Clarification:
Clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions　　　　　　　　　　「附屬連接詞」連接的子句 (課堂 2.3) 其實
(L2.3) are actually embedded modifier clauses　　　　　　　　　　　　　　是外層子句中被包著的修飾語子句

Clarification: A clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction (L2.3) is more than a "linked" clause structurally
額外說明：「附屬連接詞」連接的子句（L2.3）結構上不只是「被連接的」子句那麼簡單

- (Recap) In Section 2, it was explained that both "coordinating conjunctions" (e.g. "*and*", "*but*") and "subordinating conjunctions" (e.g. "*because*", "*when*", "*as*") play the structural role of "linking" complete clauses. "Embedded clauses" were explained separately from "linked clauses".

  （重溫）第 2 節課解釋「對等連接詞」（如「*and*」、「*but*」）和「附屬連接詞」（如「*because*」、「*when*」、「*as*」）都是連接完整子句的「連接詞」，之後再把「被包著的子句」和「被連接的子句」的結構分開地解釋。

  - e.g. [I like ice-cream,] **but** [I can't eat too much.]　　→ (L2.2) "but" is a coordinating conjunction linking these two clauses
    　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（2.2 課）「but」是連接這兩個子句的「對等連接詞」

  - e.g. [She was happy] **because** [she won the race.]　　→ (L2.3) "because" is a subordinating conjunction linking these two clauses
    　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（2.3 課）「because」是連接這兩個子句的「附屬連接詞」

  - e.g. [I think **[that this flavor is the best.]**]　　→ (L2.4-2.8) "embedded clauses" were explained separately
    e.g. [The ice-cream **[that he bought me]** melted.]　　　　（2.4-2.8 課）「被包著的子句」之後被分開解釋
    e.g. [**[That kids love ice-cream]** is not surprising.]
    e.g. [You can buy **[whichever flavor you like.]**]
    e.g. [You can have ice-cream **[whenever you want.]**]

- **Actually, the structural role of the clauses "linked" by subordinating clauses (L2.3) is more complex. These clauses are actually <u>embedded clauses that play the role of modifiers within the outer clause</u>.**

  但其實，附屬連接詞引出的子句結構是更複雜的。它們其實是<u>被外層子句包著的子句</u>，並在<u>外層子句中扮演修飾語的角色</u>。

  - e.g. [She was happy **[because she won the race.]**]

    → "**[because she won the race]**" is actually an embedded clause within the outer clause "**[she was happy]**". It plays the role of an adverb modifying the entire outer clause (i.e. *the entire action surrounding the finite verb "was"*).

    [because she won the race] 其實是外層子句 **[she was happy]** 中被包著的子句，結構角色是修飾整個外層子句動作的**副詞修飾語**

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Clarification:
Clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions 「附屬連接詞」連接的子句 **(課堂 2.3)** 其實
(L2.3) are actually embedded modifier clauses 是外層子句中被包著的修飾語子句

The explanations on clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions (L2.3) were simplified so that certain main concepts could be explained more clearly
為了可以更簡單直接地傳達主要概念，之前對於附屬連接詞連接的子句的解釋被簡化了

- (Recap) In L2.3, it was explained that the role of a "subordinating conjunction" is to "link" complete clauses. The structure of a sentence consisting of two clauses "linked" by a subordinating conjunction was explained in the following way:

  （重溫）課堂 2.3 的解釋中，說到「附屬連接詞」的結構作用是「連接」完整子句。之前對有兩個被附屬連接詞連接的完整子句的句子分析如下：

  - e.g. [She was happy] **because [she won the race.]**
  - e.g. **Because [she won the race,]** [she was happy.]

  - (Recap) The simplified explanation stated that the clause "**[she won the race]**", introduced by the subordinating conjunction "**because**", is "linked" to the previous clause "**[she was happy]**".

    （重溫）之前簡化地解釋，由「**because**」這附屬連接詞引出的完整子句 **[she won the race]** 被「連接」到另一句完整子句 **[she was happy]** 後面。

  - It was explained that "**because [she won the race]**" is "dependent" on the other clause "**[she was happy]**" for complete meaning and structure and therefore must be connected to the other clause. It can also be topicalized to the front of the other clause precisely because it is dependent upon it.

    而因為「**because [she won the race]**」在意思和結構上也是「需要」另一句 **[she was happy]** 才可完整，所以這「附屬句」必定要連著 **[she was happy]**，但它可以在後方的自然位置出現，亦可以被到搬最前。

- (Recap) It was explained that, compared to a coordinating conjunction (e.g. [I like ice-cream,] **but** [I can't eat too much]), a subordinating conjunction was different only in that it links a clause that becomes **"dependent" on the other clause for complete meaning and structure** and can be **freely topicalized**. The general idea conveyed was that both coordinating and subordinating conjunctions "link" different clauses. This simplified explanation was adopted so that the main concept that **a subordinating conjunction also introduces a complete clause** could be conveyed more clearly and directly.

Clarification:
Clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions 「附屬連接詞」連接的子句 (課堂 2.3) 其實
(L2.3) are actually embedded modifier clauses 是外層子句中被包著的修飾語子句

（重溫）之前的解釋說「附屬連接詞」跟「對等連接詞」唯一不同的地方，是它引出的子句會變成「附屬於」另一個子句的「附屬句」，需要連著另一句子句才有完整意思和結構，所以才可以搬到另一句前。總括的概念是，兩種連接詞都會連著不同子句的。之前的課堂用了這簡化的概念作解釋，是為了可以更簡單和直接地傳達「附屬連接詞也是連著一個完整子句」這重要概念。

- The previously simplified explanation on the clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions requires further elaboration after this section on modifiers (Section 6). The explanation in L2.3 was simplified in order to convey the main concept that a subordinating conjunction, like a coordinating conjunction, introduces a complete clause after it.

  這個結構分析其實之前被簡化了，而現在（在關於修飾語的一節課後）需要進一步解釋。之前為了更直接地講解「附屬連接詞」也像「對等連接詞」，會在其後連接一整個完整子句，才採用了這簡化了的解釋。

- In more precise analysis, a clause linked by a subordinating conjunction is **structurally very different** from a clause linked by a coordinating conjunction. A clause linked by a **coordinating conjunction** is an **actual "linked" clause that is separate from the clause it is linked to**; a clause linked by a **subordinating conjunction**, however, is actually **an embedded clause within an outer clause**.

  再仔細分析兩種連接詞連接的子句，便會發現它們的結構有很大分別。「對等連接詞」連接的子句才是真正的「被連接的子句」，被它連接著的兩個子句是在結構上完全分開的；**「附屬連接詞」引出的子句則其實是外層子句中的一句「被著包的子句」**。

  - e.g. [I like ice-cream,] but [I can't eat too much.]

    → "[I like ice-cream]" and "[I can't eat too much]" are completely separate clauses linked by the coordinating conjunction "but"
      [I like ice-cream] 和 [I can't eat too much] 是完全在結構上分開的兩個子句，由「對等連接詞」「but」連接

  - e.g. [She was happy **[because she won the race.]**]

    → "**[because she won the race]**" is actually an embedded clause within the outer clause "[she was happy]".
      [because she won the race] 是在外層子句 [She was happy] 中的一個「被包著的子句」。

    → "**[because she won the race]**" is not actually separate from "[she was happy]" structurally.
      [because she won the race] 其實在結構上跟 [She was happy] 不是分開的，而是它裡面被包著的子句。

Clarification:
Clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions 「附屬連接詞」連接的子句 (課堂 2.3) 其實
(L2.3) are actually embedded modifier clauses 是外層子句中被包著的修飾語子句

A clause "linked" by a subordinating conjunction is actually an embedded modifier clause in the outer clause
「附屬連接詞」引出的子句其實是外層子句中被包著的修飾語子句

- A clause linked by a subordinating conjunction is actually **an embedded clause that plays the role of a modifier, mostly an adverb modifier, within the outer clause**.

  一個由「附屬連接詞」引出的子句，是外層子句中「被包著的子句」。它在**外層子句中的結構角色，是一個有完整子句結構的修飾語**，並在大多數情況下扮演**副詞修飾語**的角色。

  - e.g. [He did it **[because it was easy.]**]

    → In this sentence, **"[because it was easy]"** is an embedded clause within the outer clause "[He did it]". It plays the role of an adverb modifier to **the entire outer clause** by giving extra description on "*why he did it*".

    在這句子中，**[because it was easy]** 是在外層子句 [he did it] 中「被包著的子句」。它在外層子句中是扮演**修飾整個外層子句的副詞**角色，因為它的角色是加入對於整個外層子句 [he did it] 的原因的修飾（「*他為甚麼做這件事？*」）。

  - Compare: 對比：

    - e.g. [He did it **[because it was easy.]**]

    - e.g. [He did it **[whenever he wanted.]**]

    - e.g. [He did it **in the morning**.] / [He did it **to please her**.] / etc.

    → **"[because it was easy]"** (a clause linked by a subordinating conjunction), **"[whenever he wanted]"** (an "adverb clause": L2.8), and **"in the morning"/"to please her"** (different modifier phrases: Section 6) are all adverb modifiers within the clause **[he did it]** and modifying the whole clause in these example sentences.

    [because it was easy]（被「附屬連接詞」引出的子句）、**[whenever he wanted]**（課堂 2.8 講解的「副詞子句」）及「**in the morning**」/「**to please**」等（第 6 節講解的不同修飾語詞組）在這些句子中都是 [he did it] 中的修飾語組。它們都是修飾整個子句 [he did it] 的副詞修飾語組。

Clarification:
Clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions 「附屬連接詞」連接的子句 (課堂 2.3) 其實
(L2.3) are actually embedded modifier clauses 是外層子句中被包著的修飾語子句

→ It is just that, unlike "**in the morning**"/"**to please her**", which are adverb modifier phrases, both **"[because it was easy]"** and **"[whenever he wanted]"** are <u>complete embedded clauses</u> within **[he did it]**. However, the role of all these adverb modifiers within **[he did it]** is the same.

只是，「**in the morning**」/「**to please her**」當然是修飾語詞組，不是完整子句，而 **[because it was easy]** 和 **[whenever he wanted]** 是有完整子句結構的修飾語。但是，在這些句子中，**[because it was easy]**、**[whenever he wanted]**、「**in the morning**」和「**to please her**」在 **[he did it]** 這子句中的副詞角色是一樣的。

- When an embedded clause linked by a subordinating conjunction is modifying the whole of the outer clause that it is embedded in, it is playing the same role in the outer clause as any other **independent adverb modifier** inside a clause. In Section 6, it was explained that **an independent adverb modifier can be topicalized**. **That is why a clause linked by a subordinating conjunction can also be topicalized.**

當一個由附屬連接詞引出的「被包著的子句」在外層子句中的角色是修飾整個外層子句，它便跟所有在一個子句中的「**獨立副詞組**」的結構角色一樣。第 6 節中重複講解子句中的「**獨立副詞組**」<u>是可以搬到最前的。</u><u>這也是附屬連接詞連接的子句可以搬到另一句前的原因。</u>

- Compare: 對比：

  - e.g. [He told me the truth **[when I asked him.]**]　　　→　　　　　　　[**[When I asked him,]** he told me the truth.]
    (topicalized)

  - e.g. [He told me the truth **last night**.]　　　　　　　→　　　　　　　[**Last night**, he told me the truth.]
    (topicalized)

  - **"[when I asked him]"** is an embedded clause linked by a subordinating conjunction within the outer clause **"[he told me the truth]"**. It is an adverb modifier that is modifying the whole outer clause **"[he told me the truth]"**. It is an "**independent adverb modifier**" within the outer clause. That is why it can be topicalized to the front.

    因為由附屬連接詞連接的 **[when I asked him]** 在這裡的外層子句 **[he told me the truth]** 中是修飾整個外層子句的副詞修飾語，所以是「**獨立副詞修飾語**」，可以在外層子句中搬到最前。

Clarification:
Clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions   「附屬連接詞」連接的子句 (課堂 2.3) 其實
(L2.3) are actually embedded modifier clauses   是外層子句中被包著的修飾語子句

- In many commonly encountered sentences, an embedded clause linked by a subordinating conjunction is **<u>modifying the entire outer clause</u>**. When it is playing this role, it is naturally **<u>at the end of the outer clause</u>**, just like any **<u>independent adverb modifier</u>** would be. Because of this, in these sentences, the clause linked by a subordinating conjunction just appears to be "linked" to "the end" of the previous clause. That is why, even with the simplified explanation of "linking" provided in L2.3, the structure of these sentences can be analyzed without major problems.

  在很多句子中，一個被附屬連接詞連接的子句在外層子句中的角色正是修飾整個外層子句，是**外層子句中的一個「獨立副詞組」**。當它是「獨立副詞」時，跟所有「獨立副詞」一樣，自然位置會在它修飾的子句的**<u>最後方</u>**。因此在這些句子中，附屬連接詞連接的子句在表面上是連接著「前一句的後面」的。所以，在這些句子中，就算用課堂 2.3 中簡化的解釋去拆解句子，也不會有太大問題。

  - e.g. [I told him more about myself **[as we got closer to each other.]**]

  - Compare 對比：e.g. [I told him more about myself,] **and** [he did the same.]   → coordinating conjunction "and" links the clauses

    - **"[as we got closer to each other]"** is modifying the whole of the outer clause **"[I told him more about myself]"**. Because it is an independent adverb modifier, it is at the end of the outer clause

      [as we got closer to each other] 在修飾整個外層子句 **[I told him more about myself]**。因為它是外層子句中的獨立副詞，它自然的位置是在外層子句的最後。

    - On the surface, it seems that the simplified explanation from L2.3 is sufficient in analyzing "[I told him more about myself **[as we got closer to each other.]**]" because the subordinating conjunction "**as**" is "between" the two clauses. The structural role of the subordinating conjunction seems to be the same as the coordinating conjunction "and" in **"[I told him more about myself,] and [he did the same.]"**.

      表面而言，課堂 2.3 中簡化了的解釋似乎也足以分析 [I told him more about myself **[as we got closer to each other.]**]，因為附屬連接詞「**as**」像是在兩個子句中間。表面看來，這個附屬連接詞「as」跟 **[I told him more about myself,] and [he did the same]** 中的對等連接詞「and」的結構角色是一樣的，因為兩者都在兩個被連接的子句中間。

Clarification:
Clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions   「附屬連接詞」連接的子句 (課堂 **2.3**) 其實
(L2.3) are actually embedded modifier clauses   是外層子句中被包著的修飾語子句

- However, even when a clause linked by a subordinating conjunction is modifying the whole outer clause, we must analyze its structural role more precisely if we wish to understand **all of its possible movements within the outer clause**. The simplified explanation in L2.3 that such a clause is similar to a clause linked by a coordinating conjunction is not sufficient when this is considered.

  但即使附屬連接詞引出的子句是在修飾整個外層子句的，若要徹底理解這子句在外層子句中，詞序上所有可能移動的位置，也一定要視它為外層子句中「被包著的子句」去分析。只用課堂 2.3 的解釋，把這被附屬連接詞連接的子句當成與被對等連接詞連接的子句大致上相同的話，便不足以理解這些移動。

  - e.g. [I told him more about myself **[as we got closer to each other.]**]   → **natural position** within the outer clause
                                                                                                                                                          子句中最**自然**位置

    - Compare 對比：e.g. [I told him more about myself **today**.]   (with another independent adverb 另一獨立副詞)

    - Compre 對比： e.g. [I told him more about myself,] <u>and</u> [he did the same.]   (with a coordinating conjunction 對等連接詞)

  - e.g. [**[As we got closer to each other,]** I told him more about myself.]   → **topicalized position** within the outer clause
                                                                                                                                                          搬到外層子句**最前**的位置

    - Compare 對比：[**Today**, I told him more about myself.]   (with another independent adverb 另一獨立副詞)

    - Compre 對比： e.g. *And [he did the same,]* [I told him more about myself,] **X**   (with a coordinating conjunction 對等連接詞)

  - e.g. [I, **[as we got closer to each other,]** told him more about myself.].   → **other possible positions** within the outer clause
    e.g. [I told him, **[as we got closer to each other,]** more about myself.] etc.   其他子句中的位置 *(less natural 比較不自然)*

    - Compare 對比：[I, **today**, told him more about myself.]   *(*not very natural)*
                          [I told him, **today**, more about myself.]   *(*not very natural)*   (with another independent adverb 另一獨立副詞)

    - Compre 對比： e.g. [I, *and [he did the same,]* told him more about myself.] **X**   (with a coordinating conjunction 對等連接詞)

Clarification:
Clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions   「附屬連接詞」連接的子句 (課堂 2.3) 其實
(L2.3) are actually embedded modifier clauses   是外層子句中被包著的修飾語子句

- "**[as we got closer to each other]**" is a clause linked by the subordinating conjunction "as". It is an embedded clause that is modifying the whole outer clause "**[I told him more about myself]**". It is an independent adverb modifier within the outer clause.

  [as we got closer to each other] 是由附屬連接詞「as」引出的子句。它在外層子句中是被包著的子句，修飾整個外層子句 **[I told him more about myself]**。它是外層子句中的<u>獨立副詞修飾語</u>。

- Because it is an independent adverb modifier within the outer clause, the most natural position for "**[as we got closer to each other]**" is at the end of the outer clause, just like the independent adverb "**today**" in "**[I told him more about myself today]**" would be most natural at the end of the clause.

  因為 **[as we got closer to each other]** 是外層子句中的獨立副詞修飾語，它的自然位置是外層子句的最後，就像任何獨立修飾語組一樣。例如，在 **[I told him more about myself <u>today</u>]** 中，獨立副詞「today」最自然也是在子句最後。

- Also because it is an independent adverb modifier within the outer clause, "**[as we got closer to each other]**" can be topicalized. In the same way, "**today**" can be topicalized to the front of "**[<u>Today</u>, I told him more about myself]**".

  亦因為 **[as we got closer to each other]** 是外層子句中的獨立副詞，它可以被搬到最前，就如「today」可以搬到 **[<u>Today</u>, I told him more about myself]** 的最前一樣。

- <u>**An independent adverb modifier within a clause is the most flexible in terms of word order**</u>. Although its most natural positions are at the end or topicalized, it can also be moved to different places in between phrases within the clause itself. These positions within the clause are less natural but structurally correct. Independent adverb modifiers are moved to these positions when a writer/speaker wishes to make certain emphases in meaning. When the independent adverb modifier is moved to the middle of a clause, it is conventionally separated by commas in writing to show that it is not in its natural position—the clause has been "lifted" there.

  <u>獨立副詞的詞序位置是最有彈性的</u>。雖然它最自然的位置是在它修飾的子句的最後或最前，但它亦可以被移到子句中詞組和詞組之間不同的位置。這些內部的位置沒那麼自然，不過結構上是容許的。很多時侯，作者/講者會為了作出某些強調而把這些獨立副詞搬到子句的詞組中間。寫作時，會習慣加「逗號」於子句中間的獨立副詞組前後，以顯示這個獨立副詞組是被移到該位置的。

Clarification:
Clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions　　　　　　　　　　　「附屬連接詞」連接的子句 (課堂 2.3) 其實
(L2.3) are actually embedded modifier clauses　　　　　　　　　　　　　　是外層子句中被包著的修飾語子句

- Obviously, a clause linked by a coordinating conjunction, like "<u>and</u> [he did the same]" can only be connected to the previous clause at the end (outside the previous clause). It cannot be moved within the clause it is connected to because **it is NOT PART of that clause**. This is the difference between a clause linked by a coordinating conjunction and a clause linked by subordinating conjunction. ==The former is a "real linked clause" that is outside of the clause it is connected to. The latter is actually an embedded clause that plays an adverb role within the outer clause.==

  可以明顯看到，對等連接詞引出的子句，如「<u>and</u> [he did the same]」，只會連接前面的子句末端。它不能搬到前面子句的前面或中間任何位置，因為它不是前面子句的一部分。這就是對等連接詞連接的子句和附屬連接詞連接的子句的真正結構分別。==前者是「真正被連接的子句」，因為是在連接到的子句「之外」的；後者的真正角色則是外層子句的一個被包著的修飾語子句==。

- Furthermore, **<u>an embedded clause linked by a subordinating conjunction is not always an independent adverb modifier modifying the entire outer clause</u>**. Its role within the outer clause is an adverb modifier, but it can be an **<u>adverb within just one phrase of the outer clause</u>** and not the entire clause. In these sentences, it is essential to analyze this clause as an embedded clause playing the role of an adverb in the outer clause.

  另外，附屬連接詞引出的子句是被外層子句包著的，有副詞角色，但它不一定是修飾整個外層子句的，也可以只用作**<u>修飾外層子句中的其中一個詞組</u>**。這些情況，一定要把這種子句分析為被外層子句包著的修飾語子句。

  - e.g. [<u>Driving</u> **==[when you are tired]==** can be dangerous.]

  - e.g. [I told him <u>to go for a walk</u> **==[if the weather is nice.]==**]

    - In "[<u>Driving</u> **==[when you are tired]==** can be dangerous]", the embedded clause linked by subordinating conjunction "when" is **<u>INSIDE</u>** the gerund noun phrase "**<u>driving when you are tired</u>**", which is the subject phrase of the outer clause. **==[when you are tired]==** is **<u>only</u>** modifying the gerund noun "**driving**" (derived from the verb "drive"). It is not modifying the entire outer clause "**[Driving…can be dangerous]**". **[when you are tired]** is within the subject phrase of the outer clause, so it cannot be moved outside of it. It is not an independent adverb modifier in the outer clause.

      (Note: **[Driving can be dangerous [when you are tired]]** would be a different sentence. In this case, **[when you are tired]** is modifying the entire outer clause **[Driving can be dangerous]**.)

Clarification:
Clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions 「附屬連接詞」連接的子句 **(課堂 2.3)** 其實
(L2.3) are actually embedded modifier clauses 是外層子句中被包著的修飾語子句

在 [Driving **[when you are tired]** can be dangerous] 中，被附屬連接詞「when」引出的 **[when you are tired]** 是在「**driving when you are tired**」這衍生自動詞「drive」的名詞組中，這名詞組是外層子句的主語。**[when you are tired]** 修飾的只是「driving」，而不是整個外層子句 **"[Driving…can be dangerous]"**。它只是「driving when you are tired」詞組中的副詞修飾語。因為不是修飾整個外層子句，不是獨立副詞，不可以「搬出」它隸屬的詞組「driving when you are tired」。

（留意：**[Driving can be dangerous [when you are tired]]** 會是個結構不一樣的句子。這個句子中，[when you are tired]是修飾整個外層子句 [Driving can be dangerous]。）

- In "[I told him to go for a walk **[if the weather is nice.]**]", **[if the weather is nice]** is **INSIDE** the infinitive phrase modifier "**to go for a walk if the weather is nice**". **[if the weather is nice.]** is only modifying "to go for a walk". It is NOT modifying the entire outer clause "[I told him to go for a walk]". **[if the weather is nice]** is within the infinitive phrase "to go for a walk if the weather is nice", so it cannot be moved outside of it. It is not an independent adverb modifier in the outer clause.

  (Note: The meaning here is that, "**if the weather is nice**", "**this person ('him') should go for a walk**". The action that is modified by "**if the weather is nice**" is "**to go for a walk**" and **NOT "I told him"**. That is why this embedded clause is within the infinitive phrase and not independent in the outer clause.)

  在 [I told him to go for a walk **[if the weather is nice]**]中，**[if the weather is nice]** 是在基本動詞組修飾語「**to go for a walk if the weather is nice**」中的，不是在修飾整個外層子句。**[if the weather is nice]** 只在修飾「to go for a walk」。它不是在修飾整個外層的 [I told him to go for a walk]。它不是獨立副詞，不能被「搬出」「to go for a walk if the weather is nice」。

  （留意：這句子的意思是「如果天氣好（**if the weather is nice**）」，「他應出去走走」。被「**if the weather is nice**」修飾的動作是基本動詞修飾語「to go for a walk」，而不是子句的限定動詞「told」。所以「if the weather is nice」不是外層子句中的獨立副詞。）

Clarification:
Clauses "linked" by subordinating conjunctions   「附屬連接詞」連接的子句 (課堂 2.3) 其實
(L2.3) are actually embedded modifier clauses   是外層子句中被包著的修飾語子句

- Within the outer clause, there can even be extra adverb modifiers modifying the embedded clauses linked by subordinating conjunctions, in the same way as "**very**" further modifies "**well**" in "**He did very well**." This further shows that these clauses play an adverb role in the outer clause.

  在外層子句中，附屬連接詞引出的副詞子句更可以被另一副詞修飾語修飾，如副詞「very」在「He did very well」中修飾另一副詞「well」一樣，進一步證明這種被包著的子句在外層子句中是扮演修飾語角色。

  - e.g. [Please tell me your answer <u>only</u> <mark>**[when you are ready.]**</mark>]
  - e.g. [He did it <u>just</u> <mark>**[because it was easy.]**</mark>]

    - The single-word adverbs "only" and "just" are modifying "**[when you are ready]**" and "**[because it was easy]**" respectively, showing that these two embedded clauses play the role of adverb modifiers within their outer clauses.

      這些例句中，單字副詞修飾語「only」和「just」是在修飾 **[when you are ready]** 和 **[because it was easy]** 的。再一次證明，這種被附屬連接詞引出的子句在外層子句中是修飾語的角色。

- (*_An additional point that is not too important_*) The modifier role played by a clause linked by a subordinating conjunction within the outer clause is **<u>basically always adverbial</u>** – as in, **<u>it is either modifying the whole outer clause (surrounding the finite verb) or modifying a certain verb-derived phrase</u>**, e.g. a gerund phrase or an infinitive phrase, within the outer clause. However, there is one situation in which this clause would play an adjectival role in the outer clause. That is when it is the predicate adjective directly following the verb "be". This does not really matter too much as long as the clause linked by a subordinating conjunction is understood to be an embedded clause playing a modifier function within the outer clause.

  （*補充： 不太重要的一點*）由附屬連接詞引出的子句在外層子句中扮演的修飾語角色基本上永遠都是副詞，即修飾由外層子句限定動詞為核心的整個外層子句，或者外層當中一個由動詞衍生的詞組（如 gerund 動名詞組或基本動詞組）。但是，有一個情況，這子句會扮演一個形容詞的修飾語角色，就是當它在動詞「be」後面的時侯。這一點其實不太重要，最重要是明白這種子句在外層子句中是修飾語的角色。

  - e.g. [That is **[because I love you.]**]   → Compare 對比：e.g. [That is **great**.]

    - In "[That is **[because I love you]**]", the embedded clause "**[because I love you]**" is playing the role of a predicate adjective after the finite verb "is", just like "**great**" is a predicate adjective in "**That is great**".

      在 [That is **[because I love you]**] 中，**[because I love you]** 這被外層子句包著的子句跟「That is great」中的「great」一樣，是在扮演動詞「be」後面的形容詞的角色。