

# Adverbs

## ❑ What is Adverb?

- An **adverb** is a part of speech that describes or modifies a **verb**, an **adjective**, another **adverb**, **clause**, or **sentence**.

### Example:

She runs **quickly**.

They were **really** unhappy. .

John plays tennis **very** well.

**Surely** he will be on time, and he will do it well.

**Fortunately**, she went home.



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# ***Types of Adverbs***

- 1. Adverbs of Manner***
- 2. Adverbs of Time***
- 3. Adverbs of Place***
- 4. Adverbs of Degree***
- 5. Adverbs of Frequency***
- 6. Interrogative Adverbs***
- 7. Comparison Adverbs***
- 8. Intensive Adverbs***
- 9. Conjunctive Adverbs***
- 10. Relative Adverbs***
- 11. Adverbs Clause***
- 12. Negative Adverbs***



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## 1. Adverbs of Manner

➤ **Adverb of Manner** is an adverb that tells us how something happens.

### Examples:

He walks **slowly**.

She speaks English **well**.

They talk **loudly**.

**Note:** Generally Adverbs of manner are often formed by ending **-ly**, and answers the question: '**How**'.



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## 2. *Adverbs of Time*

➤ *Adverb of Time* is an adverb that tells us when something happens.

*Example:*

He came home *before* dark.

I went there *yesterday*.

I will see you *later*.

**Note:**

Generally Adverb of Time are often answered '*When*'.



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### 3. Adverbs of Place

➤ **Adverb of Place** is an adverb that tells us where something happens.

**Example:**

I walked **downstairs**.

Have you ever gone **there**?

I will meet you **outside**.

**Note:**

Generally Adverb of Place are often answered '**Where**'.



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## 4. *Adverbs of Degree*

- *Adverb of Degree* is an adverb that tells us about the intensity or degree of a verb, adjective, or adverb.

### Example:

They're *extremely* happy.

He *really* hates travelling by plane.

He is *almost* late everyday.

### Note:

Generally Adverb of Degrees are often answered '*Wow much*'.



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## 5. Adverbs of Frequency

➤ **Adverb of Frequency** is an adverb that tells us how often something happens.

**Example:**

### ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	<b>Always</b>	I always study after class
90%	<b>Usually</b>	I usually walk to work
80%	<b>Normally / Generally</b>	I normally get good marks
70%	<b>Often / Frequently</b>	I often read in bed at night
50%	<b>Sometimes</b>	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	<b>Occasionally</b>	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	<b>Seldom</b>	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	<b>Hardly ever / Rarely</b>	I hardly ever get angry
0%	<b>Never</b>	Vegetarians never eat meat
<b>Subject + Adverb + Main Verb</b>		<b>Subject + BE + Adverb</b>
Daniel always passes his exams.		He is always happy.



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## **Note:**

Generally Adverb of Degrees are often answered '**How often**', and its position can be before the sentence, after the verb Be, before the main verb, or in the end of the sentence.

### **Example:**

I **sometimes** play tennis.

**Sometimes** I play tennis.

I play tennis, **sometimes**.

She is **always** late everyday.



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## 6. Interrogative Adverbs

- **Interrogative adverb** is a type of adverbs used in WH-question such as **When?**, **Where?**, **Why?**, and **How?**.

**Example:**

**How** did you solve the problem?

**When** do you get up?

**Why** do you study English?

**Where** do you go?



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## □ *When*

- **When** is used to ask about the time that something happened or will happen.

**Example:**

*When* is the party?

## □ *Where*

- **Where** is used to ask about place or position.

**Example:**

*Where* is your car?



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## □ *Why*

- **Why** is used to ask for reason.

**Example:**

**Why** are you late?

## □ *How*

- **How** is used to ask about the way in which something is done or something happens.

**Example:**

**How** do you come here?



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## 7. Comparison Adverbs

- **Comparison Adverbs** is used to compare the differences between actions.

### Example:

Dara speaks English *faster* than his friend, Kosal.

Pisey plays more *skillfully* than Thyda.

He worked the *hardest*.

- There are three forms of comparison:

- Equal
- comparative
- superlative



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## ▪ Equal

- Show that two actions are equal.

### Example:

Pisey speaks as **fast** as the native speaker.

Dara runs as **quickly** as his friend.

## ▪ comparative

- Compares the two actions.

### Example:

Pisey speaks **faster** than native speaker.

Dara runs **more quickly** than his friend.



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## ▪ superlative

Show the highest of comparison.

### Example:

He plays the best.

### Note:

- a). For one syllable adverbs, use adverb + -er or the + adverb + -est.
- b). For most adverbs of two or more syllables, use more/less + adverb or the most/the least + adverb.
- c). Some adverbs have irregular comparative and superlative forms.  
(Ex: Well → better → the best...)



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## 8. *Intensive Adverbs*

- *An Intensive Adverb* is an adverb that is used for emphasize more about the meaning of Verb, Adjective, and Adverb...

### Example:

I *really* like you.

You look *very* beautiful today.

I *totally* quite agree with you.



## 9. *Conjunctive Adverbs*

- A **conjunctive Adverb** is an Adverbs that is used for connecting between two sentences or independence clauses with semicolon and comma.

### **Example:**

It is raining now; *however*, I have to go to school.

Students must take the final exam; *otherwise*, they will receive a grade of incomplete.



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### ***Table list:***

<b>Coordinating Conjunction</b>	<b>Conjunctive Adverbs</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
And	Furthermore, besides, moreover, also	Additional ideas
But, Yet	However, nevertheless, still, nonetheless	Opposite idea
Or	Otherwise	Choice
So	Consequently, therefore, thus, accordingly, hence	Result



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## ***Note:***

- **A conjunctive Adverb** is used to clarify the relationship between Clauses of equal weight in a sentence.
- **Conjunctive Adverbs** function somewhat like coordinating conjunction, but they often make the relationship between the clauses stronger and clearer than coordinative conjunction can.





## 10. Relative Adverbs

- An *adverb* which introduces a *relative clause* is called a *relative adverb*.
- *Where, When, and Why* are mostly used.

### Example:

That's the restaurant where we met for the first time.

(*where* = *at/in which*)

I remember the day when we first met. (*when* = *on which*)

Tell me why you were late home

(*why* = *for which*, or '*the reason for which*')



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### Table:

Relative Adverb	Meaning	Use	Example
When	in/on which	refers to a time expression	The day <b>when</b> we met him.
Where	in/at which	refers to a place	The place <b>where</b> we met him
Why	for which	refers to a reason	The reason <b>why</b> we met him



## 11. Adverbs Clause

- *An Adverb Clause is a Dependent Clause that function as an Adverb.*

**Example:**

*When I go to school*, I saw an accident.

She want to know *where is the good place to go on holiday*.



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## ➤ *Kind of Adverb Clauses*

*Adverb Clause of Time*

*Adverb Clause of Place*

*Adverb Clause of Reason*

*Adverb Clause of Result*

*Adverb Clause of Condition*

*Adverb Clause of Comparison*

*Adverb Clause of Manner*

*Adverb Clause of Concession*

*Adverb Clause of Contrast*

*Adverb Clause of Purpose*



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- ***Adverb Clause of Time***

Ex: I had worked before I graduated.

- ***Adverb Clause of Place***

Ex: I can go where you go.

- ***Adverb Clause of Reason***

Ex: Because I believe you, I will help you.

- ***Adverb Clause of Result***

Ex: Pisey is so beautiful that I love her at the first sight.

- ***Adverb Clause of Condition***

Ex: If she loves you, she will tell you.



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- ***Adverb Clause of Comparison***

Ex: He is older than he looks.

- ***Adverb Clause of Manner***

Ex: He is not clever as you think.

- ***Adverb Clause of Concession***

Ex: I still enjoy the party last night despite it was raining.

- ***Adverb Clause of Contrast***

Ex: He bought this car even though it was so expensive.

- ***Adverb Clause of Purpose***

Ex: I will give you the map so that you can find the way.



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## 12. *Negative Adverbs*

*A negative adverb* is a word or a group of words that function as an adverb used to modify the meaning of the verb, adjective, or other adverbs in the negative way.

### **Examples:**

She *never* cries.

I can *not* live without you.

I think it is *nowhere* to go.



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