

# Wortstellung von Adverbien und adverbialen Gruppen der Zeit und der Häufigkeit

## *Position of Adverbs and Adverbial Phrases of Time and Frequency*

Adverb bzw. adverbiale Gruppe	Position	Beispiele
<p><b>- der unbestimmten Zeit</b></p> <p><b>Adverbien:</b> <i>already, ever, never, just, soon, recently etc.</i></p> <p><b>Adverbiale Gruppen:</b> <i>one day, long ago etc.</i></p>	<p><b>Adverbien</b> können immer stehen <b>nach</b> den Formen von <b>to be</b> (<i>am, are, is, was, were</i>), <b>nach</b> dem Hilfsverb <b>have, can</b> etc. bzw. <b>vor dem Vollverb</b>, also in der Mitte. (Sie können auch am Ende des Satzes stehen. <b>Just</b> steht nie am Ende.)</p> <p><b>Adverbiale Gruppen</b> stehen meist <b>am Anfang des Satzes</b> (manchmal am Ende), <b>nie in der Mitte</b>.</p>	<p><i>Boris is already in the kitchen. Have you already washed your hands. He has just eaten the sandwich. She can already ride a bicycle. They will soon spend their holidays in Spain. He has never been to the Bahamas. (He bought a new car recently.)</i></p> <p><i>One day, they will beat ManU.. Long ago there lived a princess in an enchanted castle. (He went to see his grandpa the other day.)</i></p>
<p><b>- der bestimmten Zeit</b></p> <p><b>Adverbien:</b> <i>today, tomorrow, yesterday etc.</i></p> <p><b>Adverbiale Gruppen:</b> <i>in the morning, last year, in 2017, for one week, one minute ago etc.</i></p>	<p><b>Adverbien und adverbiale Gruppen</b> stehen normalerweise <b>am Ende des Satzes</b>. (auch am Satzanfang möglich → Betonung, Kontrast)</p>	<p><i>I saw her yesterday. She'll come tomorrow. I'm not fit today. He has no breakfast in the morning. She was champion last year. I was ill for one week. (In the morning, he has no breakfast.)</i></p>