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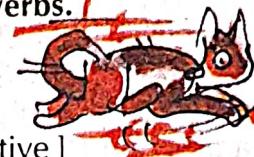


MORE ABOUT ADVERBS AND ADVERBIALS

WHAT IS ADVERB AND WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF ADVERB?

Read the following sentences and note the functions of Adverbs.

(নীচের বাক্যগুলি পড়ো এবং Adverb-এর ব্যবহার দেখো।)



1. The fox runs *quickly*. [*quickly* modifies *runs*, a verb]
2. Lila is a *very beautiful* girl. [*very* modifies *beautiful*, an adjective]
3. She sings *extremely* well. [*extremely* modifies *well*, an adverb]
4. The bird flew *exactly* over our head. [*exactly* modifies *over*, a preposition]
5. I dislike him *simply because* he is a liar. [*simply* modifies *because*, a conjunction]
6. He has *hardly any* friends. [*hardly* modifies *any*, a determiner]
7. *Unfortunately*, he could not continue his studies. [*unfortunately* modifies the whole sentence]

দেখা গেল বাক্যে Adverb একটি Verb, Adjective, অন্য কোনো Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Determiner, এমনকি একটি whole sentence-কেও modify করতে পারে।

An Adverb is a word used to qualify any Part of Speech except a Noun or Pronoun.
—J. C. Nesfield

An Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a Verb, an Adjective or another Adverb.
—Wren & Martin

উপরের উদাহরণগুলি থেকে স্পষ্টভাবে বোঝা যাবে Nesfield অথবা Wren & Martin কারও সংজ্ঞাতেই Adverb-এর পরিপূর্ণ স্বরূপ ধরা পড়েন, সুতরাং Adverb-এর প্রকৃত সংজ্ঞা হবে :

An Adverb is a word used to modify any Part of Speech (except a Noun or Pronoun) or a whole sentence.
—P. C. Das

Adverb হল এমন word যা বাক্যে Noun বা Pronoun ছাড়া যে কোনো Part of Speech-কে অথবা একটি গোটা বাক্যকে modify বা বিশেষিত করতে পারে।

মনে রাখা দরকার, Interjection (Hurrah! Hallo! ইত্যাদি) বাক্য থেকে আলাদা হয়ে বসে বলে একে এখন আর Part of Speech ধরা হয় না।

Note : As a general rule an Adjective qualifies a Noun or a Pronoun, but some grammarians think that, in some exceptional cases, an Adverb may also modify a Noun or a Pronoun.

Even Rabindranath praised Saratchandra. (*Even* modifies *Rabindranath*—a noun)

Only he dared to enter the fire. (*Only* modifies *he*—a pronoun.)

However, in our opinion, **these Adverbs modify a whole sentence** as the force of the Adverb 'even' is laid upon not only 'Rabindranath', the Noun, as the Subject but also 'praised' the Verb of the sentence; similarly, the force of the Adverb 'only' is laid upon not only 'he', the Pronoun, as the Subject, but also 'included', the Verb of the sentence.



Note for Advanced Learners :

The **Pocket Oxford Dictionary** gives an example of '**only**' as an Adverb in the sentence "**Only** you or you **only** can guess." Some grammarians think that the word '**only**' seems to qualify '**you**' as an **Adjective** as the above-noted sentence means "You alone and none else, can guess". In a well-known book of English Grammar (by P. K. De Sarkar) we find the sentence "**Only** he promised to read the first chapter of the book", where **only** is parsed as an **Adjective** qualifying the pronoun '**he**'.

In such a context the Manager of the Oxford University Press opines "In the sentence '**Only** you are to blame' one can paraphrase '**only**' as '**solely**' and, in such a context, '**solely**' is clearly an adverb. Yet, equally obviously, it refers to and qualifies or modifies '**you**'. It becomes clear, therefore, that to say that an adverb cannot qualify a pronoun (?) is to take too narrow a view. No doubt the current view that an adverb cannot do so has been taken over from Greek and Latin." A further discussion of the way in which adverbs may qualify pronouns may be found in *Advance English Syntax* by *Onions* and the syntax Volume of *Sweet's New English Grammar*.

However, we may come to a logical conclusion that the Adverbs **even**, **only** etc. modify a whole sentence as their force is laid upon not only the Noun or Pronoun, but also the Verb covering the whole sentence,

KINDS OF ADVERB

Adverbs are divided into three main categories. (Adverb প্রধানত তিনটি শ্রেণীতে বিভক্ত।)

ADVERB

Simple Adverb

Relative Adverb

Interrogative Adverb

[A] SIMPLE ADVERBS :

Simple Adverbs are of eight kinds (Simple Adverb আট প্রকার) :

1. Adverb of **Time**
2. Adverb of **Place**
3. Adverb of **Manner**
4. Adverb of **Degree**
5. Adverb of **Reason or Purpose**
6. Adverb of **Affirmation and Negation**
7. **Intensifiers**
8. **Downtoners**

1. Time { When?
How long?
How often?

- The train arrived *late*.
He came here *yesterday*.
He *seldom* plays cricket.
Dhiraj *frequently* goes to Delhi.
I have told you *twice*.

[কখন, কতক্ষণ বা কতবার কোনো কাজ সম্পন্ন হয় তা বোঝাতে Adverb of Time ব্যবহার করা হয়।
এধরনের Adverb-গুলি হল—Now, then, before, since, ago, already, always, seldom, often, once, twice, thrice, again, soon, late, afterwards, yesterday, today, tomorrow, daily, early, formerly, frequently, presently, immediately, instantly ইত্যাদি]

2. Place

Where?

Stand *here*.Go *there*.Come *in*.Is Mr. Das *within*?The horse galloped *away*.

Wherefrom?

This news has been collected *locally*.

[কাজটি কোথায় হচ্ছে বা কোথা থেকে হচ্ছে বোবাতে Adverb-গুলি হল—

Here, there, hither, thither, hence, thence, far, near, nearby, away, abroad, ahead, overhead, inland, locally, universally ইত্যাদি। এছাড়া in, out, up, above, below, inside, outside, within, without অভিহিত হয়ে বসতে পারে—Raise your hands *up*.]

3. Manner

How?

Bhola reads *clearly*.The child slept *soundly*.The tortoise walks *slowly*.The soldiers fought *bravely*.

In what manner?

The boy has been badly *treated*.

[কীভাবে কোনো কাজ সম্পন্ন হয় তা বোবাতে Adverb of Manner ব্যবহার হয়। এ ধরনের

Adverb-গুলি হল—Clearly, closely, correctly, bravely, badly, sadly, softly, steadily, slowly, soundly, swiftly, simply, suddenly, carefully, carelessly, easily, quickly, possibly, probably, luckily, fortunately, unfortunately, naturally, rightly, urgently, wrongly, widely, thus, well ইত্যাদি।]

4. Degree

How much?

He is *fully* prepared.He is good *enough* for his duties.She is *quite* happy.The fruit is *almost* ripe.You are *partly* right.

To what Extent?

I am *rather* busy.

[কোনো কাজ কর্তৃ বা কী পরিমাণ সম্পন্ন হয় তা বোবাতে Adverb of Degree ব্যবহার হয়। এ ধরনের Adverb-গুলি হল—Almost, quite, very, much, fully, partly, wholly, completely, strongly, totally, entirely, deeply, greatly, poorly, half, enough, somewhat, altogether, too, little, a little, rather ইত্যাদি।]

5. Reason or Purpose

Reason

He *therefore* left the school.He is *hence* unable to deny it.

He is ill so he cannot go to school.

Purpose

He works hard *so that* he can succeed.

[কোনো কাজের কারণ বা উদ্দেশ্য বোবাতে Adverb of Reason or Purpose হয়। এ ধরনের Adverb-গুলি হল—Hence, therefore, so, so that ইত্যাদি।]

6. Affirmation and Negation

Affirmation

Yes, I know him.

I do *not* know him.

Negation

I have *never* heard it.[হ্যাঁ-বাচক বা না-বাচক শব্দ Adverb রূপে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। এ ধরনের Adverb-গুলি হল yes, not, never ইত্যাদি। তবে 'no' Adverb নয়, Adjective—He has *no* enemy.]

- 7. Intensifier** { He would *certainly* go there.
Surely it is a pickpocket.
I really don't know.

[যে Adverb-গুলি Verb-এর কাজের উপর বিশেষভাবে জোর দেয়, সেগুলিকে Intensifier বলে। যেমন—actually, certainly, surely, definitely, really, absolutely, thoroughly, utterly, very much, indeed ইত্যাদি।]

- 8. Downtoner** { This is *somewhat* wrong.
I can *hardly* see it.
This soup is *rather* hot.

[যে Adverb-গুলি Verb, Adjective বা অন্য কোনো Adverb-এর ওপর কমিয়ে দেয়, সেগুলিকে downturner বলে। যেমন—hardly, barely, scarcely, nearly, rather ইত্যাদি।]

[B] RELATIVE ADVERB & CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB :

The Relative Adverb joins two sentences together and shows its relation to its antecedent expressed or understood. [Relative Adverb দুটি বাক্যকে যুক্ত করে এবং তার উক্ত বা অনুস্তুত Antecedent বা পূর্ববর্তী word-এর সঙ্গে সম্পর্ক বুঝিয়ে দেয়।]

Relative Adverb-এর Antecedent না থাকলে তাকে Conjunctive Adverb বলে।

A Relative Adverb makes a Relative Clause. But a Conjunctive Adverb makes an Adverbial Clause.

[একটি Relative Adverb-এর দ্বারা Relative Clause হয়। কিন্তু একটি Conjunctive Adverb দ্বারা একটি Adverbial Clause হয়।]

- Antecedent expressed** { Show me the house *where* he was born.
(Antecedent 'house') [Relative Clause]
Do you know the time *when* the Rajdhani Mail arrives?
(Antecedent 'time') [Relative Clause]
This is the reason *why* he left the meeting.
(Antecedent 'reason') [Relative Clause]

- Antecedent omitted** { You may go *where* you like. (Antecedent the 'place' omitted)
[Adverbial Clause]
We shall go *when* he comes. (Antecedent the 'time' omitted)
[Adverbial Clause]
I do not know *why* he left the meeting. (Antecedent the 'reason' omitted) [Adverbial Clause]
We do not know *how* it is done. (Antecedent the 'process' omitted) [Adverbial Clause]



A Relative Adverb, like a Relative Pronoun relates or refers back to its Antecedent.

—Wren & Martin

Relative Adverb-গুলি Relative Pronoun-এর মতো তার পূর্ববর্তী Antecedent-এর সঙ্গে সম্পর্কযুক্ত হয়।

এ ধরনের Relative Adverb-গুলি হল where, when, why এবং how; এগুলি বাক্যের মাঝে বসে, কখনোই বাক্যের গোড়ায় বসে না।

—P. C. Das

[C] INTERROGATIVE ADVERB : [For Wh-Questions]

When Adverbs are used in asking questions, they are called Interrogative Adverbs.
[প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করতে যে সমস্ত Adverb ব্যবহার হয়, সেগুলিকে Interrogative Adverb বলে।]

Interrogative Adverb of Place	: Where is Rahman?
" " of Time	: When did he come?
" " of Reason	: Why are you late?
" " of Manner	: How did he do this?
" " of Number	: How many boys are there?
" " of Quantity	: How much milk would you take?
" " of Frequency	: How often are the pups born?
" " of Degree	: How far was the report true?

[মনে রাখবে, who, whose, whom, which এবং what এগুলি Interrogative Pronoun আর where, when, why, how, how many, how much, how often, how far, how long, how high ইত্যাদি Interrogative Adverb.]

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

(i) Most of the Adverbs are formed by adding 'ly' to an Adjective : (Adjective-
এর সঙ্গে -ly যোগ করে বেশির ভাগ Adverb গঠিত হয়।)

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
bad	ly	badly
sad	ly	sadly
brave	ly	bravely
hard	ly	hardly
honest	ly	honestly
kind	ly	kindly
cruel	ly	cruelly
clever	ly	cleverly
certain	ly	certainly
clear	ly	clearly
correct	ly	correctly
quick	ly	quickly
quiet	ly	quietly
loud	ly	loudly
local	ly	locally
great	ly	greatly
soft	ly	softly
deep	ly	deeply
right	ly	rightly
partial	ly	partially
urgent	ly	urgently

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
poor	ly	poorly
proud	ly	proudly
strong	ly	strongly
sound	ly	soundly
slow	ly	slowly
sudden	ly	suddenly
sure	ly	surely
real	ly	really
instant	ly	instantly
private	ly	privately
present	ly	presently
former	ly	formerly
frequent	ly	frequently
fortunate	ly	fortunately
wrong	ly	wrongly
wide	ly	widely
total	ly	totally
definite	ly	definitely
actual	ly	actually
absolute	ly	absolutely
thorough	ly	thoroughly
utter	ly	utterly
careful	ly	carefully
cheerful	ly	cheerfully
hopeful	ly	hopefully
beautiful	ly	beautifully
meaningful	ly	meaningfully
careless	ly	carelessly
hopeless	ly	hopelessly



(ii) Adjectives ending in 'le': 'e' is dropped and 'y' is added. (Adjective-এর শেষে 'le' থাকলে 'e' বাদ যায় এবং 'y' যোগ হয়।)

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
single	ly	singly
double	ly	doubly
ly		
horrible	ly	horribly
terrible	ly	terribly
possible	ly	possibly
probable	ly	probably
whole	ly	wholly

(iii) A few Adjectives ending in 'll': only 'y' is added. (Adjective-এর শেষে 'll' থাকলে শুধু 'y' যোগ হয়।)

full	+ ly	= fully
dull	+ ly	= dully

(iv) A few Adjectives ending in 'e': 'e' is dropped and 'ly' is added. (Adjective-এর শেষে, 'e' থাকলে 'e' বাদ যায় এবং 'ly' যোগ হয়।)

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
true	ly	truly
due	ly	duly
undue	ly	unduly

(v) Adjectives ending in 'y' change into 'i' and then 'ly' is added. (Adjective-এর শেষে 'y' থাকলে 'i'-তে পরিবর্তিত হয় এবং তারপর 'ly' যোগ হয়।)

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
easy	ly	easily
lazy	ly	lazily
heavy	ly	heavily
happy	ly	happily
noisy	ly	noisily
lucky	ly	luckily
ready	ly	readily
satisfactory	ly	satisfactorily

(vi) Adjectives ending in 'ic': 'ally' is added. (Adjective-এর শেষে 'ic' থাকলে 'ally' যোগ হয়।)

Adjectives	+ ally	Adverbs
automatic	ally	automatically
economic	ally	economically
tragic	ally	tragically

N.B. public



publicly

(vii) Some Adjectives take new words as Adverbs.

কিছু Adjective থেকে নতুন Adverb হয়। যেমন, Good—Well (He played well.)

Bad—Worse (The situation is getting worse.) [There is no good in it.—Noun]

(viii) There is a class of Adverbs which are derived from the Pronouns :

He, who, that. (Pronouns he, who, that থেকে কতকগুলি Adverb তৈরি হয়।)

Pronoun	Adverbs				
	Place	Motion to	Motion from	Time	Manner
He	here	hither	hence
That	there	thither	thence	then	thus
Who	where	whither	whence	when	how

(ix) Many of the above Adverbs are compounded with Prepositions. (উপরের Adverb-গুলি আবার Preposition-এর সঙ্গে যুক্ত হয়ে কিছু নৃতন Adverb তৈরি করে।)

Here > Hereby, herefrom, herein, hereupon, herewith, hereafter, hitherto, henceforth, henceforward.

Herewith find a cheque of one thousand rupee.

There > Thereby, therefrom, therein, thereof, thereon, therewith, thereafter, thenceforth, thenceforward.

Where > Wherein, whereon, whereof, wherefrom.

(x) Some Adverbs are made up of a qualifying Adjective and a Noun. (একটি qualifying Adjective এবং একটি Noun যোগ করে কতকগুলি Adverb হয়।)

sometimes, meantime, meanwhile, yesterday, midday, midnight, midway.

(xi) Some Adverbs are a combination of a Preposition and a Noun. (একটি Preposition এবং একটি Noun যুক্ত হয়ে কতকগুলি Adverb হয়।)

away, along, ahead, abroad, aloud, asleep. [away = on way]

[Preposition 'on' weakened to 'a'.—Wren & Martin]

behind, below, besides, today, tomorrow, overhead, overboard.

(xii) Two Adverbs sometimes go together, joined by the Conjunction 'and'. (কখনো দুটি Adverb 'and' দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে একসঙ্গে বসে।)

again and again (= I warned him again and again.)

far and near (= His fame has spread far and near.)

far and wide (= As a statesman he saw far and wide.)

far and away (= This is far and away the best course.)

now and then (= Now and then he writes to me.)

once and again (= You must not read such trash once and again.)

through and through (= He has read Milton through and through.)

thus and thus (= Thus and thus only we shall succeed.)

Adjectives and Adverbs in the same Form :

Some words are used sometimes as Adjectives and sometimes as Adverbs. The manner in which they are used identifies them. (কিছু কিছু শব্দ Adjective এবং Adverb দুভাবেই ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।)

Words	Adjective	Adverb
early	He is an <i>early</i> riser.	He started <i>early</i> .
fast	He is a <i>fast</i> runner.	He runs <i>fast</i> .
hard	It is <i>hard</i> work.	He works <i>hard</i> all the day.
loud	He speaks in a <i>loud</i> voice.	Don't sing so <i>loud</i> .
enough	I have <i>enough</i> food.	She sings well <i>enough</i> .
best	He is the <i>best</i> boy in the class.	Try your <i>best</i> .
well	I am <i>well</i> now. (Pred. Adj.)	He has done <i>well</i> .

Adverb with two forms :

close closely	clear clearly	deep deeply	dear dearly	easy easily	fine finely	direct directly
hard hardly	high highly	late lately	loud loudly	near nearly	pretty prettily	tight tightly

Usage : I want to deal with him *direct*. He came to me *directly* for help. I closed the door *tight*. She closed her lips *tightly*. Biren speaks very *loud*. He sings very *loudly*. Time runs *easy*. Time runs *easily*.

Two forms with different meaning :

He works *hard*. (কঠিন পরিশ্রম করে) | I have *hardly* any money. (প্রায় না)

The prices of things are running *high*. (চড়া)

I spoke *highly* of him. (উচ্চ ধারণা)

He arrived *late*. (দেরি করে) | I have not seen him *lately*. (সম্পত্তি)

Stand *near*. (নিকটে) | Lila and Bela are *nearly* related. (ঘনিষ্ঠভাবে)

I'm *pretty* sure of the fact. (প্রায়) | She is *prettily* dressed. (সুন্দরভাবে)

POSITION OF ADVERBS**(i) Adverbs of Manner, Place and Time are placed after the intransitive verb or after the object of a transitive verb.**

(Adverb of Manner, Adverb of Place এবং Adverb of Time আয়ই Verb-এর পরে বসে; আর যদি object থাকে, তবে object-এর পরে বসে।)

It is raining *heavily*. (Adverb of manner)

He will come *here*. (Adverb of place)

I met him *yesterday*. (Adverb of time)

(ii) But Adverbs of frequency which answer the question 'How often?' are normally put before the verb or between the helping verb and the main verb if there is any helping verb.

(কিন্তু Adverb of frequency সাধারণত Verb-এর পূর্বে বসে। আর Helping verb এবং Main verb থাকলে Helping verb এবং Main verb-এর মাঝে বসে।)

এবং Adverb-গুলি হল—*always, often, never, seldom, rarely, usually, generally, sometimes, frequently* ইত্যাদি।

He *always* speaks the truth.

We *usually* have breakfast at eight in the morning.

She has *never* seen a tiger.

I have *often* told him to read clearly.

But the following adverbs are always placed after the 'be' verb (i.e. *is/am/are/was/were*).

(কিন্তু নীচের Adverb-গুলি সর্বদাই 'be' verb-এর পরে বসে।)

He is *always* busy. He is *usually* busy.

She is *never* late for school. She is *often* late for her school.

Note : An Adverb is usually placed between a Helping Verb and a Main Verb.

(সাধারণত Helping Verb এবং Main Verb-এর মাঝে Adverb বসে।)

I shall *certainly* miss her. He is *still* waiting for me.



(iii) When an Adverb modifies an Adjective or another Adverb, the Adverb usually comes before it. (Adverb কোনো Adjective বা অন্য কোনো Adverb-কে modify করলে ঐ Adjective বা Adverb-এর পূর্বে বসে।)

The book is *very* interesting.

The dog is *quite* dead.

Dhiren is a *rather* lazy boy.

Do not walk *so* fast.

I worked *only* two sums.

But the Adverb 'enough' is always placed after the word it modifies. (কিন্তু 'enough' যাকে modify করে তার পরে বসে।)

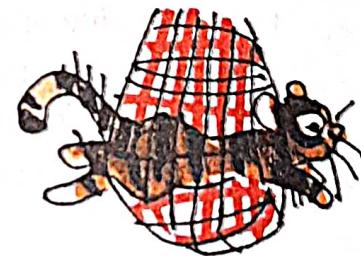
You would be kind *enough* to grant me leave.

(iv) An Adverb may be placed at the beginning of a sentence for modifying a whole sentence, for emphasising and for asking questions. (সম্পূর্ণ বাক্যকে বিশেষিত করার জন্য, জোরের সঙ্গে কিছু বলার জন্য অথবা প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসার জন্য Adverb বাক্যের প্রথমে বসতে পারে।)

Fortunately, he was saved.

Down went the Titanic.

Where has he gone?



(v) When there are two or more Adverbs after a Verb, the normal order is : Manner, Place and Time—[MPT]

[যখন দুই বা ততোধিক Adverb একটি Verb-এর পরে বসে, তখন সেগুলি সাজাবার সাধারণ নিয়ম হল আগে Manner, পরে Place এবং সর্বশেষে Time—MPT]

M

P

T

Runa sang || sweetly || in the town hall || last evening. ||

He worked || hard || yesterday. ||

I shall go || there || early. ||

Now study the Adverbials.

ADVERBIALS

Adverbs/Adverb Particles

Adverb Phrases

Adverb Clauses

Adverbials is a broad term. It includes :

1. **Single word Adverb**—He came here *yesterday*.

2. **Adverb Phrase**—We reached there *after the sunset*. [Group of words, without Finite verb]

3. **Adverb Clause**—Hawkins met his friends *when he was released*. [With F. verb]

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES

Some Prepositions are used as Adverbs. They are called Adverbial Particles. He is *in* the house. (Prep.) May I come *in*? (Adv.) Sit on the chair. (Prep.) Move *on*. (Adv.)

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Some Adverbs have three forms—**Positive, Comparative & Superlative.**

[Adjective-এর মতো কিছু Adverb-এরও Positive, Comparative এবং Superlative এই তিনটি form-এ তুলনা হয়।]

1. কিছু Adverb-এর পর -er যোগে Comparative এবং -est যোগে Superlative হয়।

Positive

Fast
Late
Soon
Quick

Comparative

faster
later
sooner
quicker

Superlative

fastest
latest, last
soonest
quickest



2. যে সব Adverb-এর **-ly** থাকে তার পূর্বে **more** বসিয়ে Comparative এবং **most** বসিয়ে Superlative করা হয়।

Positive

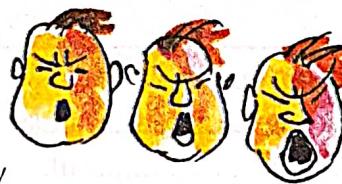
Clearly
Loudly
Quickly
Rapidly
Easily
Swiftly
Wisely
Beautifully
Skillfully

Comparative

more clearly
more loudly
more quickly
more rapidly
more easily
more swiftly
more wisely
more beautifully
more skillfully

Superlative

most clearly
most loudly
most quickly
most rapidly
most easily
most swiftly
most wisely
most beautifully
most skillfully



Exception : Early earlier

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Well (ভালোভাবে)	better	best
Badly (খারাপভাবে)	worse	worst
Far (দূরে, আরে)	farther, further	farthest, furthest
Much (প্রচুর)	more	most
Little (অল্প)	less	least

N.B. Far, Much, Little—এগুলি Adjective এবং Adverb দুভাবেই প্রয়োগ হয়।

INTENSIFIERS AND DOWNTONERS

[A] The Adverbs which modify Verbs, Adjectives, another Adverb or Prepositions by intensifying their effect are called **Intensifiers**.

[যে সব Adverb কোনো Verb, Adjective, অন্য কোনো Adverb বা Preposition-এর তীব্রতা বৃদ্ধি করে তাদের **Intensifier** বলে।]

LIST OF INTENSIFIERS

actually	really	highly	extremely
certainly	fully	perfectly	much
surely	greatly	utterly	very much
definitely	thoroughly	entirely	indeed
absolutely	positively	exactly	quiet, etc.

Examples :

He is *fully* prepared for the examination.

They are *really* pleased.

The clothes are *totally* out of fashion.

The birds flew *exactly* over our head.

[B] The Adverbs which modify Verbs, Adjectives, another Adverb or Prepositions by toning down their effect are called **Downtoners**.

[যে সব Adverb তীব্রতা হাস করে, তাদের Downtoner বলে।]

**LIST OF DOWNTONERS**

almost	nearly	a bit
partly	hardly	a little
barely	scarcely	somewhat
slightly	rather	not at all

Ruma speaks a *bit* quickly.

I am busy.

He is ill.

They are disappointed.

The bird flew over our head.

APPLIED SECTION

An Adverb is a word that generally answers the questions with **How**, **When**, **Where** etc.

(Adverb সাধারণত কিভাবে, কখন, কোথায় ইত্যাদি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেয়।)

1. Adverbs are generally placed after Verbs. They are formed by adding -ly with Adjectives. (সাধারণত Verb-এর পরে Adverb ব্যবহৃত হয়। Adjective-এর সঙ্গে -ly যোগ করে Adverb গঠিত হয়।)

Complete the chart :

Adjective	Adverb (= How?)
He is a <i>slow</i> walker.	He walks <i>slowly</i> .
He is a <i>careless</i> writer.	He writes <i>carelessly</i> .
The sum is <i>easy</i> .	The sum can be done <i>easily</i> .
Many students are <i>slow</i> readers.
Sudha is a <i>beautiful</i> dancer.
Open is a <i>careful</i> driver.
Are you a <i>quick</i> worker?	Do you
The story has a <i>happy</i> ending.	The story ends

2. We use Prepositional Phrases as Adverbials for answering questions with 'Where' and 'When' (আমরা 'কোথায়' এবং 'কখন' প্রশ্নের উত্তর পাওয়ার জন্য কিছু Prepositional Phrase-কে Adverbial হিসাবে ব্যবহার করি।)

(i) **Answering questions with 'Where' :**

Where should I go?	Come to the blackboard.
Where should I sit?	Don't sit on the table.

Use phrases of place (where?) to complete the sentences :

- (a) Keep the pencil
- (b) Don't write your name
- (c) Pakistan is India.

(ii) Answering questions with 'When' :

When do they have their breakfast?	They have breakfast at 8 a.m.
What do you do on Sunday?	I play and take rest on Sunday.
When do they play football?	They play football in the afternoon.

Use phrases of time (when?) to complete the sentences.

- Shrila gets up
- Our school will reopen
- We have our examination

3. Study the Mid-Position of Adverbs of Frequency.

Table 1

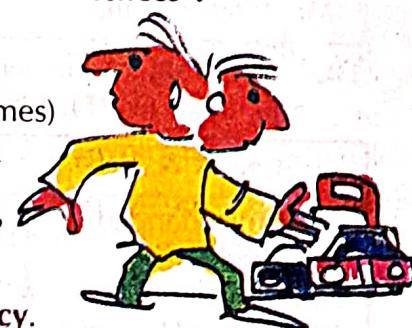
Subject	Adverb	Finite Verb etc.
We	usually	get up early.
He	often	goes to bed late.
My mother	never	takes tea.

Table 2

Subject	Helping Verb	Adverb	Finite Verb etc.
We	have	usually	been at home on Sundays.
He	doesn't	often	go to bed early.
You	must	never	do that again.

Insert an Adverb given within brackets and rewrite the sentences :

- (a) Deben gets up early. (never)
- (b) We meet our friends at the library. (often)
- (c) I read novels before going to bed. (sometimes)
- (d) You must look both ways before crossing a busy road. (always)
- (e) What time do you get up in the morning? (usually)



4. Study the End-position of Adverbs of Frequency.

The buses run *every ten minutes*.

We have History class *every other day*.

Do you have games *once a week*?

5. Sometimes they may take the Front-position for emphasis. (জোর দেওয়ার জন্য সামনেও বসতে পারে।)

Again and again I have warned you to be serious.

6. When the Adverbs make an Adjective or Adverb stronger or weaker, they are placed **before the Adjective or Adverb.**

Kishore sings *very well*.

His school is *too far* to walk.

It's *quite cold* in Darjeeling in winter.

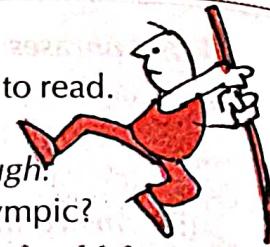
Exception (ব্যতিক্রম): *Mr. Sen has enough books to read.*

Enough (before a noun) *Mr. Sen has enough books to read.*

(after an adjective) *He is not strong enough.*

(after an adverb) *He cannot work hard enough.*

Ever (used mainly in question). *Have you ever been to Olympic?*



7. When there are two adverbials of place and time, the adverbial of time is usually placed at the end.

Subject & Verb	Adverbial of Place	Adverbial of Time
They are going	to London	next week.
Can you reach	Puri	in the evening?
He was swimming	in the Rabindra Sarobar	on Sunday morning.

8. When there are two adverbials of time or place, the shorter period of time or the smaller unit of place comes first.

Subject & Verb	Shorter Adverbial of Time / Place	Broader Adverbial of Time / Place
He arrived	at 9 o'clock	yesterday.
Mr. Roy lives	in a small village	in Birbhum.

But for emphasis (জোর দেওয়ার জন্য) broader point of time or place may come first.

Yesterday he arrived at 9 o'clock.

In Birbhum Mr. Roy lives in a small village.

9. Complete the sentences with meaningful Adverbials.

Subject & Verb	Place	Frequency	Time
Can you come	here	once	a week?
She has been
He visits
Mr. Ghosh walks

10. Complete the sentences with Adverbials in the order of Manner, Place and Time (MPT). One has been done for you.

Subject & Verb	Manner	Place	Time
Sharmila danced	beautifully	on the dais	last night.
He worked
She sang
They played

11. Use the following Adverbs where you can : almost, already, also, even, soon, just, quite, never, hardly, yet.

Subject	Helping Verb (+ not)	Adverb	Verbs etc.
I	have	already	finished my work.
We	have not	yet	visited Agra.
He	changed his dress.
She	come.
They	tried to help him.
The rains	started.
The students	been to the cinema.

- late (দেরি) :
 lately (সম্পত্তি) :
 nearly (নিকটে) :
 nearly (আয়) :

16. Note the difference of 'fairly' and 'rather' and use them properly :

('fairly' এবং 'rather'-এর পার্থক্য দেখে সঠিক ভাবে প্রয়োগ করো।)

Fairly with favourable Adjectives : Tom is *fairly* clever.

Rather with unfavourable Adjectives : Peter is *rather* stupid.

Approval by using fairly : This soup is *fairly* hot. (= The speaker likes hot soup.)

Disapproval by using rather : This soup is *rather* hot. (= It is a little too hot for him.) —Thomson & Martinet

When *rather* is used before *favourable* adjectives and adverbs it becomes nearly equivalent to 'very'.

She is *rather* clever. (= She is very clever.)

Rather before comparatives means 'a little' :

The weather is *rather* worse than I expected.

Rather sometimes expressess preference.

I would *rather* stay here (= I prefer to stay here.)

He would *rather* work than starve.—Thomson & Martinet.

Rather death than dishonour. (= Death is preferable to dishonour)

EXERCISE

1. **How many kinds of Adverbs are there? What are they? Give two examples of each kind of Adverb.** (Adverb কয় প্রকার ও কী কী? প্রত্যেক প্রকারের দুটি করে উদাহরণ দাও।)

2. **Pick out the Adverbs and tell what they modify.** (Adverb-গুলি খুঁজে বার করো এবং সেগুলি কাকে বিশেষিত করেছে বলো।)

Each boy broke the stick easily. Read the story quickly. The boys did not quarrel again. The king looked at the garden carefully. The servants usually looked after them. They seldom saw their father. They almost knew the great epics by heart. The servants would go out and stay away for hours. Sir Asutosh was always the first boy in his class. The other students sometimes failed to answer correctly, but the boy's answers were always correct.

3. **Change the following Adjectives into Adverbs and use them meaningfully in the blanks.** (নীচের Adjective-গুলিকে Adverb-এ পরিণত করো এবং সেগুলিকে শূন্যস্থানে সঠিক ভাবে ব্যবহার করো।)

brave, heavy, loud, complete, eager, perfect, probable.

- (i) I have forgotten his name.
- (ii) She was breathing when she came on the fourth floor.
- (iii) He faced the difficulties
- (iv) The work has been done.
- (v) Do not read so
- (vi) I am waiting for you.
- (vii) his father will come here tomorrow.



4. Rewrite the following sentences after replacing italicized words with suitable Adverbs. (বাঁকানো হরফে লেখা শব্দগুলির পরিবর্তে Adverb বসিয়ে বাক্যগুলি পুনরায় লেখো।)

- It is possible* that he is ill.
- It is sure* that our team will win.
- It is certain* that there won't be any difficulty.
- It is obvious* that my father will depend on me after his retirement.
- It was unfortunate* that no one could escape from the burning hut.

5. Put the Adverbials in the brackets in the suitable positions in the sentences and rewrite them. (বক্ষনীর মধ্যে Adverbial-গুলি সঠিক জায়গায় বসিয়ে বাক্যগুলি পুনরায় লেখো।)

- The boy stayed at school. (seldom, after the classes)
- "It was chance, young man," Davy said. (mainly, modestly)
- Kajal pushed her out of the room and bolted the door. (quickly, from outside)
- He prepared his lecture carefully but could not deliver it. (very, unfortunately)
- The missiles are being thrown and these are damaging the people. (dangerously, in developed countries.)

6. The Adverbials listed on the right are missing from the following passages.

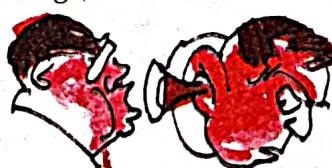
Insert them in the places marked Λ. (ডানদিকের Adverbial-গুলি অনুচ্ছেদে নেই।
Λ চিহ্নিত অংশে সেগুলি বসাও।)

- Most people know what is right and what is wrong. Λ however, when the time for action comes, they Λ fail to act Λ. The trouble with them is that they are selfish and think Λ of themselves, not of others.
- Λ one of the greatest problems is pollution. In our cities, the air is Λ being polluted by smoke Λ and from carbon monoxide gases emitted by motor vehicles.
- The warder who had fallen Λ was in a Λ critical situation, for he Λ knew how to swim. Every second that passed increased his danger of being snapped up by one of these voracious creatures. Λ one of the convicts heeding his nobler feelings, threw himself into the water.
- Deaf education was Λ introduced in Germany in the 19th century to the Λ relief of many concerned parents.

often, only, rightly,
unfortunately



constantly, from factories,
in the 20th century



very, suddenly, hardly,
into the river

enough, first