

A D J E C T I V E - A D V E R B

Das Adjektiv dient zur näheren Bestimmung

- (a) eines Nomens: She is a good student.
 (b) eines Pronomens: They were very friendly.

Das Adverb dient zur näheren Bestimmung

- (a) eines Verbs: She had carefully selected it.
 He spoke clearly.
 (b) eines Adjektivs: ... in a relatively short time.
 Peter is terribly lazy.
 (c) eines anderen Adverbs: She did the job extremely well.
 Tom works awfully slowly.

Adverben werden durch Anhängen der Silbe -ly von Adjektiven abgeleitet.:

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|---------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| careful | - carefully | quick | - quickly |
| strange | - strangely | brave | - bravely |

Ausnahmen die Bildung betreffend:

- (a) Endung -le wird in -ly verwandelt:
 possible - possibly simple - simply
 gentle - gently noble - nobly
- (b) y nach Konsonant/Mitlaut wird zu i
 easy - easily happy - happily
- (c) dreifaches l wird nicht geschrieben:
 full - fully
- (d) Adjektiva, die auf -ly enden werden mit "in a ... way" gebildet:
 friendly - in a friendly way
 silly - in a silly way
- (e) Adjektiv und Adverb haben identische Form, zweites Adverb mit -ly hat andere Bedeutung:
 hard - hard - hardly (kaum)
 near - near - nearly (bei-nahe, fast)
 fair - fair - fairly (ziemlich)
 late - late - lately (kürzlich, neulich, vor kurzem)
 direct - direct - directly (sofort)
- (f) Einzelwörter:
 good - well shy - shyly
 fast - fast true - truly
 due - duly gay - gaily

Nach einigen Verben wird kein Adverb verwendet:

- to be: I'm so happy to be here, in Austria.
- to seem: This restaurant seems nice. (wirken, scheinen)
- to become: Our teacher became very angry when she found out that we hadn't revised our vocabulary. (werden !!!)
- to grow: A lot of people grow fat when they grow older. (werden)
 But: Our tomatoes grow very well. (wachsen)
- to get: It's getting cold in here, don't you agree? (werden)
 the temperature
 But: We got the results very quickly. (bekommen)
- to look: The mountains look wonderful. (aus-sehen, aus-schauen)
 But: She looked at me sadly. (an-sehen, an-schauen)
 They looked for the books desperately. (suchen)
 Little Bob looked after his pets lovingly. (aufpassen)
- to feel: The dog's fur felt sticky. (sich an-fühlen)
 But: The doctor felt my knee gently. (abtasten, be-fühlen)
- to taste: The soup tasted extraordinarily good. (schmecken)
 But: Mum tasted the soup very carefully to find out what was wrong with it. (kosten)
- to smell: I love coffee. It smells so good. (riechen - passiv)
 But: Mary smelt the rose thoughtfully. (riechen - aktiv)
- to sound: Heino's music sounds awful. (klingen)
Please sound the bell loudly