

Types of Adverb Adverb Examples [All You Need]

By **Anastasia Koltai** - July 17, 2018

What is an Adverb?

Adverb is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, determiner, clause, preposition, or sentence.

Adverbs can tell you **how** something is done, for example, speak **nicely** or work **hard**. Adverbs can also tell you **how much** or **how many** of something you have.

List of Adverbs

171 Adverbs						
abnormally	daily	generally	justly	painfully	seldom	usefully
accidentally	delightfully	generously	kindly	perfectly	selfishly	uselessly
acidly	deeply	gently	knowingly	playfully	separately	usually
actually	defiantly	gladly	knowledgeably	politely	seriously	utterly
adventurously	deliberately	gracefully	lazily	poorly	silently	
afterwards	delightfully	gratefully	likely	positively	sleepily	
almost	easily	greatly	lively	potentially	slowly	verbally
always	equally	greedily	loosely	powerfully	smoothly	very
angrily	especially		loudly	promptly	softly	viciously
annually	even	happily	loyally	properly	successfully	victoriously
anxiously	evenly	healthily		punctually	suddenly	violently
arrogantly	eventually	heavily	madly	quicker	surprisingly	voluntarily
awkwardly	exactly	helpfully	monthly	quickly	suspiciously	warmly
	excitedly	helplessly	mostly	quietly	sympathetically	wearily
beautifully	extremely	honestly	mysteriously		terribly	well
boldly		hopelessly			thankfully	wildly
bravely	fairly	hourly	naturally	rapidly	thoroughly	wonderfully
broadly	famously	hungrily	nearly	rarely	thoughtfully	worriedly
busily	far	immediately	nervously	readily	tremendously	wrongly
	fast	innocently	never	really	triumphantly	
calmly	foolishly	instantly	nicely	regularly	truly	yearly
carefully	fortunately	intently	noisily	reluctantly	truthfully	yesterday
carelessly	frightfully	interestingly	not	repeatedly		youthfully
cautiously	fully		obediently	rightfully	unfortunately	
certainly	furiously	jealously	often	roughly	unnaturally	
cheerfully		joyfully	only	sadly	unnecessarily	
closely		jubilantly	openly	safely	urgently	
				seemingly		

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Here is a brief explanation of the meaning each has, along with example sentences using each type of adverb.

👉 Adverb Examples

👉 Adverbs of Time

An adverb of **time** provides more information about when a verb takes place. Adverbs of time are usually placed at the beginning or end of a sentence. When it is of particular importance to express the moment something happened we'll put it at the start of a sentence.

Examples of adverbs of time: **never, lately, just, always, recently, during, yet, soon, sometimes, usually, so far**

- **So far**, we have found twelve grammar mistakes.
- I haven't been going to the gym **lately**.
- We **recently** bought a new car.

👉 Adverbs of Place

Adverbs of **place** illustrate where the verb is happening. It's usually placed after the main verb or object, or at the end of the sentence.

Examples of adverbs of place: **here, there, nowhere, everywhere, out, in, above, below, inside, outside, into**

- We went into the cave, and there were bats **everywhere!**
- One day when my dad wasn't paying attention to where he was going, he walked **into** a wall.
- There aren't any Pokémon **here**, let's look somewhere else.

👉 Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of **manner** provide more information about how a verb is done. Adverbs of manner are probably the most common of all adverbs. They're easy to spot too. Most of them will end in -ly.

Examples of adverbs of manner: **neatly, slowly, quickly, sadly, calmly, politely, loudly, kindly, lazily**

- The young soldier folded his clothes **neatly** in a pile at the end of his bunk.
- I **politely** opened the door for my grandmother as she stepped out of the car.
- A fat orange and white cat rested **lazily** on the sofa.

👉 Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of **degree** explain the level or intensity of a verb, adjective, or even another adverb.

Example of adverbs of degree: **almost, quite, nearly, too, enough, just, hardly, simply, so**

- *Can I come to the movies **too**?*
- *Aren't you hungry? You've **hardly** touched your dinner.*
- *I'm **so** excited to see the new James Bond movie!*

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency explain how often the verb occurs. They're often placed directly before the main verb of a sentence.

Examples of adverbs of frequency: **never, always, rarely, sometimes, normally, seldom, usually, again**

- *I **rarely** eat fast food these days.*
- *Tom **usually** takes his dog for a walk before breakfast.*
- *They **always** go to the same restaurant every Friday.*



👉 Conjunctive Adverb

A **conjunctive adverb** is a type of adverb that **joins two independent sentences** or clauses of any kind. This type of adverb is used to **connect two parts** into one longer sentence.

These parts can be **whole sentences** that need to be connected into one longer sentence or **smaller clauses** that need to be connected as well.

Adverbs usually modify one verb, but **conjunctive adverbs modify entire sentences** because they connect larger parts than just one word.

Conjunctive adverbs are used to join together parts in order to form a **larger thought**. This means that the **final sentence explains more** than the two smaller ones would if they were **still divided**.

Conjunctive adverbs serve different functions, such as:

addition, comparison, concession, contrast, emphasis, summarize, illustrate a point, or signify time.

Conjunctive adverbs are used to **connect ideas**, and to form **larger thoughts with longer sentences**. These sentences are divided by a **semicolon (;)**.

Here are some notable examples:

- I wanted to go have ice cream after work; **however**, my friend wanted something else.
 - He had studies all day and night; **nevertheless**, it wasn't enough to pass the test.
 - It was never going to work between us; **therefore**, we decided to go our separate ways.
 - I had to work the whole weekend; **in addition**, there was also another contract from a month ago I had to deal with.
 - If you decide to start a diet you will see the improvement in your life soon; **for instance**, you'll have more energy during the day.
 - She was driving home from her friend's place; **meanwhile**, her husband was busy preparing her a surprise.
-

Adverb Clause

Usually, an **adverb** is just **one word** which modifies or describes, a verb. An **adverb clause**, on the other hand, is an **entire clause which functions as an adverb**. This **clause is a group of words**, or an entire sentence, which modifies a verb.

One **adverb adds some detail** to the verb. An **adverb clause adds more detail** to the verb and describes precisely. An adverb clause can **answer questions** like:

How? What? When? Where? How much? And others.

Like any clause, an **adverb clause** has to have a **subject and predicate** in order to be complete. An adverb clause can appear in the **beginning, middle, or end of the sentence**. The adverb clause is always **divided by a comma** if it's in the beginning or middle of the sentence.

- ***Since I work from home, I don't have to eat in restaurants often.***

The adverb phrase is in the **first sentence**. The **subject is "I"** and the **predicate "work,"** so the clause is complete. This adverb clause answers the question: **where?**

- ***Whether you like it or not***, you have to pay taxes.

Here the **subject is “you”** and the **predicate is “like it or not.”** There are different ways to form an adverb clause. This adverb clause answers the questions: **how?** and **why?**

- *Whales, **although they are large***, don't eat anything but plankton.

This adverb phrase is in the **middle of the sentence**, and it's divided by commas. The **subject is “they”** and the **predicate is “are large.”** This adverb clause answers the question: **how? (big are they / do they look)**

- *Because he missed the first bus **he ran like his life depended on it***.

Since the adverb phrase is at the end of the sentence is **does not always need to be divided with a comma**. The **subject is “he”** and the **predicate “ran.”** This adverb clause answers the questions: **how?** and **why?**

- *I'm going to look for a new job **when I get back from my trip***.

Here the **subject is “I”** and the **predicate is “get back.”** This adverb clause answers the question: **when?**

Adverb Phrase

An **adverb phrase is a group of words** that function as an adverb. Unlike the adverb clause, an adverb phrase **does not need a subject and predicate**. An adverb phrase is **two or more words** that modify the verb.

Adverb phrases are used to **describe the verb in more detail** than just one adverb would. Since they are composed of more than one word they **can answer a different set of questions**.

Adverb phrases often answer the questions:

How? Where? Why? and When?

These questions **need more than one adverb** to be answered completely. An adverb phrase can appear **anywhere in the sentence**, and they don't need to be divided by commas.

They are, however, mostly at the **end of the sentence**, and sometimes the **beginning**.

- *Because the boss is late the meeting will start **later than usual**.*

This adverb phrase is used to answer the question: **when?** It is at the end of the sentence and gives **more details** about why the meeting is not happening when it usually does.

- *Like in every fairy tale they must kiss **before sunset** to break the curse.*

This adverb phrase also answers the question: **when?** Here it describes the **exact time** when something must happen.

- *Put the flowers **on the kitchen table**.*

This adverb phrase answers the question: **where?** The person speaking wants the flowers to be put at a **specific place**.

- *We used to have a holiday house **right by the beach**.*

Here it is also answering the questions: **where?** It describes specifically **where the house is**, and how **close to the beach it actually is**.

- *There were so many cars that they were moving **frustratingly slowly**.*

This adverb phrase answered the question: **how?** It describes **how slow the cars were going**, and how the **person feels about it**. They are **frustrated** because of **how slow they are going**.

- *She always completes her tasks **without care**.*

The question answered is: **how?** It describes how careless the person is when completing her tasks.

- ***To understand better** how to do the job she read some books.*

This adverb phrase is at the beginning of the sentence and answered the question: **why?** It describes why the person **has to read some books**.

- *He went online and searched all day **for more information**.*

The question answered is: **why?** Here it describes **why the person went online and had to search all day**. Because **they need more information** they need to complete the search.

Adverb vs Adjective

ADJECTIVES describe **THINGS**



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a beach, a jacuzzi, a cocktail, the weather, an idea, sunglasses, your iPad, your flip-flops

and **PEOPLE**

a girl in English class, your upstairs neighbours, Beyoncé, Ryan Gosling, your mother-in-law, Dracula

- *This jacuzzi is really **uncomfortable**.*
- *Beyoncé is so **ambitious**.*
- *Dracula was an **affectionate** man.*
- *Ryan Gosling is a **spiritual** person.*
- *Her sunglasses are **insane**.*
- *My upstairs neighbours are really **energetic**.*
- *It's **prohibited** to burn tyres on this beach.*
- *Your iPad is so **old-fashioned**.*
- *My flip-flops are **cute**.*
- *Your mother-in-law is so **upbeat**.*
- *I met a **magical** girl in English class.*
- *That wasn't a very **good** idea.*

ADVERBS describe **EVERYTHING ELSE**

verbs: sing, laugh, complain

adjectives: prohibited, cute, upbeat

- Beyoncé sings **loudly**.
- Dracula laughed **dramatically** behind the curtain.
- I complain about my upstairs neighbours **daily**.
- It's **strictly** prohibited to burn tyres on this beach. .
- My flip-flops are **absolutely** cute.
- Your mother-in-law is **incredibly** upbeat.

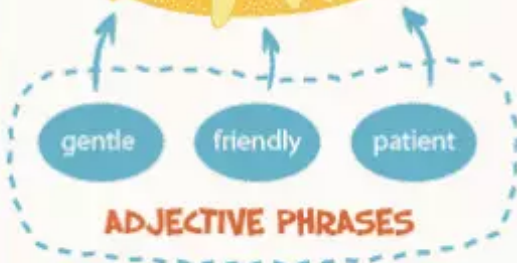
ADVERBS can even describe **OTHER ADVERBS**

- Beyoncé sings **really loudly**.
- She can sing **incredibly beautifully**.
- In Dracula's castle, people disappeared **surprisingly quickly**.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

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ADJECTIVES



ADJECTIVE PHRASES

- WHAT IS AN ADJECTIVE PHRASE? -

An adjective describes a **noun** (person, place, or thing) or a **pronoun** (he, she, it, etc.). Adjectives cannot describe other adjectives or verbs.

“ Bob's new chicken is a gentle, friendly, and patient creature. ”

“Bob,” “chicken,” and “creature” are nouns, and “new” “friendly,” “gentle,” and “patient” are adjectives.

- WHERE TO PLACE? -

Adjectives and adjective phrases can be either before or after the noun they describe, and a sentence can have several.

ADVERBS

-WHAT IS AN ADVERB PHRASE? -

Adverb modifies verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

“ The dog ran joyously and ”



quickly toward me.

Adverbs tend to end in **-ly** : **slowly, loudly, happily.**

- WHERE TO PLACE -

Adverbs and adverb phrases can come either before or after the word they modify and quite forgiving in their placement.



PUNCTUATION



If an adjective or adverb phrase is essential to understanding the sentence, it is called "**restrictive**," and **no comma** is needed.

ADJECTIVE

“ The football was **old and dusty**. ”

ADVERB

“ Our quarterback throws **swiftly and precisely**. ”

Say these **out loud** and notice the smooth flow; this can be a hint. In contrast, if there seems to be a natural pause, commas may be needed. “ **Nonrestrictive** ” phrases are not necessary to the sentence and generally require commas.



ADJECTIVE

“ The football, **old and dusty**, flew through the air. ”

ADVERB

“ **Swiftly and precisely**, the quarterback threw another touchdown. ”



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More for you:

[List of Commonly Used Participial Adjectives!](#)

[Order of Adjectives](#)

👉 Adverbs of Frequency

What is an **adverb of frequency**?

Adverb of frequency is a word that tells us how frequently or how often something happens.

- *I **always** eat breakfast in the morning, even when I am late for work.*

1. List of the most common **adverbs of frequency**:

- always
- usually
- sometimes
- never
- occasionally
- rarely
- seldom
- frequently
- often
- regularly
- hardly ever

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

100%	ALWAYS	<i>We are always helping the children in school</i>
90%	USUALLY	<i>Usually, they drink coffee in the mornings</i>
80%	GENERALLY	<i>I generally play tennis after work</i>
70%	OFTEN	<i>I often go to the beach</i>
50%	SOMETIMES	<i>He sometimes visits his grandma.</i>
30%	OCCASIONALLY	<i>I occasionally eat thai food</i>
10%	HARDLY EVER	<i>I hardly ever help my mom in the kitchen</i>
5%	RARELY	<i>They rarely did their chores</i>
0%	NEVER	<i>She never sleeps at home</i>

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2. Position in a sentence

a) We usually put the **adverbs of frequency** in the middle of the sentence, between the subject and the verb, but after auxiliary verbs:

- *I **often** go to the beach.*
- *He **sometimes** visits his grandma.*
- *They **usually** drink coffee in the mornings.*
- *I **hardly ever** help my mom in the kitchen.*

b) Auxiliary verbs:

- *He is **usually** very happy.*
- *We are **always** helping the children at school.*
- *I have **never** done anything bad.*
- *She is **always** cooking pasta.*

NOTE: the verbs **have**, **has**, and **had** are auxiliary verbs only when used with past participle:

- *I **have** never eaten a snake.*
- *She **has** never tried coconut water.*

But **has**, **have**, and **had** are normal verbs when they are not used with past participle:

- *I **always** have my lunch at school.*
- *He **seldom** has English classes.*
- *We **often** had dinner late at night in college.*

c) We can put **occasionally**, **frequently**, **usually**, **often** and **sometimes** in the beginning of the sentence in order to make it stronger. However, other adverbs do not sound good in the beginning of the sentence:

- ***Occasionally**, I go to the beach.*
- ***Sometimes** he visits his grandma.*
- ***Usually**, they drink coffee in the mornings.*
- ***Always** I go to the beach. INCORRECT*
- *I **always** go to the beach. CORRECT*
- ***Often**, I go to the beach. INCORRECT*
- *I **often** go to the beach. CORRECT*

NOTE: the verbs **do**, **does**, and **did** are auxiliary verbs only when they are used in questions or negatives:

- *Do you **often** go to the cinema?*
- *He doesn't **always** eat grapes.*

In other cases, **do**, **does** and **did** are normal verbs:

- *She **never** sleeps at home.*
- *They **rarely** did their chores.*

If the auxiliary verb is negative the adverb of frequency might go before or after it:

- *He doesn't **usually** cook at home.*
- *He **usually** doesn't cook at home.*
- *They don't **often** go to the cinema.*
- *They **often** don't go to the cinema.*

BUT:

- We aren't **always** late for work.
- We **always** aren't late for work. INCORRECT (say 'We are never late for work')

e) In the **question**, we put the **adverbs of frequency** before the main verb:

- Do you **often** go to the beach?
- Do you **sometimes** visit your grandma?

BUT:

- Is she **always** late for soccer practice?
- Are they **usually** so grumpy?

I hope you find this information useful.

👉 Adverbs of Time



Adverbs of Time in English

Adverbs of time answer the question "WHEN"? It tells us when an action happened besides how long, how often. Most important adverbs of time list;

- Always
- Already
- Annually
- Before
- Constantly
- Daily
- Early
- Earlier
- Eventually
- Ever
- Frequently
- Finally

- First
- Generally
- Hourly
- Just
- Last
- Late
- Later
- Monthly
- Now
- Next
- Occasionally
- Rarely

- Seldom
- Since
- Soon
- Then
- Today
- Tomorrow
- Tonight
- Yesterday
- Usually
- Yet
- Weekly
- Yearly

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- Always
- Already
- Annually
- Before
- Constantly
- Daily
- Early
- Earlier
- Eventually
- Ever
- Frequently
- Finally
- First
- Formerly
- Fortnightly
- Generally
- Hourly
- Immediately
- Infrequently
- Just
- Last
- Late
- Later
- Lately
- Monthly
- Not until
- Now
- Normally
- Never
- Next
- Often
- Occasionally
- Previously
- Quarterly
- Rarely
- Regularly
- Recently
- Seldom
- Sometimes
- Since
- Soon
- Still

- Then
- Today
- Tomorrow
- Tonight
- Yesterday
- Usually
- Yet
- Weekly
- Yearly

👉 Adverb -LY



Adverbs List -LY

Adverbs describe a verb, an adjective or another adverb. **Adverb + suffix -ly**; how something is done. *Example; quick → quickly, slow → slowly, polite → politely*

✓ Abruptly	✓ Cheaply	✓ Energetically	✓ Gently	✓ Madly	✓ Pleasingly	✓ Solidly
✓ Absently	✓ Carelessly	✓ Extremely	✓ Greedily	✓ Meaningfully	✓ Poorly	✓ Stingily
✓ Accusingly	✓ Certainly	✓ Especially	✓ Guiltily	✓ Mentally	✓ Powerfully	✓ Stubbornly
✓ Actually	✓ Clearly	✓ Exactly	✓ Harshly	✓ Messily	✓ Properly	✓ Suspiciously
✓ Adversely	✓ Closely	✓ Excitedly	✓ Heartily	✓ Mostly	✓ Proudly	✓ Thoroughly
✓ Amazingly	✓ Commonly	✓ Expertly	✓ Heavily	✓ Nearly	✓ Queerly	✓ Thoughtfully
✓ Angrily	✓ Coolly	✓ Fairly	✓ Helplessly	✓ Neatly	✓ Quickly	✓ Tremendously
✓ Arrogantly	✓ Correctly	✓ Famously	✓ Immediately	✓ Nervously	✓ Rapidly	✓ Truthfully
✓ Bashfully	✓ Crossly	✓ Ferociously	✓ Increasingly	✓ Nicely	✓ Ravenously	✓ Understandingly
✓ Beautifully	✓ Dearly	✓ Finally	✓ Innocently	✓ Outwardly	✓ Reassuringly	✓ Unfairly
✓ Boldly	✓ Delightfully	✓ Freely	✓ Jokingly	✓ Passionately	✓ Reluctantly	✓ Unhappily
✓ Brightly	✓ Desperately	✓ Fully	✓ Knowingly	✓ Perfectly	✓ Sadly	✓ Unwillingly
✓ Calmly	✓ Determinedly	✓ Generally	✓ Lightly	✓ Perpetually	✓ Scarcely	✓ Viciously
✓ Carefully	✓ Doggedly	✓ Generously	✓ Loudly	✓ Playfully	✓ Selfishly	✓ Wholly

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👉 Adverbs of Quantity

Adverbs can tell you **how** something is done, for example, speak **nicely** or work **hard**. Adverbs can also tell you **how much** or **how many** of something you have.

Every noun is either **countable** (cat- cats, dog- dogs, elf- elves, fairy- fairies etc.) or **uncountable** (time, information, magic, happiness, witchcraft etc.) and this is something you need to consider when choosing an adverb to go together with a noun.

COUNTABLE NOUNS

With countable nouns, you may use the following adverbs:

MANY / MORE

- *My neighbour has many cats and she wants more.*

A LOT / LOTS

- *I want a lot of dogs and I want lots of cats too!*

FEW / FEWER

- *There are just a few fairies left in the forest and soon there will be fewer.*

TOO MANY / TOO FEW

- *There are not too many fairies left and there are too few elves.*

(NOT) ENOUGH

- *You can't have enough cats!*

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

MUCH / MORE

- *I haven't got much time to spend with my dogs. I need more free time.*

A LOT / LOTS

- *There's a lot of magic in this forest and lots of witchcraft.*

LITTLE / LESS

- *I have little information on witches and even less on dragons.*

TOO MUCH / TOO LITTLE

- *You spend too much time with your dogs and too little with your friends.*

(NOT) ENOUGH

- *That's enough happiness for a lifetime.*

You can also use adverbs to describe the **degree** to which something is. These adverbs may be used **BEFORE ADJECTIVES** (powerful, friendly, kind, crazy, rude, scary, dark etc.)

TOO

- *This spell is too powerful, don't use it indoors.*

SO

- *It's so powerful, it can turn a hundred people into frogs.*

A LITTLE (BIT)

- *Be careful with that cat lady. She's a little bit crazy.*

ENOUGH (comes after the adjective)

- *She's a nice person, she's just not friendly enough.*

(NOT) VERY

- *I would say she's very rude.*

QUITE

- *This forest is quite scary.*

RATHER

- *That dragon is rather scary, too.*

PRETTY

- *It's pretty dark in here.*

👉 [Adverbs Lesson Plan \(PDF\)](#) 👉 [click here to download](#)





D



Adverbs of Frequency Exercise:

Make a sentence by adding the adverb, into the sentence provided.

1. She is happy. (seldom)
She is seldom happy.
2. The man goes to the gym in the morning. (usually)
3. Helen drinks coffee. (rarely)
4. James eats ice cream. (often)
5. The woman is on time. (always)
6. John arrives late to work. (hardly ever)
7. Mary cooks dinner for her husband. (occasionally)
8. The boy goes swimming. (once a week)

E



Use the adverbs provided to complete the sentences.

Almost	Very	There	Ever	So	Sometimes
	Clearly	Perhaps	Seldom	Certainly	

1. I have _____ finished.
2. He is _____ clever.
3. There is _____ something wrong.
4. _____ I think I should take a long break.
5. _____ her train is late.
6. He is _____ late for work.
7. She is _____ the right person for the job.
8. Have you _____ wanted to run away?
9. You can see lots of flowers _____.
10. They are _____ beautiful.

Noun + Adverb Examples

Hanger on: is a person who attaches themselves to another person or a group for the sole purpose of trying to gain something from that person or group.

What the person gains can be anything that they see as advantageous. It can be something as small as attention and as large as financial gain. People in a position of fame or power often have or are exposed to people who hang on to them.

- *There were many hangers on at the concert tonight.*
- *Unlike those hangers on, I've been friends with her since we were kids, and I want nothing from her.*

Passerby: is simply a person who is going by something. This word is usually used to describe someone who is walking. The person may be walking by something of significance, or they could just be walking by a restaurant.

- *We love to watch all the passersby as we eat our lunch near the window.*
- *A random passerby was a witness to the crime.*

Overcoat: is a long warm coat, that is worn in colder months over fall or winter clothes.

- *I'm going to the store to shop for a new overcoat for the winter.*
- *She wore a beautiful bright red overcoat.*

Overcoat can also refer to the top layer of paint. It's usually a clear layer of paint that is used to protect other paint colors.

- *As soon as we put on the overcoat we're all done painting the house.*
- *Wow, you made a beautiful painting, make sure you put an overcoat layer on it to protect it.*

Afterthought: is something that is thought of later, or it can be something that is added later. What is forgotten could be a thought or a thing, or even a person. It can be anything that someone thinks of later or after the fact.

- *We didn't actually plan to invite him to the birthday party, the invitation was an afterthought.*
- *We got to the store and then at the last minute decided to get a cake, it was an afterthought.*

Undertone: refers to a feeling or quality that is underneath the surface. For example a family may seem happy and perfect, but you can tell that there's something negative or unhappy underneath the surface that they don't talk about publicly. That negative covert feeling is an undertone.

- *Even Though she was always smiling, there was a sad undertone, and you could tell she missed her sister.*
- *Despite all of the arguing there was a clear undertone of love between the couple.*

An undertone can also be a muted or quiet sound or color. As a sound it could be murmuring or whispers. As a color, an undertone is simply a non bright or vibrant color.

- *When he walked into the room, he could hear the other students talking in undertones.*
- *I don't want the color to be too bright, maybe a pink undertone.*

Foresight: refers to the ability to predict or anticipate the future. Foresight does not refer to being psychic or making psychic predictions. It refers to someone being able to anticipate someone's needs or something that's going to happen based on research or preparation. For example an assistant that can predict his or her boss' needs has foresight.

- *Part of what makes her so great at her job is her foresight.*
- *A good CEO must have foresight, especially during turbulent times.*

Overload: refers to someone or an organization being overwhelmed or having too much going on and it is becoming a burden. It can refer to a mental burden, or it can refer to there physically being too much weight.

- *He felt overloaded by all of the work that he had to get done by Friday.*
- *The truck was overloaded and the trucker had to remove some of his cargo in order to meet the weight limits requirement.*

Outpatient: is a medical patient that is not treated in a hospital, but at their home or at a different facility. Sometimes a patient will have a procedure and then will be sent home to recover. The doctor will still check to see that their recovery is going as scheduled, or they may be visited by a nurse, but they will not have to stay overnight at the hospital. This is an outpatient.

- *After surgery, you will spend 2 days in the hospital and if everything goes well, you will be treated as an outpatient.*
- *Having the care of a nurse allows him to be able to be cared for as an outpatient.*

Adverb Placement

Using adverbs in a sentence is quite flexible, still it is not entirely our choice where we place them; there are some general rules that we should follow.

For example, adverbs are not usually put between a verb and its object. The typical word order is this:

adverb + verb + object: *We often visit museums.*

verb + object + adverb: *She speaks English well.*

In the **verb + preposition + object** structure the adverb can go either before the preposition or after the object:

- *She looked at me suspiciously.*
- *She looked suspiciously at me.*

But if the object contains several words, the adverb goes before the preposition:

- *She looked suspiciously at everybody in the room.*

Connecting adverbs (which join clauses, e.g. *then, next, besides, still, anyway, suddenly, however, consequently*) and comment adverbs (e.g. *fortunately, surprisingly*) can go in front position:

- *However, the plan wasn't fully discussed.*
- *He worked until six o'clock. Then he left the office.*
- *Next, I'm going to speak about the advantages of the plan.*
- *Suddenly there was a loud noise.*
- *Fortunately, we could take a bus to the village.*

Adverbs of indefinite frequency (e.g. *always, often, usually, rarely, sometimes, never, normally, generally, occasionally*) and adverbs of certainty (e.g. *surely, definitely, certainly, probably, perhaps*) usually go in mid-position:

- *My father often travels to France.*
- *We rarely go out on Mondays.*
- *Her brother has never flown an airplane.*
- *I've definitely decided to leave this town.*
- *She will probably be absent at the meeting.*
- *The party has obviously been cancelled.*

Adverbs of indefinite frequency can also go in end position if they are the main focus of the message (but mid-position is more typical):

- *We see our cousins quite often.*
- *She is very nervous sometimes.*
- *They eat out occasionally.*

Adverbs of certainty like *maybe* and *perhaps* typically take front position:

- *Perhaps they can't find the way to the village.*
- *Maybe you're right, or maybe not.*

Adverbs of manner (saying how the action happens), place (where) and time (when) most often go in end position:

- *The secretary read the letter slowly.*
- *He answered all the questions correctly.*
- *My sister is sleeping in her room upstairs.*
- *Did you phone her last night?*
- *We arrived at the station at ten.*

Time adverbs (especially the ones that are frequently used like *tomorrow*, *yesterday*, *this month*, *every week*, *soon*, etc.) can also go in front position, especially if the adverb is not the main focus of the sentence:

- *Tomorrow we've got a meeting with the general manager.*
- *This week I'm staying with my uncle in the country.*
- *Soon you'll see a church, take the second street behind it.*

Place adverbs most often go in end position, but front position is also possible (though not very typical):

- *At the end of the corridor there was a staircase.*
- *In this town they don't have too many restaurants.*
- *Here we can stop.*

Adverbs in **-ly** can also go in mid-position:

- *The train slowly crossed the bridge.*
- *He angrily shouted at the doorman.*
- *They will possibly be late for the party.*
- *She suddenly ran out of the room.*
- *Would you kindly wait?*

Emphasizing adverbs (e.g. *very, extremely, terribly, just, almost, really, right*) go directly before the words that they emphasise:

- *I knew she played the piano very well.*
- *We were extremely annoyed with his manners.*
- *I'm terribly sorry about last night.*
- *Let's meet in front of the cinema just before seven.*
- *He kicked the ball almost over the building.*
- *I'm really sleepy now.*
- *The police officer walked right past us.*

Please note that certain adverbs used at different places of the sentence can substantially change the meaning:

- *Only I have fish and chips; nobody else has it.*
- *I only have fish and chips; I don't have a drink.*
- *I have only fish and chips; I don't have anything else.*
- *I have fish and chips only; I don't have rice and peas.*

In general, if there are more than one possibilities of placing an adverb in a sentence, you should always be aware of the possible changes in meaning:

- *They secretly decided to leave the town. – Their decision was secret.*
- *They decided to leave the town secretly. – Their departure was to be secret.*

ADVERB IN SPANISH:

Adverb = adverbio

ADVERB IN FRENCH:

Adverb = adverbe

 **I sometimes cannot fall asleep vs I cannot sometimes fall asleep.**

"I cannot sometimes fall asleep" is the correct positioning of this sentence. **Sometimes** is an **adverb of frequency**. Adverbs of frequency include *often, rarely, never, always, usually, etc.*

The rule for the position of adverbs of frequency is they are usually placed before the main verb after a modal verb such as *would, should, can, may, etc.*

Let's take a look at some examples:

- *They always go to the cinema on Friday nights.*
- *I never travel by bus.*
- *The teachers occasionally bring sweets to class.*
- *He should never hang out with those people again, they are dangerous.*
- *We can always tell when they are lying.*
- *I would never quit my job, I love it here!*

There is an exception to this rule, if the verb **to be** is used the adjective must be placed **AFTER** the verb. For example:

- *I am always on time.*
- *We are never absent from class.*
- *They were sometimes sent to the principles office.*

Some adverbs of frequency can be placed at the beginning or at the end of a sentence to emphasize something.

- *Sometimes I can't concentrate.*
- *I can't concentrate sometimes.*
- *Occasionally they fight.*
- *They fight occasionally.*

Therefore, you could say,

- *Sometimes I cannot sleep.*
- *I cannot sleep sometimes.*

This will put emphasize on the fact that you can't sleep at times.

Adverb JUST

How to use 'just'? Can you explain the meaning of this adverb?

JUST (adverb)

1. exactly

- *This is just what I need.*
- *This place is just the way I imagined.*
- *That's just enough.*

2. simply, only, no more than

- *It was just another mistake.*
- *He's just a friend.*
- *I met him just two days ago.*

3. a short time ago

- *I've just received a phone call.*
- *They've just bought a new car.*
- *She's just finished work.*

4. barely, by a narrow margin

- *I just caught the train before it pulled out of the station.*
- *The bullet just missed him.*
- *He arrived just in time.*

Changes in the word order and meaning:

a, Just two weeks ago, Peter won a thousand pounds. (not more than two weeks ago)

b, Two weeks ago, just Peter won a thousand pounds. (no one else won, only him)

c, Two weeks ago, Peter won just a thousand pounds. (not more than a thousand pounds)

EXACTLY

- This is just what I need.
- This place is just the way I imagined.
- That's just enough.

SIMPLY, ONLY

- It was just a mistake. It didn't really mean anything.
- He's just a friend.
- I met him just two days ago.



A SHORT TIME AGO

- I've just received a phone call.
- They've just bought a new car.
- She's just finished work.

BARELY

- I just caught the train before it pulled out of the station.
- The bullet just missed him.
- He arrived just in time.



adverb just

👉 **Adverbs: IN the End – AT the End, Still – Yet, AT the Moment – Actually ...**

👉 **Where is the position of an adverb in question form and in negative form?**

I don't clear the position of adverb of frequency-place in a sentence. I only know form

Subject +adverb + verb +object

Ex: I always get up late.

Subject + verbe+ adverb +object

Ex: He is usually happy.

But, I don't clear the place adverb. Where is the position of an adverb. In question form and In negative form.

So, you go it write in positive sentences! Well done!

Now, let's take a look at negative and questions:

- *I don't always get up late.*
- *He isn't usually happy.*

So, as you can see, in the negative sentences the adverb of frequency comes right after the negative part (don't/doesn't/isn't/aren't)

Now, questions:

- *Do you always get up late?*
- *Is he usually happy?*

After the subject in questions

I hope it's clear now.

Is Correctly an adverb of manner?

An adverb of manner is an adverb, or a modifier of a verb, that tells us how something is done.

Common adverbs of manner are **well, badly, gently, silly, and friendly.**

Because **correctly** describes the way that some action is completed, it can be an adverb of manner.

For example, in this sentence:

- She **correctly** guessed that the interviewer was trying to test her.

In this case, **correctly** describes the way that the subject of the sentence guessed.

👉 Can we insert an adverb like this?

Can we break the infinitive and insert an adverb like this?

Your page says...

“6 Ways to Immediately Improve Your English Communication Skills.”

Worth noticing is the infinitive “To improve”. Can we break the infinitive and insert an adverb like this. Should it not have been “6 Ways to Improve Your English Communication Skills Immediately”?

Waiting to hear from you..

Regards,
DEEPAK



MyEnglishTeacher.eu answers:

Hi Deepak!

Splitting the infinitive as is done here is perfectly fine!

There is nothing grammatically wrong with saying “Ways to Immediately Improve Your English”. In fact, both titles are grammatically correct. You can say either one, and they mean the same thing.

Anastasia Koltai

<https://www.myenglishteacher.eu/>

I'm CEO of MyEnglishTeacher.eu. Nice to meet you! 😊



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1 5:25 pm November 26, 2019

Oscar

Great examples. I would like to use your work to my students. Thanks for sharing.

Reply Share



2 2:35 pm December 5, 2019

Anastasia Koltai

Great! Happy to help!

Reply Share