

POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Remember that an adjective modifies a noun or pronoun and an adverb modifies verb, adjective or another adverb.

Eg: He can think of answers very *quick* /*quickly*.

2. Do not use adverbs after link verbs such as 'be', 'become', 'feel', 'get', 'look', and 'seem'. You use an adjective after these verbs. But if these verbs describes act of that sense then adverb is sued.

e.g. He looked *careful*/*carefully* today. He looked *carefully*/*careful* at me.

3. Words like fast, straight, little, much have same forms as in adjective

e.g. Ahmed types *fastly*/*fast* and efficiently.

4. Adverb of hard is same hard. Hard means solid and hardly means almost not.

e.g. *He hit him hard*/*hardly*.

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

e.g. *He is a good driver. He drives well*

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

e.g. She is *well* today

6. It should also be noted that there are several adjectives ending in ly which have no corresponding adverbs:

friendly, likely lively lonely silly ugly lovely
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Eg: He is lonely in the party.

7. The following table gives examples of pairs of adverbs which are closely related, but which have different meanings.

Adverb	Meaning	Adverb	Meaning
hard	with effort	hardly	scarcely
high	opposite of low	highly	very; very well
late	opposite of early	lately	recently
near	opposite of far	nearly	almost
wide	opposite of narrow	widely	commonly

The meanings of these adverbs are illustrated in the following examples.

e.g. I worked *hard*. I have *hardly* enough time to finish.

He threw the ball *high* into the air. He is *highly* successful in what he does.

The class began *late*. The weather has been cold *lately*.

I was afraid when a mouse crept *near* me. I have nearly finished reading the book.

I opened the door *wide*. That theory is widely believed.

8. The position of the adverb is important when there is more than one verb in a sentence. Notice the difference in meaning between the following pairs of sentences:

e.g. 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)

9. Yet is used in questions and in negative sentences, and is placed at the end of the sentence or after not. Yet means that we are expecting something.

e.g. Have you finished your work yet? No, not yet.

9. Still expresses continuity; it is used in positive sentences and questions, and is placed before the main verb and after auxiliary verbs

e.g She is still waiting for you.

10. Enough as an adverb meaning 'to the necessary degree' goes after adjectives and adverbs. Too as an adverb meaning 'more than is necessary or useful' goes before adjectives and adverbs.

e.g. Is your coffee hot enough? This coffee is too hot.

11. Very expresses a fact while Too suggests there is a problem.

e.g. He speaks very quickly. He speaks too quickly.

12. In general, comparative and superlative forms of adverbs are the same as for adjectives. Adverbs ending in -ly, use more for the comparative and most for the superlative.

e.g. Jameel works harder than his brother.

The teacher spoke more slowly to help us to understand.

13. If a negative word is put at the beginning of a sentence, it is usually followed by auxiliary verb + subject.

Never I have seen such a mess. (Incorrect)

Never have I seen such a mess. (Correct)