**Mustansiriyah University**

**College of Arts**

**Translation Department**

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**FUNDAMENTALS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

**First Year/ Morning Classes**

**Lecture # 11**

**Adverbs**

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN USE**

**R. MURPHY**

***The Adverb***

An adverb is a ward that modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective or adverb, e.g. The very good runner ran too quickly for me.

***Kinds of Adverbs***

The principal kinds of adverbs are:

**1**) Adverbs of manner, e.g. quickly, slowly, fast.

**2**) Adverbs of place, e.g. here, there, up, anywhere.

**3**) Adverbs of time, e.g. now, soon, today, then.

**4**) Adverbs of frequency, e.g. once, often, always, ever.

**5**) Adverbs of degree, e.g. very, quite, rather, too.

**6**) Interrogative adverbs , e.g. when ? where ? why ?

**7**) Relative adverbs, e.g. when, where, why.

Adverbs of manner are usually formed by adding (ly) to the corresponding adjective:

**e.g.** He is a slow worker (adjective)

He works slowly. (adverb).

Some adverbs of degree are formed in the same way: **e.g.**

extreme extremely

remarkable remarkably

***Exceptions:***

**a**) The adverb of (good) is (well).

**b**) Adjectives ending in (ly), e.g. friendly, lovely, lonely, likely, lowly, have no adverb form.

To supply this deficiency we use a similar adverb or an adverb phrase:

**e.g.** likely (adj.) probably (adv.)

friendly (adj.) in a friendly way (adv. Phrase)

The following adverbs have the same form as their adjectives:

high, low, near, far, hard, fast, early, late, much, little, **e.g.**

***Adjective Adverb***

A high mountain. The bird flew high.

A fast train. She drives fast.

The near side. Don't come near.

Metal is hard. He worked hard.

A far country. He went far.

A low voice. He spoke low.

**Adverb is a word which is used to modify verb, adjective or adverb. There are six kinds of adverb in English. They are:**

**1) Adverb of Time**

**2) Adverb of Place**

**3) Adverb of Manner**

**4) Adverb of Frequency**

**5) Adverb of Probability**

**6) Adverb of Degree**

**1) Adverb of Time**

**Adverb of time is used to tell the time that an action happens or someone does something. There are many adverbs of time as the following.**

**Today, last night, yesterday, now, tomorrow, last month, before…**

**Formula1:**

**Sentence + Adverb of Time**

**Example:**

**- I study English today.**

**- He met his friends last night.**

**Formula2:**

**Adverb of Time + Sentence**

**Example:**

**- Yesterday she went to Phnom Penh.**

**- Now I’m learning English.**

**2) ADVERB OF PLACE**

**Adverb of place is used to tell the place where an action occurs or where someone does something. There are many adverbs of place as the following.**

**Here, there, inside, outside… or we can use with the preposition of place like at school, at the market…**

**Formula:**

**Sentence + Adverb of Place**

**Example:**

**- My dog sleeps outside.**

**- We have the meeting in the hotel.**

**3) ADVERB OF MANNER**

**Adverb of manner is used to tell how an action happens.**

**Those Adverbs of Manner are:**

**Badly, beautifully, carefully, quickly, softly, lately, hardly, late, hard, truly, fast, easily, fully, automatically…**

**Formula:**

**Subject + Intransitive Verb + Adverb of Manner**

**Example:**

**- She sings beautifully.**

**- He runs quickly.**

**NOTE: For lately and hardly its formula is:**

**Subject + Lately/Hardly + Verb + Complement**

**Example:**

**- She hardly believes you.**

**- He lately goes to USA.**

**WARNING: Don’t use adverb after “Linking Verb”.**

**4) ADVERB OF FREQUENCY**

**Adverb of frequency is used to expresses how often something happens or someone does something.**

**100%**

**80%**

**60%**

**Always**

**everyday**

**usually**

**normally**

**generally**

**often**

**frequently**

**50-40%**

**20%**

**10%**

**0%**

**sometime**

**occasionally**

**seldom**

**rarely**

**hardly ever**

**never**

**Formula:**

**Subject + Adverb of Frequency + Verb + Complement**

**Example:**

**- They always do their homework at night.**

**- We sometime go to the cinema at the weekend.**

**5) ADVERB OF PROBABILITY**

**Adverb of probability is used to show how sure when someone does something.**

**Probably, perhaps, definitely, obviously, certainly, truly, exactly....**

**Formula1:**

**Adverb of Probability + Sentence**

**Example:**

**- Perhaps she comes today.**

**- Probably I have to get up early tomorrow.**

**Formula2:**

**Subject + Modal Verb + Adverb of Probability + Main Verb + Complement**

**Example:**

**- He will probably get married next year.**

**- Many people can exactly speak English very well.**

**6) ADVERB OF DEGREE**

**Adverb of degree is used to give information about the extent or degree of something.**

**Very, quite, fairly, extremely, too, enough, so, almost, a lot...**

**Formula1:**

**Subject + Intransitive Verb + Adverb of Degree**

**Example:**

**- My friends talk a lot.**

**- The economy grows extremely.**

**Formula2:**

**Sub +Transitive Verb + Object + Adverb of Degree**

**Example:**

**- My boss treats all workers fairly.**

**- Children study English, too.**

**Formula3:**

**Subject +Linking Verb + Adverb of Degree + Adjective**

**Example:**

**- She seems too hungry.**

**- I feel too much better.**

**Posted by Chhorn Khea**

**Labels: ADVERBS**

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