



Adverb in English Language

An adverb is a word that is used to modify or add meaning to an adjective, verb or another adverb as the following examples

He ran quickly

It is very hot

He eats very slowly.

They may also modify a noun or a pronoun as the following

The very thing I want.

Unfortunately, you failed in the exam.

A good way to understand adverbs is to think about them as the words that provide context. Specifically, adverbs provide a description of how, where, when, in what manner and to what extent something is done or happens. Normally, we can spot an adverb by the fact that it often ends in *-ly*, but there are lots of adverbs that don't end in this way such as (very, too, well, never, so...) .

Examples:

- When? She *always* arrives early.
- How? He drives *carefully*.
- In what way? She eats *slowly*.
- To what extent? It is *terribly* hot.

Types of Adverbs

1- Adverbs of Manner

An *adverb of manner* will explain how an action is carried out as in the following examples:

- The dinner party went **badly**.
- John answered the question **correctly**.
- The boys had worked **hard**.

2- Adverbs of place

An *adverb of place*, sometimes called spatial adverbs, will help explain where an action happens.

- New York is located **north** of Philadelphia.
- They traveled **down** the mountainside.
- **Here** comes the sun.

- Jane is moving **far away**.
- Carly is sitting **close** to me.

In addition, some adverbs of place will refer to a direction of movement. These often end in -ward or -wards.

- Oscar travelled **onward** to Los Angeles.
- Hannah looked **upwards** to the heavens.

3- Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency are used to express how often something occurs.

- The adverb is **usually** placed before the main verb.
- I can **normally** make the shot.
- I will **always** love
- We get paid **hourly**.

4- Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of time tell us *when* something happens. Adverbs of time are usually placed at the end of a sentence.

- Harvey forgot his lunch **yesterday** and again **today**.
- I have to go **now**.
- We first met Julie **last year**.

While it's almost always correct to have the adverb of time at the end of the sentence, you can place it at the start of the sentence to put a different emphasis on the time if it is important to the context.

- Last year was the worst year of my life.
- Tomorrow our fate will be sealed.
- Yesterday my troubles seemed so far away.

5- adverbs of degree

They express to what extent or to what degree (very, slightly, fairly, totally, quite)

She is very beautiful.

6- Adverbs of certainty

Such as certain, surely, definitely, obviously, apparently...)

They are surly students.

Homework

Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs in brackets

- 1- I was dreaming when a loud noise woke me up. (peacefully, suddenly)
- 2- My Grandma is 75 and she goes swimming. (nearly, still, regularly)
- 3- I unlocked the door and went into the night. (quietly, outside)
- 4- I was relaxing with a good book when someone knocked on the door. (just, really, loudly)
- 5- Break the eggs into a bowl and mix them with the flour. (first then, together)
- 6- I got up and crept to the front door. (quickly, downstairs).
- 7- I work and I do my homework, but I don't get good marks. (hard, carefully, still).

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