The inclination for omission of preposition from prepositional phrase in the current English seems to lead to the expansion of usages of adverbial accusatives, of which the word-group adverbial accusatives, consisting of more than one word including article, have been proved to have the following characteristics. (1) **Position.** The adverbial accusatives are used at the end-position most frequently and varedly and at the mid-position, rarely. (2) **Form.** At the end-position, every possible form, and at the mid-position, only the forms of adjective (or demonstrative adjective or indefinite article) + noun are used. At the front-position, the forms of possessive adjective + noun, possessive adjective + adjective + noun and adjective + demonstrative adjective + noun are not used, even if the last one seems to be usable. (3) **Content.** The adverbial accusatives are used most frequently and varedly to denote TIME and sometimes to denote PLACE, EXTENT and MEASURES.
와 같이 사용되었다.
그러나 뜻의 셰어의 용법은 점차 퇴하여 현대영어에 있어서는 always나 besides와 같은 표현
만 남기고서 절차한 면을 되하여 뜻과 뜻의 셰어는 유일한으로 응용되어서 셰어의 나타내는
행태 및 셰어의 셰어의 단일목표, 即 目의 셰어(Object)로서 셰어하는 행태, 셰어의 셰어의 셰어, 셰어, 셰어, 셰어, 셰어 등의 셰어를 여러가지
로 절제시키는 간의 셰어의 셰어의 셰어는 셰어・용어의 셰어가 되는 것 같은 셰어의 셰어
는 셰어가 생겨서 변하는 셰어의 셰어의 셰어이다. 그러나 여기에서 주목하여야 할 것은 현대영어, 특히
وق절사에서 영어에 있어서는 셰어로
③There is no doubt whatever. ④Nothing daunted, he began again. 또는 ⑤The snow is
ankle deep. ①
마치와 같은 단일의 셰어로서 보이도 셰어의 셰어로서 하여 같이 사용되는 셰어의 셰어
있다는 것이다.
이제 이런 셰어를 단편적으로 분류하여 예시하면 다음과 같다.
(1) 셰어 셰어 셰어 셰어 셰어 셰어 셰어 셰어
(a) (셰어) ③Now a physician reports another way.—(20)
③They will last us twenty years.—(20)
(b) (셰어) ⑤These fish are about six inches long.—(2)
⑤Eight months pregnant and uncomfortable…, Mary———(8)
(c) (셰어) ②A few minutes later, the door burst open.—(6)
②I did it a long time ago.—(2)
(d) (ousedown) ②Two nights before a reading…—(20)
②The bell…stood only three feet off the ground.—(2)
(e) (IDGE) ②It was eight days before anyone learned I was in town.—(2)

2) Ibid. § 191.
3) Ibid. § 199.
4) G.O. Curme: Principles and Practice of English Grammar (New York, Barnes and Noble, 1947) § 68, B.
5) 例문은 읽어와 주로 통합할 뿐이며 이는 영어의 例문을 주로 읽어와 주로 통합할 뿐이며 例문을 주로 읽어와 주로 통합할 뿐이며 Reader's Digest 는 June, 1917—(1), March, 1917—(2),
Jan., 1917—(3), Dec., 1916—(4), June, 1917—(5), Feb., 1917—(6), March, 1917—(7), April, 1917—(8), May,
1917—(9), June, 1917—(10), July, 1917—(11), Aug., 1917—(12), Sept., 1917—(13), Time Magazine 는 March
26, 1917—(14), April 17, 1917—(15), Sept. 24, 1917—(16), April 21, 1917—(17), April 28, 1917—(18), June 16, 1917—(19), July 7, 1917—(20), Newsweek 는 Dec. 9, 1917—(20), Feb. 13, 1917—(21), May 5, 1917—(22), May 19,
그리고 其他的 集合名名 明記한다.
effective January 2, 1971—four years, one month and nine days after Benzhalfe became enraged at the Thanksgiving Day Commercial. — (2)

(2) 副詞的對格의 内容물 中心으로

(a) (時 間) ○ It rained all next day. — (2)
○ Entering the police station the following afternoon, I…—(2)

(b) (空間) ○…howitzer shells, which can be fired about 13 miles. — (14)
○ The city is 150 miles southwest of Rome. — (6)

(c) (様 式) ○ I couldn’t turn the screw either way. — (2)
○…they walked side by side with civil servants. — (2)

(d) (程度) ○ Hussein has survived disasters a dozen times. — (2)
○ The prices for all goods rose 99.3 percent. — (13)

(3) 副詞的對格의 構成要素量 中心으로

(a) (不定冠詞 + 名詞) ○…eye-banks, which answer call 24 hours a day. — (2)
○ Wait a moment, Jim. — (13)

(b) (定冠詞 + 名詞) ○ When you’ll go to Yellowstone the way you go to a football game…— (2)
○ The morning after the election, one of the Cardinals…— (6)

(c) (不定冠詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞) ○ VA medicine has come a long way, — (2)
○ We rehearsed a full month that spring. — (6)

(d) (定冠詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞) ○ Our EL AL plane left Vienna the next afternoon— (6)
○ The same day Chrysler announces…— (20)

(e) (形容詞 + 不定冠詞 + 名詞) ○ Many a day it rained. — (The Random House Dictionary)
○ Many a time they didn’t have enough to eat…— (ibid)

(f) (形容詞 + 定冠詞 + 名詞) ○ We bring up big bone all the time. — (6)
○ Arafat traveled all the way to Moscow. — (20)

(g) (指示形容詞 + 名詞) ○…where we had started that morning. — (2)
○ Think of it this way. — (2)

(h) (所有形容詞 + 名詞) ○ If everything goes our way, — (6)
○ Then one night a crucial fly came his way. — (2)

(i) (指示形容詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞) ○ It would have saved $700 million this fiscal year. — (20)
○ Thar same year Lester and Ivadene went into the trucking business. — (6)

(j) (所有形容詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞) ○ He rushed right into marriage his freshman year at college. — (2)
1981년 4월 韓國海洋大學論文集 第16輯

(k) (形容詞 + 動詞 + 名詞) 實際上 發見되지 않으나 ②Where have you been all these days? 你這些日子都去了哪裡？
②All those weeks we worked very hard. 這些周 你工作非常努力。

(l) (形容詞 + 所有形容詞 + 名詞) ②I’ve been using the wrong tools all my life. 我一生來都用錯工具。
②All his life, Milo loved to put poetic titles on his pictures. 他一生，Milo喜歡給他的照片加上詩意的標題。

(m) (形容詞 + 名詞) ②Warren climbed only about 60 feet all day. ②Warren一整天只爬了約60英尺。
②…other Ohio universities which had experienced disorder last spring. …其他Ohio的大學，去年春天也曾經歷過混亂。

(n) (名詞 + 前置詞 + 名詞) ②Day by day, the streets were becoming more crowded with boys ②一天比一天，街道上的人越來越多。
②…as they [= pigs] jostle about, shoulder to shoulder and snout to snout. ②…老虎們你推我攘，肩并肩，鼻接鼻。

(o) (名詞 + 接続詞 + 名詞) ②Colleagues are unaware of where he is evenings and weekends ②同事們對他晚上和假日不在何處毫不知情。
②A second or two more and he’s hurtling along at more than a mile. ②再兩秒就是，他一秒就以兩分多鐘的速度狂奔。

여기에서 ②Time and again, this teacher found a way of accepting some part of a child’s answer. ②Time and again, this teacher found a way of accepting some part of a child’s answer.
②Time and again, this teacher found a way of accepting some part of a child’s answer. ②Time and again, this teacher found a way of accepting some part of a child’s answer.

(4) 副詞的對格의 位置DER 中心으로

副詞的對格이 形容詞, 副詞。句, 筒等是修飾할 때에는 항상 그 被修飾體의 直前에 오는 것이 通常이므로 문체가 되지 않고, 다만 動詞을 被修飾體로 할 경우에는만 문체가 된다。이 경우에 副詞的 對格의 位置는 多樣하다。나는 大體로 主語와 動詞에 關聯시켜서 副詞的對格이 이들 앞에 오는 경우，即 前位，主語와 動詞와의 사이에 오는 경우 即 前位， 그리고 이들 뒤에 오는 경우 即 後位의 3가지로 나눌 수 있었다。

(a) (前位) ② This time it may be something more destructive. ②(6)
②Last June the Saudis extended their ownership to 60 percent. ②(20)

(b) (中位) ② Altogether math mistakes last year added up to $455 million. ②(2)
②…a dream will on day become a reality. ②(14)

(c) (後位) ② He missed two [games] last year. ②(13)
② Your experience as a Communist goes back a long way. ②(21)

이제 以上の 여러가지의 分類을 參考로 하여，副詞的對格의 位置와 그 構成要素의 사이의 關係 를 考察하려는 것이 이 論文의 目的이다。
(二) 本論

(1) 前位의 경우

(a) 不定冠詞 + 名形

① Next morning, a Wednesday, I drove out to Visiaga again. —(10)
② How many cigars a day do you smoke? —(10)

그러나, 倒文에서 볼 수 있는 바와 같이 不定冠詞 + 名詞로 构成된 副詞的對格은 前者인, 同格의 경우와 後者인, 形容詞句으로도 볼 수 있는 경우에만 使用되어 其他の 獨立하여 使用된 倒는 全無하다.

(b) 定冠詞 + 名形

① The evening of my debut, Vasily attended. —(6)
② The morning after the election, one of the Cardinals told Wysinski. —(6)

副詞의對格的 內容이 文脈으로서 明示되어 있지 않고 있으면, 반대로 이 를 修飾하는 修飾語句節이 수반되며, 이 외에도 the instant…, the day…, the week…등이 많이 使用된다.

(c) 不定冠詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞

① A few times she lost her patience. —(6)

이 경우의 不定冠詞는 times 한 名詞를 修飾하는 것이 아니라, 이 둘 構成으로 된 單數形의 副詞의對格은 없고, 不定冠詞 대신에 one이 使用되어 a day 대신에 one day, a bright Saturday 대신에 one bright Saturday 의 形態로 된다.

(d) 定冠詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞

① The next day six German Cabinet positions changed hands. —(21)
② The same day we got in. —(2)

上倒文에도 the first time, the autumn evening, the following morning, the last time, the same day, the other day, the very moment 등 質로 많이 用例가 있으나 한편, for the first time, on a rainy morning, at the same time, for the first two months, on the same day 등과 같이 前置詞가 있는 경우에도 또 받아, 이 두 用法이 並用되는 것 같다. ①

(e) 形容詞 + 不定冠詞 + 名詞

① Many a day it rained. —(The Random House Dictionary)
② Many a time they didn’t have enough to eat and went to bed hungry. —(ibid)

(f) 形容詞 + 定冠詞 + 名詞

① But all the same, you’re a bit scared. —(20)

6) 이 부분에 들어가는 用例에 ② The next thing I knew he had knocked me down. —(8)와 같은 것도 있는 데 이 경우의 the next thing 이 副詞의對格으로 견주되어야 할 것이다. cf. ⑧ my grandfather has prayer the first thing in the morning. —(2)
(o) and all the while, the Swiss National Bank restricted the money supply. —(9)
其他 all the time, all the way 也 常 同 形容词一起 使用。

(g) 形容词 + 名词

(o) This time it may be something more destructive. —(6)
(o) That way you’ll outperform the experts. —(20)

(이) 外的 that day, that evening, that night, this year, this morning, these days 也常 使用。

(h) 所有形容词 + 名词
例句이 全然 无用。

(i) 形容词 + 形容词 + 名词

(o) That same year Lester and Ivadene went into the trucking business. —(6)
(o) That Friday night, I knew there was going to be trouble. —(2)
其他 that first winter, this past winter 也 常 使用。

(j) 所有形容词 + 形容词 + 名词

(o) His first afternoon [for practice of basketball] at Lawrenceville, he began by shooting 14-foot jump shots from the right side of the court. —(R.D. Jan., 81)

(k) 形容词 + 指示形容词 + 名词
用例가 发现

(l) 形容词 + 所有形容词 + 名词

(o) And all his life, Milo loved to poetic titles on his pictures. —(17)
(o) All their lives the game scouts had set out on their bush patrols…—(29)

(m) 形容词 + 名词

(o) Last November I talked with another of Dr. Brown’s patients. —(6)
(o) …at least three times…he wept openly. —(6)

(이) 形容词 + 定冠词 + 名词, 形容词 + 特指 也 常 使用。

(n) 名词 + 形容词 + 名词

(o) Day by day, the streets were becoming more crowded with boys. —(2)

—12—
Sometimes, ...all of a sudden we stop. —(2)

Mornings and evenings, summer and winter, I carried loads of wood...—(6)

Rain or shine, he is always on the job. —(26)

(a) 不定冠詞 + 名詞

A friend who is single travels a lot as part of his job. —(4)

Nevin and I stopped a moment to watch a big herd of elephants. —(29)

(b) 定冠詞 + 名詞

...when you’ll go to Yellowstone the way you go to a football game. —(2)

I needed to believe in something like an elephant ride the day I was nine! —(6)

c) 不定冠詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞

Your experience as a Communist goes back a long way. —(21)

We rehearsed a full month that spring. —(6)

(d) 定冠詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞

Arden Chapman caught in his mouth a grape thrown the longest distance. —(18)

We broke up in complete deadlock the first night. —(20)

(e) 形容詞 + 不定冠詞 + 名詞

-two nights before a reading I always have an anxious dream: —(20)에서의 two night도 바찬가지이다.

(2) 後位의 경우

(a) 不定冠詞 + 名詞

(b) 定冠詞 + 名詞

(c) 不定冠詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞

(d) 定冠詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞
The hurricane...blew a DC-3 [= an airplane] half a mile\(^7\) from a hanger to a road. —(15)

(f) 形容詞 + 定冠詞 + 名詞

But it is somehow charming all the same. —(13)

New ones kept arriving all the time. —(12)

其次 all the year, all the rage, all the world and his wife, all the mode, all the go 등이 되며, 이 경우에 It was a success, but it could easily have failed just the same. —(The Random House Dictionary)로 이루어 보며, all the time의 all은形容詞이나 all the same의 all은形容詞으로 볼 수도 있기는 하다. cf. all the better, 그리고 이形容詞에서 사용되는形容詞는前位의 경우와 같이 all에限定된 것 같다.

(g) 指示形容詞 + 名詞

...in preparing their income tax returns this year... —(6)

It would not have happened that way just a few months ago. —(21)

이外이 that spring, that morning, that night, that weekend, these days, this time, this way 등이 있으며, 또 on this morning, on their way 등도 사용되고 있다.

(h) 所有形容詞 + 名詞

If everything goes our way... —(16)

Khrushchev was largely able to run things his way... —(18)

이形容詞에서의名詞는way에限定한 것 같다.

(i) 指示形容詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞

We also found three rhino skulls that first week. —(29)

Your Railroad Retirement benefit is reduced that exact amount. —(6)

(j) 所有形容詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞

He rushed right into marriage his freshman year at college. —(2)

I thought I would be able to do everything my own way if I had lots of money. —(21)

이形容詞에서의名詞는前位의 경우는 아니지만限定한 것 같다.

(k) 形容詞 + 指示形容詞 + 名詞

She tried all that night, but she... —(29)

He worked hard all those weeks. —(28)

(l) 形容詞 + 所有形容詞 + 名詞

I've lived here all my life on the Shankill Road. —(20)

Isn't it wonderful that he'll be living next to us all our lives! —(5)

上記의形容詞 + 指示形容詞 + 名詞과, 이形容詞에서도前位의 경우와 같이形容詞는all에限定된 것

\(^7\) Webster Dictionary에 의하면 이경우의half는名詞이며, 量이強調될 때, 또는口語로使用될 때에이가省略되는 것이 보통이어서 생긴 것이고, 真은 half of a mile이正當하다고 하였다. 그러나many a day의 경우와 같은形容詞생각하는 것이便利하여 이에引用하였다.
 Jamaicain, to the do so. He has length. This 形態의 하나이다.

(m) 形容詞 + 名詞

①Only the four members...are actually in jail full time.—(14)
②They believed in the illegal's right to come to the United States, but not necessarily to live next door.—(19)

이 形態도 가장 많이 사용되는 것으로서 他例로서는 big distance, all day, another day, any day, each day, every night, every Sunday, every time, last spring, last year, last fall, one afternoon, one day, one night, several times, 24 hours, 20 years, any place, either way, many times, 15 rounds, 16 kilometers, 150 feet, ten stories, 2 blocks, 15 percent 등이 있는 反面에 前置詞가 맨 끝에 많이 사용되고 있다. 例示하면, for only one hour, for another minute, on clear crisp morning, in late October, on Friday night, for some time, on an afternoon, by 1 million barrels, by 2 inches, by 50% 등이 있다.

(n) 名詞 + 前置詞 + 名詞

①...as they jostled about shoulder to shoulder, and snout to snout.—(6)
②If he replies with the curriculum he wants "covered", grade by grade.—(2)

其他的 例로서는 one by one, face to face, eye for eye, year after year, arm in arm 등이 있다.

(o) 名詞 + 接続詞 + 名詞

①I...let the furnace run day and night.—(6)
②We’ll fight it tooth and nail.—(26)

이 亦是, 前位의 경우와 같이 主로 使用되는 接続詞는 階等接続詞인 and로서 對句形式이다. 그리고 留意하여야 할 것은, ③Bind him hand and foot.에서 hand and foot 를 COD는 前置詞의對象으로 取扱해 야 한다. 例 granting cats and dogs와 man and horse 등 Cognate Object(同族目的語)로 생각하는 學者도 있다.

(3) 中位의 경우

場所를 表示하는 單獨詞를 除外하고 時間, 樣式, 程度를 表示하는 單獨詞가 前位, 後位의 情況와 같이 中位에서도 頻繁하게 使用되고 있다.

(a) 時

①I sometimes get tired of hearing myself speak.—(16)
②Cuba now imports tobacco from Spain for domestic consumption.—(16)

(b) 樣 式

8) 前置詞의對象을 使用한 ①He had lived six years.와 前置詞句을 使用한 ②He had lived for six years. 둘의 사이에는 그 뜻에 차이가 있는가? 前者는 "그가 6 년간 살았다"의 뜻이고 그 뒤에 關하여는 留於지 양 은데에 反하여, 後者は "그가 6 년간 살았으며, 그 뒤에도 계속 살았다"라는 뜻이라는 學者도 있다. 前後靜：英文法概論(東京, 群馬書林, 1948), p. 52.
9) 大塚高信：新英文語法典(東京, 三省堂, 1971), p. 66.
(10) The incident nonetheless nourished the claims of Israel’s Premier—(16)
(10) The emerging countries—thus afford the “other” Germany its first international acceptance and prestige.—(16)

(2) He genuinely believes in the Democratic Party’s liberal traditions, —(16)
(2) The standoff over Palestinian autonomy deeply worries the Western Europeans—(21)

(3) Honduras last week bucked a trend in Central America.—(22)
(3) ---the fact that Peking these days shows a cautious mix of new liberalty.—(17)
(3) Benzhaf one night telephoned Dr. Donald Frederickson, —(2)
(3) ---the more than $200 billion a year is allocated.—(2)
(3) ---when 42 of the so-called mad Mothers, who every Thursday had conducted a silent vigil...—(15)

11) 大學新語典, p. 19.
Computers at the IRS’s seven regional centers last year found inaccuracies of this type.—(2)

Carter last month had invited both Sadat and Begin to confer with him.—(16)

But after the latest round of negotiation last week in Herzliyya, Egyptian Prime Minister told…—(23)

In a lengthy speech last December, the Cuban president described his country as “sailing in a sea of difficulties.”—(16)

Thus—Egyptian President’s meeting with Carter in Washington last week proceeded amicably.—(16)

Henry Kissinger’s scheduled appearance on “60 Minutes” this Sunday represents a change of heart.—(22)

Slated for publication in London this fall, the booklet is the work of Exit.—(19)

During his mission to Moscow last month to discuss strategic-arms limitation, Secretary of State…mentioned the hunter-killer problem to the Russians.—(21)

Unlike their previous search-and-destroy missions into Lebanon last May and September, however, the Israelis’ foray this time was bloodless.—(16)
(2) 中位의 경우

○…and his statement to the public that morning, issued after Carter’s television appearance, was a model of somber restraint. —(22)
○…on Nicaragua, where the revolution last year provided an obvious target of political opportunity. —(16)
○…the murderous attacks on the students last week will almost certainly come back to haunt the men who unleashed the mobs. —(22)

여서도 첫 문장에서 that morning 이 to the public, issued…appearance 와 더불어, his statement 를 修飾한다는 것, 둘째 문장에서는 革命이 多年間 延续되어서 每年  무엇인가를 提示하는데 “昨年에는 政治의 機会的 明白한 目標를 提示한 것이 아니라 “昨年에 있었던 革命이 반 諸이므로 last year 는 provided 를 修飾하는 것이 아니라, revolution 을 修飾한다고 보아야 할 것, 그리고 끝의 文章의 last week 는 will come back 을 修飾할 수 없으므로 on the students 와 더불어 attacks 를 修飾한다는 것이當然하다.

(c) 後位의 경우

○…and French President…already campaigning for re-election next year. —(24)
○This year we have killed more than 400 terrorists—four times as many as in the same period last year. —(24)
○Once, he went after the boy next door with a golf club. —(24)

여서도 첫 文章의 next year 는 already campaigning 을 修飾한다고 본 수 없으므로 直前の re-election 을 修飾한다고 보아야 할 것이고, 둘째 文章에서는 have killed 를 動詞를 修飾하는 This year 라는 輯詞의 對象이 있고, 또 last year 가 have killed 를 修飾한다는 것은 語法上으므로나 意味上으므로 不適하므로 이 last year 는 直前の same period 를 修飾하는 것이며, 끝의 文章에서 next door 가 went 를 動詞를 修飾할 수 없고 直前の boy 를 名詞를 修飾한다는 것은 文脈上 自明하다.

그런데 이와 같은 傾向은

○To us, allied behavior sometimes is going to be annoying, as our behavior is sometimes annoying. Allies will sometimes complain that we are not leading…—(17)

과 같은 副詞의 보는 비와 같은 副詞位置의 態態性에。12)

○Almost everyone…exempts himself from criticism. —(1)
○Since I play a part in just about everything Joe does. —(3)

\[12\) 勿論 前置詞句로써 形容詞句임을 明示한 것, 即 The highly emotional events of last summer were triggered by the most prosaic of question:—(5)과, 屬格을 使用한 것, 即 Last week’s clash was the latest effort to…—(22)도 있다.

\[13\) 其他の 副詞, also, even, only 등의 位置의 態態性에 關하여는 事例: 時事英語이 있어서의 몇몇 副詞의 位置(포大英文集 第15輯, 1980) 参照。
...from **practically nothing** to an anticipated $700 million. — (20)

The opposite in the same 語彙表 意義的 深層構造 と 無意識的 預策性段階の 混合で 由来した 副詞 が 推論される。この文章で 留意すべき 点である。

Trade also influences attitudes toward the Soviet Union. Bonn is Moscow’s top trading partner in the West; their combined trading **last year** totaled $7.6 billion, compared with $7.65 billion in 1970. Paris wants to increase trade with Moscow, which **last year** totaled $3.7 billion. As a whole, the E.C. sold $12 billion in goods to the Soviets **last year**. — (17)

(三) 結論

以上の例文とその他の例文を通じて、副詞の對格の考えた結果を示すには、次のような結論が得られた。

1. 副詞的對格的位置
   - 前位及び後位に使用される。中位では、単独の副詞、對格の副詞が必要とする。特に、語群の結論に使われる。

2. 副詞的對格的構成要素
   - 前位
     - 不定冠詞 + 名詞の 形態は 同格で、型の使用的場面は 別格を使用されない。不定冠詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞の 形態は a few + 名詞の 形態で 使用される。形容詞 + 指示形容詞 + 名詞の 形態は その使用率は高くない。しかし、この形態に All these day he worked hard など文章が成立する。
   - 後位
     - 形容詞 + 不定冠詞 + 名詞の 形態において 形容詞は half が 主に 使用され、形容詞 + 名詞の 形態は 様々使用される。形容詞は 形容詞 + 名詞の 形態が 多く使用される。形容詞 + 指示形容詞 + 名詞の 形態に 形容詞が存在する。形容詞 + 形容詞 + 指示形容詞 + 名詞の 形態において 形容詞は 前位の位置に存在する。
   - 中位
     - 形容詞(または 形容詞 + 指示形容詞 + 名詞)の 形態は 較少 使用される。形容詞 + 名詞の 形態が 多く使用される。形容詞 + 形容詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞の 形態において 形容詞は 形容詞 + 形容詞で存在する。
1981년 4월 韓國海洋大學論文集 第16輯

서 시책 또는 表示하는 것 이 相對의 으로 斷然 많으며, 其他 場所, 程度, 方法 등을 表現하는 것은 그나지 많지 않다. 그리고 副詞的對格이 일반하게 使用되는 形容詞로서는 all, each, every, last, next, one, same 등 이 있고 또 많이 使用되는 名詞는 time, hour, day, week, month, year, morning, evening, moment 등 時間을 나타내는 것들이다. 또 副詞的對格에 添加할 수 있는 前置詞는 at, for, in, on 등의 單節 單母音의 것이고, 前置詞이 the first time 과 for the first time, the same time 과 at the same time, the same day 과 on the same day, the last two months 과 the last two months 과 같이, 副詞의對格과 前置詞과 並用되는 경우도 많다. 但, some time 과 for some time 과는 뜻이 다를 때가 있듯이, 副詞의對格과 이에 前置詞을 添加한 것과 반드시 같은 뜻을 갖고 있지 않을 때가 있음에는 留意하여야 할 것이다.

(4) 同一한 뜻이 副詞의對格과 前置詞과 있을 경우 前位에서는 前置詞과, 後位에서는 副詞의對格이 相對의 으로 많이 使用되는 傾向에 있다.

그리면, 이 副詞의對格은 大部分 그 앞에 前置詞을 날어서 前置詞으로서 使用하여도 無妨한 것일 리에, 이 前置詞의 省略은 大體로 口語에 많으며, 그 理由에 Curme은 “前置詞는 口語의 一定한 表現에서 往往 省略되며, 그것은 前置詞에는 強勢가 없고 意味로 보아도 別로 重要하지 않기 때문이 다”라고 說明하고 있고, 14) 且 美國英語에 이 前置詞의 省略이 比較的 大한 것은 美國英語의 特徴의 하나인 表現의 簡潔性15)에서 由來한 것으로 생각한다.

그러나 副詞의對格의 使用이 많아진 이적에서는 모든 副詞의對格이, 前置詞과 前置詞이 省略된 것이라고는 할 수 없는 狀態이며, 前置詞이 It rains cats and dogs나 He fell down, man and horse와 같이 單語로도 볼 수 있는 경우나, My father likes this the best 나 I hardly know who was the more to blame.16) 따위이다.

15) 簡潔性이 增進하여 副詞의對格이 單語로 使用되는 傾向에 있으며, some+名詞, any+名詞 등에 이르는 것 이 많고, 또 其他 boyfriend, playboy, deadline 등 複合語가 日益漸増하고 있다. 推稿: 時事英語에 있어서 的 hyphen 使用의 複合語(海大論文集 第14輯), 1973参照.
16) G.O. Curme: op.cit. p.148