

ADVERBS

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What is an adverb?



An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, a clause, or another adverb. Adverbs provide more information in a sentence by modifying another word.



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Types of adverbs:



01

Adverbs of time

Already, earlier, immediately, lately, later, now, recently, soon, tomorrow, yesterday

02

Adverbs of place

Above, anywhere, back, below, everywhere, here, inside, nowhere, out, outside, there.

03

Adverbs of manner

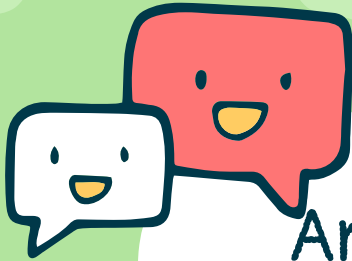
beautifully
Generously
,happily, neatly, patiently, softly, quickly, well.

04

Adverbs of frequency

again, always, every (hour, day, week, year, and so on), never, normally, rarely, seldom, sometimes, usually.





Adverbs of time

An adverb of time provides more information about when a verb takes place. Adverbs of time are usually placed at the beginning or end of a sentence.



Examples



The results were announced **yesterday**

Here the Adverb is **yesterday** which is answering the question: **When** were the results announced?

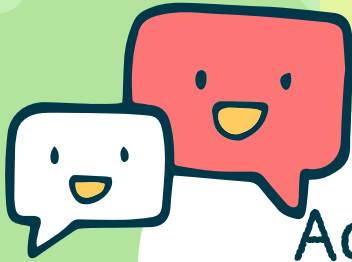
'Announced' is the verb in this sentence.



She will visit the hospital **tomorrow**.



Here the Verb is 'visit' and the Adverb is **tomorrow** as the question being asked is: **When** will she visit the hospital?



Adverbs of place

Adverbs of place illustrate where the verb is happening. It's usually placed after the main verb or object, or at the end of the sentence.

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Examples



They will meet you **there**.

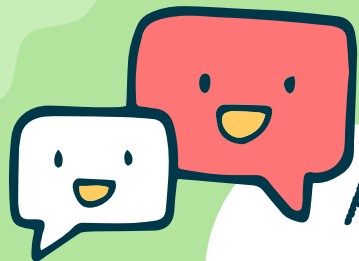
The Adverb here is **there** that is specifying a place for the Verb meet and the question being answered is: **Where** will they meet you?



In spring, flowers bloom **everywhere**.

Here the Verb is bloom and the Adverb is **everywhere**, answering the question: **Where** do the flowers bloom in spring?





Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner tell us how, or in what manner, something was carried out. They mostly modify verbs and can often be found at the end of a clause or right before the word they modify.



Examples

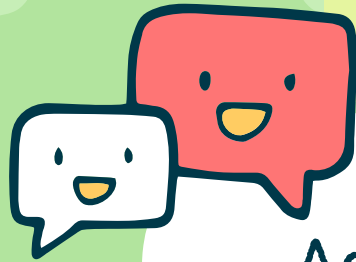
★ He **quietly** slipped away.

The Adverb here is **quietly** which is telling the way or manner in which the action was carried out and the Verb is slipped which is telling: **How** did he slip away.



★ She works **fast**.

The Verb here is work and the Adverb is **fast** and the question being asked is: **How** does she work?



Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency explain how often the verb occurs. They're often placed directly before the main verb of a sentence.



Examples

He likes to watch TV **every day**.

Here, the Adverb is **every day** and it is telling about the amount of time spent in doing the Verb, which is watch. The question in this sentence is: **How often** does he watch TV?



They meet **every week**.

The Adverb here is **every week** and it is telling the frequency and the Verb is meet. The sentence is telling us: **How often** do they meet?

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Identify the type of adverb used. Write the correct type (Manner, Place, Time, or Frequency) in the blank space.

1. She danced **gracefully** on the stage. → _____
2. We will meet **tomorrow** at the park. → _____
3. He **rarely** eats fast food. → _____
4. They looked **everywhere** for the lost keys. → _____
5. He spoke **softly** to the baby. → _____
6. I left my book **upstairs** in my room. → _____
7. She visits her grandparents **weekly**. → _____
8. We went to the park **yesterday**. → _____