

ADVERBS

Lesson – 4

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An **adverb** can modify a **verb**, an **adjective**, another **adverb**, a **phrase** or a **clause**. An adverb indicates **manner**, **place**, **time**, **cause**, or **degree** and answers questions such as “**how**,” “**when**,” “**where**,” “**how much**”. In the following examples, each of the **highlighted** words is an adverb.

- The seamstress **quickly** made the morning clothes. In this sentence, the adverb “quickly” **modifies the verb “made”** and indicates in what manner (or how fast) the clothing was constructed.
- The midwives waited **patiently** through a long labour. Similarly in this sentence, the adverb “patiently” **modifies the verb “waited”** and describes the manner in which the midwives waited.
- The **boldly**-spoken words would return to haunt the rebel. In this sentence the adverb “boldly” **modifies the adjective “spoken.”**

ADVERBS

Kinds of adverbs

1. **Adverbs of manner** (how?)
2. **Adverbs of place** (where?)
3. **Adverbs of time** (when?)
4. **Adverbs of frequency** (how often?)
5. **Adverbs of degree** (to what extent?)
6. **Intensifiers** (reveal attitudes)
7. **Focus adverbs** (focus attention)
8. **Viewpoint adverbs and connectives** (help us to present information in a coherent fashion)

Logical Adverbs



Adverb of Manner:

An adverb used to show **how an action is done is known** as an Adverb of Manner.

E.g.:- quickly, bravely, happily, hard, fast, well, clearly, soundly, probably, evidently, unfortunately, luckily, sadly

E.g.:- They lived **happily**.

Madhavi walks **gracefully**.

She speaks **beautifully**.



Adverb of Place:

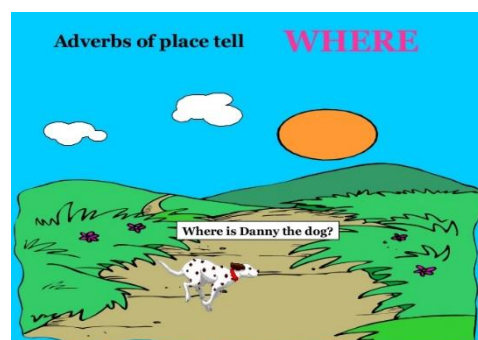
An adverb used to show **where an action is done is known** as an Adverb of Place.

E.g.:- here, there, up, down, near, below, above, away, out, in, every where, backward, within, by

E.g.:- I went **there**

She stood **near** the gate.

Please come **here**.



Adverb of Time:

E.g.:- now, then, today, tomorrow, early, soon, still, yet, before, late, ago, lately, daily, already, never, since, formerly

E.g.:- My father is not at home now.

She will come here soon.

She came late yesterday.



Adverb of Frequency:

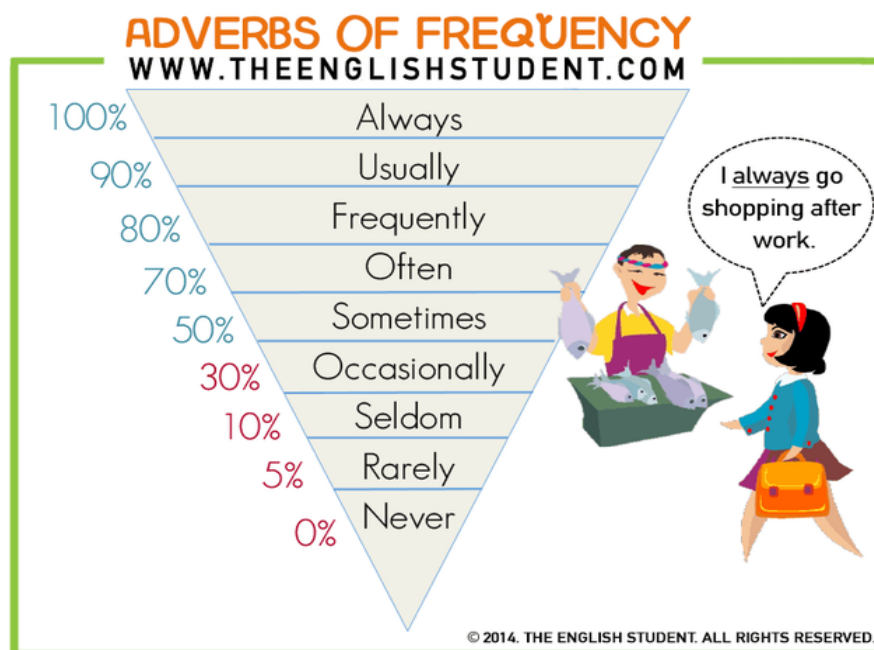
An adverb used to **show how often an action is done is known** as an Adverb of Frequency.

E.g.:- once, twice, often, never, always, occasionally, again, frequently, seldom, sometimes.

E.g.:- They talked to each other **again**.

We visited Agra **twice**.

They **never** go to films.

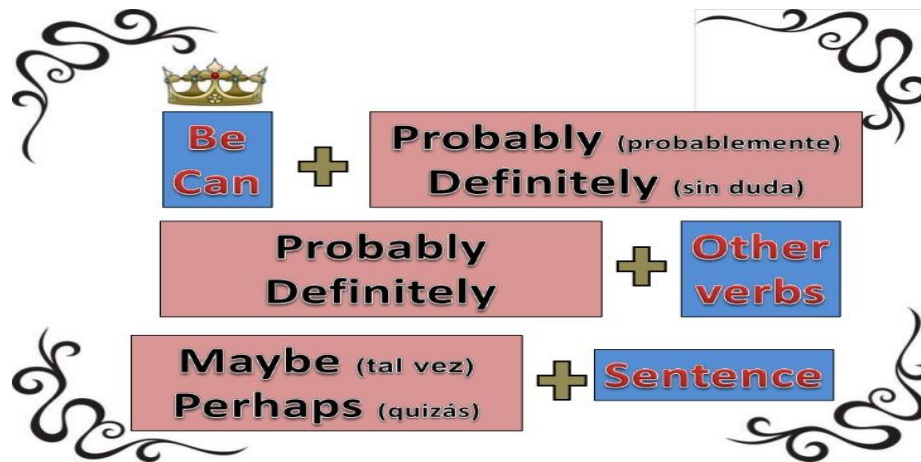


Adverb of Certainty:

An adverb used to **show definiteness of the action is known** as an Adverb of Certainty.

E.g.:- certainly, surely, definitely, obviously

E.g.:- **Surely**, she loves me.
 I shall **certainly** help you.
 Ramya is **obviously** very clever.

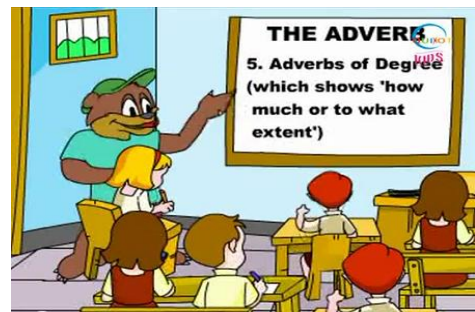


Adverb of Degree:

An adverb used to **show how much or in what degree or to what extent an action is done is known** as an Adverb of Degree.

E.g.:- very, rather, fairly, quite, too, almost, hardly, fully, enough, so,
 altogether, no, pretty, any, partly

E.g.:- We have eaten **enough**.
 I am feeling **much** better.
 He is very **great**.



Interrogative Adverb

An adverb **used to ask questions is known** as an Interrogative Adverb.

E.g.:- Where, when, why, how

E.g.:- **When** do you come?
How long will you stay in Delhi?
Where did you go yesterday?



Relative Adverb

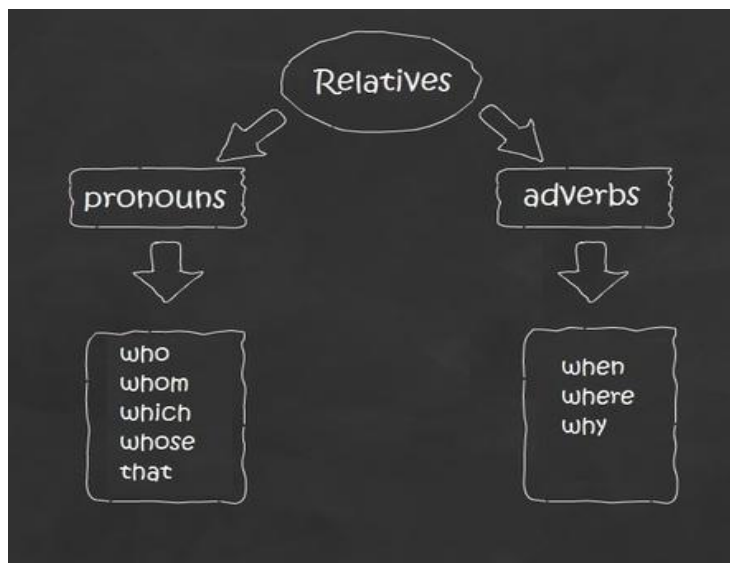
An adverb **used to relate two clauses or statements is known** as a Relative Adverb.

E.g.:- where, when, why

E.g.: I did not know **where** she had gone.

Do you know **when** Madhavi came here.

I don't know **why** she went to Hyderabad.



Conjunctive Adverb

A conjunctive adverb is used to **join two clauses** together and some common conjunctive adverbs.

E.g.:"also", "consequently", "finally", "furthermore", "hence", "however", "incidentally", "indeed", "instead", "likewise", "meanwhile", "nevertheless", "next", "nonetheless", "otherwise", "still", "then", "therefore" and "thus".

Note: Conjunctive adverb is not strong enough to join two independent clauses **without the help of a semicolon**.

E.g. – The government has cut university budgets;

Consequently, class sizes have been increased.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. Adverb of manner answers the question **how**?
2. Adverb of place answers the question **where**?
3. Adverb of time answers the question **when**?
4. Adverb of frequency answers the question **how often**?
5. Adverb of degree answers the question **how much** or in **what degree** or to **what extent**?
6. A simple adverb is used to **modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective or an adverb**.
7. An Interrogative Adverb is used to **ask questions**.
8. A Relative and a conjunctive adverb is used to **join two clauses or statements**.

Words used both as Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjectives	Adverbs
Raju is speaking in a <u>loud</u> voice.	Madhavi never talks <u>loud</u> .
Kapil is a <u>fast</u> bowler.	I cannot walk <u>fast</u> .
My sister will <u>come</u> to Vizag next week	I shall consider your case, when I next <u>come</u> here.

Adverbs which have two forms

- A. Hard = diligently (We must work hard.)
Hardly = scarcely (I could hardly believe it.)
- B. Near = opposite to far (Please come near.)
Nearly = almost (He is nearly defeated.)
- C. Late = opposite to early (The train arrived late.)
Lately = recently (I have met Madhavi lately.)
- D. Pretty = fairly (I am pretty sure of my success.)
Prettily = elegantly (Madhavi was prettily dressed.)
- E. Clear = quit or leave (Keep clear of the entrance.)
Clearly = in a clear manner (you must speak clearly.)

Nouns indicating time, place, distance, weight, measurement, value, degree are used as adverbs

E.g. The Meeting lasted a **week**.
She returned **home**.
The load weighed two **tons**.
He measures six **feet**.

Adverbs compounded with prepositions

- Some adverbs are **compounded with prepositions**.

E.g.:-
thereby hereafter wherefore
therefrom here by wherein
therein herein whereon
thereof hereupon whereof
thereon herewith thereto
hitherto there with henceforth
henceforward

Adverbs used in a pair

Sometimes two adverbs are used together.

E.g.:-
Again and again. (**Repeatedly**)
By and by (**Before long**)
Far and near. (**In all directions**)
Far and wide. (**Comprehensively**)
Far and away. (**By a great deal**)
First and foremost. (**First of all**)
Now and then. (**From time to time, occasionally**)
Now and again. (**At intervals, sometimes**)
Off and on. (**Irregularly, intermittently**)
Once and again. (**on more than one occasion.**)

Position of Adverbs

- a) **Adverbs of manner are commonly placed after the verb or object.**

E.g.:- Madhavi walks gracefully.

Ramanaji speaks politely.

The doctor examined the patient carefully.

- b) **Adverbs of place and time may be placed after the verb or object.**

E.g.:- She went there.

I searched everywhere for my book.

I saw a film yesterday.

- c) **Adverbs of frequency and degree are generally placed between the subject and the verb and if the verb contains several words, adverbs are placed after the first word.**

E.g.:- My father never tells lies.

I have never seen such a beautiful girl.

I have often advised my sister to speak politely.

- d) **Some adverbs are placed after the auxiliary verbs.**

E.g.:- You **are** always careless of your health.

I **am** completely defeated in love.

- e) **Adverbs must be placed before the auxiliaries like have to and used to.**

E.g.:- I **often** have to attend yoga classes.

He **always** used to sit in the garden.

I **never** used to visit temples.

- f) If more adverbs are used, the order of adverbs is:

i. **Adverbs of manner**

ii. **Adverb of place**

iii. **Adverb of time** (MPT)

E.g.:- I enjoyed **well** at the picnic **yesterday**.

I met Madhavi at the theatre, **yesterday** evening.

I expressed my feeling very **clearly** at the function **yesterday**.

Formation of Adverbs

- a) **Adverbs of manner** are **mainly formed by adding 'ly' to the adjective.**

Adjective	Adverb
Clever	cleverly
wise	wisely
kind	kindly

- b) When the **adjective ends with 'y' preceded by a consonant**, 'y' is changed into 'i' and 'ly' added.

Adjective	Adverb
happy	happily
ready	readily
heavy	heavily

- c) When the adjective **ends with 'le', 'e' is changed into 'y'**.

Adjective	Adverb
single	singly
double	doubly

- d) Final **'e' is retained** with the following words.

Adjective	Adverb
extreme	extremely
intensive	intensively
extensive	extensively
comprehensive	comprehensively

Exceptions:

true	truly
due	duly
whole	wholly

- e) For adjectives ending with **'able/ible', the final 'e' is dropped and 'ly' is added.**

Adjective	Adverb
sensible	sensibly
capable	capably

able	ably
considerable	considerably
probably	probably
possible	possibly

f) Some adverbs are **compounded with a noun or adjective**.

E.g.: sometimes	midday	yesterday
meantime	midnight	otherwise
meanwhile	midway	

g) Some adverbs are **compounded with 'a'**.

E.g.:	afoot	aboard	abroad
	anew	asleep	away
	along	ahead	alive
	aloud		

h) Some adverbs are **compounded with 'to' and 'be'**.

E.g.:	today	behind	before
	tonight	below	beneath
	tomorrow	beyond	besides

Comparison of Adverbs

A. Adverbs with **single syllable** form their comparative and **superlative** by adding 'er' or 'est'.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
hard	harder	hardest
high	higher	highest
early	earlier	earliest

B. **Adverbs ending with 'ly'** form their comparative and superlative by adding 'more' and 'most'.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
skillfully	more skillfully	most skillfully

quickly	quickly	most quickly
fortunately	more fortunately	most fortunately

Adverbs of irregular comparison

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
Badly	worse	worst
Good	better	best
Much	more	most
Little	less	least
Near	nearer	nearest
		next
Far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest
Late	later	furthest
		Last

Note: Only Adverbs of manner, degree and time admit degree of comparison.