

ADVERB

Adverb is the word that qualifies the word except Noun and Pronoun. Therefore, it may qualify any Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Phrase or a full sentence.

He runs fast. [modifier of Verb]

He is always late. [modifier of Adjective]

He runs very fast. [modifier of Adv.]

Evidently the figures are incorrect. [modifier of a sentence]

Adverbs are usually formed by adding -ly to an Adjective.

frequent – frequently

horrible- horribly

merry – merrily

effective – effectively

Rule - 01:

Adjective এর আগে যদি কোন Word কে use করতে হয় তাহলে ঐ word টিকে Adv এ form করে তারপর use করতে হবে।

For Example:

She looks *beautiful* *extraordinarily*

. Adj. Adv

He wanted an **extremely** large amount of money.

Rule - 02:

যদি কোন word verb কে modify করে তাহলে ঐ word টিকে Adverb এ form করে use করতে হবে।

For Example:

He speaks English **fluently**.

He walks **silently**.

*** Point out the sentence with correct use of**

adverb— (C Unit 1997 - 1998)

@A. Write the essay in brief.

B. Write the essay briefly.

C. Write the essay in short.

D. Write the essay shortly.

*** Her grades have improved, but only....**

(D Unit 2004 - 2005)

A. in a small amount @B. very slightly

C. minimum D. some

Rule - 03:

Preposition যুক্ত **Noun/Pronoun; Adverb** এ পরিনত হয়।

For Example:

in time, in the morning, at this moment, day by day, etc.

*** The government, _____ UN Millennium**

Development Goals, finalized, approved and

has started implementation of the full-PRSP.

(C Unit 2009 - 2010)

A. as dictated by @B. in line with

C. as a support to D. consistent with the

E. with

Rule - 04:

Adverb of Manner, Adverb of Place কিংবা **Adverb of Time** –এরা সবাই sentence এর শেষে বসে। কিন্তু যদি এরা একত্রে বসে সেক্ষেত্রে এদের নিজেদের মধ্যে একটা order বা ধারা maintain করতে হয়।

Manner * Place * Time.

For Example:

He works sincerely in his office everyday.

She went there at 9.00 pm.

Rule - 05:

কিছু **Adverbs** (always, often, usually, generally, Just, quite, already, almost, ever, never, hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, seldom) সবসময় main verb এর immediately আগে বসে। এমনকি যদি কোন auxiliary verb কিংবা modal থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে auxiliary verb বা modal এর পরে কিন্তু main verb এর আগে বসে।

For Example:

He **often** visits our house.

I **hardly** watch movies.

He has **already** completed this.

He has **just** arrived.

A boy always says, "I had never fallen in love with

anybody before.”

Exception: have to কিংবা used to এরা modal

হওয়া সত্ত্বেও এই adverb গুলো এদের পরে না বসে সবসময় আগে বসে।

For Example:

I **always** have to do my work.

He **often** used to wear unusual dress.

*** Choose the appropriate alternative:**

(B Unit 1997 - 1998)

A. I already twice have read this book.

@B. I have already read this book twice.

C. I have read already twice this book.

D. I twice have already read this book.

Rule - 06:

Hardly, Barely, Rarely, Scarcely, Seldom– এই Adverb গুলো নিজেরাই Negatives. আর একারণেই এদের সাথে কোনো প্রকার negation অর্থাৎ (no, not কিংবা never) use হবে না।

For Example:

I **could not hardly** solve this problem (Inc)

I **could hardly** solve this problem. (Cor)

*** Identify the correct translation:**

(B Unit 1999 - 2000)

সত্যিকারের ফুলও হয়তো এর চেয়ে খুব একটা বেশি সুগন্ধি হতো না।

A. Real flowers hardly could have smelt better.

@B. Real flowers could hardly have smelt better.

C. Real flowers could have smelt better hardly

D. Real flowers could smelt better hardly.

Rule - 07:

Hardly, Barely, Rarely, Scarcely, Seldom – এদেরকে দিয়ে যদি কোনো sentence শুরু হয় তাহলে সেক্ষেত্রে sentence এর আগে verb চলে আসে। যদি auxiliary verb বা modal থাকে তাহলে তারা বসে। আর যদি এরা না থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে tense অনুযায়ী do, does কিংবা did বসবে।

For Example:

Rarely **are** you found in the room.

Scarcely **did** I reach there when it began rain.

Hardly **could** I solve this problem.

Rule - 08:

Negative Emphasis প্রদানকারী কিছু Adverbs (not once, Not only, not untill, never, never again, only after etc.) গুলোর বেলায় একই নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য।

For Example:

Never again will they stay in the hotel.

Not until the late middle ages did glass become a major construction material.

*** Not until the Triassic Period -----.**

(D Unit 2003 - 2004)

A. the first primitive mammals did develop

@B. did the first primitive mammals develop

C. did develop the first primitive mammals

D. the first primitive mammals develop.

Rule - 09:

যদিও **adverb** এর সাথে সাধারণত: *-ly* থাকে, কিন্তু কিছু words (fast, late এবং hard) আছে যাদের সাথে **by** থাকা সত্ত্বেও এরা নিজেরাই **adverb**। সুতরাং এদের বেলায় **fastly**, **hardly** কিংবা **lately** use করা যাবে না। তবে ভিনড়ব অর্থে **hardly** কিংবা **lately** **Adverb** হিসেবে use হতে পারে।

For Example:

Helen types **fast** and efficiently.

He arrived **late** because of bad weather.

*** Choose the correct option:**

Although he felt very-----, he smiled----

(B Unit 2003 - 2004)

A. angrily, friendly B. angry, friendly

C. angrily, in a friendly @D. angry, in a friendly way.

Rule - 10:

Only সবসময় যার পাশে থাকে তাকেই **modify** করে। আর একারণে **only** কে use করার বেলায় সতর্কতা অবলম্বন করতে হবে কারণ অবস্থানভেদে **only** বিভিন্নভাবে অর্থ প্রদান করে।

For Example:

Only Bob was accused of lying. [Means that no one else was accused]

Bob was only accused of lying [He was accused but not convicted]

Bob was accused of lying only [He was not accused of any thing else]

Exercise: Write the correct form of the underlined words if they are incorrect

1. Pesticides are necessary to maintain high crop yields in a world with a decreasing acreage of arable land and a *steadily* expanding population.
2. Millions of dollars are donated *year* to the Red Cross to aid people in disaster-struck areas.
3. Scientists can observe a chemical's effect in rats and *reasonable* expect a like effect in humans.
4. In communes, land and products are *collective* owned.
5. The *mildly* paranoid person may lead a relatively normal life.
6. In early American colonial settlements, secular education was *virtual* nonexistent.
7. While *undeniable* appealing, burros have also been destructive.
8. The anthropologist unearthed rows of large stones, *clearly* the foundation of another building.
9. Because of his family ties, he *frequent* came back to the town.
10. The departure appears to have taken place *hastily*.

Answer keys:

1. correct 2. yearly 3. reasonably 4. collectively
5. correct 6. virtually 7. undeniably 8. correct
9. frequently 10. correct

Exercise on Adverbs

1. By the end of the 1950s, portions of the Atlantic around New York had become---.
A. extremely dirty B. extreme dirtiness
C. more dirty D. extremely dirtily
2. Because so much of the Sudan is dry land, irrigation---- for farming.
A. essentially B. is essential
C. has essentially D. has essential
3. Pilots who prepare for military careers train on the ground ---- in the air.

A. as good as B. as well as

C. well as D. good as

4. None of the exercises provides students with practice in understanding ---- questions.

A. really difficult B. real difficult

C. reality, difficulty D. really, difficulty

5. Saul Bellow has ---- life in Chicago where he spent his childhood.

A. vivid portrayal B. vividly portrayed

C. vividly portrays D. vivid portrait

6. Knight Dunlop conducted his famous photography experiment ---- sixty years ago.

A. nearing B. nears

C. near D. nearly

7. The elder person whose spouse dies may find it -- -- to adjust to living alone.

A. particularly hard B. particular, hard

C. hardly particular D. hard, particularly

8. Beethoven's nephew became his pupil, but this relationship turned out ----.

A. bad B. badly

C. worst D. more badly

9. Edgar Degas was ---- visual information about faces, movement, and light.

A. constant accumulation

B. constantly accumulate

C. constantly accumulating

D. constant, accumulated

10. People who are ---- cannot tell light from dark.

A. blind totally B. a total blind

C. totally blind D. totally blindly

Answer keys:

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. d 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. c

(ইন্টারনেট হতে সংগ্রহীত)