

ADVERB

Adverb modifies or qualifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

- He walks slowly.
- She is very beautiful.
- He played so well.

In the first sentence the adverb *slowly* modifies a verb *walks*; in second sentence adverb *very* modifies adjective *beautiful*; and in the third sentence adverb *so* modifies another adverb *well*.

KINDS OF ADVERB

1) **Adverb of Manner:** Adverbs of manner tell us how something happens.

Examples:

- He swims well.
- He ran rapidly.
- She spoke loudly.
- He ate the chocolate cake greedily.

2) **Adverbs of Place:** Adverbs of place tell us where something happens.

Example:

- I looked everywhere
- Aslam looked away.
- Come in

3) **Adverbs of Time:** Adverbs of time tell us when an action happened, but also for how long, and how often.

Examples:

- ⇒ When: today, yesterday, later, now, last year
- ⇒ How often: sometimes, frequently, never, often, yearly

"When" adverbs are usually placed at the end of the sentence:

- I'm going to tidy my room tomorrow.

How often" adverbs expressing the frequency of an action are usually placed before the main verb but after auxiliary verbs (such as be, have, may, must):

Example:

- He never drinks milk. (before verb)
- You must always fasten your seat belt. (after the auxiliary must)
- She is never sea-sick. (after the auxiliary is)
- I have never forgotten my first travel. (after the auxiliary have and before the main verb forgotten)

4) **Adverbs of Degree:** Adverbs of degree tell us about the intensity or degree of an action, an adjective or another adverb.

- ⇒ Common adverbs of degree:

Almost, nearly, quite, just, too, enough, hardly, completely, very, extremely.

Adverbs of degree are usually placed:

- ⇒ before the adjective or adverb they are modifying:

e.g. The water was extremely cold.

⇒ before the main verb:

e.g. He was just leaving. She has almost finished.

Examples:

- She doesn't quite know what she'll do after university.
- They are completely exhausted from the trip.
- I am too tired to go out tonight.
- He hardly noticed what she was saying.

5) **Adverbs of Certainty or Negativity:** These adverbs express how certain or sure we feel about an action or event.

⇒ Common adverbs of certainty:

certainly, definitely, probably, undoubtedly, surely, not

⇒ Adverbs of certainty go before the main verb but after the verb 'to be':

- He definitely left the house this morning.
- He is probably in the park.

⇒ With other auxiliary verb, these adverbs go between the auxiliary and the main verb:

- He has certainly forgotten the meeting.
- He will probably remember tomorrow.

⇒ Sometimes these adverbs can be placed at the beginning of the sentence:

- Undoubtedly, Benazir Bhutto was a great politician.

6) **Connecting Adverbs:** Adverbs such as however, nevertheless and therefore are often used to connect the ideas expressed by the clauses in which they occur to ideas expressed in previous clauses. Example

- I would like to go skiing. However, I have too much work to do.
- She was very busy; nevertheless, she found time to go swimming.

⇒ Connecting adverbs are often placed at the beginning of a clause.

Adverbs of Frequency	Adverbs of Manner	Adverbs of place	Adverbs of Time	Connecting Adverbs	Certain Adverbs
always	carefully	ahead	again	also	certainly
ever	correctly	back	early	consequently	
hardly					
frequently	eagerly	forward	late	furthermore	definitely
generally	easily	here	now	hence	never
never	fast	high	sometime	however	not
often	loudly	low	then	moreover	nowhere
rarely	patiently	near	today	nevertheless	
seldom	quickly	outside	tomorrow	otherwise	scarcely
sometimes	quietly	somewhere	tonight	therefore	seldom
usually	well	there	yesterday	thus	