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## Adverbs

### What is an Adverb?

An adverb is that part of speech which provides a greater description to a verb, adjective, another adverb, a phrase, a clause, or a sentence.

### How to identify an adverb?

- Though not always true, but you can identify an adverb in a sentence by looking for the word that ends in -ly.
- Also, the adverbs are fundamental elements of the English language that are usually placed right before or after the verb in the sentence.

### Some important examples of adverb:

- Sam is an **incredibly pretty** girl.

Here **incredibly** describes the word **pretty**.

- Ronnie runs **very quickly**, so he came first in the racing competition.

In this sentence, **very** describes the adverb **quickly**, so **very quickly** becomes the adverb phrase.

## Adverbs

### Dictionary Meaning:

A word or phrase that modifies the meaning of an adjective, verb or other adverbs, expressing manner, place, time, or degree (Eg. gently, here, now, very).

Or

A word adding information about an adjective, verb, or other adverbs.

### In Simple Words:

An adverb is a word that describes or adds more information about an adjective, verb or other adverb and often used to show the degree, frequency, place, time, or manner. Example: almost, very, kindly, slowly, here, often, now, politically or fortunately, however, therefore, hence, suitably, consequently, insufficiently, additionally, etc.

An Adverb is used as under:

With a verb to say,

- a) **How** something **happens**, eg. He walks **quickly**.
- b) **Where** something happens, eg. She lives **there**.
- c) **When** something happens, eg. My Mom visited us **yesterday**.
- d) **How often** something happens, eg. We **usually** have a soft drink with snacks.

To Strengthen or weaken the meaning of,

- a) A Verb, eg. I **really** meant it. He **almost** fell asleep.
- b) An Adjective, eg. Shubha is **very** clever. This dress is **slightly** better for you.
- c) Another Adverb, eg. It comes off **terribly** easily. The boys **nearly** always get home late.

To add to the meaning of a whole sentence,

**Luckily**, no one was hurt.

Virat is **probably** the best player.

**Note:**

- a) In writing or informal speech, it is incorrect to use an adjective instead of an adverb.

For Example: Do it properly and not Do it proper. We change an adjective to an adverb by adding -ly. In the above sentence, proper is an adjective and properly is an adverb.

- b) Many words are both an adjective and an adverb.

For Example:

**Adjective**

A **fast** Horse.

A **long** time.

**Adverb**

He ran **fast**.

Have you been here for **long**?

Following are the adverbs according to the degree, manner, frequency, time and place:

Degree (How much?)	Manner (How?)	Frequency (How often?)	Time (When?)	Place (Where?)
Almost	Easily	Always	After	Away
Completely	Happily	Everyday	Before	Everywhere
Entirely	Loudly	Frequently	Early	Here
Little	Quickly	Never	Now	Home
Much	Quietly	Often	Since	Inside
Rather	Sadly	Once	Soon	Outside
Totally	Silently	Seldom	Today	Near
Very	Slowly	Sometimes	Yesterday	There
	Nicely	Twice	Afterwards	Southward
	Correctly	Annually	Lately	Northward
	Beautifully	Constantly	Punctually	Above
	Noisily	Daily	Already	Around
	Reluctantly	Hourly	Again	Below
	Musically	Monthly	Beforehand	Down
	Anxiously	Occasionally	Never	Downstairs
	Cautiously	Regularly	Recently	Up
	Cheerfully	Repeatedly	Then	Wherever
	Elegantly	Usually	Tomorrow	Behind
	Enthusiastically	yearly		Beside