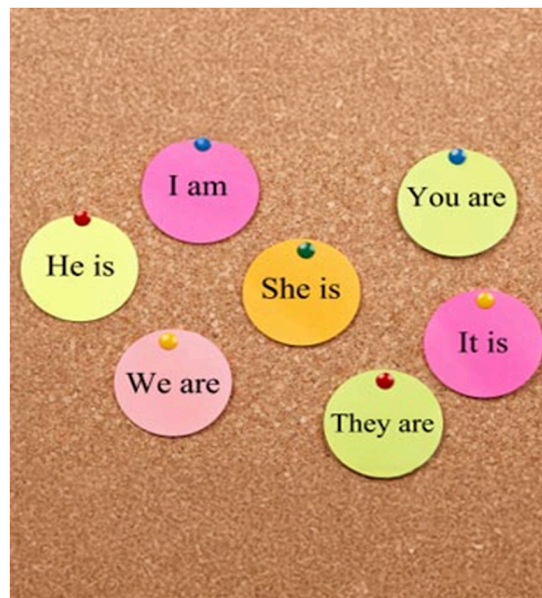


# English Grammar

## STUDY NOTES

### Adverb (I)



- **Adverbs** are words that modify **verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, or even entire sentences.**
- They provide additional information about how, when, where, to what extent, or under what conditions an action occurs.

**Examples:**

1) He ran fast. (modifies the verb **ran**)

2) He eats very hot Pizza (modified adjective **hot**)

3) She studies quite hard for exams (modifies adverb **hard**)

- **Along with adjectives, verbs or other adverbs, adverb qualifies prepositions, nouns, pronouns and other sentences.**

**Examples:**

1. My neighbour parks his car just at the gate. (modifies the preposition **at**)

2. She hates her husband simply because he drinks a lot. (modifies conjunction **because**)

3. Eventually, we learn from our mistakes. (modifies the sentence, **will learn from our mistakes**)

**Classification of adverbs****Adverbs are classified into 3 types**

- 1) Simple adverbs
- 2) Interrogative adverbs
- 3) Relative adverbs

**1) Simple adverbs:-**

**a) Adverbs of time:** If you ask a question ‘**when**’, then these adverbs answer the time.

**For example:**

I have not seen him **today**.

He will attend the class **tomorrow**.

Let the game begin **now**.

The main adverb of this class - now, then, today, yesterday, tomorrow, immediately, then, since, before, ago, yet still, soon, early, etc.

**b) Adverb of place:** If you ask "where," then these adverbs answer place.

**For example:**

My brother's house is **near** the airport.

The mobile charger was **under** the table.

The main adverbs of this class are: here, there, up, down, inside, outside, anywhere, everywhere, above, below, under, far, etc.

**c) Adverbs of frequency or adverbs of number:** These adverbs answer the question of how many times things happen or in what order.

**For example:**

He **seldom** submits the task on time.

We **often** go to the park.

Take your medicine **twice** a day.

I used to attempt the test series **every day**.

Some adverbs of this class are: always, frequently, once, twice, twice, seldom, never, often, scarcely, rarely, etc.

**d) Adverbs of manner or quality-** If you ask a question, then these adverbs answer in what manner it was done or how it was done.

**For example:**

The Marathas fought **bravely** against the Mughals.

When I met my friend, I found that he was **seriously** ill.

Our neighbour plays music **loudly**.

Some adverbs of this class are - Certainly, well, so, thus, fast, beautifully, loudly, fluently, etc.

**e) Adverbs of degree or quantity:** These adverbs answer the question of how much, how far, or in what degree.

**For example:**

That task was **too** difficult to submit on time.

You have **enough** knowledge to face this exam.

Some adverbs of this class are - **too, very, much, quite, little, A little, so, enough, Rather, sufficiently, partially, wholly, completely**, etc.

**f) Adverbs of affirmation or negation:** These adverbs are used to give answers in affirmation or negation

**For example:**

She will **certainly** attend the meeting.

**Surely**, you must be joking.

There is **no** way I'll agree to this.

Some Adverbs of this class are - Not, surely, certainly, probably, indeed, yes, no, etc

**Note** - 'yes' and 'no' can be used to avoid the repetition of sentences.

**For example:** Would you like to have some tea? Yes, thank you/ No, thanks.

**2) Interrogative adverbs:** These adverbs are used to ask questions.

a. Interrogative adverbs of time:

**For example:**

How long will you stay in Delhi?

When did you call me?

b. Interrogative adverbs of place:

**For example:**

Where do you keep your books?

Where does your uncle live?

c. Interrogative adverb of number:

**For example:**

How many students are in the class?

How many times did I tell you not to call me again?

d. Interrogative adverb of manner:

**For example:**

How did you answer the questions in the interview?

How should I answer your question?

e. Interrogative adverb of quantity:

**For example:**

How much did you pay for the two-night stay at the hotel?

How far did you go with your friends yesterday?

f. Interrogative adverb of reason:

**For example:**

Why did she resign?

Why didn't you pick up my call?

**3) Relative adverbs:** where, when, why.

Adverbs are used to connect the main clause with an adjective clause.

**For example:**

I don't remember the place **where** I met her for the first time.

This is the reason **why** nobody invites you to the party.

He was watching a movie **when** his father entered his room.

**Common difference between adjectives and adverbs:**

<b>Used as adjective</b>	<b>Used as adverb</b>
<b>Enough:</b> We don't have <u>enough</u> time.	<b>Enough:</b> I have eaten <u>enough</u> .
<b>Much:</b> There is <u>much</u> food in the fridge.	<b>Much:</b> You did <u>much</u> better today.
<b>Long:</b> This is a <u>long</u> story.	<b>Long:</b> We have waited <u>long</u> for this opportunity.
<b>Hard:</b> Iron is a <u>hard</u> metal.	<b>Hard:</b> We usually work <u>hard</u> before the exam.
<b>Fast:</b> Bumrah is a <u>fast</u> bowler.	<b>Fast:</b> PT Usha runs <u>fast</u> .

**Position of adverbs**

Some questions are asked based on the position of adverbs in the exams.

**Example:**

My boss came always late last month. (Incorrect)

My boss always came late last month. (Correct)

Here, always, never, seldom must be used before the **main verb**.

❖ Following are some rules regarding the position of adverbs.

**1.** Generally, adverbs are always placed near the **verb** they modify.

**For example,**

He ran **quickly**.

She is **quite** talented in music.

2. When the work is **intransitive**, place the **adverb** immediately after it.

**For example,**

He attends classes **regularly**.

He doesn't work **hard**.

Mr. Rahul always comes **late** to the meeting.

3. In the sentence, if a verb is **transitive**, then the **adverb** should be placed immediately after the object.

**For example,**

My niece drew the picture **nicely**.

He offered his help **willingly**.

4. Adverbs of time like “always, never, and seldom” are always placed before the **verb**.

**For example,**

We should **always** try to give our best.

My friends **seldom** come to Diwali to see me.

5. If any sentence has an **auxiliary** and a **main verb**, then a modifying **adverb** should be placed between the two.

**For example,**

He should **never** have thought that it was possible.

He was **greatly** praised for his achievement.

6. In general, adverbs of manner, place, and time are placed after the **main verb**.

**For example,**

She dances **beautifully**. (manner)

She looked **outside** the window. (place)

He lost his bike **yesterday**. (time)

### **Rule of Manner, Place and Time**

- Adverbs of manner, place and time should be arranged in the following manner:

#### **Examples:**

My secretary spoke very well at the town hall last night.

We were sitting quite happily at the motel.

- When using multiple adverbs in a sentence, follow this order: **Manner > Place > Frequency > Time > Purpose.**

**Example:**

She danced gracefully (Manner) on the stage (Place) every day (Frequency) last month (Time).

### 7. Adverbs at the beginning of sentences

- Qualifies the whole sentence  
For example - Unfortunately, he did not qualify for the interview.
- For the emphasis  
For example - Absolutely, I agree with your decision.
- For the introduction of an exclamatory sentence  
For example - How nicely he acted.

### 8. Some adverbs cannot be used together - “kindly” and “please”.

**For example,**

**Incorrect** - Kindly please help me.

**Correct** - Please help me. OR Kindly help me.

### 9. Rules of ‘Enough’

- The adverb ‘**enough**’ comes after the **adjective** or an **adverb**, which it modifies.

**For example,**

He was smart enough not to believe anyone.

- “Enough” can be used before a noun.

**For example,**

He did not get the job because he did not have enough experience.

- ‘Enough’ can be used alone, without a noun

**For example,**

I can lend you some money if you don’t have enough.

- Enough + to do something

**For example,**

She has enough salary to buy a 2 BHK flat in Mumbai.

He is not old enough to get married.

- Adverbs like “only, merely, solely, and chiefly” are used before the words they qualify.

The adverb “**only**” is placed before the word that qualifies.

For example,

1. **Only** he gave me 100 rupees.  
:- Nobody except him gave 100 rupees to me.
2. He **only** gave me 100 rupees.  
:- He did nothing more than give me 100 rupees.
3. He gave **only** me Rs 100.  
:- He gave 100 rupees to nobody except me.
4. He gave me **only** Rs 100.  
:- He gave me Rs 100, nothing more.

## 10. Rules of use of Adverbs of frequency:

- **Adverbs of frequency** like “always, never, often, ever, generally, rarely, frequently, seldom, sometimes, occasionally, usually, etc. are placed before the work they modify. **For example**
  - **Incorrect** - The sun rises **always** in the East.  
**Correct** - The sun **always** rises in the East.
  - **Incorrect** - He goes to bed **sometimes** very late.  
**Correct** - He **sometimes** goes to bed very late.
  - **Incorrect** - We go **occasionally** to the cinema.  
**Correct** - we **occasionally** go to the cinema.
- **Adverbs of frequency** like “always, never, generally, often” are placed after the **auxiliary verbs**.  
**For example**
  - **Incorrect** - He is at home **always** on Sunday.  
**Correct** - He is **always** at home on Sunday.
  - **Incorrect** - He can understand **hardly** ever anyone’s ways.  
**Correct** - He can **hardly** ever understand anyone’s ways.
  - **Incorrect** - You must tell a lie **never** again.  
**Correct** - You must **never** tell a lie again.
- **Adverbs or frequencies** like “almost, already, even, just, quite, rather, still, only, etc are placed before the **finite verbs** or **main verbs**.  
**For example**
  - **Incorrect** - He caught **just** the train.

- Correct** - He **just** got the train.
  - **Incorrect** - He knows **hardly** what to do.
  - Correct** - He **hardly** knows what to do.
  - **Incorrect** - He reached the station **almost** in time.
  - Correct** - He **almost** reached the station in time.
- Adverbs of frequency like “also, quite, soon, still, even, already, etc are placed between the **auxiliary verbs** and **main verbs**.

**For example**

- **Incorrect** - The train has left already.
- Correct** - The train has already left.
- **Incorrect** - I am writing still my assignment.
- Correct** - I am still writing my assignment.
- **Incorrect** - My friends didn't try even to help me.
- Correct** - My friends didn't even try to help me.