



## What are Adverbs?

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives or even other adverbs used in a sentence. They answer the questions like when? where? how? how much? how often?

### Examples-

- Jane *really* likes ice cream.
- He *briefly* spoke with us before leaving for the airport.
- We should work *extremely* hard to get the desired results.

Here, the adverbs used are really, briefly, and extremely.

## What are the different types of adverbs?

We generally classify adverbs into six parts-

- Conjunctive Adverbs
- Sentence Adverbs
- Adverbs of time (frequency)
- Adverbs of place (direction)
- Adverbs of degree (how much)
- Adverb of Manner (how)



### Sentence Adverbs

Sentence Adverbs are adverbs used at the beginning of the sentence. They modify the whole sentence. These include- apparently, certainly, definitely, basically, normally, actually, hopefully, etc.

### Examples-

- Apparently, many guests fell sick after the party.
- Certainly, you can work hard to achieve your goals.
- Hopefully, our project will qualify for the next level.

### Adverbs of degree (how much)

Adverbs of degree depict the importance, degree or level of action performed in that sentence. These include completely, nearly, hardly, thoroughly, somewhat, entirely etc.

### Examples-

- I have thoroughly enjoyed reading this book.
- He hardly cooks anything for her family members.
- The results are entirely different from what we expected.

## How to form adverbs from adjectives?

Most of the time, an adverb is formed by adding –ly to the adjectives.

### Examples-

- quick becomes quickly
- slow becomes slowly

The sentences can be framed like this-

- Victoria ran *quickly* to catch the bus.
- Thomas walks very *slowly* as he is unwell.

Some points to remember-

1 If the adjective ends in –y, we add –ily.

### Examples-

- easy becomes *easily*
- angry becomes *angrily*
- happy becomes *happily*
- lucky becomes *luckily*

The sentences can be framed like this-

- I can do this work *easily*.
- They lived *happily* after settling in a new city.

2 If the adjective ends in –able, -ible, we add –y in the end.

#### Examples-

- probable becomes *probably*
- terrible becomes *terribly*

The sentences can be framed like this-

- We can't *probably* trust her words.
- The painting was *terribly* damaged after he threw water over it.

3 If the adjective ends in -ic, we add -ally in the end.

#### Examples-

- basic becomes *basically*
- tragic becomes *tragically*
- economic becomes *economically*

The sentences can be framed like this-

- The neighbouring country was *tragically* affected by floods.
- We need to design *economically* feasible strategies.

## Some interesting questions related to Adverbs

Do adverbs always end in -ly?

Most of the adverbs end in -ly, however, this is not a thumb rule that is to be followed every time. Examples include- very, never, often, always, etc.

What are adverbs used for?

Adverbs modify verbs, clauses and even other adverbs in a particular sentence.

#### Examples-

- She quickly ran outside to check the source of the strange noise.
- He can easily cook any kind of cuisine.

Here, quickly and easily, tell about the approach to doing something.

How are adverbs used with verbs?

When used with verbs, adverbs give more information about them in terms of intensity, degree, time, place, etc.

#### Examples-

- Jane slowly called out to her child while he was sleeping on the couch.
- My friend carefully took the package and delivered it to the concerned person.

Here, the adverbs used are- slowly, carefully. They are used to give information about verbs.

Can we use adverbs with other adverbs?

Yes, we can use two adverbs in a sentence. The first adverb will give more information about the second.

#### Examples-

- The tiger runs very quickly when he sees his prey.
- Robin speaks really softly.