



Adverbs

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An adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of the verb, adjective or another adverb.

OR

It is used to modify verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

- She is walking slowly.
- She is very intelligent.
- She is walking very slowly.
- He swims well.
- He ran quickly.
- She spoke softly.
- He plays the flute beautifully.
- He ate the chocolate cake greedily.

KINDS OF ADVERB

1. Adverb of time
2. Adverb of frequency
3. Adverb of place
4. Adverb of manner
5. Adverb of degree
6. Adverb of affirmation and negation
7. Interrogative adverb
8. Relative adverb

ADVERB OF TIME

Adverb of time tells us when an action takes place.

Example:

Ago, lately, yet now, soon, tomorrow etc.

I shall meet you tomorrow.

I saw that movie last year.

I saw Sally today.

ADVERB OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of frequency are the adverbs which tell us how often an action takes place. They are usually placed before the main verb but after auxiliary verbs (such as be, have, may, & must).

Always, once, seldom usually, rarely, etc.

Examples:

- I eat junk food occasionally. (wrong)
- I occasionally eat junk food.

- I read the newspaper seldom. (wrong)
- I seldom read the newspaper.

- The police is always with you.

ADVERB OF PLACE

Adverbs of place are the adverbs which tell us where an action takes place.

Below, between, above, behind etc.

- The marble rolled around in my hand.
- Hurry! You are getting behind.
- Mary fell down.

ADVERB OF MANNER

Adverbs of manner are used to tell us the way or how something is done. Adverbs of manner are usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

slowly, delightfully, carefully, fast, etc.

Examples:

- He quickly left the room. (wrong)
- He left the room quickly. (right)
- James loudly coughed to attract her attention. (wrong)
- James coughed loudly to attract her attention. (right)
- He quickly ran. (wrong)
- He ran quickly (right)

ADVERB OF DEGREE

Adverbs of degree tell us about the intensity of something (to how much extent the work is done).

Adverbs of degree are usually placed before the adjective, adverb, or verb that they modify although there are some exceptions.

Almost, fully, enough, too, very, etc.

Examples:

- The girl was beautiful very. (wrong)
- The girl was very beautiful. (right)
- She is quite shy.
- They are extremely happy.
- I really hate travelling by bus.

ADVERB OF AFFIRMATION OR NEGATION

ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION

These adverbs show that the speaker is absolutely sure something will go the way they say it will.

- **yes**
- **by all means,**
- **certainly,**
- **surely,**
- **verily,**
- **definitely,**
- **indeed,**
- **obviously,**
- **truly,**



Example:

- We are **obviously** going to make a lot of money with this investment.

ADVERBS OF NEGATION

Adverbs of negation are completely opposite from affirmation. They show that the speaker doesn't believe there is any chance things will go the way they say.

- **any,**
- **never,**
- **no,**
- **not**



Example:

- There's **no** chance they're going to win tonight. **Especially not** since they lost their start player.

Examples:

- He is certainly right.
- I shall probably come tomorrow.
- I will never taste that.
- I don't have anything.
- I don't like it at all.

INTERROGATIVE ADVERB

The interrogative adverbs where, when, why & how are usually placed at the beginning of a question.

Examples:

- Why is the garden in such a mess?
- Where is my book?
- Did she ask where you were going?

RELATIVE ADVERB

The relative adverbs where, when, why & how can be used to join sentences or clauses.

Examples:

- This is the pool where I used to swim.
- I will not stay in the hotel where I stayed last time.
- I don't know why he got angry.
- Yesterday was the day when I met my friend.
- You should know to explain how you solved the problem.

RULES OF ADVERB

1. The adverbs 'too much' is used with nouns and 'much too' is used with adjectives.

Example:

Too much pain / Too much insincerity (Nouns)

Much too painful / much too careless (Adjectives)

2. Adverb of manner, place and time are generally placed after the verb or after the object if there is one.

Example:

- It is raining heavily.
- He is walking slowly.
- Ram speaks English well.
- He does his work carefully.
- I go to temple every Sunday.

3. Adverbs of frequency are normally placed before the main verb and after the auxiliary (is, am, are, was, were, had, have, will, shall etc.)

Example:

- He always comes late. (before main verb)
- He is always late. (after auxiliary verb)
- He often visits the U.S.
- His brother never takes alcohol
- He is never punctual.

4. The auxiliaries 'have to' and 'used to' come after the adverb.

Example:

- I often have to go to college by walk.
- He never used to agree with me.