you still had interests like that , Edith . " " I can	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1		https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&batch=45
81	she went how are you ? I 'm fine . She said , you do n't sound fine . I	said	I 'm feeling fine thanks honestly ! Aargh ! Mm ! I just do n't want to be treated like	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1	the missing punctuation does not make things easier	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&batch=8
35	Yeah . neck ! That was lucky really in a way Oh ! is n't it ? And I was	thinking	, oh I wa honestly I did n't know they were there . But like , Scott was going to	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	quote	1	is a separate Discourse Act or quoted speech and as such freed from the traditional restrictions	https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&batch=34
3			to me and their opinions matter. The truth is, if those eight people <b>say</b> that I've done a good job, <b>honestly</b> the rest doesn't even matter	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	?	1	?	COCA:2019:SPOK
31			him because he works the count so well. # I'd just like to <b>say</b> that your commentary is spot on and <b>honestly</b> has me pumped up. Also,	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	?	1		COCA:2012:WEB
21			. # Hello! I finished reading Incendiary some short time ago and I must <b>say</b> that <b>honestly</b> , although at first I was enthused it was a wee bit uninteresting	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	?	1	? Are the layer of the Illocution and the layer of the Propositional Content hierarchically equal? Can modifiers of the illocution occur in the verbal complement of verbs that require a Propositional Content? If so, this would solve the mismatches ...	COCA:2012:WEB
9			pushing it? Um... I think by - - just I mean, I <b>think</b> that this outfit <b>honestly</b> is, like, something I've never seen before.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	??	COCA:2012:TV

14			what people eat than what their names are. I enjoy all people. I <b>think that honestly</b> every person that walks through the door is important. I like the	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	?? (might be the case that I think that is a kinda fixed phrase ...)	COCA:2012:BLOG
28			: It's hard for me to believe that they didn't. I also <b>think that</b> just <b>honestly</b> did not care. They didn't -- they didn't --	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	??	COCA:2018:SPOK
29			think the ideal world for an owner would be another owner sign him. I <b>think that's honestly</b> what they like, but none of the owners want to be	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	??	COCA:2018:SPOK
12			to fight her. And unimaginable sums of money. # Yeah, and I <b>think that honestly</b> , you know, I see this complaint often by partisans on message	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	??	COCA:2012:WEB
77			... these are nice old people. Stan, I'm shocked. Do you <b>think that</b> I would <b>honestly</b> go out there, huh, and... and <b>insult these</b>	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	??	COCA:1992:MOV
42			think it largely privileges men and it's far shittier for women, but I <b>think that</b> increased gender equality would <b>honestly</b> be better for everyone. # As for why	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	??	COCA:2012:BLOG
78			their careers, but they need to be with their kids WALLACE And you really <b>think that honestly</b> , behind the scenes, DuPont managers don't have problems with some	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	??	COCA:1991:SPOK
1			it, this is the truth, " you know? And I don't <b>know that</b> I... <b>honestly</b> ... think about... the people who I, you know	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	no	know	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1		COCA:2019:TV
53			a freshman applicant (WOOP WOOP), I'm moving in a week to <b>start</b> at a new university that I <b>honestly</b> think will be a near perfect fit for	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	no	start	Property	Illocution	no	1	Is this still part of the complement?	COCA:2012:BLOG
34			a fuckin' asshole? Yeah, maybe. Look... But I didn't <b>think that</b> you <b>honestly</b> wanted to crash here. I just thought... It's cool	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1		COCA:2018:MOV
16			: And I've known people that have blacked out from it. And I <b>know that</b> <b>honestly</b> does nt take much to drink. Each can kind of increases	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	know	Propositional Content	Illocution	no	1	??? Is this allowed/possible? It modifies the illocution yet it is prosodically integrated into a complement that is far lower ...?	COCA:2010:SPOK
42			Now it's time to work on how you can be right, which would <b>start</b> by saying " Michael, I <b>honestly</b> don't care if you get married as	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	start	Property	Illocution	quote	1	quoted speech -> separate Discourse Act	COCA:2012:BLOG
0			I can only conclude that the editors honestly believe that the only time a gun is used is when it kills somebody. Does shooting to wound not count as a usage? Does the showing of a gun that forces the bad guy to retreat also not count as a usage? # The FBI statistics only count the initial charge. Unless the initial evidence is overwhelming, the default charge in such cases is some form of homicide.	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	no	conclude	Move	Illocution	yes	1		NEWS Atlanta 1995
73	, according to Arts Centre spokeswoman Alison Lister , the display has received a warm welcome in Darlington . She	said	: &lsquo; I can honestly say Pete 's work is one of the best received exhibitions we have ever staged	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	quote	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=72">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=72</a>
85	at it ? He said I do n't think that boy 'd be any good at anything . So he	said	I can honestly say he said I think he 's one of the worst I 've ever had down there	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	quote	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=84">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=84</a>
88	know , erm , so we just Daniel was saying has n't she heard from any of her so I	said	I do n't honestly , I only know that er , erm which is quite nice to have fir to	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	quote	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=87">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=87</a>
22	Pieter Coeck van Aelst . Two pictures by Jan &lsquo; Velvet &rsquo; Brueghel were mentioned , and , it was	said	, an honestly purchased portrait by Vigée-Lebrun . But this will no longer happen . Upon what then can the	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	quote	2	? Here said is the parenthetical clause rather than the clause containing the adverb -> said clause forms a separate Discourse Act that interrupts the nuclear discourse act. The other way round compared to the other cases ...	<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=21">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=21</a>
2	ruminatively . &lsquo; A hundred pounds in his wallet and two hundred in his mouth . I wish I could	believe	he 'd come by it honestly , driving his lorry up and down the Great North Road . &rsquo; &lsquo;	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=1">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=1</a>
3	democrat : I do not pretend myself to be a democrat . I never accepted that title , and I	believe	those who knew me and spoke honestly of me never applied it to me . And in the Commons in	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=2">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=2</a>
5	, two slivers of clear sky , but a winter sky . &lsquo; My lord , I entreat you to	believe	that what you find in this letter was honestly written and honestly meant . I pledge my own honour for	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=4">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317c&amp;batch=4</a>
9			only if members of both parties work together to solve our problems. I simply <b>believe that</b> Obama has <b>honestly</b> tried to make this a better country for all Americans,	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		
10			whatever that means), openly supporting the values of true conservatives, those who <b>believe that</b> SCOTUS should <b>honestly</b> interpret the constitution, not try to twist it to fit	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		
14			to keep a surface connection. Authenticity is key to any relationship, and I <b>believe that</b> includes speaking your mind openly and <b>honestly</b> . In your story, that is	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		

23			shows that push us farther, and that push our audience a little. I <b>believe</b> that if you do something <b>honestly</b> and you do it right, people will come	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		
32			of the things that have come out I'm just not real sure whether I <b>believe</b> that he's coming across completely <b>honestly</b> about that. MS-WOODRUFF: A number of	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		
61	in the position of a quasi-arbitrator " or " in the nature of an arbitrator " . The broker was	said	to have acted honestly and in good faith , and that was all that was required of him . There	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=60">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=60</a>
76	. This should not blind us , though , of the cleverness and skill of Brutus &rsquo; speech for he	said	everything perfectly fairly , honestly and reasonably whereas Antony is hypocritical , dishonest and highly emotional . This shows us	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=75">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=75</a>
3	official and systematically imposed policy . During his visit to Korea Miyazawa apologised several times over the issue , and	stated	that Japanese history books should honestly record the true facts of the practice . In the light of the fresh	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	state	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317s&amp;batch=2">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317s&amp;batch=2</a>
3	and of course that does n't mean a thing &rsquo; I thought for a moment . &lsquo; I do n't	think	you could honestly say it was going well just now , but it will do soon and that 's all	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=2">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=2</a>
16	David Firmed ? &rsquo; &lsquo; As a matter of fact , &rsquo; said Miss Drax , &lsquo; I do n't	think	I can honestly say I do . &rsquo; &lsquo; Awfully nice man , &rsquo; said the financial figure . Dyson	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=15">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=15</a>
20	&lsquo; You have n't thought any more about insurance , have you , Pop ? &rsquo; &lsquo; No , I	think	I can honestly say that I have n't . &rsquo; And come to that , what 's this &lsquo; more	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=19">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=19</a>
29	want to know is : did the shop come as a surprise to him ? &rsquo; &lsquo; Yes , I	think	I can honestly say it did . &rsquo; Becky slipped out of her dress . &lsquo; Do n't suppose you	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=28">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=28</a>
10			water if they would learn to swim; and, furthermore, they learned to <b>know</b> that if they acted <b>honestly</b> , and boldly and fearlessly accepted responsibility, I would	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	know	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:WEB
11			and not for a peer/technical discussion. Nobody likes a kiss-up, but letting management <b>know</b> that you will communicate openly and <b>honestly</b> with them, always scores big points.	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	know	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:WEB
17			together again briefly after Lola was born. Why was that? I needed to <b>know</b> that I could <b>honestly</b> say to my kids, "I did everything I could	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	know	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2008:MAG
22			if I knew it was going to be a published book, I don't <b>know</b> that I would have written so <b>honestly</b> and freely. Like stuff my mother said	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	know	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2003:NEWS
2			one interest only. It would be mere affection were we to hesitate now to <b>say</b> that it persistently, strenuously and <b>honestly</b> did this work without fear or favour.	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2015:FIC
14			wanted to be a singer. I'm a great singer, and I can <b>say</b> that <b>honestly</b> . But so what? I rarely sing, and usually that's	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:WEB
15			helped bring me pay raises and perhaps even jobs themselves. This isn't to <b>say</b> that I haven't come by my accomplishments <b>honestly</b> . But I do not fear	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2018:MAG
18			great for all sorts of stuff, not just seasoning cast iron! I will <b>say</b> that <b>honestly</b> , the flavor isn't " piggie " so much as a mild	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:BLOG
23			. But many would say such desecration is against our values. # I always <b>say</b> that if you can't debate <b>honestly</b> , then it means you know you ca	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:WEB
25			me his?? What a friend I have in Je-Sus?? I can <b>say</b> that <b>honestly</b> ?? He's not like all my other friends?? Who	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2000:TV
38			I still say she was stubborn." Candace grinned. " So you could <b>say</b> that you come by that <b>honestly</b> ." David nodded. " I guess,	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2000:FIC
47			believe that, at the end of my term, people will be able to <b>say</b> that this city really grappled <b>honestly</b> with some very difficult issues, like race.	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2016:SP0K
5			dealings, ver. 11. Whatever we have in the world, we must <b>see</b> that we get it <b>honestly</b> , for we can not be truly rich, or	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	see	State-of-Affairs	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:WEB
8			on the other side of the fence from me politically. It's heartening to <b>see</b> that a liberal can write <b>honestly</b> from first principles, rather than merely hold to	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	see	State-of-Affairs	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:BLOG
9			used to build hundred million plus cathedrals et alii. # It's heartening to <b>see</b> that a liberal can write <b>honestly</b> from first principles, rather than merely hold to	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	see	State-of-Affairs	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:BLOG
9			, all of us, and especially those in Congress and the administration, to <b>start</b> dealing with reality <b>honestly</b> in our personal lives and in our public policy. #	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2017:NEWS
15			would want others to draw from the novel? KOPANO-MATLWAI I would like us to <b>start</b> speaking <b>honestly</b> in South Africa; we're not doing that. I mean,	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:SP0K

16			up? I got tired of carrying around all the guilt. I wanted to <b>start</b> living more openly and <b>honestly</b> . About? About being gay. Oh, I	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:MOV
32			blabla. Nobody is sure why but they are treating me ". Once people <b>start honestly</b> admitting this then we can move on with the question on how did your	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:WEB
40			problem is you have to cut through all the bull \$%& before you can <b>start</b> talking about things <b>honestly</b> . It's the dishonesty that politicians feed off of in	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:BLOG
48			year of Obama's term ". The Republicans need to find the balls to <b>start</b> phrasing it <b>honestly</b> and pointing out how the dems are trying to sucker us into	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:BLOG
50			not tried 2. # This of course brings up up today we can either <b>start honestly</b> discussing and working on a good society that will last for hundreds if not	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:BLOG
64			cases. Now, that has gone. And so if we want to really <b>start</b> speaking <b>honestly</b> about homeownership, we should encourage the use of - and the -	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2011:SPOK
67			sudden make a change to adjust for it. So I think we have to <b>start</b> talking <b>honestly</b> about the long-term challenges facing a very important program, Social Security,	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2010:SPOK
68			how much training you do. And I guess I just wish that we would <b>start</b> talking <b>honestly</b> about some of that, too. Thank you, Ms-ZUCKER: Well,	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2010:SPOK
74			and respect. But, you know, you owe it to the electorate to <b>start</b> talking <b>honestly</b> and openly about your complete public record, rather than cherry-picking what you	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2008:SPOK
76			political will... DOBBS: We can't have that until people, Ben, <b>start</b> talking <b>honestly</b> about what they're trying to do, move the hidden agendas off	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2003:SPOK
77			in our relationship for a long time. Something we - we need to <b>start</b> dealing with <b>honestly</b> . So is that what we're doing now? We're	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	start	Property	Verbal Property	yes	2	Interesting case: Interpersonal (1) or Representational (2)? Both are possible but the representational option is what the theory allows ...	COCA:2003:TV
18			by Donald L. Barlett " this weekend. # Like you, I don't <b>think</b> that Mitt made his money <b>honestly</b> , but on the backs of workers' stolen	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:BLOG
30			want to pay more for education? (KARVELIS) : Yeah. You know, I <b>think</b> that the constituents really <b>honestly</b> do. And what we're looking at doing in	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2018:SPOK
46			libertarians generally, but I certainly don't equate wealth with virtue. I simply <b>think</b> that if people have <b>honestly</b> acquired wealth that it is theirs and it should not	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:2012:BLOG
69			further to say you actually think it did happen to them. Dr-MACK: I <b>think</b> that they're describing truly and <b>honestly</b> with -- with appropriate feeling, with intensity	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:1999:SPOK
73			somebody else has to envy those and resent those who have more, and to <b>think</b> that they haven't come by it <b>honestly</b> . That has been furthered along in	Modifier of the verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2		COCA:1996:SPOK
21	at the moment so the last thing that they're interested in doing is talking to me about if I	know	what I'm doing . Quite honestly . Does Steve the district manager know about this , because he 's	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	afterthought	know	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3	separate Discourse Act, separate clause that nonetheless serves as an afterthought to the previous sentence. As such, outside of the complement / not part of the complement, and freed of the normal restrictions.	<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=20">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=20</a>
23	He followed her at once , as she knew he would , and slipped his hand into hers . He	said	, very meekly , &lsquo; Honestly , Carrie , I do n't think Auntie Lou will be worried . &rsquo;;	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	prelude	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	outside	3		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=22">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=22</a>
15	I understand . But looking purely at the outside bit , if they 'd have had some whitewash on I	think	they 'd have looked better . Quite honestly . But er I think that has not improved it . I	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	outside	3	Afterthought in the form of a separate clause referring to the previous clause. But - as a separate clause - is honestly here really part of the verbal complement?	<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=14">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=14</a>
21	puts the cup down purposefully , hoping to precipitate some action . &lsquo; I hoped you would say what you	thought	. Honestly . &rsquo;; &lsquo; Did you ? &rsquo;; The eyes are the blue of a shallow sea , watering	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=20">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=20</a>
31	those days had your labels you put on yours . Mm , yeah , yeah . I would n't have	thought	there was [unclear] honestly not . I think that is a lot of infection about and I know what brought	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3	hard to say as a part is missing; might have been that the honesty is prosodically non-integrated and thus an afterthought	<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=30">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=30</a>
7			the US consume 5 hours of TV per day (I'm not sure I <b>believe</b> that myself, <b>honestly</b> ). That's 150 hours per month. At \$5	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	believe	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3	that serves as Propositional Content, separate discourse act so no need for a match	
10	full of misunderstandings , of self doubt . I mean there are a couple of those words I do n't	know	what you 're talking about , quite honestly . Erm I do n't expect that my life will change immediately	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	know	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=9">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=9</a>
23	Thirteen . No I 'm not . I 'm gon na try and work round it . I do n't	know	, honestly I do n't . That 's that 's a bad shot is n't it ? But you [unclear]	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	know	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3	is this a separate phrase or does honesty here still serve as an afterthought?	<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=22">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=22</a>
44	comes a hell of a shock now I think it was put that champagne in that fridge I do n't	know	oh honestly Yeah , put it in the fridge Paula all this anxiety All these painkillers all this drainage Going	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	know	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3	prosodically separated by the interjection	<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=43">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00316w&amp;batch=43</a>

47	tea, she puts the cup down purposefully, hoping to precipitate some action. &ldquo;I hoped you would	say	what you thought. Honestly. &ldquo; Did you? &ldquo; The eyes are the blue of a shallow	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	outside	3		<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=46">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=46</a>
11	somebody in schools where you just have to sit in silence in sort of neat rows &hellip; I do n't	think	that helps, quite honestly. But there's also the problem that you lose respect if they allow you	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3		<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317d&amp;batch=10">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317d&amp;batch=10</a>
67	What a suggestion! &ldquo; She paused, then, catching sight of her mother's dubious expression, she	said	, &ldquo; Honestly, Mum, you do n't seriously think I'd get involved with him after Jennifer's	Modifier of the Illocution	Incredulity	prelude	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	3		<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=66">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=66</a>
11	she said gently. &ldquo; I wo n't ask any more questions, and I'm not hurt that Sarah	knows	, honestly. &ldquo; The next day all this was swept from their minds when a letter arrived from Eileen	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	know	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3		<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00316w&amp;batch=10">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00316w&amp;batch=10</a>
9	collect her white Mercedes car with her father but refused to discuss the marital troubles. &ldquo; I ca n't	say	anything, honestly. I'm sorry. I ca n't, &ldquo; she said. Jim's previous three	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	outside	3	could also be interpersonal - concession	<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=8">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=8</a>
86	what, yes. Bet they'll be go be going into the early hours of Sunday morning! He	said	, honestly! It's absolutely [unclear] Ooh! Of course then it's shame for them. Yeah,	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	outside	3		<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=85">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=85</a>
7	telephone call; that would mean even less chance of prising anything out of Harris. &ldquo; I have n't	seen	him outside college, honestly Ken. &ldquo; That at least was true. &ldquo; Well &hellip; &ldquo; He was	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	see	State-of-Affairs	Illocution	outside	3		<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317g&amp;batch=6">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317g&amp;batch=6</a>
1	same mercy can be shown by God to those who have known both divorce and remarriage. &ldquo; ACTION CHECKPOINTS	Start	talking to each other &mdash; honestly. Start listening to each other &mdash; with both ears. Make time to	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	start	Property	Illocution	outside	3		<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317&amp;batch=0">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317&amp;batch=0</a>
1	own &mdash; um &mdash; illness, and that trouble or guilt Robert was trying to tell me about. I	think	it's a marvellous piece of work, honestly I do. You are facing up to yourself in a	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3	or is it actually part of the following clause? But at least the whole clause serves as an afterthought to the previous one	<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317d&amp;batch=0">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317d&amp;batch=0</a>
4	personal details. It then told me, in some way, that Shaun was being kicked out and it	said	: Honestly, Sara, you do n't know how difficult he is when you're not around, &ldquo;	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	3	Quoted and thus a separate Discourse Act	<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=3">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=3</a>
34	&ldquo; People who do n't know him would n't get the same impression at all. &ldquo; Later still he	said	: &ldquo; Honestly, Lianne, nobody watches this sort of programme apart from the relatives of the performers.	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	3		<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=33">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=33</a>
71	on earth &hellip; ? &ldquo; Sophie looked almost as surprised as she had been at Helen's news. She	said	carefully, &ldquo; Honestly, Joanna, if Ian does n't want you to tell anyone, then you must	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	prelude	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	3		<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=70">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317p&amp;batch=70</a>
12	future jobs are gon na come That's right I from! Aha. To be absolutely honest!!	think	that er quite honestly, if so if something does n't happen shortly we'll all be making ping-pong ping-pong	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3		<a href="https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317d&amp;batch=11">https://cpweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?tid=00317d&amp;batch=11</a>
12			, honest-to be honest, <b>honestly</b> honest, <b>honestly</b> , <b>honestly</b> honest, I would <b>say</b> that Matt, <b>honestly</b> , is Matt. <b>Honestly</b> , you know the first thing	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	aside	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:2009:FIC
34			, honest-to be honest, <b>honestly</b> honest, <b>honestly</b> , <b>honestly</b> honest, I would <b>say</b> that Matt, <b>honestly</b> , is Matt. <b>Honestly</b> , you know the first thing	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	aside	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:2009:FIC
1			the upcoming series last month gave us a map – because all good Middle-earth stories <b>start</b> with a nice map. <b>honestly</b> . It was pretty undetailed, but that did	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	afterthought	start	Property	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:2019:MAG
66			a quarter point? What do you think happens? <b>ENGEN</b> : I do nt <b>think</b> that will have too much impact, <b>honestly</b> . <b>CAVUTO</b> : Do you want to	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:2001:SPOK
70			at for the rest of its life <b>BRUCATO</b> Well... <b>TRIMBLE</b> : I don't <b>think</b> that's true, <b>honestly</b> <b>BRUCATO</b> That's not true anymore for two reasons.	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:1998:SPOK
76			in making decisions for women? Mr. <b>MILLS</b> : Well, I really don't <b>think</b> that, quite <b>honestly</b> , a bunch of middle-aged to older males, <b>except</b> for	Modifier of the Illocution	Assertion	aside	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:1992:SPOK
5			- to walk through this - I mean, life is crazy. And to <b>know</b> that, <b>honestly</b> , a loving God is walking through it with me is <b>very</b>	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	know	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:2016:SPOK
7			with all your experience. Yeah, well, I don't think they even <b>know</b> that I'm there, <b>honestly</b> . We pretty much just go Christmas and Easter	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	know	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:2016:TV
33			? Mr-CORTEZ: I don't know. I don't know why he would <b>say</b> that, <b>honestly</b> . I don't. (Footage-of-Moriart) <b>MORIARTY</b> : (Voiceover) Surprising testimony because a year	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:2007:SPOK
36			Do This # I'll get the obvious one out of the way first and <b>say</b> that, <b>honestly</b> , I did a lot of this for myself. Though I	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:2012:WEB
2			embrace the possibility of rural broadband in what is a very rural part of our <b>state</b> that, quite <b>honestly</b> , has been long overlooked," Ellen Larson, mayor	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	state	Communicated Content	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:2011:NEWS
48			people. <b>GRIER</b> : Yes. I think it was a surprise to me because <b>I</b> <b>think</b> that, <b>honestly</b> , he made a <b>mistake</b> . <b>I</b> <b>think</b> that it <b>should</b> have	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:2011:SPOK
65			an asshole. I can only imagine what you must be going through. <b>I</b> <b>think</b> that... <b>Honestly</b> , you know, if I knew what he was up to	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3		COCA:2004:MOV

23			it Andy Cohen, not us. ANDY-COHEN) : Yeah. LINDSAY-CZARNIAK) : I didn't <b>think</b> that they could do it, <b>honestly</b> , when they left, it was like	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:2019:SPOK
25			chance the show ends with her on the Iron Throne? # Fienberg: I <b>think that</b> would be a bore, <b>honestly</b> . She's spent so much time being	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:2019:MAG
26			final 92 games to earn an AL wild-card berth. # " I don't <b>think that</b> we've played our best baseball, <b>honestly</b> , " Olson said."	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:2019:NEWS
43			with sexy costumes at all, especially from a feminist standpoint. I still do <b>think that</b> sexy costumes are kind of - <b>honestly</b> -- lame (and I can say	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:2012:BLOG
51			, this... JIM-LEHRER: He energized them, you think? MARK-SHIELDS: I <b>think that</b> is what it is about, quite <b>honestly</b> , Jim, is that both	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:2010:SPOK
52			or, you know, a divisive figure for some people. And so I <b>think that</b> was, <b>honestly</b> , the best thing for the reforms to be able to	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:2010:SPOK
59			saying that spending is the key to pulling us out of a recession. I <b>think that</b> 's a bunch of hogwash, <b>honestly</b> . I think saving is really the	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:2008:SPOK
67			like its going to make it? BRONFMAN: Not at all. And I <b>think that</b> was because, quite <b>honestly</b> , we were doing so well, we've got	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	aside	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:2001:SPOK
68			, she'll have to deal with it. This day and time, I <b>think that</b> 's archaic, I mean, quite <b>honestly</b> . And I think the Bush	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:1999:SPOK
72			shift is another big reason that crime rates have dropped. HOWARD SAFIR: I <b>think that</b> 's nonsense, quite <b>honestly</b> . DAVE MARASH: (voice-over) And Safir	Modifier of the Illocution	Concession	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:1997:SPOK
8			I think we got off on the wrong foot. I just want you to <b>know that</b> , <b>honestly</b> , I don't blame you for starting this whole mess.	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	aside	know	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:2012:MOV
19			artificially created in a lab. Oh, Scott, that hurts Daddy when you <b>say that</b> , <b>honestly</b> . Number two, your timing is impeccable. Go ahead,	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:1997:MOV
47			Is going through? Or what is your opinion of this case? LANNERT: I <b>think that</b> we'll never know, <b>honestly</b> . And a wise friend recently told me	Modifier of the Illocution	Persuasion	afterthought	think	Propositional Content	Illocution	outside	3			COCA:2011:SPOK
36	Are they gon na , are they gon na hear this now ? No they 're not They are I	thought	It was they are honestly are n't they ? Oh erm , where did you I am doing this honestly	?	?	?	think	?	?	?	?	unclear structure		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=35">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317d&amp;batch=35</a>
12	problems , not least a Portakabin as a headquarters and an average gate hardly reaching four figures . But he	says	: &lsquo; I honestly believe we are on the verge of the big breakthrough , promotion to the First Division	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	quote	1b			<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=11">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=11</a>
1	days of it leaking out that talks had been taking place , Bob Lutz , Ford of Europe chairman ,	said	: &lsquo; I honestly believe it would have been best for Britain . &rsquo; ( News Week , Motor )	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Illocution	quote	1b	Quoted and thus a separate Discourse Act		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=0">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=0</a>
74	new eligibility levels but that of those only about 7,500 were ever likely to seek legal aid . Mr Johnston	said	: &lsquo; I do honestly think that the proposals the Government has brought forward seriously endanger the fabric of our	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	quote	1b			<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=73">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=73</a>
18	? It seems transparently obvious that Sinead , love her or loathe her , does possess those qualities . She	says	what she honestly believes in a brave , even foolhardy manner . You conclude your article by suggesting to readers	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b			<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=17">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=17</a>
59	recover any money laid out . Fraud may be difficult to prove , the person making the statement may simply	say	that he honestly believed , at the time he made it , that it was true . The Misrepresentation Act	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b			<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=58">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=58</a>
60	by one suffering from an infectious disease . It is not , of course , enough for the landlord to	say	that he honestly believes that the house is fit and proper for safe habitation . It must in fact be	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b			<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=59">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=00317p&amp;batch=59</a>
22			But I -- you know, to the point that Guy made earlier, I <b>think that</b> 's <b>honestly</b> a mistake. I don't think that he can compete in	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	think	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	no	1b	??		COCA:2019:SPOK
17			a total idiot. It's not that I think he's lying. I <b>think that</b> he is <b>honestly</b> telling the truth about why he offered to pay \$3000 a	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	think	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	no	1b	??		COCA:2012:BLOG
13			sidewalks " bracing the route of the would-be University Line on Lower Richmond. I <b>know that</b> Jay Crossley <b>honestly</b> gives a crap about making this a more walkable city.	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	know	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	no	1b			COCA:2012:BLOG
15			stand for these kinds of lies. Governor Torak, I apologize. I can <b>see that</b> you <b>honestly</b> didn't know what happened aboard the station. I will just	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	see	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	no	1b	see is not used in ist primary sense of direct visual perception		COCA:1993:TV
41			" ) is far superior and far scarier than this remake, I have to <b>say that</b> I <b>honestly</b> enjoyed most of what " Quarantine " had to offer (although	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b			COCA:2012:WEB
6			kill for another honest chance. If not, it's harder for me to <b>say that</b> you should <b>honestly</b> stay. But give your spouse a chance, and do	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	?		COCA:2012:BLOG

7			is whether it also is between two men or two women. Many people can <b>say</b> that they <b>honestly</b> believe that " marriage is between a man and a woman "	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b		COCA:2012:BLOG
17			,scape-goating, and other snarky behavior. # Perhaps the better approach is to <b>say</b> that accountability means that we're going to <b>honestly</b> evaluate things and actually learn from	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b		COCA:2012:BLOG
20			via money? # David S # After watching this documentary, I have to <b>say</b> that I'm <b>honestly</b> concern and worried about the times to come and my own	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b		COCA:2012:BLOG
29			she truly believed at the time. " I didn't come right out and <b>say</b> that I <b>honestly</b> doubted that for some women, pregnancy is a life-threatening condition.	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b		COCA:2012:BLOG
14			are a white male. So the bottom line is that if we don't <b>start</b> to <b>honestly</b> reflect on some of this, then we're never really going to	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	start	Property	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	scopes only over Ascriptive Subact	COCA:2012:SPOK
1			direct mechanical linkage to the road.... # NMG, it's no exaggeration to <b>state</b> that I <b>honestly</b> believe my enthusiasm for automobiles would be far more tepid absent the	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	state	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b		COCA:2012:WEB
15			or PORs who want to further religious beliefs, is concerned with truth. I <b>think</b> that such a person will <b>honestly</b> believe what she tries to propagate philosophically. Second	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	think	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	scopes only over Ascriptive Subact	COCA:2012:BLOG
56			I will go if you really want me to go. But I don't <b>think</b> that's what you <b>honestly</b> want. I think if you ask yourself <b>honestly</b> you	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	think	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	scopes only over Ascriptive Subact	COCA:2009:FIC
72	that Brian Horton is coming back to the Manor with his Manchester City cheque book let's ask him Brian Horton	says	he does n't honestly know because he does not know how much money he 's got available Rock bottom in	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	reported speech is always problematic ... who is being honest? The speaker of the one spoken about?	<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7p&amp;batch=71">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7p&amp;batch=71</a>
36	hope things always go right for you . &rsquo; Bob put his glass down . &lsquo; Tess , &rsquo; he	said	,&lsquo; I 'm honestly not worthy of you . &rsquo; That 's a silly thing to say , Bob	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	say	Communicated Content	Configurational Property	quote	2b	does the said refer to the previous or the following part?	<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7p&amp;batch=35">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7p&amp;batch=35</a>
11	him to suspect that Diana was on the verge of quitting The Firm . And she was . The source	says	: &lsquo; When the Duke read it he honestly thought he had lost her . &lsquo; That was when the	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	say	Communicated Content	Configurational Property	quote	2b		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7p&amp;batch=10">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7p&amp;batch=10</a>
22	a 98 per cent . tax on savings or 20 per cent . inflation &mdash; or am I right in	thinking	that no sane Government would introduce such policies honestly in this country ? Is my right hon. and learned Friend	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	think	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7d&amp;batch=21">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7d&amp;batch=21</a>
8			while campaigning) was that people were focused on jobs. # " I do <b>believe</b> that the speaker is <b>honestly</b> apologetic for getting caught up in playing politics. When	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: 2012 WEB
17			? Do I only write about white characters? # I don't really <b>believe</b> that you <b>honestly</b> think writers should only write what they know. Isn't it	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: 2012 BLOG
21			" - and I found myself angry and appalled. Though she is naive to <b>believe</b> that she can <b>honestly</b> protect her children from the " big bad world " by	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: 2006 NEWS
25			among us felt that the agricultural sales manager had been deliberately hiding problems. I <b>believe</b> that he <b>honestly</b> thought the volcano was the root of his difficulties. Whether the	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: 1998 MAG
27			Colin Ferguson believes that he's innocent? RON KUBIE: Absolutely. I do <b>believe</b> that he <b>honestly</b> believes he didn't do it. FRANK BARKER: I look	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: 1995 SPOK
28			to do with them. And I <b>honestly</b> believe that. RIVERA: You <b>honestly</b> believe that he <b>honestly</b> believes this? Mr-BURT: Yeah, I <b>honestly</b> believe that he	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: 1995 SPOK
29			You <b>honestly</b> believe that he <b>honestly</b> believes this? Mr-BURT: Yeah, I <b>honestly</b> believe that he <b>honestly</b> believes. So for him to come out -- honest. No	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: 1995 SPOK
29	I suppose . He said , " You all right ? What 's the matter ? " I ca n't	say	that I did honestly enjoy it at first . I had more guilt feelings than anything else . Like I	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	say	Communicated Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7p&amp;batch=28">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7p&amp;batch=28</a>
62	if sued for libel , does he lose the defence of " fair comment " because it can not be	said	that the opinion is honestly his ? It is clear that publishers may rely upon the defence of fair comment	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	say	Communicated Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7p&amp;batch=61">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7p&amp;batch=61</a>
8	a book &lsquo; honestly &rsquo; listing all the mistakes in the Bible . Valentin ( the manager ) said he	thought	it was n't possible to do that honestly , and showed him &lsquo; Answers &rsquo; by Josh MacDowell , about	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	think	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7d&amp;batch=7">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7d&amp;batch=7</a>
23	&hellip; I played with her several times when she was in her 70s &mdash; and she trounced me . I	think	she honestly did not know how she played so well . She never had a formal lesson in her life	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	think	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		<a href="https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7d&amp;batch=22">https://cpqweb.lancs.ac.uk/bncxmlweb/context.php?qid=003i7d&amp;batch=22</a>
4			as Night. " But for my favorite Batman, I'm going to probably <b>say</b> that it's <b>honestly</b> the new one right now with Dick Grayson in the comic	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	say	Communicated Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA:2009:SPOK

4			have to use the toilet minutes after taking the court? " I don't <b>think that</b> the players would <b>honestly</b> say that they're doing it on purpose to interfere	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	think	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b	??	COCA:2014:NEWS
45			, the stealing of the ring, etc.). But I don't <b>think that</b> we can <b>honestly</b> say that every black maid who worked for a family <b>hated</b>	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	think	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b	??	COCA:2012:BLOG
19			to war know that Dick Cheney is incapable of telling the truth. Now we <b>know that</b> , if you want somebody to <b>honestly</b> attack problems, Kerry is <b>your man</b>	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	know	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b	Is honestly here part of the verbal complement? Or is it part of an if clause and thus outside of the actual complement?	COCA:2004:SPOK
1			the deportation makes for a somewhat unusual angle here, but personally, I'd <b>say</b> that if you <b>honestly</b> don't feel you've played the " poor me "	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	say	Communicated Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA:2012:WEB
13			operation. I don't have that assurance yet. And I'd want to <b>see that</b> the Bush administration was <b>honestly</b> committed to winning the peace as well as the	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	see	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b	see is not used in its primary sense of direct visual perception	COCA:2002:SPOK
16			men and women, # Ah, so you're one of those people who <b>think that</b> women can only <b>honestly</b> protest against the objectification of women if they wear a	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	think	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA:2012:BLOG

# APPENDIX 4

Entry	Context before (BNC)	Query Item (BNC)	Context after (BNC) / example (COCA)	Representation	Discourse-pragmatic function	Rhetorical Function	verb	complement	layer of adverb	Match	Category	Comment	Source or URL
20	and can I say that we're going to need to wait and see what the Prime Minister has to	say	. Can I thank you most sincerely , it's been a very emotive debate , a lot of people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=19">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=19</a>
25	and I wonder if er members on the other side would defend this position as my Noble Friend Lord Allen	said	earlier , quite sincerely if , say , another party were in power before when such a time arrives it	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=24">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=24</a>
5	approval of cruelty in me . It is much more satisfactory to say that these statements show what the speaker	believes	or feels , if he is speaking sincerely and correctly . and invite the hearer to an exchange of views	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=4">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=4</a>
5	other source that Miss T. 's following of some of the beliefs and some of the practices is so well	thought	out or deeply considered or sincerely held that the conviction is one which would necessarily lead her to an irrevocable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ed&amp;batch=4">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ed&amp;batch=4</a>
8	and Back shifts but that situation ( 2 ) applies to your Day shift . In the above circumstances I	believe	you are being paid correctly . Yours sincerely PRINCIPAL : ADMINISTRATION LOTHIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL Dear REGRAIDING OF CONTROL ROOM OPERATORS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=7">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=7</a>
8	are to do . If you want to discuss any of the matters raised in this letter please let me	know	. Yours sincerely [ MAS partner ] Partner Proposed contents of Information memorandum Sales procedures Present shareholding structure Executive summary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ec&amp;batch=7">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ec&amp;batch=7</a>
3	, &lsquo; Thank you , but I think I 'll turn in now , &rsquo; she refused politely . Though	added	, most sincerely , &lsquo; And thank you too , for a lovely evening . &rsquo; &lsquo; It was my	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031e9&amp;batch=2">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031e9&amp;batch=2</a>
1	the family had been made unwelcome in Northern Ireland . &lsquo; I 'm really sorry to leave , &rsquo; she	said	sincerely . &lsquo; I hope to teach in public schools in New York , I mean New York public schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=0">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=0</a>
2	good or responsible woman is supposed to in such scenes : Madame would give him the whole bottle , and	say	, quietly and sincerely , I hope you know what you 're doing . But now there was something new	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=1">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=1</a>
8	as long as you want me . I 'm here for you whenever you need someone . &rsquo; It was	said	simply and sincerely and Kate followed him up the stairs gladly . For the first time in years she had	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=7">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=7</a>
10	I was disgustingly fat and clumsy and exceedingly plain . &rsquo; &lsquo; I do n't believe it , &rsquo; Harry	said	sincerely . &lsquo; If you were , you 've certainly made up for it since . I think you 're	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=9">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=9</a>
11	to apologise that he would have to leave them shortly since it would be time for his surgery . Betty	said	sincerely that that was a shame , in order to prevent Lydia from saying it insincerely , as she was	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=10">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=10</a>
12	why you 're bothering to do so now . &rsquo; &lsquo; I did n't think I was , &rsquo; she	said	stiffly , sincerely hoping that he would swim out to sea and forget his way back . &lsquo; There 's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=11">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=11</a>
13	n't know about your sister ; if she did she would insist Garry return to his wife , &rsquo; she	said	as sincerely as she could . To her consternation , he laughed , and ice washed over her at the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=12">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=12</a>
14	good to me , &rsquo; he said curtly . &lsquo; I am sorry , I really am , &rsquo; she	said	sincerely , deciding she 'd better not press him further . It sounded as though they 'd helped him out	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=13">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=13</a>
15	of her personality , Belinda could not admit that she did not feel comfortable in the dress , so she	said	quite sincerely , &lsquo; That 's so lovely of you , Faye . I was already looking forward to tomorrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=14">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=14</a>
16	&lsquo; Jean and I have decided to get married . &rsquo; &lsquo; Congratulations , both of you , &rsquo; Belinda	said	sincerely , then Andrew proposed a rambling , outrageous toast and drank a long gulp of champagne with pretended sophistication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=15">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=15</a>
19	Friday . She could just about manage a day away from London . &lsquo; That 's marvellous , &rsquo; she	said	sincerely . &lsquo; And thanks . &rsquo; &lsquo; It 's nothing , &rsquo; said Bridget airily . &lsquo; I saw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=18">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=18</a>
21	seen guys cough up so fast ! &rsquo; &lsquo; I 'm so happy everything 's worked out , &rsquo; Sarella	said	sincerely . Peter frowned and tweaked her chin . &lsquo; He has n't been in touch , has he ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=20">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=20</a>
22	putting me up last night , Leith , and for putting up with me in that condition , &rsquo; he	said	sincerely . &lsquo; What are friends for ? &rsquo; She smiled as she went with him to the door .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=21">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=21</a>
23	, a model sailing-ship in a big glass bottle on a side-table . &lsquo; This is lovely , &rsquo; she	said	sincerely , and turned to smile up at Penry Vaughan . &lsquo; You like it ? &rsquo; he asked ,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=22">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=22</a>
1	Do you believe in the Virgin Birth ? Do you believe in the truth of the Gospels ? Do you	believe	in these things as sincerely as you believe in the existence of your Renault estate car ? JILL : Not	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=0">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=0</a>
3	wonder when we might arrange a meeting to talk over old times ? I suggest such-and-such time and place &hellip;	Believe	me , ever yours most sincerely , &hellip; &rsquo; &lsquo; Yakovlev &rsquo; , &rsquo; provided the others in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=2">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=2</a>
6	he never noticed me . I was disgustingly fat and clumsy and exceedingly plain . &rsquo; &lsquo; I do n't	believe	it , &rsquo; Harry said sincerely . &lsquo; If you were , you 've certainly made up for it since	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=5">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=5</a>
7	her will , and restored her to the resting-place she desired . But was it not possible that Tutilo had	believed	just as sincerely ? The one venture the saint had just condemned . Now to put the other to the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=6">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bnxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=6</a>

1	By the way , do you have childrenen ? I know next to nothing about you also . I only	know	you are very kind and wise . Sincerely yours , Sophie Arandt Vienna Dear Fräulein Arandt , Thank you for	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=0
3	soldiers are n't really brave , your judges and lawyers are neither reasonable nor honest , and your lawmakers themselves	know	little and do less . I sincerely hope that you , who have spent most of your life travelling ,	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=2
4	just in case . When she came through the door , he 'd be behind it . She 'd hardly	know	a thing . Joe sincerely believed that it was n't in his nature to be cruel . He got the	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=3
1	, but I wanted you to know how I feel . Perhaps you can advise me how I can stop	thinking	about that horrible book . Sincerely yours , , Sophie Arandt Vienna Dear Fräulein Arandt , I am very sorry to	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003ied&batch=0
7	, so I do n't know why you 're bothering to do so now . &rsquo; &lquo; I did n't	think	I was , &rsquo;she said stiffly , sincerely hoping that he would swim out to sea and forget his	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003ied&batch=6
1	I am sorry . Your master should really have kept the book under lock and key . Forget you ever	saw	it . Sincerely yours , ( Prof. ) Richard von Krafft-Ebing Anna felt touched by the simple letter of a	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=0
14	might in good time like to write a pop-psychology book under that title ? Or perhaps not . We 'll	see	. &lquo; ; I most sincerely hope you do n't &rsquo; said Valerie . &lquo; You are a serious person .	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=13
18	any fifty of the hundred she 'd got lined up . &lquo; Thank you for remembering that I wanted to	see	Karlovy Vary , &rsquo;she opened sincerely . &lquo; It 's a pity about the rain , &rsquo;he answered	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=17
4	that they would be returning to their hotel , and , because she had enjoyed everything so much , she	added	sincerely , &lquo; And thank you for taking me around , and for showing me so much . &rsquo; But	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003ie9&batch=3
12	work number is [gap:telephone_number] . I am a reference editor at Chambers Harrap ( the publishers ) . Hope to	see	you soon , Yours sincerely , Melanie 19/4/93 Dearest Jeanette , I 'm afraid my intentions do n't always match	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=11
18	, not a lock we see no point in locking the gates . ) She also asked for a notice	saying	&lquo; Please close the gate &rsquo; ; Yours sincerely , [Mary Hodges Dear [gap:name] Audit of Parish Council Accounts &mdash;	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iea&batch=17
2	you would like me to send you further copies of these agreements , please do not hesitate to let me	know	. Yours sincerely Vicki Whadcoat Electronic Publishing & Development Our Ref : 006 22 June 1989 Katsunobu Fushikida Engineering Manager	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=1
9	be able to arrange for the removal and disposal of this vehicle or if not perhaps you would let me	know	who can . Yours sincerely Dear [gap:name] Extension of 30 mph Speed Limit Gubberford Lane Scorton At the recent meeting	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=8
10	be grateful if you would ask your enforcement officer to look into this matter . Please would you let me	know	the outcome of your enquiries . Yours sincerely Dear [gap:name] Public Conveniences &mdash; Scorton I have been asked to write	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=9
11	passed on to him the invitation to the training course on Saturday 5th September and asked him to let you	know	if he is able to attend . Yours sincerely Dear [gap:name] TV Satellite Dish Nether Wyresdale Parish Council have asked	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=10
12	no application has been made . I should be grateful if you would look into the matter and let me	know	the outcome . Yours sincerely Dear [gap:name] Planning Application 02/92/0948 Thank you for sending a copy of the above planning	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=11
13	making a decision on this licence application until after that date . I will write again as soon as I	know	the opinion of the Parish Council . Yours sincerely Dear [gap:name] Application for Entertainment Licence &mdash; Priority Restaurant , Scorton	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=12
14	for the sending copies of the above planning applications . Nether Wyresdale Parish Council have asked me to let you	know	they have no objections to them . Yours sincerely Dear Sir Account Ref ED/D 82650 &mdash; hire of school Please	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=13
2	. While this is in a sense business between yourselves and your legal advisors , I wonder whether you have	thought	more about it ? Yours sincerely Simon Murison-Bowie Electronic Publishing & Development INTERNATIONAL HOUSE : BUDAPEST : CSALLOKOZI EVA 20	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003ied&batch=1
8	I would be most grateful if you could pass this information on to any representative of your sport whom you	think	may wish to attend the conference . Yours sincerely Dear Anne Revenue Grant Aid to Governing Bodies &mdash; Timing of	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003ied&batch=7
9	requested by the Parish Council I enclose a copy of a recent letter to a local landowner which , I	think	, is self-explanatory . Yours sincerely Dear [gap:name] Use of School Premises I enclose a completed form applying for use	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003ied&batch=8
2	for you . Please do n't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions . I look forward to	seeing	you on 14 June . Yours sincerely Robert Maidment Producer/Editorial Manager Electronic Publishing & Development 2 June 1989 Ms Jean	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=1
3	to contact me if you have any questions . Thank you again for your help and I look forward to	seeing	you on 13 June . Yours sincerely Robert Maidment Producer/Editorial Manager Electronic Publishing & Development 2 June 1989 The Manageress	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=2
4	for you . Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions . I look forward to	seeing	you on 13 June . Yours sincerely Robert Maidment Producer/Editorial Manager Electronic Publishing & Development 2 June 1989 Mrs Maryan	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=3
5	for you . Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions . I look forward to	seeing	you on 13 June . Yours sincerely Robert Maidment Producer/Editorial Manager Electronic Publishing & Development 2 June 1989 Maggie Ainley	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=4
6	n't hesitate to contact me &mdash; my home number is 01 228 9066 &mdash; if you have any questions .	See	you on Sunday ! Best wishes . Yours sincerely Robert Maidment Producer/Editorial Manager Electronic Publishing & Development Cristina Whitcross 2	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=5
7	arrange a meeting &mdash; preferably in London &mdash; during July . Best wishes , and many thanks for letting me	see	your showreel . Yours sincerely Robert Maidment Producer/Editorial Manager Electronic Publishing & Development Enc 2 June 1989 Mr John Stockdale	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmxmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=6

8	Activity Book . Please let me know if you need any further information on the locations , and I'll	see	what I can dig up . Yours sincerely Vicki Whadcoat Electronic Publishing & Development enc Sally Foord-Kelcey cc Phil Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=7
9	along with the 1&Prime; master . Can you please phone me to let me know when Corby should expect to	see	the title ? Many thanks . Yours sincerely Vicki Whadcoat Electronic Publishing & Development att &mdash; 1 sheet cc Tony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=8
15	gate are in a very poor state of repair . Again , please can you look at the situation and	see	what can be done . Yours sincerely Dear Sirs : Invoice 42271 Please find enclosed a cheque for £104.43 ,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=14
16	you are , of course , welcome to stay for the rest of the meeting . I look forward to	seeing	you next Thursday . Yours sincerely Dear Sir Account No 2611 07478368 Nether Wyresdale Parish Council Please transfer the sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=15
6	here . Of the food I am about to eat , I earned and paid for my share . I	say	sincerely , but without humility : Honey I 'm sorry . WORLD CUP 90 Football 's biggest international extravaganza kicks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iea&batch=5
4	' House at Wembley are a proof that the public do appreciate your work . With many many thanks .	believe	me , yours very sincerely , Mary R Visited by 1,617,556 people , the house was exhibited during the first	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003ieb&batch=3
5	is not among our bad habits . Was it a typing error , or is there something I do n't	know	about Italian publishing ? Yours sincerely , Carla Tanzi Editorial Director Sperling & Kupfer [gap:address] . Our report was based	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=4
6	The copy deadline is the end of August &mdash; or sooner if you can do it . Please let me	know	what you think . Kind regards . Yours sincerely , 30th March 1993 Annwyl [gap:name] , Summer Edition : Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=5
7	. As I mentioned I will discuss the possibility of certification of LCCI training course with Liam and let you	know	the outcome . Kind regards Yours sincerely Marketing Manager FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION Beth 1 Spine inserts : we wo n't bother	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=6
15	find these comments helpful , and if you do at some stage produce such a jacket , please let me	know	. Yours sincerely , COMMUTER CHALLENGE Motorcycle and bicycle proved the fastest modes of transport in the Commuter Challenge ,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=14
16	which carries a disabled person in front . If I can be of any further assistance , please let me	know	. Yours sincerely , [gap:name] ( Dr . ) PRESS RELEASE UPGRADING of &lsquo; DONKEY LANE &rsquo; , CURRIE &lsquo; Spokes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=15
17	back . I need to make arrangements with the travel agents as soon as possible , so please let me	know	whether you will be joining us . Yours sincerely , HIGHLIGHTS ( and LOWLIGHTS ! ) of NEW ZEALAND ,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iec&batch=16
4	words are as follows &mdash; &lsquo; This is the Word of GOD &rsquo; said with assurance and firm belief.	Think	about it ! Yours sincerely When I visited old Andrew last week , he was feeling down . &lsquo;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003ied&batch=3
6	is the end of August &mdash; or sooner if you can do it . Please let me know what you	think	. Kind regards . Yours sincerely , 30th March 1993 Annwyl [gap:name] , Summer Edition : Rural Wales I have	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003ied&batch=5
10	Second Year Report procedure , which requires the publication of a separate report for Wales . I look forward to	seeing	you on the 9th June . Yours sincerely , 4th June 1992 Annwyl [gap:name] , Thanks for your letter of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=9
11	To reach us you have to walk down this passage way between the two shops . I will expect to	see	you at around 10.30am . Yours sincerely , 19th June 1992 News of your OBE has been greeted with delight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=10
19	please park in the playground , having entered via the Vennel Gate . My colleagues and I look forward to	seeing	you at the meeting . Yours sincerely , EDINBURGH SCHOOLS SMALL-BORE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIPS 1993 DATE [gap:date] PLACE George Watson 's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=18
1	enclosed brochure . ) Clearly , the American Express Card is something you should n't be without . Why not	start	by completing your application today ? Yours sincerely , Andrew Randall General Manager Personal Card P.S. You may share all	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003ief&batch=0
2	roads but not without the public sector , who have already become pretty demoralised . Our loyalty as taxpayers should	start	with them . Yours sincerely , Dear Lord Rosebery , Just before Christmas I had a telephone conversation with your	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003ief&batch=1
3	The dark is rising novels . Prediction has been shown to be difficult , if not dangerous , when one	thinks	of all those worthy , well-written , sincerely felt , and critically-supported books that remain unread ( see Manning ,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	part of the Object of the sentence and not the verbal complement	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003ied&batch=2
2	penalties and punishments are the subject of the next chapter . &lsquo; Penalties and punishments There are many people who	believe	sincerely that you can train children for life without resorting to punishment . If they equate punishment with physical punishment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003ieb&batch=1
13	Laura Inglis . If you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact me . I look forward to	seeing	you on the 27th . Yours sincerely , Dear With reference to your letter of 22 July in which you	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=12
3	someone whose work you respect , nothing nicer than being able to pat an old friend on the back and	say	sincerely how much you like their work . My painting will remain on show for the next 10 weeks of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iea&batch=2
17	June 1993 at 5.00 p.m. for 5.15 p.m. in Our Lady of Good Counsel Presbytery , 6 Broompark Circus (	see	map ) . Yours Sincerely , Agenda 1 . Serderunt 2 . Apologies 3 . Minutes of meeting of 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cmmlweb/context.php?qid=003iee&batch=16
3			know this is very upsetting for many of you - us included, we might add -- and we sincerely look forward to being able to deliver better news to you	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	COCA:2012:BLOG
8			to you. I cried while reading what you had to go through. I say that sincerely. I also felt a lot of anger in your post. # great at it. Thank you. I think I -- Why can't I say that sincerely? Oh, you can. I went back to school. Mm-hmm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement	COCA:2012:BLOG
12				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement	COCA:2006:MOV
13			if we continue down the military operation strategy that we have in place. I say that sincerely as someone that supported the war in the first place. JAMES NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement	COCA:2004:SPOK

[illegible]

[illegible]

63			can't speak for each one, obviously, Ed, but I -- I <b>believe sincerely</b> they would not have. BRADLEY: So how would you characterize the way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement	COCA: SPOK 1994
64			'We'll kick you out when you get back.' [Footage of Eric-Ch] Mr-ERIC-CHASE-11a: I <b>believe</b> very <b>sincerely</b> that it would be detrimental to American national security to have homosexuals in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement	COCA: SPOK 1993
67			I want to hear the truth of it, my friends? Truth is, I <b>believe</b> deeply and <b>sincerely</b> that Death has spared me thus far and for this long for	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement	COCA: FIC 1990
13			there is not a hard and fast rule on this like pedants would like to <b>believe</b> . I would <b>sincerely</b> love to be corrected if I misunderstand this. #gracie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		COCA: WEB 2013
40			unbalanced and proud. # But look at our verses -- do you really <b>believe</b> with full assurance? Do we <b>sincerely</b> believe the miracles of Scripture? If d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		COCA: BLOG 2012
48			over. Im devastated. DEGUERIN: Were all very, very disappointed. We <b>believe sincerely</b> in Celestes innocence. We believe that this conviction is wrong. VAN-SANT (voice-over)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not part of the complement	COCA: SPOK 2004
1			, was on that verdict. Take care of yourself, young man. I say that to you, <b>sincerely</b> . Take care of yourself. You're a bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	COCA:2019:MOV
6			anything to intervene, so I assume what he has said is valid. I <b>believe, sincerely</b> , that I will have a chance to speak later. My nose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	COCA: FIC 2018
21			.. # Infidelity is ALWAYS painful, to Each and EveryOne! but I <b>believe, Truly</b> and <b>Sincerely</b> , that when it's a "long term " Marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	COCA: WEB 2012
25			change getting on our airwaves and being part of a balanced discussion -- because they <b>believe</b> , absolutely <b>sincerely</b> , view that the weight of evidence no longer justifies equal space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	COCA: BLOG 2012
10	it's a privilege to be part of being here today , as part of the insurance industry . I	believe	very gratefully , and very sincerely about a great tomorrow , and my profession is striving to bring that to	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=9">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031eb&amp;batch=9</a>
27			# That's like pretending I could become a christian if I just wanted to <b>believe sincerely</b> enough and prayed hard enough. # I have absolutely no idea how I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	modifies the main verb and is not part of the verbal complement	COCA: BLOG 2012
9	the front or anything , just stand up when your name 's called , and then he addresses you and	says	, Do you sincerely want to receive the Sacrament of Confirmation ? and you say , I do. Do	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	quote	2				<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=8">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=8</a>
17	competition and will reinforce our position as market leader in quality Hygiene Services . So it just leaves me to	say	well done and thank you most sincerely for 1991 and I wish you all the success and happiness for the	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	quote	2				<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=16">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=16</a>
4	convictions involving animal rights activities stretching back nine years . Sentencing Tucker , 29 , yesterday assistant recorder Timothy Workman	said	: &lquo;I accept you have sincerely held views about animal rights but those views can never justify the actions	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	say	Communicated Content	Verbal Property	quote	2				<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=3">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=3</a>
1			Yet it's off the table here. Despite the rhetoric, one can only conclude that NOBODY in the Administration or Congress is sincerely interested in cutting the health care	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	conclude	Move	Verbal Property	yes	2				COCA WEB 2012
7			completely implausible set of rationales. Even if some people in the Justice Department may <b>believe it sincerely</b> , it's very hard to believe that that's what's actually	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2				COCA: SPOK 2017
10			, that's just the way I am. I believe in honesty and I <b>believe</b> in being <b>sincerely</b> outspoken but there is no question that it tightened my relationship to	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2				COCA: SPOK 2012
11			I make an ass of myself, that's just the way I am. I <b>believe</b> in honesty and I believe in being <b>sincerely</b> outspoken but there is no question that	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2				COCA: SPOK 2012
22			But in religion 115 they already know they will want for nothing, though I <b>believe</b> that whoever enters into it <b>sincerely</b> , for God's sake only, will not	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2				COCA: WEB 2012
35			I not take climate change seriously, or don't believe it could be human caused <b>believe this sincerely</b> , right or wrong. Their hostility to the other side is based	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2				COCA: BLOG 2012
36			manipulate, most people who do not take climate change seriously, or don't <b>believe</b> it could be human caused believe <b>this sincerely</b> , right or wrong. Their hostility	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2				COCA: BLOG 2012
44			of the conditions the U.S. government had set out. Some U.S. officials say they <b>believe</b> that the two governments were <b>sincerely</b> trying to find a new way to bring Iran	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2				COCA: ACAD 2010
51			important to both of us this is my debut and another start for Youngmin I <b>believe</b> if you <b>sincerely</b> pray and wait for what you want, your dream will come	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2				COCA: MOV 2004
55			quit. (Detective-outside-) STAFFORD: They cared about this case? Ms-APPLEBEE: I genuinely <b>believe</b> they cared <b>sincerely</b> about this case. STAFFORD: (Voiceover) They did and they <b>believed</b>	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2				COCA: SPOK 2000
65			an end to the panic and the morbid curiosity it's excited. " I <b>believe</b> he means that prayer <b>sincerely</b> . Julian thought. He really can't credit that	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2				COCA: FIC 1993

2			or making the consequences of stupid mistakes into adventures, and generally helping him to <b>know that</b> he is <b>sincerely</b> loved and valued in his thoughts and ideas. I think	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	know	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2			COCA:2012:BLOG
4			's quite impossible to understand tone in an email or anonymous comment, so please <b>know that</b> I mean all of this very <b>sincerely</b> . # Not necessary, I just	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	know	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2			COCA:2012:BLOG
8			what Swenson's pretending to teach them. Chekhov would see into his heart and <b>know that</b> he <b>sincerely</b> wished he could give his students what they want: talent,	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	know	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2			COCA:2001:FIC
9			! Short cut! In spite of everything, Jack, I want you to <b>know that</b> I do <b>sincerely</b> apologize for losing Maggie. That's all right. Same	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	know	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2			COCA:1996:MOV
10			Sam. Then a letter from Linda, in Michigan. I want you to <b>know that</b> I <b>sincerely</b> wish you a happy birthday, she wrote. I don't	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	know	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2			COCA:1995:FIC
2			conclusions, and you may see some ugly elements mixed in there, but you <b>see that</b> where they are <b>sincerely</b> coming from is a good place. # That is	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	see	State-of-Affairs	Verbal Property	yes	2			COCA:2012:BLOG
7			accurate representation of what some people believe all around the world. # I <b>think that</b> it is important to take people <b>sincerely</b> and to start from a position that	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2			COCA: BLOG 2012
10			Lott wants a compromise? Is it possible? <del>Sen</del> McCain: I think -- I <b>think that</b> Senator Lott has <b>sincerely</b> held views about the restraints that should be put on	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2			COCA: SPOK 1997
12			feels sincere affection for you also? KERR: Yes. RIVERA: Do you <b>think that</b> these two friends are reacting <b>sincerely</b> when they tell you that your marrying Clay	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2			COCA: SPOK 1995
13			important that he should have been willing to say what he said and I also <b>think that</b> he said it very <b>sincerely</b> . He is obviously an intelligent person who understands	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	no	think	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	yes	2			COCA: SPOK 1990
18			remember that there is a WALL that SEPARATES the CHURCH from the STATE. I <b>believe this</b> MESSAGE will, if followed <b>sincerely</b> , REDOUND to their effort. I am	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	Aside	believe	Propositional Content	Verbal Property	outside	4			COCA: WEB 2012
3			the lack of freedom in this country. You will have two choices: to <b>start</b> writing in and about third-class carriages, <b>sincerely</b> believing that's the only way.	Modifier of the Verbal Property	Manner	Aside	start	Property	Verbal Property	Outside	4			COCA: FIC 2001
2	of course ) to give three cheers for Mrs Gandhi &Iquo; Somerville's first woman Prime Minister &rsquo; &mdash; Sue	added	&Iquo; I sincerely trust that Somervillians of the future will never have to drink a toast to Somerville's first	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	add	Discourse Act	Ascriptive Subact	quote	1b			<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031e9&amp;batch=1">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031e9&amp;batch=1</a>
5	. Mr McLeish said there was an indication in the EC document that Merseyside had slightly higher priority . He	added	: &Iquo; I would sincerely hope that both areas qualify . &Iquo; But I shall be making it quite clear	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	add	Discourse Act	Ascriptive Subact	quote	1b			<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031e9&amp;batch=4">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031e9&amp;batch=4</a>
2			poorly thought out ideological belief in catastrophe. # Oh, and I forgot to <b>add</b> , I <b>sincerely</b> hope that these 'skeptics' are right, and that we	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	add	Discourse Act	Ascriptive Subact	quote	1b	separate Discourse Act?		COCA:2012:BLOG
1	coat off . It would destroy my standing in the community . " Pulling out a cheque book , he	added	solemnly : " I sincerely hope these Crane Holdings will not fall in value &hellip; " Upon hearing this comment	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	add	Discourse Act	Ascriptive Subact	quote	1b			<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031e9&amp;batch=0">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031e9&amp;batch=0</a>
5	go to your cabin and bring Theodore here with whatever further results his cryptology has turned up . &rsquo; Hawkins	said	: &Iquo; I most sincerely hope that you are not thinking what I think you are , if you follow	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	quote	1b			<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=4">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=4</a>
24	were using cars which conflicted with the technical regulations particularly in relation to active suspension and traction control . Williams	said	in a statement that they &Iquo; sincerely hoped &rsquo; the validity of Nigel Mansell 's world drivers ' championship and	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	quote	1b			<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=23">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/cxmlweb/context.php?qid=0031ea&amp;batch=23</a>
6			, " you just shouldn't say it at all. Second I have to <b>say that</b> I <b>sincerely</b> hope that this doesn't upset anyone. Here goes: What	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b			COCA:2012:WEB
7			around the world and soiled the school's reputation. # I've got to <b>say that</b> I'm <b>sincerely</b> saddened to know that this kid will one day be able	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b			COCA:2012:BLOG
11			Sadly, I don't have the answer to that question. I can only <b>say that</b> I <b>sincerely</b> believe that it is possible for Black and White to overcome.	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b			COCA:2012:BLOG
2			button and blow us all to wherever before his term ended. # Let me <b>start</b> by saying that I <b>sincerely</b> believe that Obama will be a better President than McCain	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	? Is this part of the verbal complement of start? Or rather of saying?		COCA: BLOG 2012
1			so everybody can see what her lifestyle has caused. # I'd like to <b>add that</b> I <b>sincerely</b> hope that Paula is doing more to battle her obesity than "	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	add	Discourse Act	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b			COCA: WEB 2012
2			such an attack would be batshit insane. But there's plenty of reason to conclude that people with power over the military sincerely want to attack Iran, consequences be	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	conclude	Move	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b			COCA: BLOG 2012
3			reasons for the walkout and how long it might last. # " I can <b>say that</b> I <b>sincerely</b> disagree with the actions that he took, " said California delegate	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b			COCA:2016:MAG

4			covers procedures and treatment the universal system doesn't. # First, let me <b>say that I sincerely</b> believe that both political parties would like more than anything for all	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b		COCA:2012:WEB
5			hard to not have ANY non-white friends in Brooklyn. # First I have to <b>say that I sincerely</b> believe that if you have to say " No offense. "	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b		COCA:2012:WEB
20			test of any scientific or philosophical system is how much it can explain. I <b>believe</b> that Sherm <b>sincerely</b> agrees with this, despite his often unfair tactics and his condescension	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	match as sincerely only scopes over the Ascriptive Subact	COCA: WEB 2012
24			the availability of permanent jobs for people with PhDs before beginning my degree. I <b>believe</b> that I am lucky because I <b>sincerely</b> enjoy what I do, but I am	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	match as sincerely only scopes over the Ascriptive Subact	COCA: WEB 2012
61			Elliot and Ryan Brodrick as managers of Regions One and Two, respectively. We <b>believe</b> Boyd Gibbons to be <b>sincerely</b> concerned about the state's wildlife resources and believe he	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	match as sincerely only scopes over the Ascriptive Subact	COCA: NEWS 1995
3			other human beings and to trust her intelligence and her ow beliefs. She could <b>see</b> that this man <b>sincerely</b> believed in what he was doing. In a curious way	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	see	State-of-Affairs	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	match as sincerely only scopes over the Ascriptive Subact	COCA:1990:FIC
5			that, yes, we can certainly make this lemon into lemonade. # I <b>think</b> that many people are <b>sincerely</b> confused about Christianity and do not know that it is	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	think	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	match as sincerely only scopes over the Ascriptive Subact	COCA: BLOG 2012
2			you don't care how the sausage is made, but trust us when we <b>say that</b> Ars <b>sincerely</b> tries to evolve in sustainable ways. So what's next	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b		COCA:2017:MAG
18			fuel to the fire, but I hope John Sununu will believe me when I <b>say that I sincerely</b> hope that Dan Quayle stays on the ticket. Over to you	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b		COCA:1992:SPOK
9			fall into this " camp, " and most of them mean it when they <b>say that</b> they <b>sincerely</b> love their friends and relatives in the LGBT community and wish they	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	say	Communicated Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b		COCA:2012:BLOG
66			, all these add fuel to the fire, but I hope John Sununu will <b>believe</b> me when I say that I <b>sincerely</b> hope that Dan Quayle stays on the ticket	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	match as sincerely only scopes over the Ascriptive Subact	COCA: SPOK 1992
1			to do, and however much we might disagree on the issues discussed here, <b>know that I sincerely</b> wish you the best of luck. # What pirates want is	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	know	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	match as sincerely only scopes over the Ascriptive Subact	COCA:2012:BLOG
3			to ease the stress and inconvenience our error has caused. I want you to <b>know</b> that we're all <b>sincerely</b> sorry for this mistake." # - Paypal #	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	know	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b		COCA:2012:BLOG
7			for it. " Not much time left, " but want you both to <b>know</b> that I've been <b>sincerely</b> grateful " for your friendship through the years " and	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	know	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	match as sincerely only scopes over the Ascriptive Subact	COCA:2005:MOV
11			is -- is locked in a conference committee. But I just want you to <b>know that I sincerely</b> apologize because everybody's hopes were way, way up. I	Modifier of the Ascriptive Subact	Emphasis	no	know	Propositional Content	Ascriptive Subact	yes	1b	match as sincerely only scopes over the Ascriptive Subact	COCA:1993:SPOK
7	that was what she wanted . " Tell me what you truly wish to do , Sara , " he	said	gently , " and if you sincerely desire to sail to Portugal and be married , then I 'll not	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	say	Communicated Content	Configurational Property	quote	2b		
26			" . I have heard Romney's explanations for changing his positions, and I <b>believe</b> Romney has <b>sincerely</b> changed his mind on these items. # While it is true	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: BLOG 2012
4			of a planned desire to destroy? Out of charity, I would like to <b>think</b> that most of the wreckovators <b>sincerely</b> thought they were doing the right thing, but	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	think	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: BLOG 2012
10	certainly it 's not a necessary condition of being a feminist , and I certainly do n't , and I	think	that if John Major erm sincerely looked at all the women who could have been in his cabinet , and	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	think	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		
68			unions, black yearbooks, homecoming dances, and so forth. I don't <b>believe</b> administrators <b>sincerely</b> believe in these separatist concessions. Most of them are liberals who se	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: ACAD 1990
11			right after this break. Stay tuned. (Announcements) RIVERA: Belinda, do you <b>think</b> that Darci <b>sincerely</b> loves you? BELINDA-# 1: Yeah. I believe she does	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	think	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: SPOK 1995
10			solutions " will obviously harm the rest of us. # It's safe to <b>say</b> that key Democra'ts <b>sincerely</b> believe that these bills benefit the middle class. Just as	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	say	Communicated Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA:2012:BLOG
20			as " a drowsy reverie interrupted by nervous thrills " -- which is not to <b>say</b> that such people are not <b>sincerely</b> fond of music and respectable concertgoers.	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	say	Communicated Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA:1996:ACAD
2			polygraphs are not admissible. How do you beat a DNA test? So I <b>believe</b> that she <b>sincerely</b> believed she was in fact Native American, and she's embarrassed	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: SPOK 2019
3			there's no question in my opinion that she benefited, but again, I <b>believe</b> that she <b>sincerely</b> thought she was in fact Native American. CARLSON: Yes,	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: SPOK 2019
4			civil disobedience they thought they could stop the military from taking over, and I <b>believe</b> they <b>sincerely</b> believed that Egyptians would rally to their cause, which they did not	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: SPOK 2018
43			at risk? I think he is sincere in his desire for peace. I <b>believe</b> the Palestinians <b>sincerely</b> want peace too. But we've got to make sure that	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: MAG 2010

59			's participation was "an ethical bar " to representing Libya. # " We <b>believe</b> he <b>sincerely</b> wanted to use his legal skills to negotiate a ' Kissingerian' global	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: NEWS 1996
2			cognitive deficit in rapists: they do not read women's cues accurately... they <b>think</b> that the women <b>sincerely</b> believe the opposite of what they say. " I think	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	think	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b	? Could also be representational but feels more like incredulity on behalf of the speaker	COCA: WEB 2012
29			is to minimize health risks in the general population. And our government and scientists <b>believe sincerely</b> that the embryos are not really human beings, since most of them are	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: BLOG 2012
5			that conflicts what you were trying to say. If I offended anyone, please <b>know that</b> I <b>sincerely</b> did not mean to -- I just wanted to share what God	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	know	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b	?	COCA:2012:BLOG
6			... Look, we have to work together and, and you just have to <b>know that</b> I <b>sincerely</b> want to help you try to make the best movie that you	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	know	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b	?	COCA:2008:TV
8			ratings or rhetorical power. Why should anyone who didn't know Ed Miliband personally <b>believe</b> that he was <b>sincerely</b> trying to do things differently, trying to demonstrate that the	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: MAG 2015
15			# I hope that President Obama reads your essay and follows your suggestions. I <b>believe</b> that he <b>sincerely</b> has the interests of children at heart. However, Michelle Obama	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: WEB 2012
30			or your public relations is being mistaken for journalism. I, for one, <b>believe</b> you <b>sincerely</b> don't wish to offend anyone (Abhay included). # I	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: BLOG 2012
38			a bone. # Shanon # April 15, 2011 # Are we supposed to <b>believe</b> that this guy embezzled money yet he was <b>sincerely</b> honest about the studies he did	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: BLOG 2012
41			We just went through one very long campaign where one guy attempted to make you <b>believe</b> beyond a doubt that he <b>sincerely</b> supported what just months prior he condemned. And	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	believe	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: BLOG 2012
3			with this man since she was 17.. married at 18. You do nt <b>think</b> that it's possible she <b>sincerely</b> LOVES him? Not everyone is involved with an	Modifier of the Configurational Property	Realis	no	think	Propositional Content	Configurational Property	yes	2b		COCA: WEB 2012
9	!! What an age. May yourself , lady J. , and family every blessing and happiness , and	believe	me to remain Yours very Sincerely John Gould &rsquo; On 16 May 1838 John Gould and his party set sail	Lexical Illocution	FSE	no	believe	Propositional Content	?	?	FSE		<a href="https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/xmlweb/context.php?qid=003leb&amp;batch=8">https://capweb.lancs.ac.uk/bn/xmlweb/context.php?qid=003leb&amp;batch=8</a>

## Appendix 5

English:

Interpersonal adverbs have been treated extensively in the literature, yet until Keizer's *Interpersonal adverbs in FDG: the case of frankly* (2018) no theoretically unified account has been proposed that captures all their formal and functional dimensions, as well as the interaction between them. Nonetheless, as Keizer herself admits, further research into the syntactic, semantic and prosodic properties of interpersonal adverbs, as well as into their discourse-pragmatic functions, is required. Aim of the present thesis is therefore to investigate whether Keizer's proposed analysis of interpersonal *frankly* within Functional Discourse Grammar is also applicable to the interpersonal adverbs *honestly* and *sincerely*. To answer this, corpus data from the *Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)* and the *British National Corpus (BNC)* for *honestly* and *sincerely* is analysed according to the same criteria Keizer employed for *frankly*, and the results are compared. The criteria according to which the data is analysed are discourse-pragmatic functions, truth-conditionality, syntactic integration, placement and distribution in verbal complements, modification and coordination, prosodic features and rhetorical functions. It is found that truth-conditionality, syntactic integration and prosodic features are identical with Keizer's findings, while numerical differences are found for modification, rhetorical function, clausal position and distribution in verbal complements, and qualitative differences are found for discourse-pragmatic functions and coordination. Thus, it can be concluded that Keizer's proposed analysis of interpersonal *frankly* within Functional Discourse Grammar can be successfully expanded and applied to interpersonal *honestly* and *sincerely*. And further, it is confirmed that the theoretical framework of Functional Discourse Grammar, with its distinction between an interpersonal and a representational level, as well as Keizer's analysis of adverbs functioning as modifiers and adverbs functioning as separate Discourse Acts, can adequately represent and explain the formal properties of interpersonal adverbs as consequences of functional and pragmatic decisions.

## Appendix 6

Deutsch:

Interpersonale Adverbien wurden in der Literatur bisher zwar ausgiebig behandelt, dennoch gab es bis zu Keizers *Interpersonal adverbs in FDG: the case of frankly* (2018) lange Zeit keine theoretisch einheitliche Beschreibung, die sowohl deren funktionalen und formalen Eigenschaften als auch das Zusammenspiel dieser erfasste. Nichtsdestotrotz ist, so auch Keizer, eine weitere Untersuchung der semantischen, syntaktischen und prosodischen Eigenschaften sowie der diskurs-pragmatischen Funktionen von interpersonalen Adverbien nötig. Ziel der vorliegenden Arbeit ist es daher, zu untersuchen, ob sich Keizers vorgeschlagene Analyse des interpersonalen Adverbs *frankly* innerhalb der Functional Discourse Grammar-Theorie ebenso auf die interpersonalen Adverbien *honestly* und *sincerely* anwenden lässt. Zur Beantwortung dieser Fragestellung werden Daten für *honestly* und *sincerely* aus den beiden Korpora *Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)* und *The British National Corpus (BNC)* nach denselben Kriterien ausgewertet, die Keizer bereits für *frankly* angewendet hat, und die Ergebnisse verglichen. Die Kriterien der Datenanalyse sind diskurs-pragmatische Funktionen, Wahrheitsbedingungen, syntaktische Integration, Position und Verteilung in Verbkomplementen, Modifikation und Koordination sowie prosodische Eigenschaften und rhetorische Funktionen. Es zeigt sich, dass die Ergebnisse für Wahrheitsbedingungen, syntaktische Integration und prosodische Eigenschaften identisch mit Keizers Resultaten sind, während quantitative Unterschiede in Bezug auf Modifikation, rhetorische Funktionen, Position und Verteilung in Verbkomplementen, und qualitative Unterschiede in Bezug auf diskurs-pragmatische Funktionen und Koordination festgestellt werden können. Daraus lässt sich schließen, dass Keizers vorgeschlagene Analyse des interpersonalen Adverbs *frankly* innerhalb der Functional Discourse Grammar-Theorie erfolgreich erweitert und auf die interpersonalen Adverbien *honestly* und *sincerely* angewendet werden kann. Des Weiteren bestätigt sich, dass die Functional Discourse Grammar-Theorie mit ihrer Unterscheidung zwischen interpersonalem und repräsentationalem Level sowie Keizers Analyse von Adverbien, die als Modifikatoren fungieren, und Adverbien, die separate Diskursakte bilden, adäquat die formalen Eigenschaften von interpersonalen Adverbien als Folge funktionaler und pragmatischer Entscheidungen darstellen und erklären kann.