4. Adverb

वह शब्द जो Verb, Adverb, Preposition या Adverb की विशेषता बतलाता है, Adverb कहलाता है। **Ex** :—very, much, too, almost, slowly, really etc.

Points to Remember

1. Verb to 'be' (is/are/am/was/were) तथा adjective या V^3 के बीच में Adverb का प्रयोग होता है। **Ex:—**

   This is real-important (x)

   C.V. Adj.

   This is really important (√)

   C.V. Adv. Adj.

   The car is **quite** rejected (x)

   This car is **quitly** rejected (√)

   याद रखे : Adjective + ly = Adverb होता है।

2. Very का प्रयोग Present Participle (V+ing) के पहले तथा Much का प्रयोग Past Participle (V^3) के पहले होता है। **Ex:—**

   This book is **much** interesting. (x)

   This book is **very** interesting. (√)

   Ram was **very** surprised at his rude behaviour. (x)

   Ram was **much** surprised at his rude behaviour. (√)

3. यदि वाक्य की शुरूआत Hardly, Scarcely, No sooner, Never आदि से हो तो इसके बाद पहले Verb तब Subject का प्रयोग होता है। **Ex :—**

   Never **I have** seen such a beautiful painting. (x)

   Never **have** I seen such a beautiful painting. (√)

   Hardly he **had** started when it began to rain. (x)

   Hardly **had** he started when it began to rain, (√)

   No sooner the bell **rang** than the students came out from the classes, (x)

   No sooner did the bell ring than the students came out from the classes. (√)

Adverb एक ऐसा शब्द है जिसका प्रयोग सामान्यत: Verb, Conjection, Preposition, Adjective या अन्य Adverb की विशेषता बतलाने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex:—

Shyam *speaks loudly*.

Verb Adv.

Priya is *very beautiful.*

Adv. Adj.

Jackey ruus *very slowly*.

Adv. Adv.

Kinds of Adverb

1. **Adverbs of manner:** ये क्रिया के ढंग (कैसे/किस प्रकार) को बतलाता है–hard, well, slowly, fast, beautifully, carefully

Ex:—

It is raining *heavily.*

Adv.

He runs *slowly.*

Adv.

2. **Adverbs of Place:** ये स्थान (कहां) का बोध कराते है–here, there, out, away, everywhere near, away, above, below.

Ex:—

Come here.

I looked everywhere.

3. **Adverbs of time :** ये समय (कब) का बोध कराते हैं- yesterday, today, tomorrow, last month, now, then, soon before, shortly

Ex:—

I met him yesterday.

He will come tomorrow.

4. **Adverbs of frequency :** ये बारंबारता (कितनी बार) का बोध कराते हैं- always, often, seldom, once, twice, never, again, sometime

Ex:—

Ram always laughs at me.

I have never seen the Taj Mahal.

The Position of Adverb

1. Adverbs of manner, Place तथा Time का प्रयोग Verb के बाद होता है, लेकिन यदि वाक्य में Object हो तो इनका प्रयोग Object के भी बाद होता है।

   Ex:—

   He runs slowly. (√)

लेकिन She writes beautifully a letter. (x)

She writes a letter beautifully. (√)

इसी प्रकार,

He yesterday came. (x)

He came yesterday . (√)

याद रखें : Time एवं Place का प्रयोग वाक्य के आरंभ में भी हो सकता है। Ex:—

Yesterday he met me. (√)

There lived a king. (√)

2. Adverbs of Frequency का प्रयोग main verb (मुख्य क्रिया) के ठीक पहले होता है। Ex:—

I have *seen* never the Taj Mahal, (x)

M.V.

I have *never seen* the Taj Mahal. (√)

M.V.

इसी प्रकार,

Sohan laughs always at me. (x)

Sohan always laughs at me. (√)

3. यदि Adverb of manner, Place और Time एक साथ आये तो उनका क्रम होगा–manner + place + time

अत:

She has been living *here beautifully* tor *three years*. (x)

P M T

She has been living *beautifully here* for *three years*.(√)

M P T

इसी प्रकार,

He sang *yesterday beautiftillv.* (x)

T M

He sang *beautifully yesterday*. (√)

M T

Some Important Points

1. सामान्यत: Adjective में ly लगाकर Adverb बनाया जाता है। अर्थात्

Adj + ly = Adv.

Ex:—

Slow + ly = Slowly

Adj. Adv.

याद रखें : कभी double Adjective का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है। यदि इस तरह का प्रयोग हो तो पहले Adjective को Adverb बना देना चाहिए। Ex:—

He is *absolute right.* (x)

Adj. Adj.

He is *absolutely right.*(√)

Adv. Adj.

इसी प्रकार,

It is *real important*. (x)

Adj. Adj.

It is *really important.* (√)

Adv. Adj.

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के बाद Adjective का प्रयोग होता है, Adverb का नहीं।

fell, smell, taste, seem, apper, loom

Ex:—

The roses smell *sweetly*. (x)

Adv.

The roses smell *sweet.* (√)

Adj.

इसी प्रकार,

She seems *angrily.* (×)

Adv.

She seems *angry*. (√)

Adj.

3. निम्नलिखित ष्टाब्दों के अंत में 'ly' लगाकर Adverb नहीं बनाया जाता है क्योंकि ये Adjective और Adverb दोनों होते है।

hard, fast, late

Ex :—

He is walking fastly. (x)

He is walking *fast*. (√)

Adv.

पुनः The train is fast. (√)

Adj.

4. Infinitive (To + V_1) को तोड़कर Adverb का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex:—

She asked him *to carefully write* the answer (x)

adv.

Infinitive

She asked him *to write* the answer carefully. (√)

Infinitive

इसी प्रकार,

Ram asked Mohan to not cheat others. (x)

Ram asked Mohan not to cheat others. (√)

याद रखें : 'No' Adj. होता है जबकि 'Not' Adv.

5. यदि वाक्य की शुरूआत Hardly, Scarcely, No sooner, Rarely, Never, Never again, Seldom से हो तो इनके तुरंत बाद Verb का प्रयोग होता है तब Subject का। अर्थात्

Hardly
Scarcely
No sooner + Verb + Subject
Never
Seldom

Ex:—

Hardly *he had* started when it began to rain. (x)

s v

Hardly *had he* started when it began to rain. (√)

v s

इसी प्रकार,

No sooner *he had* entered the class than the bell rang. (×)

s v

No sooner *had he* entered the class than the bell rang. (√)

s v

याद रखें : Hardly, Scarcely, No sooner, Never इत्यादि नकारात्मक भाव को व्यक्त करते है अतः इनके साथ no या not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। Ex:—

I have hardly not any paper. (x)

I have hardly any paper. (√)

Use of Some Adverbs

1. Very/Much—

(i) Very का प्रयोग Positive Degree के साथ होता है जबकि Much का प्रयोग Comparative Degree के साथ।

Ex:—

Very good, very wise जबकि much better, much wiser सही होता है।

याद रखें :

Very much wise. (x)

Very much wiser. (√)

(ii) Very या Much का प्रयोग Superlative Degree के साथ भी होता है। किन्तु The + Very + Sup. Degree होता है। जबकि Much + the + Sup. Degree होता है। Ex:—

Ram is the much best boy. (x)

Ram is the very best boy. (√)

इसी प्रकार,

Ram is very the best boy.(x)

Ram is much the best boy. (√)

(iii) Very का प्रयोग Present Participle (V+ing) के पहले होता है जबकि Much का प्रयोग Past Participle (Verb+ed) के पहले।

Ex—

This book is very *interesting*. (√)

V_4

She was much *surprised* at his rude behaviour. (√)

V_5

2. Fairly/Rather

(i) सामान्य तौर पर fairly का प्रयोग अच्छे संदर्भ में (In good sense) जबकि rather का प्रयोग बुरे संदर्भ में (In bad sense) में किया जाता है।

Ex:—

I like Hari because he is rather tall. (x)

I *like* Hari because he is *fairly* tall. (√)

fairly

इसी प्रकार,

I don't like Hari because he is fairly tall. (x)

I *don't* like Hari because he is rather tall. (√)

3. Enough

(i) Enough का अर्थ 'पर्याप्त' होता है तथा इसका प्रयोग ठीक उस शब्द के बाद होता है जिसकी यह विशेषता बतलाता है। Ex:—

He is *enough lucky* to get a job. (x)

He is *lucky enough* to get a job. (√)

(ii) इसका प्रयोग Adj. या Adv. के बाद होता है जबकि Noun के पहले। Ex:—

I have *enough money*. (√)

Noun

पुन: He is enough old. (x)

He is *old enough*. (√)

Adj.

(iii) Enough के पहले हमेशा Positive Degree के Adjective का प्रयोग होता है न कि Comparative और Superlative. Ex:—

He is *greater* enough to pardon you. (x)

C.degree

He is *great* enough to pardon you. (√)

P.degree

4. Too

(i) 'Too' का अर्थ होता है – 'आवश्यकता से अधिक' **(more than enough)** या हद से ज्यादा तथा इसका प्रयोग **Unpleasant Adjectives (bad, naughty, wicked,**.....) के साथ होता है।

too bad, too naughty, too wicked

अत: too good, too happy, too healthy कहना गलत होगा। Ex—

I am too glad to meet you. (x)

I am very glad to meet you. (√)

(ii) सामान्य तौर पर too के साथ Infinite (To+V_1) का प्रयोग होता है तथा इसके बाद हमेशा Positive Degree Adjective का प्रयोग होता है। Ex:—

I am too poor that buy a car. (x)

I am too poor *to buy* a car. (√)

Infinitive

इसी प्रकार,

She is too *weaker* in English. (x)

C.degree

She is too *weak* in English. (√)

P. degree

5. Ago/Before :

Ago तथा Before दोनों का ही अर्थ 'पहले होता है। लेकिन Before का प्रयोग Past to Past या Future to Present के अर्थ में किया जाता है। जबकि Ago का प्रयोग Present to Past में किया जाता है।

Ex:—

She has come three hours before. (x)

She has come three hours ago. (√)

इसी प्रकार,

Ago 1994, India was not independent. (x)

Before 1994, India was not independent. (√)