

Adverb

Definition

An adverb can be defined as “A word or phrase that modifies the meaning of an adjective, verb, noun, determiner, or another adverb, expressing manner, place, time, or degree (e.g. gently, here, now, very). Some adverbs, for example 'sentence adverbs', can also be used to modify whole sentences”.

Or,

“A word that describes or gives more information about adverb, adjective, adverb, or phrase”.

Explanation

An adverb is a word which we use to modify the meaning of the adjective, verb or other parts of speech. It is one of the parts of speech which tells us how, where, when, in what manner, and to what extent an action is performed in the sentence. Some of the adverbs end with 'ly' (which are used to express how an action is performed) such as carefully, gracefully, cheerfully, quickly, steadily, speedily, happily, foolishly, angrily, etc. However, some are without 'ly' such as well, very, fast, never, now, most, far, least, more, less, there., etc.

We can easily identify the availability of adverb in the sentence by seeing its function. If any word in the sentence is describing any of the parts of speech (verb, adjective or other adverb), it is an adverb. We can also recognize the availability of adverb in the sentence by looking the end of word (ending with 'ly'). Some frequency words like very, more, much, many, etc are also adverbs.

For example:

I placed the flower pot carefully on the table. ('carefully' word is an adverb in this sentence and shows the example of how action is performed)

My friend walks gracefully. ('gracefully' word is an adverb in this sentence and shows how to modify the meaning of verb)

I run fast. ('fast' word is an adverb and provide more information about verb)

I always eat healthy food. ('always' word is an adverb and modifies the verb to eat)

I saw a very pretty girl in the car. ('very' word is an adverb)

I will eat there. ('there' word is an adverb)

Sometimes, we do mistakes and use adjectives instead of adverb while making sentence and vice versa.

For example:

I behaved very bad in the school. (It is a wrong sentence as, 'bad' is an adjective and describing a verb 'behaved').

I behaved very badly. (It is a correct sentence as, 'badly' is an adverb and describing a verb 'behaved')

Sometimes, we do mistakes because of the confusing adverbs and adjectives such as 'good' and 'well' ('Good' word is an adjective which should describe the noun or pronoun whereas 'Well' word is an adverb which should modify any parts of speech).

For example:

He is a good (It is a correct sentence, 'good' is an adjective describing a pronoun 'he')

I listen well. (it is also a correct sentence, 'well' is an adverb describing a verb 'listen')

I am a well educated boy. (it is also a correct sentence, 'well' is an adverb describing an adjective 'educated')

Types of Adverb

Different kinds of adverbs, expressing different meaning, are described below with proper definition and examples:

Adverbs of Time

[English Grammar](#)

September 1, 2018

Simple Definition with Examples

Adverbs that qualify or change the meaning of a sentence by telling us when things happen are called Adverbs Of Time. An adverb of time is just what you expect it to be - a word that describes when, for how long, how often an incident does happen. In some cases it also describes the relationship between the happenings of two incidents. E.g. - before, after, formerly etc.

Explanation

Adverb of time tells you the time of occurrence of an incident and also its duration and frequency. It also describes the relationship in time between two occurrences. Consider the below given sentences to get a better idea-

1. Aarushi went to school yesterday.
2. We played chess all day.
3. Atharva never drinks milk.

4. I went to my house earlier.

Consider the first sentence. The word 'yesterday' tells you an exact point of time when actually Aarushi went to school. The word 'all day' in second sentence states the duration of the event telling its definite frequency of occurrence while 'never' in third sentence tells you the indefinite frequency of the incident. The adverb 'earlier' in the fourth example states an indefinite relationship in time.

What is Interrogative Adverbs of Time

When an interrogative adverb is used to ask for a time related matter it is called an interrogative adverb of time. 'When' is an interrogative adverb of time, but 'how' can also be used in some cases. Consider the below sentences for example.

- When is your Grandfather arriving?
- When did you get your appointment confirmed?
- How long does it take to go from Mumbai to Pune by bus?
- How long do you wish to stay at the hotel?
- When did you submit your project report?

List/Words

Examples of Adverb of time are- today, yesterday, tomorrow, last year, next year, gone month, coming month, now, then, annually, daily, often, everyday, all day, never, ever, occasionally, fortnightly etc.

Examples and Use in the Sentence

Find out the Adverbs of Time in the given sentences; also assign their types- point of time, definite frequency, indefinite frequency or relationship in time.

1. I went to the doctor yesterday.
2. Rahul will go to his hometown tomorrow.
3. Sandeep completed his graduation last year.
4. I am going to the market now.
5. I was roaming in the market all day.
6. I searched about you for a year.
7. I am doing social work since 1985.
8. Rahul never pays his rent on time.
9. It often rains in Bangalore.
10. You should always be polite.
11. Manoj seldom talks.
12. I rarely read Hindi newspapers.
13. I completed my work earlier.

14. I will visit my grandparents soon.
15. I got my payment recently.

In the first four sentences the words- yesterday, tomorrow, last year and now tells you the time when the incident happened. Such adverbs are usually placed at the end of a sentence.

In examples 4, 5 and 6 the words- all day, for a year and since 1985 tell you the duration of the incident or its definite frequency of occurrence. Now consider examples 7 to 12. Words- never, often, always, seldom and rarely tell you how often the incidents occur specifying their indefinite frequency. The adverbs earlier, soon and recently in the last examples state the relationship adverbs in time.

Types of Adverbial Clauses/Adverbs of Time

Adverb of the time mainly modifies verbs and tells you when, how long and how often the incident happened. Here are three types of Adverbial Clauses/Adverbs of time-

1. Adverb telling you a definite point of time of the occurrence of an incident. For example- now, today, yesterday and tomorrow as used in the sentences below-
 - I will do it now.
 - I will visit my doctor today.
 - I visited my brother yesterday.
 - I will get my payment tomorrow.
2. Adverbs stating definite frequency of the occurrence of the incident. For example - hourly, daily, yearly and quarterly as used in the sentences below-
 - I drink water hourly.
 - I go to the gym daily.
 - I visit my grandparents yearly.
 - Rahul gets his payment quarterly.
3. Adverbs having indefinite frequency of the occurrence of an incident. For example always, never, regularly and rarely as used in the sentences below-
 - I always go to school.
 - Vishal never completes his homework.
 - Mahesh regularly attends classes.
 - Tripti rarely misses the lectures.
4. The fourth type of adverb of time is relationship in time (indefinite). This time clause of adverb defines the relationship between two verbs. Some examples are- previously, formerly, earlier, before.
 - Rohan was previously elected as vice captain before becoming captain.
 - Pandit Deen Dayal Nagar was formerly named as Mughalsarai.
 - To complete his assignment, he reached school earlier than others.
 - I stayed in Agra, before leaving for Delhi.

How to Differentiate between Adverbs of Place and Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of Place (With Definition Types and Example Sentences)

Adverb of place is a verb modifier which tells the place of the occurrence of the action or verb. The types of adverb of places with examples are given below.

Adverb of places can be directional, like up, down, around, away, south etc. Below are few examples -

- I went up the stairs.
- Mohit's world revolves around his books.
- The car sped away after honking.
- Rohit went to south on his expedition.

Adverb of place can refer to the distance. For example nearby, far away, miles apart etc.

- The hotel I was looking for was nearby.
- My school is far away from my house.
- They are staying miles apart from one another.
- Exams are closer to what I thought.

Adverb of places may indicate the relative position between two objects. For E.g.- below, between, above, behind.

- Rohit's class is below Sujeet's.
- Nagpur lies midway between Bangalore and Lucknow.
- My office is above Bank of India.
- Sandeep was standing behind his class teacher.

Many adverbs of places also indicate movement in a particular direction and end with 'ward'. E.g. - forward, backward, toward, southward etc.

- Rohit moved forward and greeted his teacher.
- Suddenly the train started moving backwards.
- The plane started moving towards the hanger.
- The ship sailed southwards from the shore.

Adverbs of Manner (With Definition, Types and Example Sentences)

Adverb of manner tells us how something happens. Usually placed after the main verb or after the object. Slowly, faster, steadily are some of the examples of adverbs of manners. We will better understand the 'adverbs of manners' using different examples-

- Mohit swims slowly.
- Rajeev runs faster than others.
- Tortoise walks steadily than the Hare.
- She sings loudly.
- He spoke softly.

In the above examples words like slowly, faster, steadily, loudly and softly describe how the verb happens and are called 'Adverbs of Manner'.

Adverbs of Place

[English Grammar](#)

September 1, 2018

Simple Definition with Examples

Adverb of place always talks about the location or place where the action of verb is being carried out. Adverbs of place usually answer one question- where? They are usually placed after the main verb or after the clause they alter or modify. For example consider the following sentences-

- We are scheduled to meet our Principal here in class.
- I met my old friend in Delhi, when he was there for attending a marriage.
- Mukesh lives near to Ramesh.
- Today I lost my pen somewhere.
- His shop lies below the over bridge.

Consider first sentence. Which adverb answers the question- where is the meeting with the principal scheduled? You guessed it right! The word 'here' answers the question and is therefore an 'adverb of place'. Similarly in the following sentences the words – there, near, somewhere and below, describe the places where the action is being performed and are therefore the 'Adverbs of Time'.

Examples/List/Words

abroad, across, ahead, back, backwards, beyond, down, downwards, eastward, everywhere, here, in, indoors, inside, outside, overseas, there, west, anywhere, away, elsewhere, far, near, nearby, over, towards, under, where etc.

What is Interrogative Adverb of Place

'Where' is an interrogative adverb of place used to simply enquire about a place or the place where the action is taking place. Consider the example sentences given below.

- Where did you go after the meeting?
- Where is my book?
- Where is the dance performance going on?
- Where do the nomads live?
- Where do all the people go during a famine?

Types of Adverb of Places with Examples

There are broadly four types of adverbs of places. We will go through these types of Adverbs of Places elaborated with appropriate examples.

• Directional Adverbs of Places

This type of adverb of place provides the direction in which the verb is being performed. Consider the following sentences for example-

- 1) He went up the stairs to his office on the first floor.
- 2) You have to push the peddle down to speed up.
- 3) After destroying the area the storm moved southwards.
- 4) Engine always lies ahead of the wagons.

In the first sentence 'up' is an adverb of place and also provide the direction in which the action is being performed. Similarly adverbs of places in the sentences 2, 3 and 4 are – down, southwards and ahead respectively.

• Adverbs of Places Referring to the Distance

These type of Adverb of Places refer to the distance of an object or two objects. To better understand these type of Adverbs of Places consider the following sentences.

- 1) His house lies far away from the City.
- 2) Nearby my office there is a bakery.
- 3) They are staying together but their thoughts are miles apart.
- 4) Only hard work will get you closer to success.

Far away, nearby, miles apart and closer are the Adverbs of Places referring to distance in the above sentences respectively.

• Adverb of Places Indicating Position

Some Adverbs of Places may refer to the relative positions between two objects. Consider the following sentences-

- 1) My office lies above the Union Bank of India.
- 2) Raman's class rank is below that of Rajeev's.
- 3) Lucknow is midway between Delhi and Patna.
- 4) To save himself from police, the thief hid himself behind a tree.

Adverbs of Places in the above subjects are- above, below, midway and behind.

- **Adverbs of Places Indicating Movement in a Particular Direction**

These Adverbs of Places indicate the movement in a particular direction and usually ends with 'ward'. Consider the following sentences-

- 1) When teacher asked a question, Ramesh moved forward to answer.
- 2) Sprinters take few steps backwards before giving it a final go.
- 3) Due to market fluctuations, the cost of gold plummeted downwards.
- 4) The plane moves upwards on full thrust.

Adverb of Place in the above examples are: forward, backwards, downwards and upwards.

Adverbs of Reason/Purpose

[English Grammar](#)

September 6, 2018

Simple Definition with Examples

Adverbs of Reason are also sometimes referred to as Adverbs of Purpose. Adverbs of Reason are words used to tell the reason behind the happening of a particular occurrence. Some examples of the Adverbs of reason are - therefore, hence, because, so, etc. We will frame simple sentences using some adverbs of reason to better understand their purpose.

- Because he was not feeling well, he didn't go to school today.
- It was raining heavily; therefore, we stayed in the house.
- He was late hence was not allowed to attend the assembly.
- I was hungry so I ate pizza.

- Since it is hot, I am getting uncomfortable.
- Accidentally he wrote his father's name instead of his.

Explanation

'Why' is the interrogative adverb of reason used to ask a reason about something. Consider the following sentences-

- Why is Rahul not showing up for the lectures?
- Why is your father not contesting in the elections?
- Why didn't you go with your friends for the movie?
- Why is it so hot inside the bus?
- Why don't you listen attentively in class?

List/Examples/Words

Hence, thus, therefore, because, so, so that, since, accidentally, purposely, consequently, in order to, lest etc.

Since the list of Adverbs of reason/conjunction is limited, we will understand the Adverbs of reason individually with the help of examples.

Explanation with Examples

Hence

'Hence' is to state a reason for the occurrence of an action or incident.

For example:

- I was not well, hence didn't go to school today.
- There was no network; hence I switched off my phone.

Hence may also be used to state beyond this point of time.

For example:

- Five year hence we might see some improvements.
- The teacher hence was respected by even the backbenchers.

Therefore

It is used to state reason for a particular happening.

For example:

- Radha heard a loud noise; therefore, she called the police.
- Ram was never late for school; therefore, was awarded as the best student.

Please note that 'therefore' used in the above sentences is also a 'conjunctive adverb' or 'adverb of conjunction'. There is no strict rule in English grammar about the use of words, and sometimes a single word can serve many purposes in a clause.

So that

'So that' is used to tell reason because of which a particular situation/decision has arisen.

For example:

- He leaves his office early, so that he could help his child with homework.
- I started running so that I didn't miss the train.

Because

'Because' states the reason. A sentence can also be started with 'because'.

For example:

- Because I was sick, I stayed home.
- He was left because he was late.

Consequently

'Consequently' states as a consequence of something.

For example:

- He was charged consequently for his rash driving.
- The thief was consequently jailed for his crimes.

Lest

'Lest' means 'in case'.

For example:

- Take the umbrella lest it starts raining.
- I will finish the assignment on time, lest the professor notices.

Adverbs of Comparison

Simple Definition with Examples

There are three types of Adverbs of comparison, they are- positive, comparative and superlative adverbs. Positive adverbs of comparison are used to make general comparisons without directly comparing two or more things. Some examples of positive comparison are- quick, big, long, deep, strong and cool etc. Comparative Adverbs on the other hand are used to compare two things and end with the alphabets 'er'. For example- quicker, bigger, longer, deeper, stronger and cooler.

Superlative adverbs are used to compare two or more things together and end with 'est'. Some examples of superlative adverbs are- quickest, biggest, longest, deepest, strongest and coolest. To better understand the three Adverbs of Comparison we will analyze few sentences using them. Read the sentences given below-

- Ram's response was quick.
- Ram's response was quicker than Punit's.
- Ram's response was the quickest of all.

Before we start analyzing the above sentences, there are few things that we must keep in mind- quick is a two syllable word like big, long, cool, strong etc. The first sentence generally compares or gives the impression of Ram's response with comparing it with someone else's. The second sentence compares the responses of Ram to that of Punit and declares Ram's response to be 'quicker' than Punit.

Now, turning to the third sentence we know that the response of Ram is being compared with more than one person and therefore a word 'quickest' is used. Therefore, in the above three sentences- quick, quicker and quickest are the positive, comparative and superlative Adverbs of comparison respectively. To better understand we will form three sentences using the word 'strong', in all the three forms-

- Delhi University has a strong student's union.
- Delhi University has a stronger student's union than SM University.
- The student's union of Delhi University is the strongest of any other college in NCR.

It is obvious that the first sentence doesn't make any direct comparison, hence 'strong' is a positive adverb of comparison. The second sentence compares two universities and therefore 'stronger' is a comparative adverb and the third sentence compares Delhi University from any other University in the region using the superlative Adverb 'strongest'.

Now that you have understood the Adverbs of Comparison for two syllable words, it is now time to switch to three or more syllable words. For example consider the words- comfortable,

understandable, reasonable, affordable, responsible etc. These words are three or more than three syllable words and their positive, comparative and superlative forms are used in a little different way from that of the two syllable words. We will analyze few sentences to understand the use of three syllable words-

- This house is affordable.
- This house is more affordable than the other one.
- This house is most affordable of them all.

The first sentence makes no direct comparison and uses 'affordable' as a general comparison and is therefore positive Adverb of comparison. The second sentence has a comparative adverb –'more affordable' while the third has 'most affordable'. Therefore it is clear that any comparative adverb of three or more syllable must be prefixed by 'more' and the superlative adverb of the same by 'most'. Moreover the same rule also applies to the adverbs ending with 'ly'. For Ex- deeply, strongly, quickly etc. Like-

- Rohan was deeply involved in the annual function. (positive comparison)
- I was more deeply going through the book than listening to the lecture. (Comparative adverb- more deeply)
- The situation was most quickly analyzed by the department. (superlative adverb- most quickly)

List/Examples/Words

- **Positive Adverbs of Comparison List**

Big, small, long, quick, deep, happy, sad, strong, hot, little etc

- **Comparative Adverbs of Comparison List**

Bigger, smaller, longer, quicker, deeper, happier, sadder, stronger, hotter, less etc

- **Superlative Adverbs of Comparison list**

Biggest, smallest, longest, quickest, deepest, happiest, saddest, strongest, hottest, least etc.

Also- more deeply, most deeply, more strongly, most strongly, more quickly and most quickly etc.

Adverbs of Frequency

[English Grammar](#)

September 6, 2018

Simple Definition with Examples

An adverb of frequency defines the frequency of occurrence of an event. There are two types of Adverbs of frequency – adverbs of definite frequency and the adverbs of indefinite frequency. 'Weekly', 'annually', 'daily', 'fortnightly' are some of the examples of definite frequency adverbs. 'Often', 'sometimes', 'infrequently' and 'rarely' are some examples of indefinite frequency adverbs.

Go through the below sentences for example and try finding out the definite or indefinite adverbs of frequency on your own.

- He is used to commute daily by public transport.
- He rarely drinks tea.
- Rahul often visits the community temple to seek blessings.
- He was paid hourly for his services.
- The world is constantly under threat from pollution.
- He never reaches school on time.
- Many companies have a quarterly assessment of their balance sheets.
- The candidates were regularly informed through written correspondence.
- Our principal conducts weekly inspection of each class.
- If you don't act responsibly, you will regret later.

In the first sentence 'daily' is an adverb of definite frequency as it provides a definite period of the occurrence of the incident- commuting. Now consider the second sentence. Does the word 'rarely' provide any fixed time frequency? It just means not too often or not frequently. 'Rarely' is therefore an adverb of indefinite frequency. Now go through the remaining sentences and practice on your own. For your convenience the answer for the remaining sentences are provided below.

Answers - often- indefinite frequency, hourly-definite frequency, constantly- indefinite, never-indefinite, quarterly-definite, regularly-indefinite, weekly-definite, later- indefinite.

List/Examples/Words

Always, infrequently, usually, often, normally, annually, weekly, never, hourly, sometimes, never, hardly ever, constantly, continually, frequently, intermittently, fortnightly, periodically, rarely, regularly, generally, seldom, now, almost, eventually, quarterly, weekly, occasionally, later, then etc.

Adverbs of Comment and Viewpoint

[English Grammar](#)

September 1, 2018

Simple Definition with Examples

Adverbs of viewpoint and comment are the words which provide speaker's comment or the viewpoint on an action. There is no distinct difference between an adverb of viewpoint and adverb of comment other than their placement in the sentence. Viewpoint adverbs are placed at the beginning of the sentence and are always separated by a comma while comment adverbs are usually placed before the main verb.

Consider the sentence- Obviously, it is hot outside. In the sentence 'obviously' is an adverb of viewpoint telling the speaker's viewpoint on the climate outside. Now, consider the sentence-'It is obviously hot outside'. In the preceding sentence 'obviously' is used just before the main verb and is therefore an Adverb of Comment.

Go through the sentences given below. The first sentence begins with an Adverb of Viewpoint, while in the following sentence the same word is used as an Adverb of Comment.

- Clearly, he was running away from the commotion.
- He was clearly running away from the commotion.
- Obviously, I was excited about meeting my old friends.
- I was obviously excited about meeting my old friends.
- Seriously, I am not going to accept their demands.
- I am seriously not going to accept their demands.
- Definitely, we will shift to a better location.
- We will definitely shift to a better location.
- Surely I will take the medicines as recommended.
- I will surely take the medicines as recommended.
- Cleverly, the thief hid behind the wall.
- The thief cleverly hid behind the wall.

Examples/List/Words

Obviously, unluckily, carelessly, presumably, happily, kindly, theoretically, truthfully, thoughtfully, undoubtedly, definitely, seriously, surely, technically, certainly, disappointingly, foolishly, personally, fortunately, generously, bravely, unfortunately, naturally, confidentially, luckily, obviously, rightly, simply, stupidly, unbelievably, wisely, wrongly, clearly, cleverly etc.

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation

[English Grammar](#)

September 1, 2018

Simple definition with Examples

Adverb of Affirmation or Negation is a word which declares that something is true or some equivalent expression or negative statement, judgment or a logical proposition. Some examples of affirmation and negation are - certainly, definitely, never, no etc. The first two words are the Adverbs of Affirmation while the latter are the Adverbs of Negation.

What is the Difference between Adverbs of Affirmation and Adverbs of Negation?

Consider the sentence - 'I will definitely do that'. Word 'definitely' affirms the listener that the speaker is going to do the task which is being talked about. 'Definitely' is therefore an Adverb of Affirmation. Consider another sentence - 'I will never do that'. In the sentence 'never' negates the sentence by telling that the speaker is not going to do the particular task. 'Never' is therefore an Adverb of Negation.

Read the sentences given below and try to identify the Adverbs of Negation or Affirmation in them and verify your progress with the answers provided below.

- She is certainly going through hard time.
- There was no visibility during the rains.
- Teachers should never agree to the illogical demands of the students.
- Eager to know his son's progress, he will definitely attend the parent's teacher meeting.
- The moon is very clearly visible from the terrace of my house.
- Things turned out to be exactly the same as expected.
- On all my visits to the forests, I rarely spotted a tiger.
- I had hardly gone for few miles, when the car broke down.
- The generator I have is scarcely ever used.
- With the kind of dedication he has, he will surely be rewarded at work.
- After the Principal's resignation the students can hardly be controlled.

Answers:- certainly (Adverb of Affirmation), no (negation), never (negation), definitely (affirmation), clearly (affirmation), exactly (affirmation), rarely (negation), hardly (negation), scarcely (negation), surely (affirmation) and hardly (negation).

List/Words/Examples

• List of Affirmative Words

Absolutely, affirmatively, assertedly, avowedly, clearly, truly, definitely, doubtlessly, exactly, alright, obviously, positively, really, sure, surely, undoubtedly, yes, certainly, by all means, verily etc.

• List of Negation Words

Nothing, nowhere, not at all, contradictorily, almost, invalidly, never, no, not or words ending n't such as haven't, rarely, scarcely etc.

Adverbs of Time

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September 1, 2018

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Consider the first sentence. The word 'yesterday' tells you an exact point of time when actually Aarushi went to school. The word 'all day' in second sentence states the duration of the event telling its definite frequency of occurrence while 'never' in third sentence tells you the indefinite frequency of the incident. The adverb 'earlier' in the fourth example states an indefinite relationship in time.

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- When did you get your appointment confirmed?
- How long does it take to go from Mumbai to Pune by bus?
- How long do you wish to stay at the hotel?
- When did you submit your project report?

List/Words

Examples of Adverb of time are- today, yesterday, tomorrow, last year, next year, gone month, coming month, now, then, annually, daily, often, everyday, all day, never, ever, occasionally, fortnightly etc.

Examples and Use in the Sentence

Find out the Adverbs of Time in the given sentences; also assign their types- point of time, definite frequency, indefinite frequency or relationship in time.

1. I went to the doctor yesterday.
2. Rahul will go to his hometown tomorrow.
3. Sandeep completed his graduation last year.
4. I am going to the market now.
5. I was roaming in the market all day.
6. I searched about you for a year.
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In the first four sentences the words- yesterday, tomorrow, last year and now tells you the time when the incident happened. Such adverbs are usually placed at the end of a sentence.

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 - I visited my brother yesterday.
 - I will get my payment tomorrow.

2. Adverbs stating definite frequency of the occurrence of the incident. For example - hourly, daily, yearly and quarterly as used in the sentences below-
 - I drink water hourly.
 - I go to the gym daily.
 - I visit my grandparents yearly.
 - Rahul gets his payment quarterly.
3. Adverbs having indefinite frequency of the occurrence of an incident. For example always, never, regularly and rarely as used in the sentences below-
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Adverbs of Place (With Definition Types and Example Sentences)

Adverb of place is a verb modifier which tells the place of the occurrence of the action or verb. The types of adverb of places with examples are given below.

Adverb of places can be directional, like up, down, around, away, south etc. Below are few examples -

- I went up the stairs.
- Mohit's world revolves around his books.
- The car sped away after honking.
- Rohit went to south on his expedition.

Adverb of place can refer to the distance. For example nearby, far away, miles apart etc.

- The hotel I was looking for was nearby.
- My school is far away from my house.
- They are staying miles apart from one another.
- Exams are closer to what I thought.

Adverb of places may indicate the relative position between two objects. For E.g.- below, between, above, behind.

- Rohit's class is below Sujeet's.
- Nagpur lies midway between Bangalore and Lucknow.
- My office is above Bank of India.
- Sandeep was standing behind his class teacher.

Many adverbs of places also indicate movement in a particular direction and end with 'ward'.
E.g. - forward, backward, toward, southward etc.

- Rohit moved forward and greeted his teacher.
- Suddenly the train started moving backwards.
- The plane started moving towards the hanger.
- The ship sailed southwards from the shore.

Adverbs of Manner (With Definition, Types and Example Sentences)

Adverb of manner tells us how something happens. Usually placed after the main verb or after the object. Slowly, faster, steadily are some of the examples of adverbs of manners. We will better understand the 'adverbs of manners' using different examples-

- Mohit swims slowly.
- Rajeev runs faster than others.
- Tortoise walks steadily than the Hare.
- She sings loudly.
- He spoke softly.

In the above examples words like slowly, faster, steadily, loudly and softly describe how the verb happens and are called 'Adverbs of Manner'.

What is the Difference between Adverbs of Frequency, Adverbs of Intensity and Adverbs of Degree?

Adverb of frequency describes how often an incident happens. The adverb of frequency can be of two types- definite frequency like- weekly, daily, yearly, fortnightly, everyday etc. and indefinite frequency like- often, occasionally, rarely, sometimes etc.

There is actually no difference between the adverb of intensity and adverb degree. Both modify adjectives or other adverbs and are placed directly before them. They tell us about the intensity or degree of an item. E.g. - Almost, nearly, quiet, enough, too, hardly, completely etc.

What is the Difference between Adverbs of Time and Adverbs of Place

Adverb of time tells you about the time or frequency of happening of the verb. For E.g.- daily, routinely, weekly, often, since, occasionally, sometimes etc.

Adverb of place always talks about the place where the action of the verb is being carried out. It is usually placed immediately after sentence's main verb. Some examples of adverb of place are – nearby, far away, miles apart, above, below, between etc.

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