**Adverbs**

**Types of Adverbs**

There are following types of adverb depending on time, place, frequency, and manner :

**1. Adverbs of time**

Adverbs of time are used in a sentence to answer the question 'WHEN'.

Some Examples of Adverb of time are today, yesterday, now, before, daily, already, since, ago, never, etc. For example :

I met him yesterday.

His father died two years ago.

I have seen him before.

They have already come.

We will have to start now.

**2. Adverbs of frequency :**

Adverbs of frequency are used in a sentence to answer the question ‘how often’.

Some examples of this kind of adverb are: often, always, once, never, again, seldom, frequently etc.

We seldom go out on Sundays.

I have seen him only once.

He called again this morning.

We must always try to do our best.

**3. Adverbs of place :**

In a sentence, Adverbs of place are used to answer the question ‘Where’.

Some Examples of Adverbs of place are: here, there, up, down, everywhere, out, etc.

She sat down.

He looked up.

I searched for him everywhere.

Come in.

**4. Adverbs of manner :**

Adverbs of manner answer the question ‘how’ or ‘in what manner’. These kinds of adverbs include nearly all those adverbs which end in -ly.

Some Examples of 'adverbs of manner' are: quickly, carefully, sweetly, clearly, bravely, beautifully, well, fast, etc.

The soldiers fought bravely.

This essay is well written.

she walked slowly.

The baby slept soundly.

**5.Adverbs of Condition :**

An adverb of condition tells us the condition needed before the main idea comes into effect. (An adverb of the condition often starts with if or unless. For example:

If it rains, the party will be ruined.

I will not talk unless you apologize.

**6. Adverbs of Certainty :**

We use adverbs of certainty to say how sure we are of something. Adverbs of certainty usually go in mid-position.

Examples are: certainly, definitely, clearly, obviously, and probably.

She will probably come.

The train has obviously been delayed

She is certainly right.

There is clearly something wrong.

**Rule 1:** Adverbs of time are generally placed before the verb they modify.

List of Adverbs of time: Always, Recently, Often, Usually, Already, Seldom, Just, Hardly, Never, Rarely, Ever, Normally, Sometimes, Frequent, Generally.

Example:

She never complains anybody.

He is always good at work.

My mother often comes on Sunday.

**Rule 2:** Adverbs of manner are placed only after the intransitive verb. However, adverbs can be placed before or after the transitive verb..

Example:

He wept (Intransitive verb) bitterly (Adverb) Yesterday.

She joyfully (Adverb) played (Intransitive verb) the game..

**Rule 3**: If the introductory subject of a sentence is adverb then the verb is used in the inverted form to show the emphasis lying there upon.

Example:

Hardly had I got into bed when the mobile rang.

Never had she seen such a beautiful movie before.

Only in this way could Raj earn enough money to survive.

Seldom do we see such an amazing display of dance.

**Rule 4:** ‘Else’ should be followed by ‘but’ while ‘other’ and ‘otherwise’ is followed by ‘than’.

Example:

I have no option other than quitting.

This nothing else but an art.

**Rule 5:** Both ‘Never’ and ‘not’ are adverbs. Use of ‘never’ in place of ‘not’ is incorrect..

Example:

I never went to Paris last year. [wrong]

I did not go to Paris last year. [correct]

I recently found that you would never help. [wrong]

I recently found that you would not help. [correct]

**Rule 6**: Adverbial phrases are used in this way, Seldom or never, seldom if ever, little or nothing, little of anything..

Example:

Seldom or never I go to my shop.

Seldom if ever I go to my shop.

The water left little or nothing of the crop.

The water left little if anything of the crop.

**Rule 7:** Double negatives are avoided in a sentence. Here are the negative adverbs.

Seldom, Nowhere, Never, Nothing, Hardly, Scarcely, Neither, Barely, Rarely.

Example:

I rarely go to racing.

He nothing knows about movie.

Nowhere I seen this car.

**Rule 8**: The following words are adjectives and should not be used as adverbs.

Manly, Masterly, Slovenly, Monthly, Weekly, Friendly, Orderly, Gentlemanly, Sickly..

Example:

I recharge my mobile weekly.

I have paid my monthly bill.

His friendly attitude attracts everyone.

**Rule 9**: See the below table to note the distinction between adjective and adverb..

Adjective Adverb

Cowardly Cowardly manner

Miserly Miserly manner

Niggardly Niggardly manner

Example:

Cowardly people die many times before their death.

It is really shameful for a brave to die in a cowardly manner.

**Rule 10:** The following words can be used both as adjective and as an adverb.

Fast, Safe, High, Quiet, Straight, Outright, Direct, Hard, Hardly, Light, Late.

Example:

I took the safe precautions.

Drive fast to reach in time.

**Rule 11:** ‘Loud’ is adjective while, ‘Loudly’ and ‘Aloud’ are adverbs..

Example:

She is shouting aloud.

I disturb with a loud sound.

Singing aloud is never melodious.

**Rule 12:** ‘Late’ can be used as both adjective and adverb while ‘Lately’ can be used as an adverb only in the sense of ‘recently’.

Example:

The cab always arrives late.

He is late for class..

**Rule 13:** ‘Hard’ can be used as both adjective and adverb while ‘Hardly’ can be used as an adverb in the negative sense..

Example:

He hit the door hardly.

Civil services exam is a hard nut to crack.

**Rule 14**: ‘Very’ is used to modify present participle, adverb and adjective in the positive degree.

Example:

This movie is very interesting.

This is a very good picture.

He can read this very quickly.

**Rule 15:** ‘Much’ is used with comparative degree and past participle.

Example:

I am much excited now.

She is much wiser than his brother.

**Rule 16**: ‘So’ is used with ‘that’ and ‘too’ is used with ‘to’ ‘very’ and “much” may be used in the place of ‘so’ and ‘too’..

Example:

I am too strong to fight.

My sister is very intelligent.

she is so weak that she can’t walk.

**Rule 17:** ‘Enough’ is both an adjective and an adverb. As an adjective it is placed before a noun and as an adverb it is placed after the adjective.

Example:

She has enough food. (here "enough" is adjective)

He is wise enough to do this. (here "enough" is adverb)

**Rule 18:** ‘Rather’ is an adverb of degree like fairly, quit, pretty (to some extent) .

Example:

She is rather beautiful.

We are doing the work rather fastly.

**Rule 19:** ‘Too’, ‘As well’ and ‘Also’ are used in the sense of ‘besides’ or ‘in addition to’ in the affirmative sentence. ‘Too’ and ‘As well’ can be used in the end position but ‘also’ can’t be used in the end position.

Example:

I found my bike and mobile as well.

She got her salary and promotion too.

We found the money and also the truck.

**Rule 20**: If two persons are doing one action then [so + helping verb + subject] is used in the affirmative sentence.

Example:

I won the race and so did he.

She drives good and so do I.

**Rule 21**: If neither of the two persons are doing an action then [neither/nor + helping verb + subject] is used in negative sentence.

Example:

She does not drive good and neither do I.

I did not win the race and neither did he.

**Rule 22:** ‘As’ should be used to introduce predicative of the verbs in the case of following verbs.

Regard, Describe, Define, Treat, View, Know.

Example:

I regard her as my best friend.

He defined it as good story.

**Rule 23**: ‘As’ should be avoided to introduce predicative of the verbs in the case of followings.

Name, Elect, Think, Consider, Call, Appoint, Make, Choose.

Example:

He called to the security.

They elected him as CM.

**Worksheet**

1. I cannot ask (1) / my father (2) / for his car without (3) / any vividly reason. (4) / No Error (5)

2. The amount which (1) / the Company has paid (2) / to dependents of the dead worker (3) / is

fairly unjustified. (4) / No Error (5)

3. When carefully examined, (1) / it was found (2) / that there (3) / were some missing

pieces.(4) / No Error (5)

4. States have changed the way/(1) they finance education, allocating funds in/(2) extreme

specified manners/(3) rather than in large chunks. (4) / No Error (5)

5. The detectives were completely baffling/(1) by the series of murders,/(2) which had a series

of odd connections/(3) and little physical evidence. (4) / No Error (5)

6. Intelligence is a trait that(1) is actually quite difficult to measure,/(2) despite much different

/(3)attempts to do so. (4) / No Error (5)

7. Highway construction involves(1)/ a great deal of planning,/(2) as it can be quite

unpredictably.(3) /No Error (4)

8. Just as animals run/(1) when frightened, humans often(2)/ have a strongly desire to flee(3)/

when panicked. (4) / No Error (5)

9. After careful examining the medicines (1)/ installed in the laboratory he wrote a (2)/ detailed

report and submitted it to the higher authorities. (3)/ No Error (4)

10. Under normal circumstances, (1)/ the family would have (2)/ never driven up to the

frighteningly (3) looking motel. (4) / No Error (5)

11. Until you completely comprehend the message of the author’s first novel, you will not

appreciate the equal poignant sequel.

12. She was immensely paid (1) / for how skilful she (2) / handled (3 ) / the crowd. (4) / No Error

(5)

13. Namita looks active (1) / today because she(2) / soundly slept last night (3) / No error (4)

14. Raghav has not seldom (1) / visited his parents (2) / since he left this place (3) / No

error (4)

15. Raju came to the classroom (1) / lately and was punished (2) / by the teacher (3) / No error

(4)