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Adverbs: A Quick Review

Dr. Om Prakash

Adverbs: A quick review

- ▶ An **adverb** is a word/a set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. It expresses when, where, and how an action is performed or indicates the quality or degree of the action.
- ▶ **Example:**
 - ▶ Shelly is **always** ready for help.
 - ▶ He loved her **very much**.
 - ▶ Time is running out **fast**.
 - ▶ I gave that **willingly**.

Adverb Clauses and Adverb Phrases

- ▶ **Adverb Clauses and Adverb Phrases** are clauses and phrases that modify the verbs, adjectives or other adverbs in the sentence.
- ▶ **Example:**
 - ▶ He carried the load **until he was tired**. (Adverb Clause)
 - ▶ Maya arrived **carrying her suitcases with two hands**. (Adverb Phrase)
 - ▶ You are irritated **without any reason**. (Adverb Phrase)

Types of Adverbs

- ▶ Adverbs of Manner [how]
- ▶ Adverbs of Degree [how much]
- ▶ Adverbs of Place/Direction [where/what direction]
- ▶ Adverbs of Time/Frequency [when/how often]
- ▶ Sentence Adverbs
- ▶ Conjunctive Adverbs

Adverbs of Manner [how]

- ▶ 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:**
 - ▶ We should distribute the workload **equally**.
 - ▶ Hold it **carefully**.
 - ▶ He is improving **slowly**.
 - ▶ Maya runs very **fast**.

Adverbs of Degree [how much]

- ▶ 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:**
 - ▶ Jessy **completely** forgot about her appointment.
 - ▶ The policeman examined the documents **thoroughly**.
 - ▶ She was **so** excited about the new place.
 - ▶ I **hardly** go to theatre.

Adverbs of Place/Direction [where/what direction]

- ▶ **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 works **in a bank**.
 - ▶ Maya is going **to college**.
 - ▶ We are staying **at a cottage**.

Adverbs of Time/Frequency [when/how often]

- ▶ **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 arrived at the airport **a little late yesterday**.
 - ▶ He **always** gets a good result.
 - ▶ The PM will for America on **Monday**.
 - ▶ I go to theatre **occasionally**.

Sentence Adverbs

- ▶ Adverbs indicating the attitude and point of view of the speaker or writer usually go at the beginning. These adverbs are called sentence adverbs because they refer to the whole sentence or utterance.
- ▶ *Actually, I think the meeting is on Wednesday, not Thursday.*
- ▶ *Obviously, we can't tell you the result but we can give you an indication.*
- ▶ **Example:**
 - ▶ **Hopefully**, I will finish the assignment.
 - ▶ **Apparently**, the days are getting hotter.
 - ▶ **Certainly**, you did not consider asking for my permission.

Conjunctive Adverbs

- ▶ A **conjunctive adverb** connects phrases or independent clauses. It provides transitions between ideas and shows relationships.
- ▶ Conjunctive adverbs are also called **connectors**.
- ▶ **Example:**
 - ▶ The train started very late, **nonetheless**, it arrived at the destination on time.
 - ▶ We are still not sure, **however**, if the opportunity will come.
 - ▶ Last year there was little rain, **consequently**, we did not have good harvest.