ADVERBS:

Adverb are words that usually modify—that is, they limit or restrict the meaning of—[verbs](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/verb). They may also modify adjectives, other adverbs, phrases, or even entire sentences.

An adverb answers the question when?, where?, how?, how much?, how long?, or how often?:

1. The elections are coming soon.
2. They only shopped locally.
3. They are happily married.
4. The roads are very steep.
5. He stopped by *briefly* to say hello.
6. My daughter calls me *regularly.*

Most adverbs are formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective. If the adjective already ends in *-y,* the *-y* usually changes to *-i.*

*bold / boldly*  
*solid / solidly*  
*interesting / interestingly*  
*heavy / heavily*  
*unnecessary / unnecessarily*

There are, however, many common adverbs that do not end in *-ly*, such as *again*, *also*, *just*, *never*, *often*, *soon*, *today*, *too*, *very*, and *well*.

### Conjunctive Adverbs:

Definition

A **conjunctive adverb** connects phrases or independent clauses. It provides transitions between ideas and shows relationships.

Conjunctive adverbs are also called **connectors**.

**Example:**

* It rained last night. Nonetheless, the final match has not been canceled.
* We are still confused, however, if the umpires will come.
* Last season there was a great drought; consequently, we could not grow crops.

### Sentence Adverbs:

Definition

A **sentence adverb** starts the sentence and modifies the whole sentence.

**Example:**

* Hopefully, we will win the match.
* Apparently, the sky is getting cloudy.
* Certainly, I did not think of coming here.

### Adverbs of Time/Frequency (When?)

Definition

**Adverbs of time/frequency** indicate time or frequency of the action in the sentence. They answer the question ‘when/how frequently is the action performed?’.

Always, never, often, eventually, now, frequently, occasionally, once, forever, seldom, before, Sunday, Monday, 10 AM, 12 PM, etc. are common adverbs of time/frequency.

**Example:**

* I went to school a little late yesterday.
* He always gets a good result.
* I will leave Monday.
* He smokes occasionally.

### Adverbs of Place/Direction (Where?)

Definition

**Adverbs of place/direction** that indicate place/direction of the action in the sentence. They answer the question ‘ where is the action performed?’.

Across, over, under, in, out, through, backward, there, around, here, sideways, upstairs, in the park, in the field, in that place, etc. are some common adverbs of place/direction.

**Example:**

* I went through the jungle
* He plays in the field.
* Alex is going to school.
* He is staying at my home.

### Adverbs of Degree (How Much?)

Definition

Adverbs that express the importance/degree/level of the action in the sentence are called **adverbs of degree**. They answer the question ‘how much is the action performed?’

Completely, nearly, entirely, less, mildly, most, thoroughly, somewhat, excessively, much, etc. are common adverbs of degree.

**Example:**

* She completely forgot about her anniversary.
* I read the newspaper thoroughly.
* I am so excited about the new job.
* Robin hardly studies

### Adverbs of Manner (How?)

Definition

Adverbs that express the manner/approach/process of the action in the sentence are called **adverbs of manner**. They answer the question ‘how is the action performed?’.

Beautifully, equally, thankfully, carefully, handily, quickly, coldly, hotly, resentfully, earnestly, nicely, tirelessly, etc. are common adverbs of manner. These adverbs usually end in ly.

**Example:**

* Let's divide the prizes equally.
* Please, handle the camera carefully.
* Mike is walking slowly.
* He is running fast.