

# ADVERBS

MERT TOPALOĞLU 2 HAZ 2021, 19:02

## ADVERBS

### Adverbs

Adapted from *The Little, Brown Handbook*, 11<sup>th</sup> Edition. Contributors Dayne Sherman, Jayetta Slawson, Natasha Whitton, and Jeff Wiemelt, 2010, 315-326. Prepared by the Southeastern Writing Center. Last updated July, 2011.

**Adverbs** describe verbs and modify adjectives and other adverbs. Adverbs, unlike adjectives, do not modify nouns. Adverbs can also modify phrases, clauses, and sentences. Adverbs answer one of the following questions: *When? Where? Why? How? Under what conditions?* and *To what extent?*

Example: The teacher had to speak **loudly** to be heard over the children. (*Loudly* modifies the verb speak.)  
 The children were **really** bad during the movie. (*Really* modifies the adjective bad.)  
 John approached the wounded dog **very** slowly. (*Very* modifies the adverb slowly.)  
 Clearly, Sarah did not understand the directions. (*Clearly* modifies the sentence.)  
 The box is **still** below the stairs. (*Still* modifies the phrase "below the stairs.")

#### Types of Adverbs

**Adverbs of Time**  
 An adverb of time answers the question *When?* Adverbs of time include: *after, always, before, during, early, later, never, now, often, rarely, recently, sometimes, soon, then, today, tomorrow, usually, yesterday, etc.*

Example: John will attend the soccer game **after** he finishes his homework. (**After** answers the question: When will John attend the soccer game?)

**Adverbs of Manner**  
 An adverb of manner answers the question *How?* Adverbs of manner include: *badly, beautifully, better, bravely, cheerfully, fast, hard, quickly, slowly, inadequately, healthy, well, etc.*

Example: Sarah **slowly** walked over the rocky beach. (**Slowly** answers the question: How did Sarah walk?)

**Adverbs of Place**  
 An adverb of place answers the question *Where?* Adverbs of place include: *above, away, below, down, here, inside, near, outside, there, up, etc.*


Example: Susan placed the boxes **above** the file cabinet. (**Above** answers the question: Where did Susan place the boxes?)

**Adverbs of Degree**  
 An adverb of degree answers the question *How much?* It describes the strength and intensity at which something happens. Adverbs of degree include: *almost, completely, enough, entirely, extremely, hardly, just, little, much, nearly, quite, rather, very, too, etc.*

Example: John worked **very** hard to complete his part of the project. (**Very** answers the question: How hard did John work?)

**Adverbs of Frequency**  
 An adverb of frequency answers the question *How often?* Adverbs of frequency include: *always, never, usually, frequently, occasionally, rarely, seldom, sometimes, etc.*

Example: Bob **always** forgets to check his email before class begins. (**Before** answers the question: How often does Bob forget to check his email?)



**Southeastern Writing Center**  
 Celebrating the Writer's Voice  
 383 D. Vickers Hall  
 (985) 549-2076 ~ writing@slu.edu  
[http://www.slu.edu/acad\\_research/programs/writing\\_center](http://www.slu.edu/acad_research/programs/writing_center)

#### Interrogative Adverbs

An interrogative adverb introduces a question. Interrogative adverbs are usually placed at the beginning of the sentence. Interrogative adverbs include: *how, when, why, and where.*

Example: **When** will John's plane arrive from Atlanta?

#### Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs serve as transitional words, joining and relating independent clauses. Conjunctive adverbs include: *accordingly, also, alternatively, certainly, consequently, finally, nevertheless, moreover, previously, therefore, etc.* For a list of more conjunctive adverbs, refer to the Writing Center's handout *Common Conjunctions*.

Example: We plan to leave early in the morning; **therefore**, we will go to bed early.

#### Forming Adverbs

##### Adding -ly to the end

Many adverbs are formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective.

Example: clear/clearly hard/hardly

##### Irregular Adverbs

Some adverbs do not use the *-ly* ending. These adverbs do not have a particular form. Following is a list of some of the most common irregular adverbs: *already, also, always, here, never, not, now, often, quite, seldom, soon, still, then, there, too, very well.*

#### Adverb Placement

Adverbs are flexible in their placement; therefore, they can be placed just about anywhere within the sentence.

At the beginning of a sentence or a clause

Example: **Clearly**, John has a problem arriving to work on time.

At the end of a sentence or a clause

Example: Sarah and John attend the opera **frequently**.

After the verb

Example: Bob and John have **always** participated in the soccer tournament.

Between the subject and the verb

Example: Sarah **rarely** forgets to call home when she is out late.

## QUIZ

### QUICK TIP

Remember that an adverb does not always end in l-y.

## QUIZ

1.-Darren accidentally deleted three hours of homework with one click.

- A) deleted
- B) homework
- C) accidentally
- D) with

## QUIZ

2.-Emily worked briefly on her report.

- A) report
- B) briefly
- C) worked
- D) her

## QUIZ

3.-We went to the beach yesterday.

- A) yesterday
- B) went
- C) beach
- D) We

## QUIZ

4.-The kayak was speeding wildly through the rapids.

- A) through
- B) kayak
- C) was
- D) wildly

## QUIZ

5.-My brother always picks on me.

- A) brother
- B) picks
- C) always
- D) on

## QUIZ

ANSWERS

- C)
- B)
- A)
- D)
- C)

Do not copy :)

\*\*\*\*\*