

Adverbs

Definition

An Adverb is a word that modifies or adds meaning to:

- **A verb**
e.g., She sings sweetly.
- **An adjective**
e.g., He is a very kind person.
- **Another adverb**
e.g., She walks very slowly.

Types of Adverbs

Adverbs are categorized based on what they express:

1. Adverbs of Manner – How?

Show how an action happens. Usually placed at the end of the sentence.

Examples:

- ❖ She danced gracefully.
- ❖ He spoke politely.

2. Adverbs of Place – Where?

Indicate the location of an action. Placed after the verb.

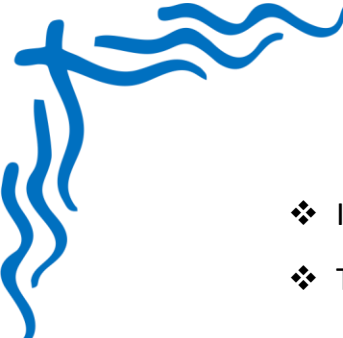
Examples:

- ❖ Please wait outside.
- ❖ He looked everywhere.

3. Adverbs of Time – When? / For how long?

Mention when an action occurred. Placed at the beginning or end.

Examples:

- 
- ❖ I met him yesterday.
 - ❖ Today, I will call you.

4. Adverbs of Degree – To what extent?

Show the intensity or degree of an action or adjective.

Examples:

- ❖ It's extremely cold.
- ❖ She was almost ready.

5. Adverbs of Frequency – How often?

Tell how frequently something happens. Usually come in the middle.

Examples:

- ❖ He always finishes his work.
- ❖ They rarely argue.

6. Interrogative Adverbs – Ask questions

Used to ask questions related to time, manner, place, reason.

Examples:

- ❖ Where did you go?
- ❖ Why are you crying?
- ❖ How did you do that?

Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs

Like adjectives, adverbs also have:

- Positive
- Comparative
- Superlative

Regular Formation:

- fast → faster → fastest

- high → higher → highest

With “more” and “most”:

- beautifully → more beautifully → most beautifully
- quickly → more quickly → most quickly

Irregular Adverbs:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
little	less	least
late	later	latest/last
much	more	most

Equality Comparison:

- Use as...as
e.g., He ran as fast as a tiger.

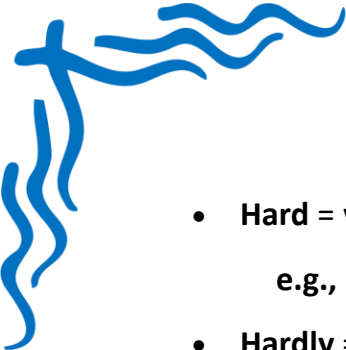
Adverbs Used as Both Adjectives and Adverbs

Some words function as both:

Word	Adjective Example	Adverb Example
early	An early start (adj)	He arrived early (adv)
fast	A fast car (adj)	She ran fast (adv)
late	A late reply (adj)	He came late (adv)

Easily Confused Adverbs

Hard vs. Hardly



- **Hard** = with effort
e.g., He works hard.
- **Hardly** = almost not
e.g., I could hardly hear her.

So / Such

- So + adjective/adverb
e.g., She was so tired.
- Such + noun (or adj + noun)
e.g., It was such a beautiful day.

Enough / Too

- **Enough** = sufficient
e.g., He is old enough to vote.
- **Too** = more than needed (excessive)
e.g., She is too tired to walk.

Quite / Fairly / Rather

- **Quite** = less than very
e.g., He's quite tall.
- **Fairly** = moderately
e.g., The weather is fairly good.
- **Rather** = slightly negative/moderate
e.g., He is rather lazy.

Points to Remember

- Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
- Types: Manner, Place, Time, Degree, Frequency, Interrogative
- Degrees: Positive, Comparative, Superlative
- Use so/such, too/enough, quite/fairly/rather carefully based on meaning.