**ADVERBS OF MANNER**

Most adverbs of manner are formed by adding ‘-ly’ to an adjective, but sometimes other spelling changes are needed.

We cannot form adverbs from adjectives that end in ‘-ly’.

Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives.

We do not use adverbs after link verbs, you use adjectives.

Adverbials of manner are sometimes prepositional phrases or noun groups.

1. Adverbs of manner are often formed by adding ‘-ly’to an adjective.

Adjectives

bad

beautiful

careful

quick

quiet

soft =>

Adverbs

badly

beautifully

carefully

quickly

quietly

softly

2. Adverbs formed in this way usually have a similar meaning to the adjective.

She is as clever as she is beautiful.

He talked so politely and danced so beautifully.

‘We must not talk. We must be quiet,’ said Sita.

She wanted to sit quietly, to relax.

3. There are sometimes changes in spelling when an adverb is formed from an adjective.

‘-le’ changes to ‘-ly’:

‘-y’ changes to ‘-ily’:

‘-ic’ changes to ‘-ically’:

‘-ue’ changes to ‘-uly’:

‘-ll’ changes to ‘-lly’:

gentle

easy

automatic

true

full

gently

easily

automatically

truly

fully

Note that ‘public’ changes to ‘publicly’, not ‘publically’.

WARNING: We cannot form adverbs from adjectives that already end in ‘-ly’. For example, you cannot say ‘He smiled at me friendlily’. We can sometimes use a prepositional phrase instead: ‘He smiled at me in a friendly way’.

4. Some adverbs of manner have the same form as adjectives and have similar meanings, for example ‘fast’, ‘hard’, and ‘late’.

I've always been interested in fast cars. (adjective)

The driver was driving too fast. (adverb)

Note that ‘hardly’ and ‘lately’ are not adverbs of manner and have different meanings from the adjectives ‘hard’ and ‘late’.

It was a hard decision to make.

I hardly had any time to talk to her.

The train was late as usual.

Have you seen John lately?

5. The adverb of manner related to the adjective ‘good’ is ‘well’.

He is a good dancer.

He dances well.

Note that ‘well’ can sometimes be an adjective when it refers to someone's health.

‘How are you?’- ‘I am very well, thank you.’

6. We do not use adverbs after I i nk verbs such as ‘be’, ‘become’, ‘feel’, ‘get’, ‘look’, and ‘seem’. You use an adjective after these verbs.

For example, you do not say ‘Sue felt happily’. You say ‘Sue felt happy’.

7. We do not often use prepositional phrases or noun groups as adverbials of manner. However, we occasionally need to use them, for example when there is no adverb form available. The prepositional phrases and noun groups usually include a noun such as ‘way’, ‘fashion’, or ‘manner’, or a noun that refers to someone's voice.

She asked me in such a nice manner that I couldn't refuse..

He did it the right way..

They spoke in angry tones.

Prepositional phrases with ‘like’ are also used as adverbials of manner.

I slept like a baby..

He drove like a madman.

**English Grammar**

**Adverbs of Manner**

**Overview | Degree | Duration | Frequency | Place | Probability | Time | Comparative | Superlative**

Adverbs can tell you where, when, how, why and to what extent something happens.

There are several different classes of adverb (see above).

They are often formed from adjectives or nouns be adding the suffix -ly.

For example: Quick becomes quickly, sudden becomes suddenly, intelligent becomes intelligently, . . .

To form an adverb from adjectives ending in -y change the y to i before adding the -ly.

For example: angry becomes angrily, busy becomes busily, . . .

To form an adverb from adjectives ending in -e drop the -e before adding the -ly.

For example: feeble becomes feebly, true becomes truly, . . .

Some adjectives ending in -ly need no changes.

For example: heavenly, . . .

However there are exceptions.

For example: sly becomes slyly, shy becomes shyly, . . .

Some adverbs do not end in -ly.

For example: fast, hard, straight, . . . Adjective Pretty Serious Fast Quiet

Example She was a pretty girl. He was a serious boy. It was a fast car. They were quiet children.

Adverb Prettily Seriously Fast Quietly

Example The bird sang prettily. The policeman spoke seriously. Schumacher drives fast. The woman spoke quietly.

**English Grammar**

**Adverbs of Manner**

**Overview | Degree | Duration | Frequency | Place | Probability | Time | Comparative | Superlative**

Some adverbs tell us how an action is or should be performed.

Often these adverbs are formed by adding -ly to the end of an adjective.

Adjectives ending -l add -ly ; careful-carefully.

Adjectives ending -y change to -ily ; lucky-luckily

Adjectives ending -ble change to -bly ; responsible-responsibly adjective adverb

anxious

bad

beautiful

quick

capable

lucky

weak

anxiously

badly

beautifully

quickly

capably

luckily

weakly

For example:

The little girl ran quickly. In this sentence quickly modifies the verb ran (to run).

**Adverbs of manner**

examples:

She sings beautifully.

We can answer this question easily.

How can she sing? - beautifully

How can we answer the question? - easily

AUSNAHMEN (exceptions):

good - well

fast - fast

hard - hard

high - high

late - late

friendly - in a friendly way

near - near

Note: There is NO adverb after forms of "TO BE" (am, is, are, was, were) Check Hint

Little Benny is a (happy) baby. He always smiles (happy).

Maggie is a (perfect) dancer. She dances (perfect).

Uncle Edward has got a (fast) car. lt runs very (fast).

Arthur pulled out the sword (quick).

Mrs Simons talks to everybody (friendly).

Tanya and Christie are (good) volleyball players.

He was injured (bad) in the accident.

Our teacher was very (angry). He looked at us (angrily).

My uncle is a (hard) worker.

Tom was driving very (dangerous).

He is walking so (slow) that he will miss the bus.

**b. Adverbs which do not use the ending ly**

The adverb of manner well appears unrelated to the corresponding adjective, good. Good and well both have the comparative form better and the superlative form best.

Adjective Adverb of Manner

good well

It should be noted that in addition to being used as an adverb, the word well can also be used as an adjective with the meaning healthy. The adjective well is most often used as a predicate adjective.

e.g. Well used as an Adjective: I hope you are well.

Well used as an Adverb: He did well on the examination.

In the first example, well is a predicate adjective, modifying the pronoun you. In the second example, well is an adverb of manner, modifying the verb did.

Adjective Adverb of Manner

fast fast

hard hard

little little

loud loud or loudly

much much

straight straight

KINDS OF ADVERBS

ADVERBS OF MANNER

Adverbs of manner tell us how something happens. They are usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

Examples:

He swims well, (after the main verb)

He ran... rapidly, slowly, quickly..

She spoke... softly, loudly, aggressively..

James coughed loudly to attract her attention.

He plays the flute beautifully. (after the object)

He ate the chocolate cake greedily.

BE CAREFUL! The adverb should not be put between the verb and the object:

He ate greedily the chocolate cake [incorrect]

He ate the chocolate cake greedily [correct]

If there is a preposition before the object, e.g. at, towards, we can place the adverb either before the preposition or after the object.

Example:

The child ran happily towards his mother.

The child ran towards his mother happily.

Sometimes an adverb of manner is placed before a verb + object to add emphasis:

He gently woke the sleeping woman.

Some writers put an adverb of manner at the beginning of the sentence to catch our attention and make us curious:

Slowly she picked up the knife.

(We want to know what happened slowly, who did it slowly, why they did it slowly)

However, adverbs should always come AFTER intransitive verbs (=verbs which have no object).

Example:

The town grew quickly

He waited patiently

Also, these common adverbs are almost always placed AFTER the verb:

well

badly

hard

fast

The position of the adverb is important when there is more than one verb in a sentence. If the adverb is placed after a clause, then it modifies the whole action described by the clause.

Notice the difference in meaning between the following pairs of sentences:

She quickly agreed to re-type the letter (= her agreement was quick)

She agreed to re-type the letter quickly (= the re-typing was quick)

He quietly asked me to leave the house (= his request was quiet)

He asked me to leave the house quietly (= the leaving was quiet)

Adverbs of Manner Exercise at Auto-English

1 Adverb Formation. Fill the gaps in the table below.Adjectives Adverbs

1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2

bad

3

beautiful

4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7

hard

8

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

anxiously

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

carefully

easily

fast

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

well

2 Choose a word in brackets to fill the gaps.

1 They dance the cha-cha-cha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful / beautifully)

2 She planned their trip to Greece very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (careful / carefully)

3 Jim painted the kitchen very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (bad / badly)

4 She speaks very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (quiet / quietly)

5 Turn the stereo down. It's too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (loud / loudly)

6 He skipped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down the road to school. (happy / happily)

7 He drives too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (fast / well)

8 She knows the road \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (good / well)

9 He plays the guitar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (terrible / terribly)

10 We're going camping tomorrow so we have to get up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (early / soon)

11 Andy doesn't often work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (hard / hardly)

12 Sometimes our teacher arrives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for class. (late / lately)