

Adverbien im Englischen

Bildung, Stellung und typische Fehler von Amy Lang

1. Bildung der Adverbien

A) Regelmäßige Bildung: Adjektiv + -ly

Bildung	Bedeutung	Beispiel
quick → quickly	schnell	He runs quickly.
careful → carefully	vorsichtig	Drive carefully!
beautiful → beautifully	wunderschön	She sings beautifully.
serious → seriously	ernst(haft)	Are you seriously asking?
comfortable → comfortably	bequem	Sit comfortably.

B) Besondere Schreibregeln

Regel	Beispiele
-y → -ily	happy → happily, easy → easily, angry → angrily
-le → -ly	simple → simply, gentle → gently, terrible → terribly
-ic → -ically	basic → basically, dramatic → dramatically
-ue → -uly	true → truly
-ll → -lly	full → fully

7 happyly → ف happily

7 basiely → ف basically

C) Unregelmäßige Adverbien

Adjektiv	Adverb	Beispiel
good	well	She speaks English well.
fast	fast	He drives fast. (nicht: fastly!)
hard	hard	She works hard. (nicht: hardly!)
late	late	He arrived late. (nicht: lately!)
early	early	I woke up early.
high	high	The bird flies high.
low	low	Speak low.
near	near	Come near.
far	far	Don't go far.
straight	straight	Go straight ahead.

2. Tückische Paare: Adjektiv vs. Adverb

Diese Wörter haben verschiedene Formen mit unterschiedlicher Bedeutung:

Wort	Bedeutung	Beispiel
hard	hart, schwer; schwer (arbeiten)	She works hard. (fleißig)
hardly	kaum	I hardly know her. (kaum)
late	spät	He came late. (zu spät)
lately	in letzter Zeit	I haven't seen her lately.
near	nah	Don't come near. (näher)
nearly	fast, beinahe	I nearly missed the train.
high	hoch	The plane flies high.
highly	höchst, sehr	highly recommended
deep	tief	Dig deep. (physisch tief)
deeply	zutiefst	deeply moved (emotional)
wide	weit	Open your eyes wide.
widely	weit verbreitet	widely known
free	kostenlos, frei	Children travel free.
freely	frei, ungehindert	speak freely
short	abrupt, plötzlich	stop short
shortly	bald, in Kürze	I'll be there shortly.

Die häufigsten Fehler

7 I ~~work hardly~~. → ف I **work hard**. *hardly = kaum!*

7 I'm ~~lately for the meeting~~. → ف I'm **late for the meeting**.

7 I ~~near-missed the bus~~. → ف I **nearly missed the bus**.

7 It's a ~~highly building~~. → ف It's a **high building**. *highly = sehr*

7 I'm ~~deep sorry~~. → ف I'm **deeply sorry**. *deeply = emotional*

3. Stellung der Adverbien im Satz

A) Adverbien der Art und Weise (how?)

Position: meist nach dem Verb / nach dem Objekt

→ **She speaks English fluently.** – *Sie spricht fließend Englisch.*

→ **He drove the car carefully.** – *Er fuhr das Auto vorsichtig.*

~~7 She speaks fluently English.~~ → ٧ **She speaks English fluently.**

B) Adverbien des Ortes (where?)

Position: am Satzende

→ **She works here.** – *Sie arbeitet hier.*

→ **I looked everywhere.** – *Ich habe überall gesucht.*

→ **Come inside!** – *Komm rein!*

C) Adverbien der Zeit (when?)

Position: am Satzende oder Satzanfang

→ **I'll see you tomorrow.** – *Ich sehe dich morgen.*

→ **Yesterday, I met an old friend.** – *Gestern traf ich einen alten Freund.*

→ **She called me last week.** – *Sie rief mich letzte Woche an.*

D) Häufigkeitsadverbien (how often?)

Position: vor dem Vollverb, nach 'be', nach dem ersten Hilfsverb

Adverb	Vor Vollverb	Nach 'be'
always (100%)	I always get up early.	She is always late.
usually (90%)	He usually works from home.	They are usually busy.
often (70%)	We often eat out.	I'm often tired.
sometimes (50%)	She sometimes calls me.	He's sometimes rude.
rarely (20%)	I rarely watch TV.	She is rarely wrong.
never (0%)	I never smoke.	He is never on time.

Bei Hilfsverben: nach dem ersten Hilfsverb

- I have never been to Japan. – Ich war noch nie in Japan.
- She can always help you. – Sie kann dir immer helfen.
- They will probably come. – Sie werden wahrscheinlich kommen.

7 I go always to school. → ف I always go to school.

7 She is late always. → ف She is always late.

7 I have been never there. → ف I have never been there.

E) Grad-Adverbien (to what extent?)

Position: direkt vor dem Wort, das sie modifizieren

Adverb	Bedeutung	Beispiel
very	sehr	She is very happy.
really	wirklich	I really like it.
quite	ziemlich	It's quite good.
fairly	recht, ziemlich	It's fairly easy.
extremely	extrem	It's extremely cold.
absolutely	absolut	absolutely fantastic
completely	völlig	completely wrong
almost	fast	almost finished
enough	genug (NACH Adj.!)	good enough, old enough

7 enough-good → ف good enough enough steht NACH dem Adjektiv!

7 enough-old-to-drive → ف old enough to drive

4. Adjektiv oder Adverb?

A) Nach linking verbs: ADJEKTIV

Nach be, seem, appear, look, feel, smell, taste, sound → Adjektiv!

- **She looks beautiful.** – *Sie sieht schön aus. (nicht: beautifully)*
- **The soup smells good.** – *Die Suppe riecht gut. (nicht: well)*
- **I feel bad about it.** – *Ich fühle mich schlecht deswegen.*
- **That sounds interesting.** – *Das klingt interessant.*

~~7 She looks beautifully.~~ → ف **She looks beautiful.**

~~7 The food tastes wonderfully.~~ → ف **The food tastes wonderful.**

~~7 I feel badly.~~ → ف **I feel bad.** Ausnahme: *I feel well = gesund*

B) Nach Aktionsverben: ADVERB

Beschreibt WIE eine Handlung ausgeführt wird → Adverb

- **She sings beautifully.** – *Sie singt wunderschön.*
- **He drives carefully.** – *Er fährt vorsichtig.*
- **They work hard.** – *Sie arbeiten hart.*

C) Vergleich: Adjektiv vs. Adverb

Satz	Erklärung
She looks angry.	Sie sieht wütend aus. (Zustand)
She looked at me angrily.	Sie sah mich wütend an. (Art und Weise)
The flower smells sweet.	Die Blume riecht süß. (Eigenschaft)
He smiled sweetly.	Er lächelte süß. (Art und Weise)
I feel good.	Ich fühle mich gut. (Befinden)
I can feel it clearly.	Ich kann es deutlich spüren. (wie?)

5. Steigerung der Adverbien

A) Einsilbige Adverbien: -er / -est

Grundform	Komparativ	Superlativ	Beispiel
fast	faster	fastest	He runs faster than me.
hard	harder	hardest	Work harder!
late	later	latest	She arrived later.
early	earlier	earliest	Come earlier tomorrow.
near	nearer	nearest	Come nearer.
long	longer	longest	Stay longer.

B) Adverbien auf -ly: more / most

Grundform	Komparativ	Superlativ
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
carefully	more carefully	most carefully
easily	more easily	most easily
frequently	more frequently	most frequently
slowly	more slowly	most slowly

C) Unregelmäßige Steigerung

Grundform	Komparativ	Superlativ	Beispiel
well	better	best	She sings better than me.
badly	worse	worst	He played worse today.
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest	Go further!
much	more	most	I like it more.
little	less	least	Speak less!

6. Praktische Lerntipps

Die wichtigsten Regeln

- Adjektiv beschreibt NOMEN: a fast car, a beautiful woman
- Adverb beschreibt VERB, ADJEKTIV oder anderes ADVERB: drive fast, very beautiful
- Nach linking verbs (be, seem, look, feel...): ADJEKTIV
- Häufigkeitsadverbien: VOR Vollverb, NACH be/Hilfsverb

Häufige Fehler vermeiden

- ~~7 She drives very fastly.~~ → ف **She drives very fast.** *fast = schon Adverb*
- ~~7 I feel very well today.~~ → ف **I feel very good today.** *well = gesund*
- ~~7 He speaks English very good.~~ → ف **He speaks English very well.**
- ~~7 I go always to the gym.~~ → ف **I always go to the gym.**
- ~~7 I hardly work.~~ → ف **I work hard.** *hardly = kaum*
- ~~7 She is enough old.~~ → ف **She is old enough.**

Merkregel für hard/hardly, late/lately etc.

- Wenn die -ly Form existiert, hat sie meist eine ANDERE Bedeutung!
- hard = schwer/fleißig | hardly = kaum
- late = spät | lately = in letzter Zeit
- near = nah | nearly = fast/beinahe

Viel Erfolg beim Lernen! **Good luck!** ы