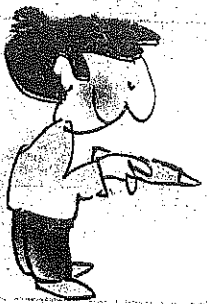


16



MORE ABOUT ADVERBS AND ADVERBIALS

WHAT IS AN ADVERB AND WHAT ARE ITS FUNCTIONS ?

Read the following sentences and note the functions of Adverbs.



1. An Adverb can modify a verb :
The fox runs quickly. [quickly modifies runs, a verb]
2. An Adverb can modify an adjective :
Lila is a very beautiful girl. [very modifies beautiful, an adjective]
3. An Adverb can modify another adverb :
She sings extremely well. [extremely modifies well, an adverb]
4. An Adverb can modify a preposition :
The bird flew exactly over our head. [exactly modifies over, a preposition]
5. An Adverb can modify a conjunction :
I dislike him simply because he is a liar. [simply modifies because, a conjunction]
6. An Adverb can modify a determiner :
He has hardly any friends. [hardly modifies any, a determiner]
7. An Adverb can modify a phrase :
The machine is completely out of order. [completely modifies a phrase 'out of order']
8. An Adverb can modify a whole sentence :
Unfortunately, he could not continue his studies. [Unfortunately modifies the whole sentence]

An Adverb is a word used to qualify any Part of Speech except a Noun or Pronoun.

J. C. Nesfield

An Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a Verb, an Adjective or another Adverb.

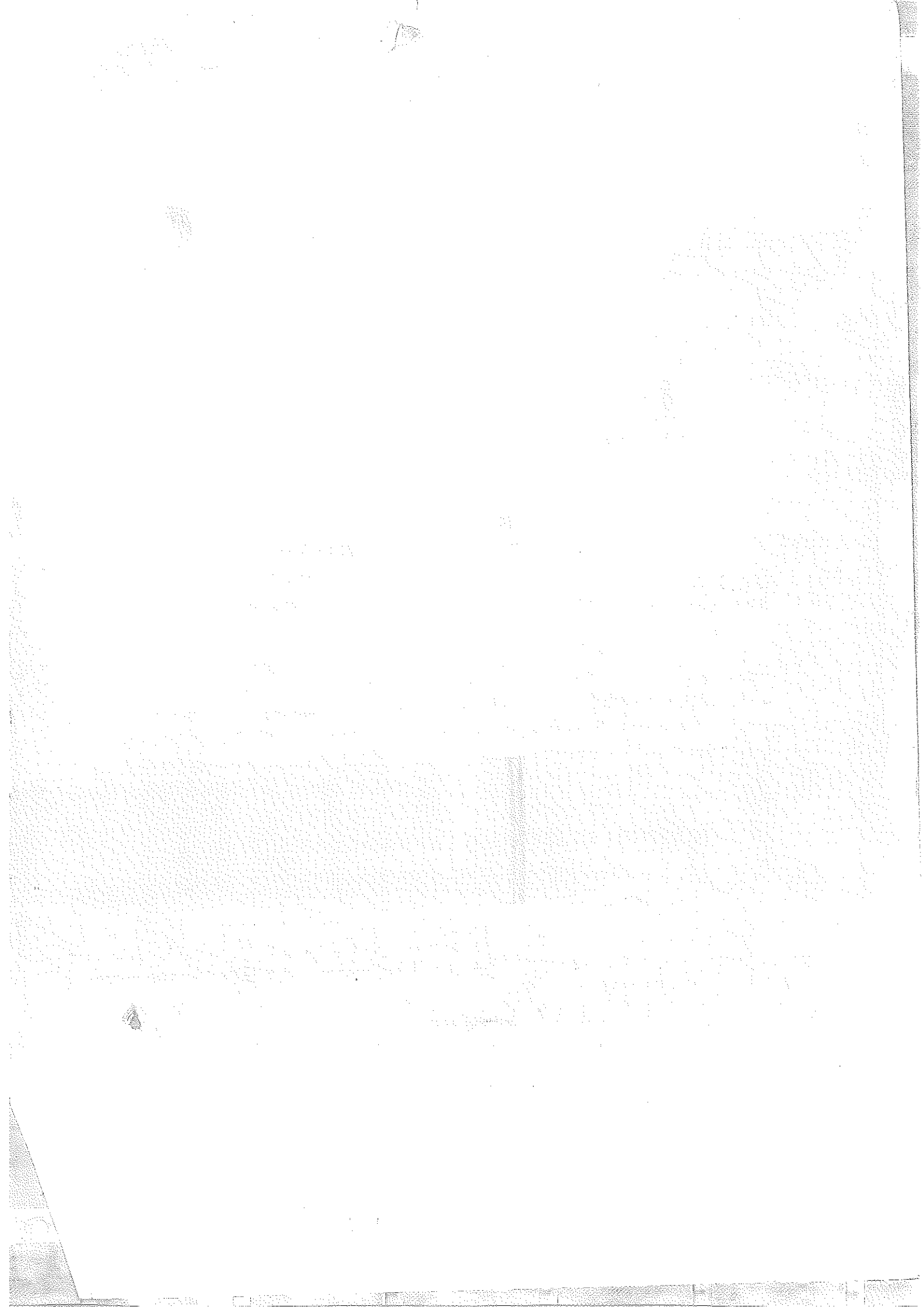
Wren & Martin

From the above-noted examples we can realise :

An Adverb is a word used to modify any Part of Speech (except a Noun or Pronoun), or a whole sentence.

P. C. Das

As a general rule, an Adjective qualifies a Noun or a Pronoun, but some grammarians think that, in some exceptional cases, an Adverb may also modify a Noun or a Pronoun.



Even Rabindranath praised Saratchandra. (modifies —a noun)

Only he dared to enter the fire. (modifies —a pronoun)

However, in our opinion, **these Adverbs modify a whole sentence** as the force of the Adverb 'even' is laid upon not only 'Rabindranath', the Noun, as the Subject, but also 'praised', the Verb of the sentence; similarly, the force of the Adverb 'only' is laid upon not only 'he', the Pronoun, as the Subject, but also 'enter', the Verb of the sentence.



Note for Advanced Learners :

The Pocket Oxford Dictionary gives an example of 'only' as an Adverb in the sentence "Only you, or you only can guess." Some grammarians think, that the word 'only' seems to qualify 'you' as an Adjective as the above-noted sentence means "You alone and none else, can guess". In a well-known book of English Grammar (by P. K. De Sarkar) we find the sentence "Only he promised to read the first chapter of the book", where 'only' is parsed as an Adjective qualifying the pronoun 'he'.

In such a context the Manager of the Oxford University Press opines "In the sentence 'Only you are to blame' one can paraphrase 'only' as 'solely' and, in such a context, 'solely' is clearly an adverb. Yet, equally obviously, it refers to and qualifies or modifies 'you'. It becomes clear, therefore, that to say that an adverb cannot qualify a pronoun (?) is to take too narrow a view. No doubt the current view that an adverb cannot do so has been taken over from Greek and Latin." A further discussion of the way in which adverbs may qualify pronouns may be found in **Advanced English Syntax** by **Onions** and the Syntax Volume of **Sweet's New English Grammar**.

However, we may come to a logical conclusion that the Adverbs even, only etc. can modify a whole sentence as their force is laid upon not only the Noun or Pronoun, but also the Verb covering the whole sentence.

USES OF ADVERBS

Adverbs can be used in three ways :

1. Attributive Adverb

An Adverb is used attributively when it qualifies another word after it :
He did this work very badly. She shouted very loudly. It is entirely wrong.

2. Predicative Adverb

An Adverb is used Predicatively when, being placed in the Predicate part, qualifies 'It' in the Subject part and there is no other word after the Adverb to qualify or modify :

It is here. It is there. It is everywhere.

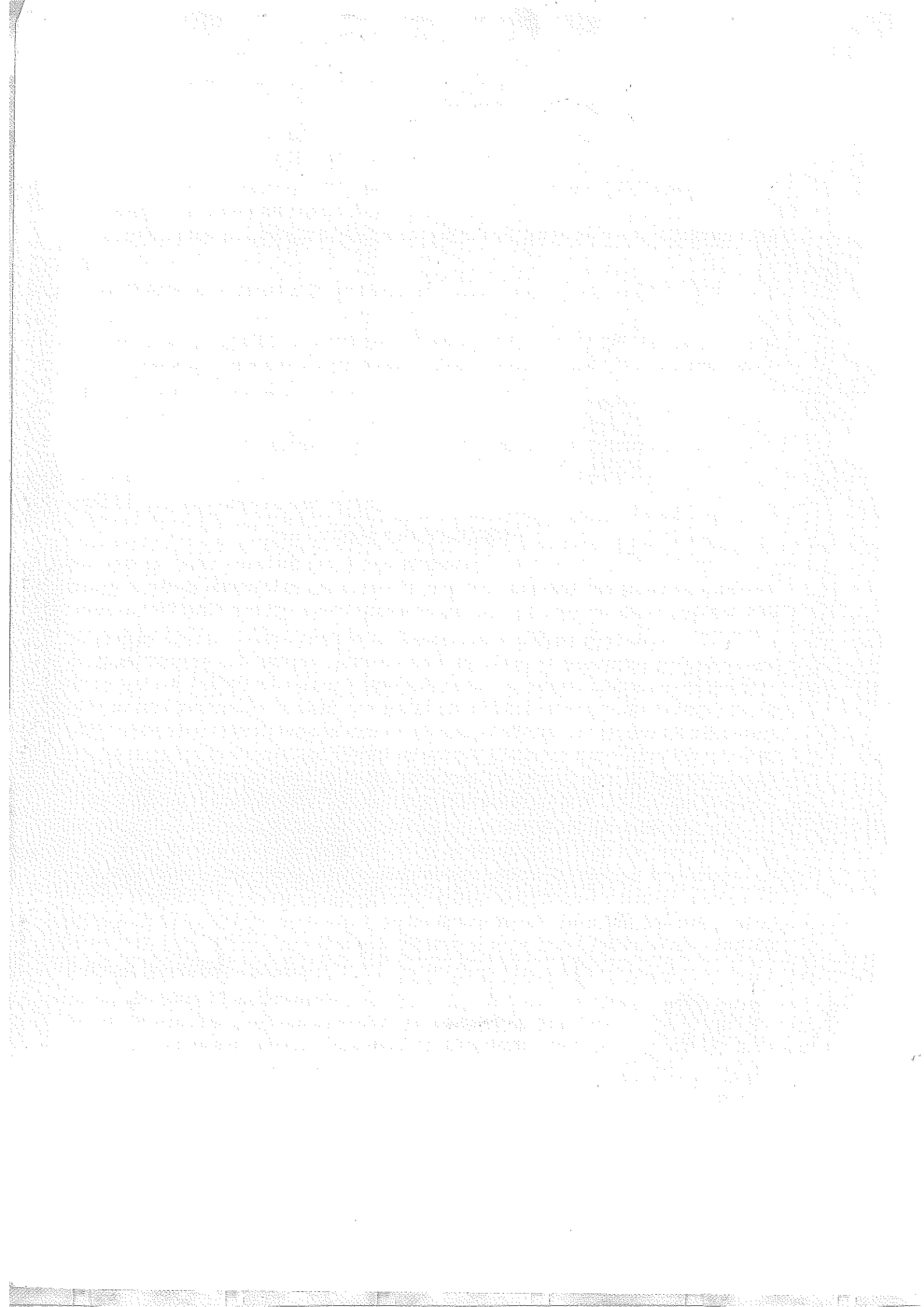
3. Introductory Adverb

When 'There' or 'Here' is placed at the beginning of a sentence as an introductory word, it is called Introductory Adverb :

There is no cloud in the sky. There are many boys in this class. There stands a house by the river. Here is a man waiting for you. Here is a telephone call for him.

4. Adverb Particles

Some Prepositions, such as, in, out, up, above, below, inside, outside, within, without, etc. may be used as Adverb. These are called '**Adverb Particles**' :
He raised his hands up. May I come in?



KINDS OF ADVERBS

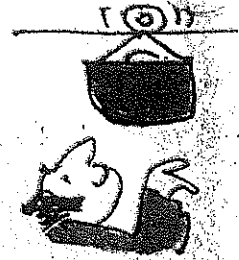
Adverbs are divided into three main categories.

ADVERB

[A] SIMPLE ADVERBS

Simple Adverbs are of eight kinds : 1. Adverb of Time 2. Adverb of Place 3. Adverb of Manner 4. Adverb of Degree 5. Adverb of Reason or Purpose 6. Adverb of Affirmation and Negation 7. Intensifiers 8. Downtoners

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Time | { | When? | The train arrived late. |
| | How long? | He came here yesterday. | |
| | How often? | He seldom plays cricket.
Dhiraj frequently goes to Delhi.
I have told you twice. | |



[Such Adverbs are : Now, then, before, since, ago, already, always, seldom, often, once, twice, thrice, again, soon, late, afterwards, yesterday, today, tomorrow, daily, early, formerly, frequently, presently, immediately, instantly etc.]

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. Place | { | Where? | Stand here.
Go there.
Come in. |
| | Wherefrom? | Is Mr. Das within?
The horse galloped away.
This news has been collected locally. | |

[Such Adverbs are : Here, there, hither, thither, hence, thence, far, near, nearby, away, abroad, ahead, overhead, inland, locally, universally etc.]

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. Manner | { | How? | Bhola reads clearly.
The child slept soundly.
The tortoise walks slowly.
The soldiers fought bravely. |
| | In what manner? | The boy has been badly treated. | |

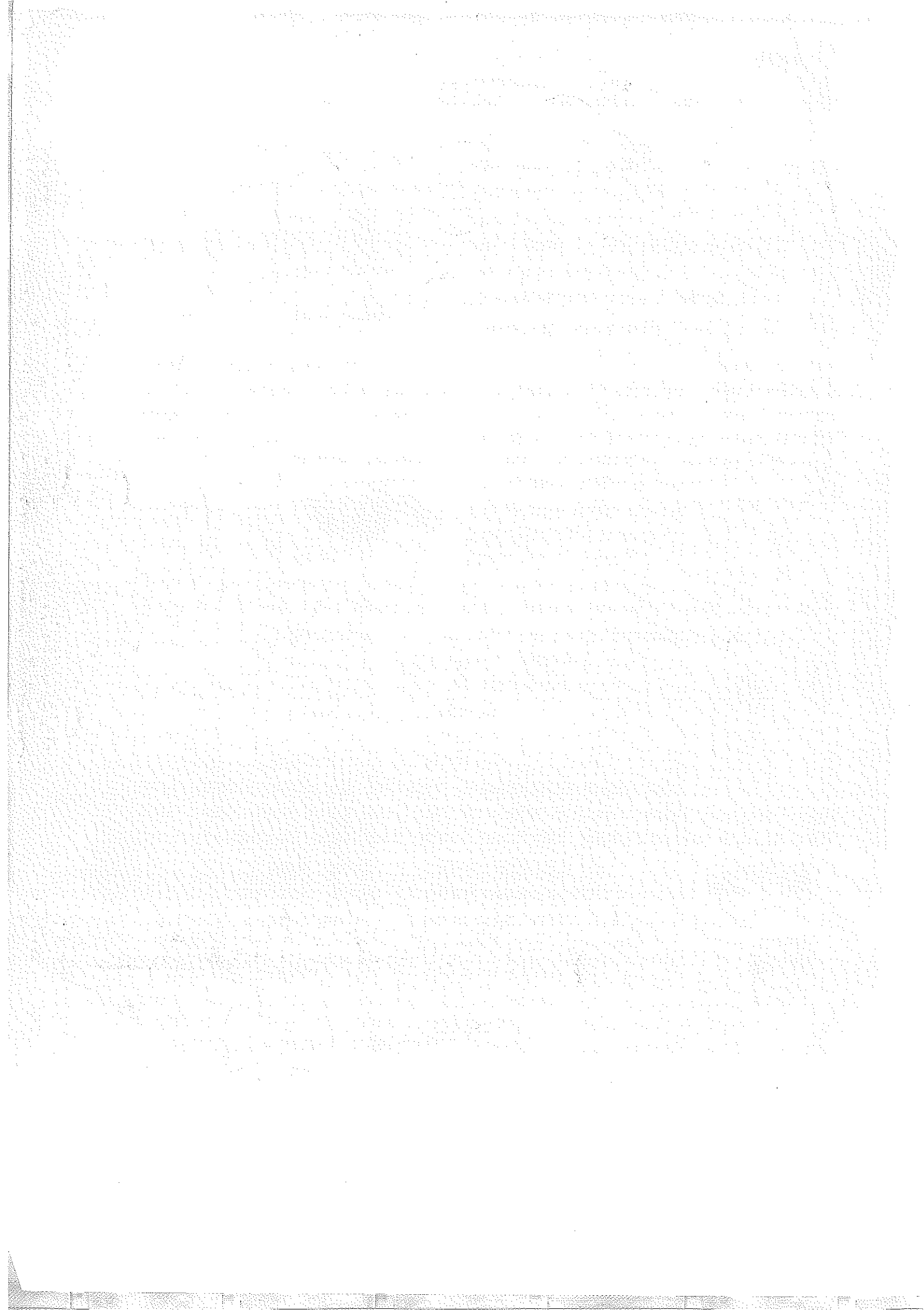


[Such Adverbs are : Clearly, closely, correctly, bravely, badly, sadly, softly, steadily, slowly, soundly, swiftly, simply, suddenly, carefully, carelessly, easily, quickly, possibly, probably, luckily, fortunately, unfortunately, naturally, rightly, urgently, wrongly, widely, thus, well, etc.]

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. Number | { | How many? | I take tea once a day.
He comes here twice a week. |
| | How much? | He is fully prepared.
He is good enough for his duties.
She is quite happy.
The fruit is almost ripe. | |

5. Degree

~~strongly, totally, entirely, deeply, greatly, poorly, half, enough, somewhat, little, too, free, a little, rather, etc.~~



6. Reason or Purpose { Reason He is ~~ill~~ left the school.
He is ~~ill~~ unable to deny it.
He is ill so he cannot go to school.
Purpose He works hard so that he can succeed.

[Such Adverbs are : Hence, therefore, so, so that etc.]

7. Affirmation and Negation { Affirmation Yes, I know him.
I do not know him.
Negation I have never heard it.

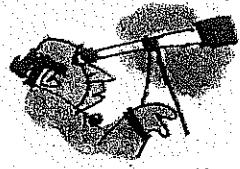
[Such Adverbs are : Yes, not, never, etc. However, 'no' is an Adjective. He has no enemy etc.]

8. Condition & Contrast { Condition If you come, I'll go; : : : : :
Contrast Although/Though he is rich, he is unhappy.

9. Intensifier { He would certainly go there.
Surely it is a pickpocket.
I really don't know.

[Such Adverbs intensify or emphasise the action of the Verb. These are : actually, certainly, surely, definitely, really, absolutely, thoroughly, utterly, very much, indeed etc.]

10. Downtoner { This is somewhat wrong.
I can hardly see it.
This soup is rather hot.



[Such Adverbs downtone the action of the verb. These are : hardly, barely, scarcely, nearly, rather etc.]

[B] RELATIVE ADVERB & CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB

The Relative Adverb joins two sentences together and shows its relation to its antecedent expressed or understood.

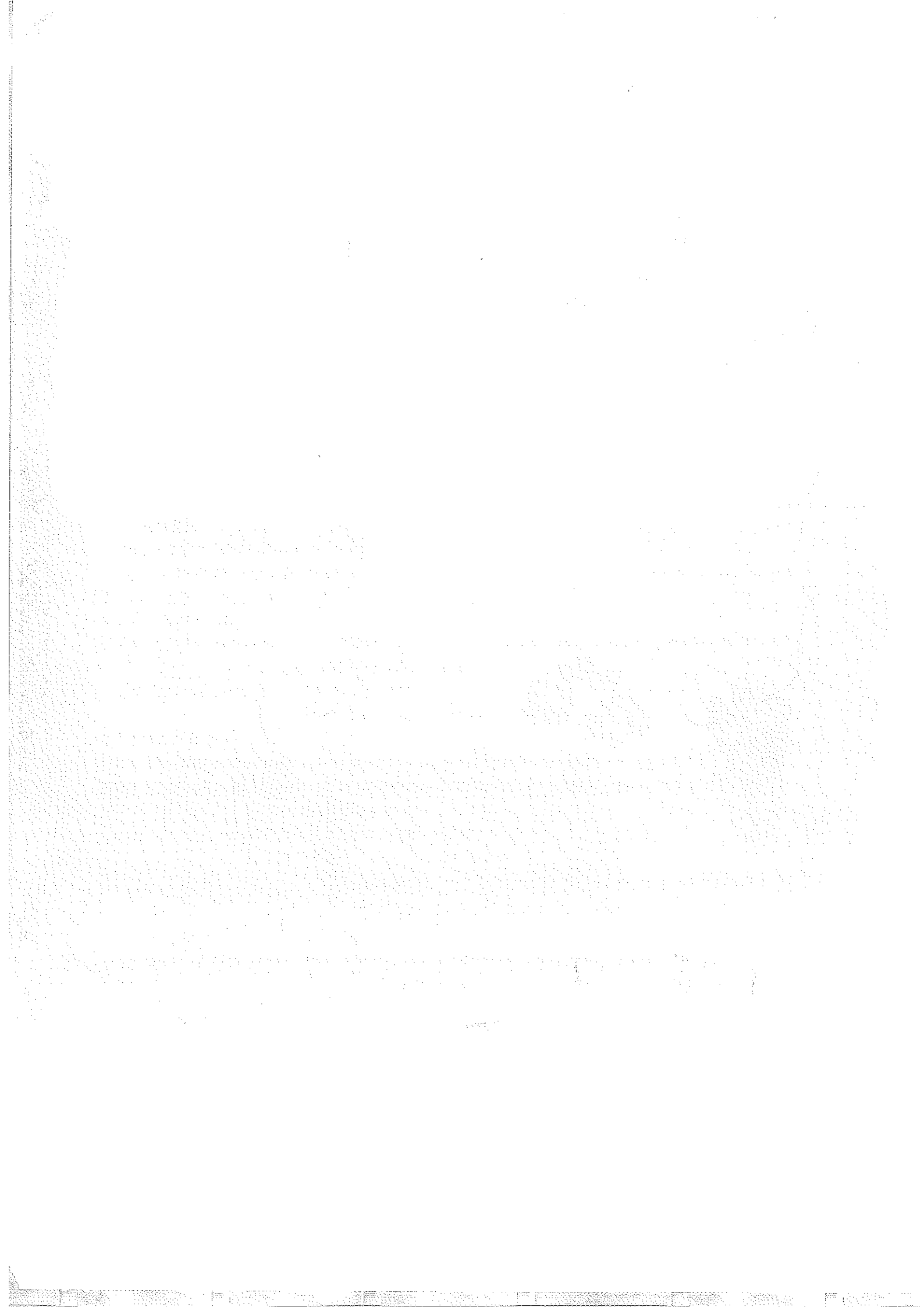
A Relative Adverb is called Conjunctive Adverb when its antecedent is omitted.

A Relative Adverb makes a Relative Clause. But a Conjunctive Adverb makes an Adverbial Clause or a Noun Clause.

Do you know the man who came here last night? (Antecedent 'man') [Relative Clause with Relative Adverb 'who']

- Antecedent expressed { Show me the house where he was born.
(Antecedent 'house') [Relative Clause with Relative Adverb 'where']
Do you know the time when the Rajdhani Express arrives?
(Antecedent 'time') [Relative Clause with Relative Adverb 'when']
This is the reason why he left the meeting. (Antecedent 'reason')
[Relative Clause with Relative Adverb 'why']

- Antecedent omitted { You may go where you like. (Antecedent 'place' omitted)
[Adverbial Clause with Conjunctive Adverb 'where']
We shall go when he comes. (Antecedent 'time' omitted)
[Adverbial Clause with Conjunctive Adverb 'when']





A Relative Adverb, like a Relative Pronoun, relates or refers back to its Antecedent.
Wren & Martin

Such Relative Adverbs are always placed inside a sentence, and not at the beginning of a sentence.
P. C. Das

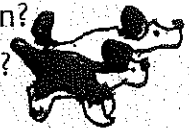
'The' as a Relative Adverb : 'The' is sometimes used as a Relative Adverb which is always followed by another Adverb of comparative degree :

The sooner, the better. The more they have, the more they want.

[C] INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS [: : : :]

When Adverbs are used in asking questions, they are called Interrogative Adverbs :

- Interrogative Adverb of Place : Where is Rahman?
- " " of Time : When did he come?
- " " of Reason : Why are you late?
- " " of Manner : How did he do this?
- " " of Number : How many boys are there?
- " " of Quantity : How much milk would you take?
- " " of Frequency : How often are the pups born?
- " " of Degree : How far was the report true?



Remember : *Who, whose, whom, which* and *what* are Interrogative Pronouns. But *where, when, why, how, how many, how much, how often, how far, how long, how high* etc. are Interrogative Adverbs.]

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

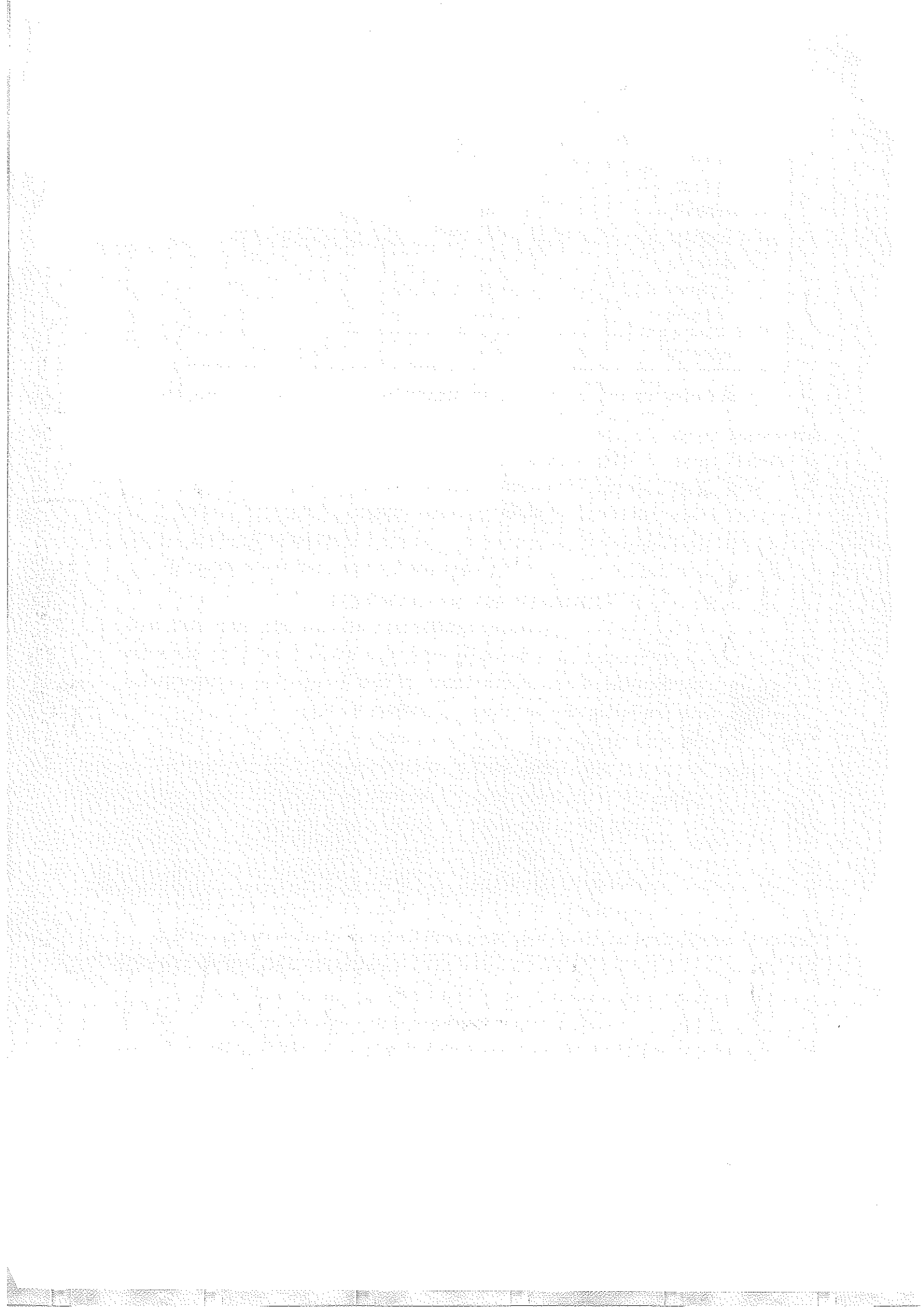
(i) Some words are **Basically Adverbs**.

These Adverbs are :

- ago fast often rather today already very too
- almost late once seldom yesterday before well thus
- afterwards much only since tomorrow then here enough
- always now quiet soon tonight early there everywhere

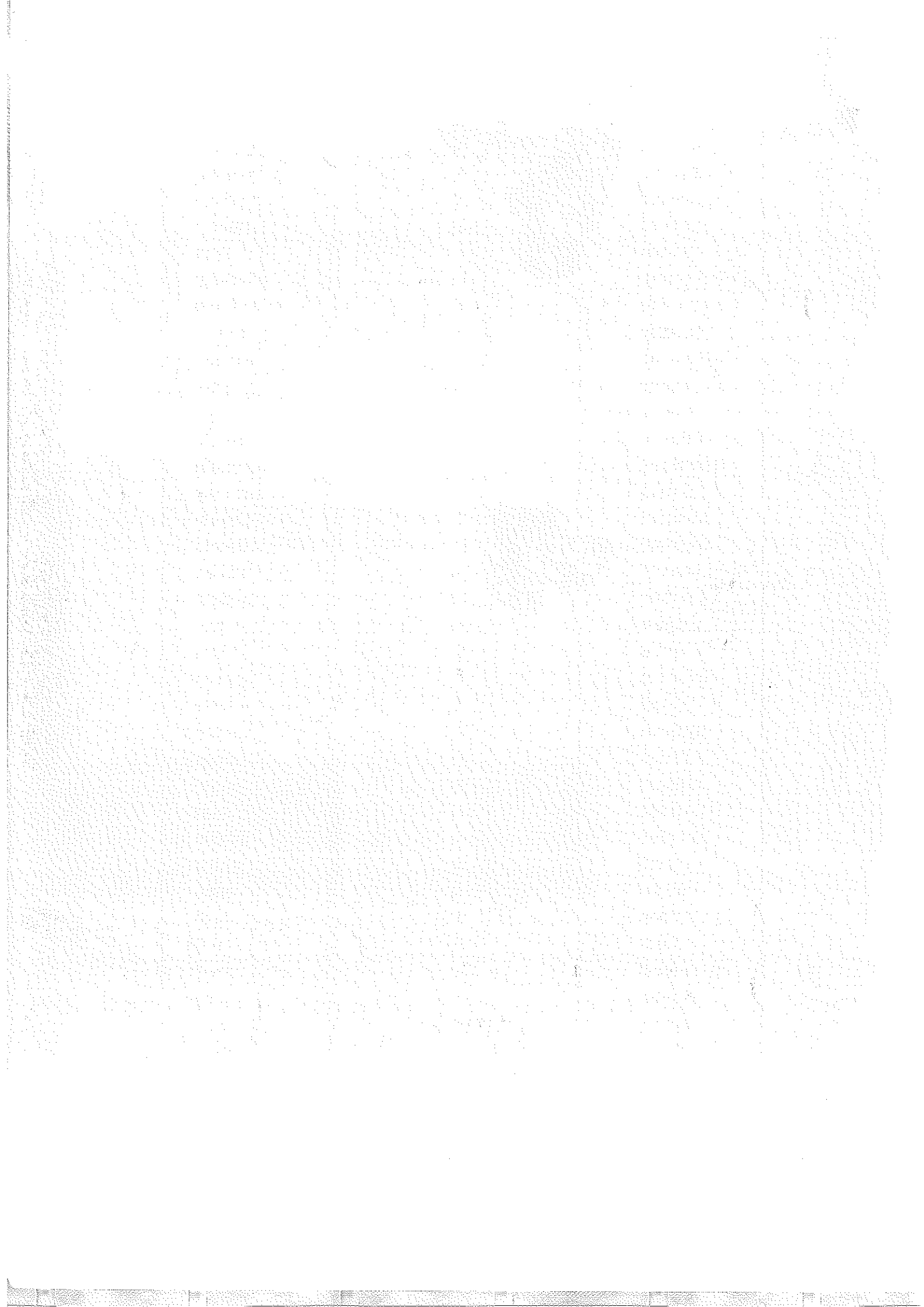
(ii) **Most of the** adverbs are formed by adding **-ly** to an **Adjective** :

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
bad	ly	badly
sad	ly	sadly
brave	ly	bravely
hard	ly	hardly
honest	ly	honestly
kind	ly	kindly
cruel	ly	cruelly



Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
correct	ly	correctly
quick	ly	quickly
quiet	ly	quietly
loud	ly	loudly
local	ly	locally
great	ly	greatly
soft	ly	softly
deep	ly	deeply
right	ly	rightly
partial	ly	partially
urgent	ly	urgently
poor	ly	poorly
proud	ly	proudly
strong	ly	strongly
sound	ly	soundly
slow	ly	slowly
sudden	ly	suddenly
sure	ly	surely
real	ly	really
instant	ly	instantly
private	ly	privately
present	ly	presently
former	ly	formerly
frequent	ly	frequently
fortunate	ly	fortunately
wrong	ly	wrongly
wide	ly	widely
total	ly	totally
definite	ly	definitely
actual	ly	actually
absolute	ly	absolutely
thorough	ly	thoroughly
utter	ly	utterly
careful	ly	carefully
cheerful	ly	cheerfully
hopeful	ly	hopefully
beautiful	ly	beautifully
meaningful	ly	meaningfully





(iii) Adjectives ending in **-e** : **-e** is dropped and **-ly** is added :

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
single	ly	singly
double	ly	doubly
suitable	ly	suitably
horrible	ly	horribly
terrible	ly	terribly
possible	ly	possibly
probable	ly	probably
whole	ly	wholly

(iv) A few Adjectives ending in **-ll** : only **-ly** is added.

full + ly = fully
dull + ly = dully

(v) A few Adjectives ending in **-e** : **-e** is dropped and **-ly** is added.

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
true	ly	truly
due	ly	duly
undue	ly	unduly

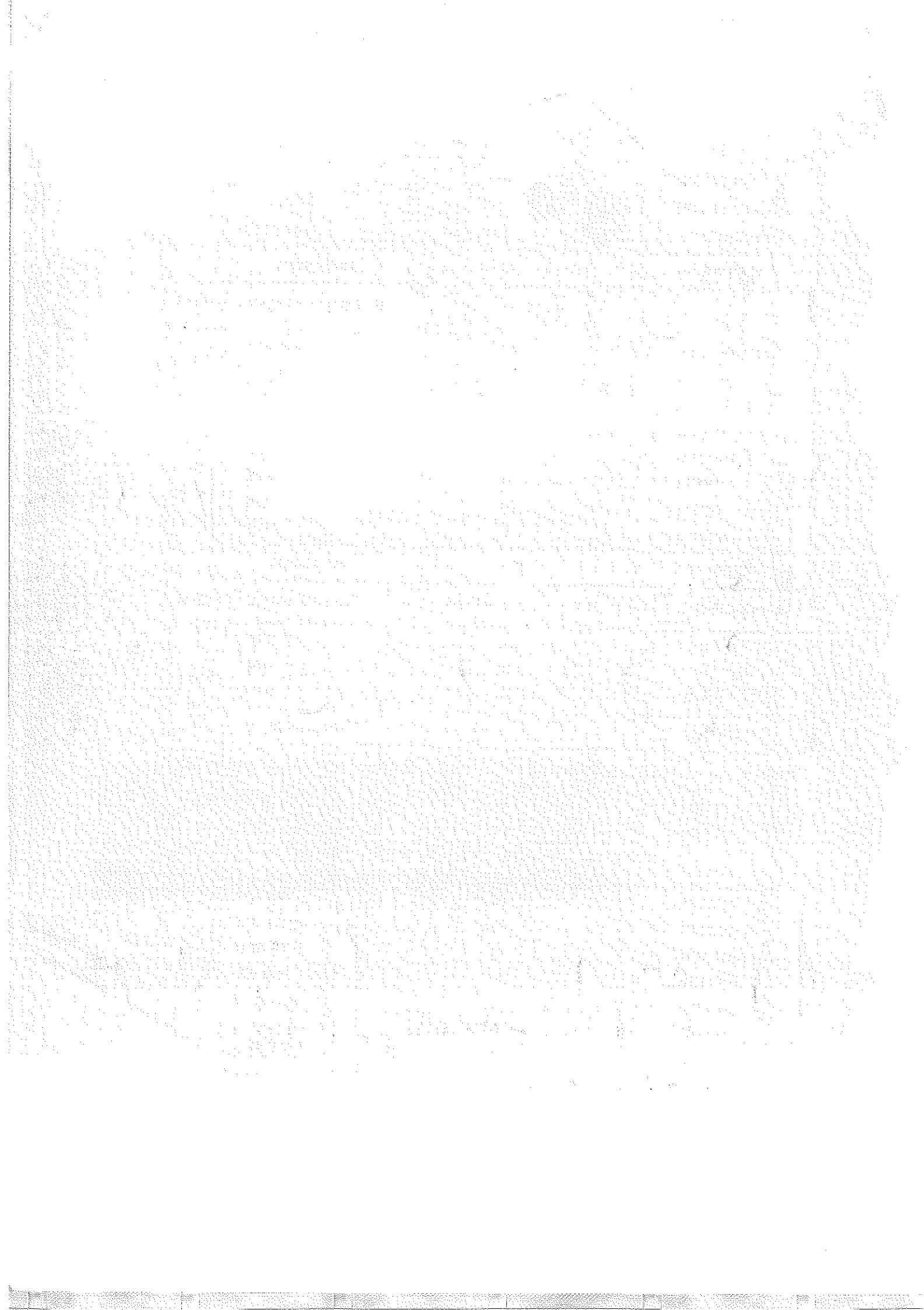
(vi) Adjectives ending in **-y** change into **-i** and then **ly** is added.

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
easy	ly	easily
lazy	ly	lazily
heavy	ly	heavily
happy	ly	happily
noisy	ly	noisily
lucky	ly	luckily
ready	ly	readily
satisfactory	ly	satisfactorily

(vii) Adjectives ending in **-ic** : **-ally** is added :

Adjectives	+ ally	Adverbs
automatic	ally	automatically
economic	ally	economically
tragic	ally	tragically
N.B. public	ly	publicly



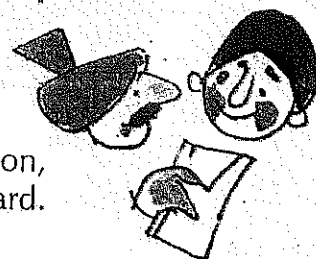


- (ix) There is a class of Adverbs which are derived from the Pronouns :
He, who, that.

ADVERBS DERIVED FROM PRONOUNS

Pronouns	Adverbs				
	Place	Direction	Origin	Time	Manner
He	here	hither	hence	.....	.....
That	there	thither	thence	then	thus
Who	where	whither	whence	when	how

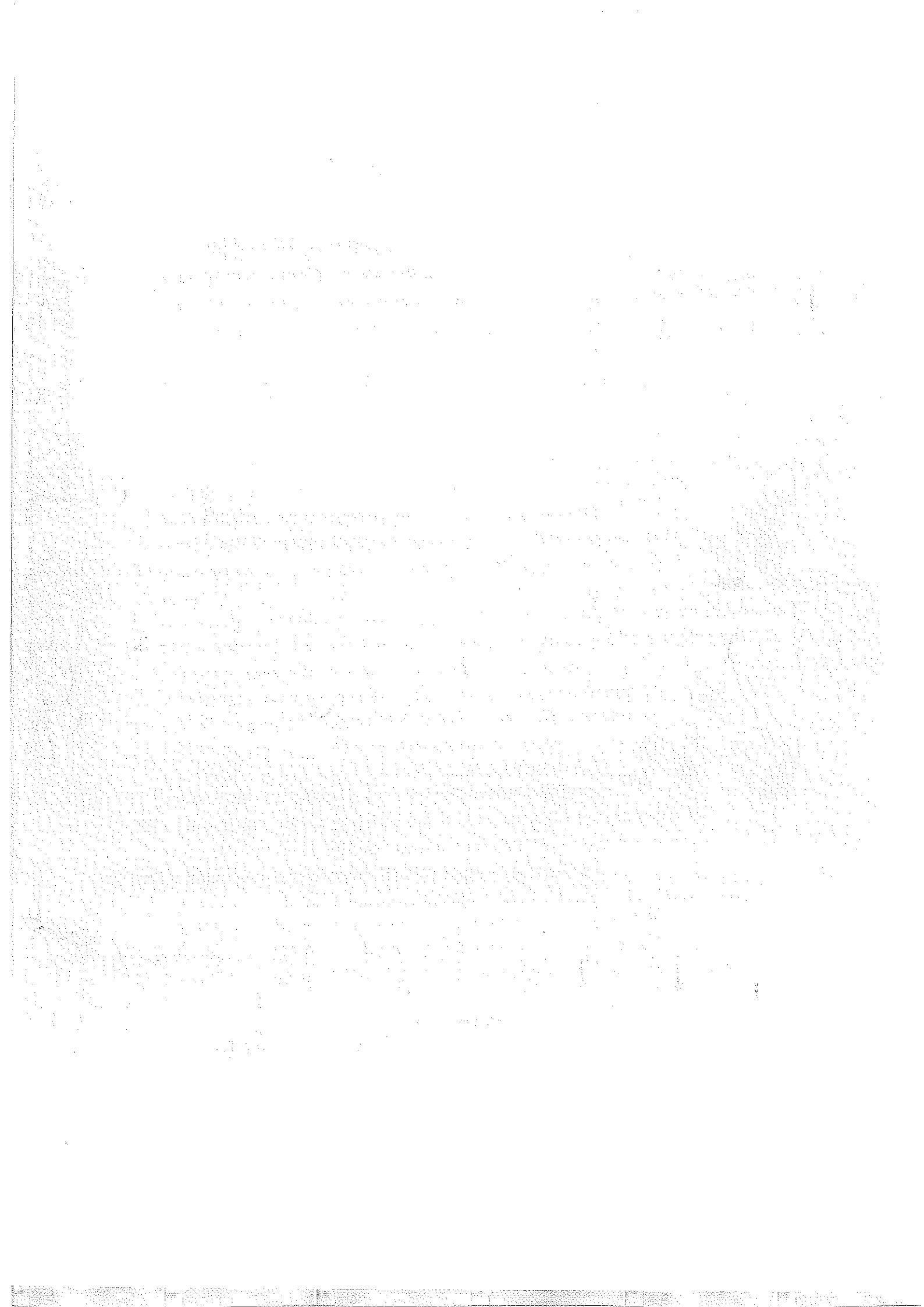
- (x) Some Adverbs are compounded with Adjectives :
Allclear, allround, alltime, everywhere etc.
- (xi) Many of the above Adverbs are compounded with Prepositions :
Here > Hereby, herefrom, herein, hereupon, herewith, hereafter, hitherto; hence > henceforth, henceforward.
Herewith find a cheque of one thousand rupee.
There > Thereby, therefrom, therein, thereof, thereon, therewith, thereafter; thence > thenceforth, thenceforward.
Where > Wherein, whereon, whereof, wherefrom.
- (xii) Some Adverbs are made up of a qualifying Adjective and a Noun.
sometimes, meantime, meanwhile, yesterday, midday, midnight, midway, always.
- (xiii) Some Adverbs are a combination of a Preposition and a Noun :
away, along, ahead, abroad, aloud, asleep. [away = on way]
[Preposition 'on' weakened to 'a'. Wren & Martin]
behind, below, besides, today, tomorrow, overhead, overboard.
- (xiv) Two Adverbs sometimes go together, joined by the Conjunction 'and' :
again and again (= I warned him again and again.)
far and near (= His fame has spread far and near.)
far and wide (= As a statesman he saw far and wide.)
far and away (= This is far and away the best course.)
now and then (= Now and then he writes to me.)
once and again (= You must not read such trash once and again.)
through and through (= He has read Milton through and through.)
thus and thus (= Thus and thus only we shall succeed.)



ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS IN THE SAME FORM

Some words are used sometimes as Adjectives and sometimes as Adverbs. The manner in which they are used identifies them :

Words	Adjective	Adverb
early	He is an early riser.	He rises early.



Words	Adjective	Adverb
hard	It is hard work.	He works hard all day long.
loud	He speaks in a loud voice.	Don't sing so loud.
much	There is much problem.	I am much pleased.
only	He is my only son.	He came here only once.
best	He is the best boy in the class.	Try your best.
well	I am well now. (Pres. S.P.)	He has done well.

Adverb with two forms :

close	clear	deep	dear	easy	fine	direct
closely	clearly	deeply	dearly	easily	finely	directly
hard	high	late	loud	near	pretty	tight
hardly	highly	lately	loudly	nearly	prettily	tightly

Usage : I want to deal with him direct. He came to me directly for help.

I closed the door tight. She closed her lips tightly.

Biren speaks very loud. He sings very loudly. Time runs easy. Time runs easily.

Two forms with different meanings :

He works hard (very much). I have hardly any money (almost no). The prices of things are running high (up). I spoke highly of him (favourably). He arrived late (not early). I have not seen him lately (recently). Stand near (not far). Lila and Bela are nearly related (closely). I'm pretty sure of the fact (almost). She is prettily dressed (nicely).

POSITION OF ADVERBS

[1] Adverbs of Manner, Place and Time are placed after the intransitive verb or after the object of a transitive verb :

It is raining heavily (Adverb of Manner). He will come here (Adverb of Place).

I met him yesterday (Adverb of Time).

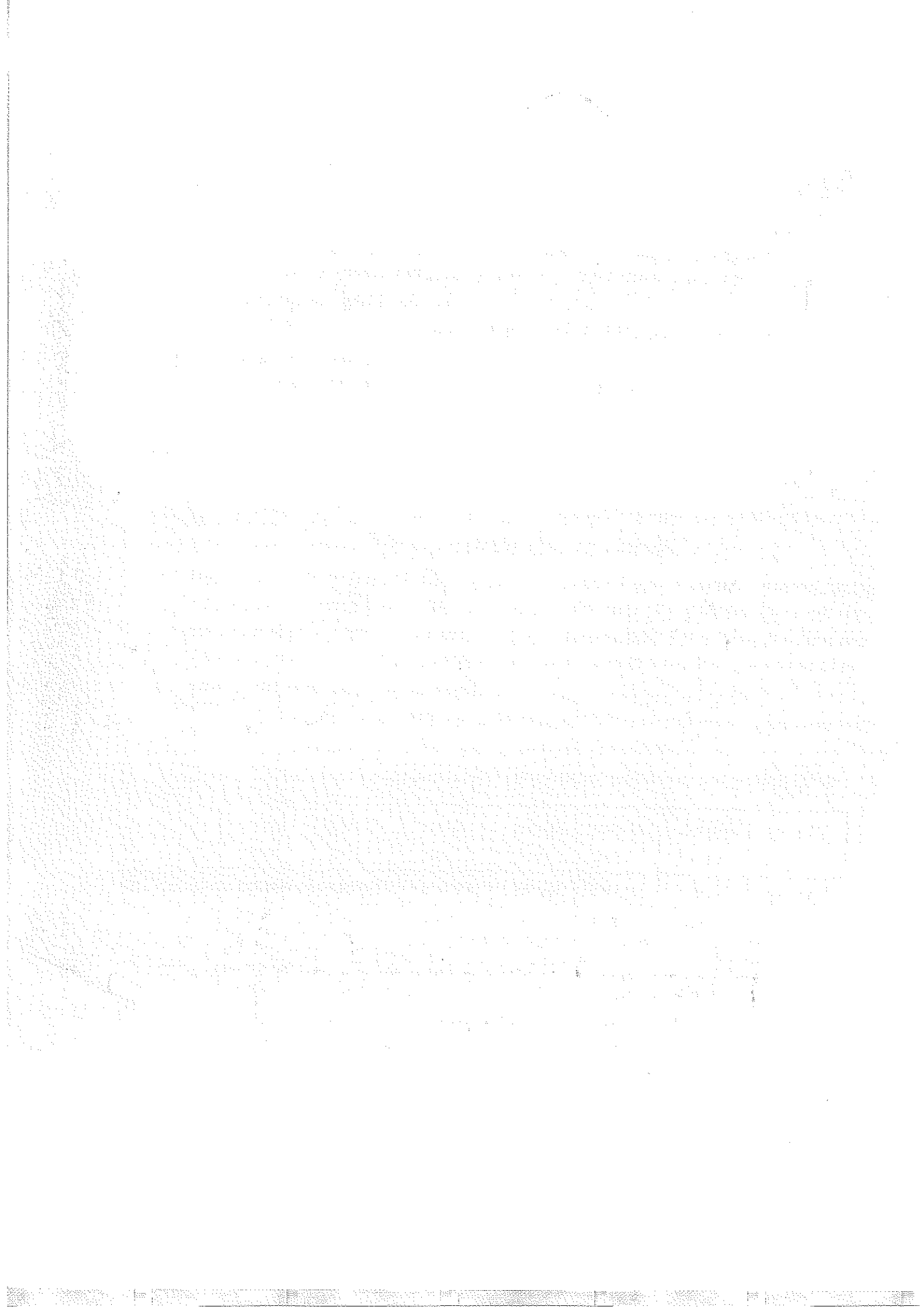
[2] Adverbs of Frequency which answer the question 'How often?' are normally put before the verb or between the helping verb and the main verb if there is any helping verb.

Such Adverbs are : always, often, never, seldom, rarely, usually, generally, sometimes, frequently etc.

He always speaks the truth. We usually have breakfast at eight in the morning. She has never seen a tiger. I have often told him to read clearly.

But the following Adverbs are always placed after the 'be' verb (i.e. is/am/are/was/were) :

He is always busy. He is usually busy. She is never late for school. She is often late for her school.



[4] When an Adverb modifies an Adjective or another Adverb, the Adverb usually comes before it :

The book is very interesting. The dog is quite dead. Donald is a rather lazy boy. I worked only two sums. Do not walk so fast.

But the Adverb 'enough' is always placed after the word it modifies :
You would be kind enough to grant me leave.

[5] An Adverb may be placed at the beginning of a sentence for modifying a whole sentence, for emphasising and for asking questions :

Fortunately, he was saved. Down went the Titanic. Where has he gone?

[6] When there are two or more Adverbs after a Verb, the normal order is :
Manner, Place and Time—[MPT]

		M		P		T	
Runa sang	|	sweetly	||	in the town hall	||	last evening.	|
		M		T			
He worked	|	hard	||	yesterday.	|		
		P		T			
I shall go	|	there	||	early.	|		

Now study the Adverbials :

ADVERBIALS

Adverbs/Adverb Particles

Adverb Phrases

Adverb Clauses

Adverbials is a broad term. It includes :

1. **Single word Adverb**—He came here yesterday.
2. **Adverb Phrase**—We reached there after the sunset. [Group of words, without Finite Verb]
3. **Adverb Clause**—Hawkins met his friends when he was released. [With F. Verb]

Note A Phrase is a group of words without a finite verb. A Clause is a part of larger sentence having a finite verb.

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES

Some Prepositions are used as Adverbs. They are called Adverbial Particles.
[An Adverbial Particle is placed at the end.]

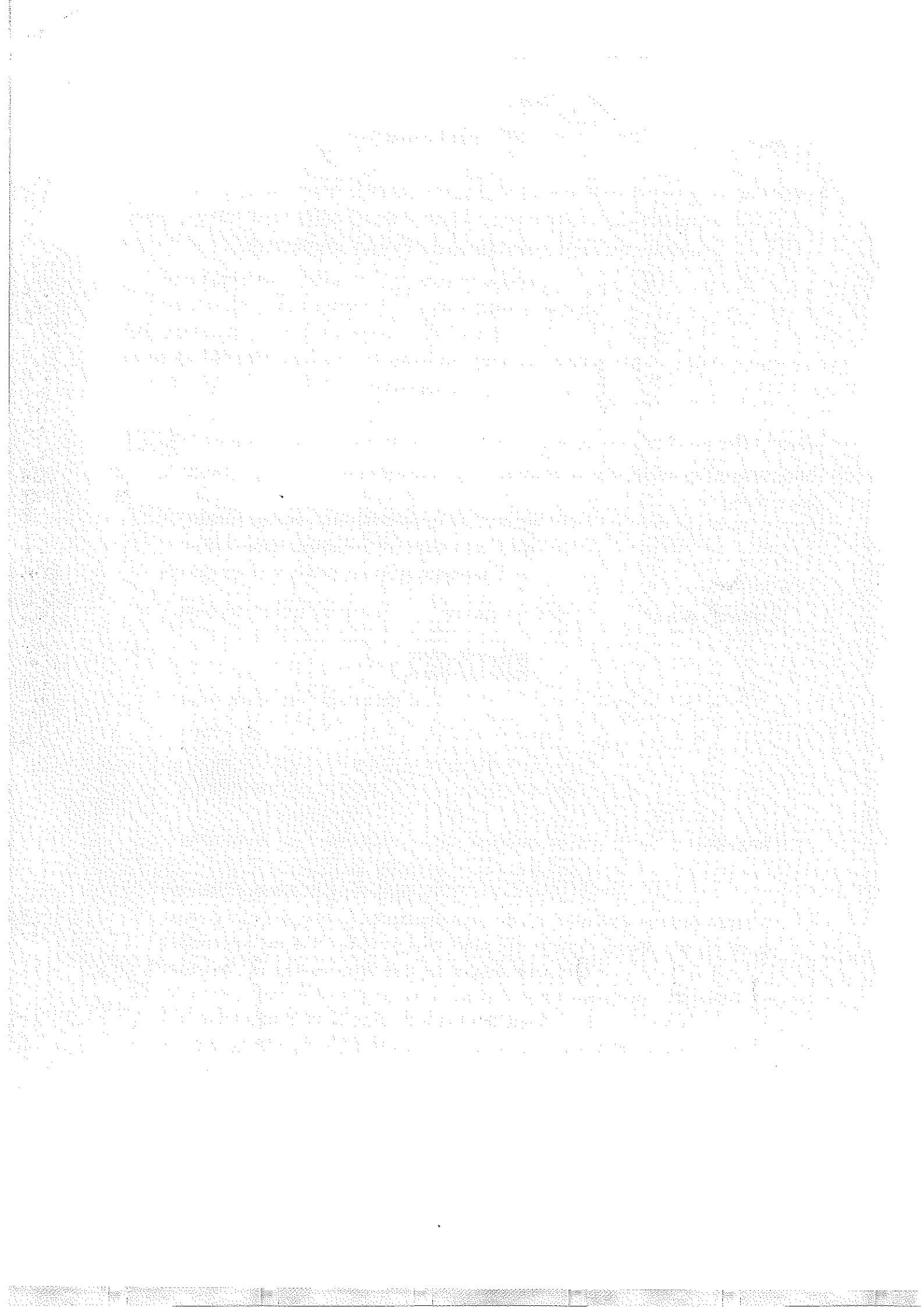
He is in the house (Prep.). May I come in (Adv.)?
Sit on the chair (Prep.). Move on (Adv.).

DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Some Adverbs have three forms—Positive, Comparative & Superlative.

1. Some Adverbs of one syllable take **-er** for comparative and **-est** for Superlative degree :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Fast	faster	fastest



Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Soon	sooner	soonest
Loud	louder	loudest
Quick	quicker	quickest
Near	nearer	nearest

2. Adverbs ending in **-ly** form the comparatives adding **more** and superlatives by adding **most** :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully
Clearly	more clearly	most clearly
Loudly	more loudly	most loudly
Quickly	more quickly	most quickly
Rapidly	more rapidly	most rapidly
Easily	more easily	most easily
Swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
Skillfully	more skillfully	most skillfully
Wisely	more wisely	most wisely
Exception : Early	earlier	earliest



3. Some Common Adverbs form their Comparative and Superlative degrees **irregularly** :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Ill/Badly	worse	worst
Far	farther, further	farthest, furthest
Little	less	least
Much	more	most
Well	better	best

N.B. *Far*, *Much* and *Little* may be used both as **Adjective** and **Adverb**.

INTENSIFIERS AND DOWNTONERS

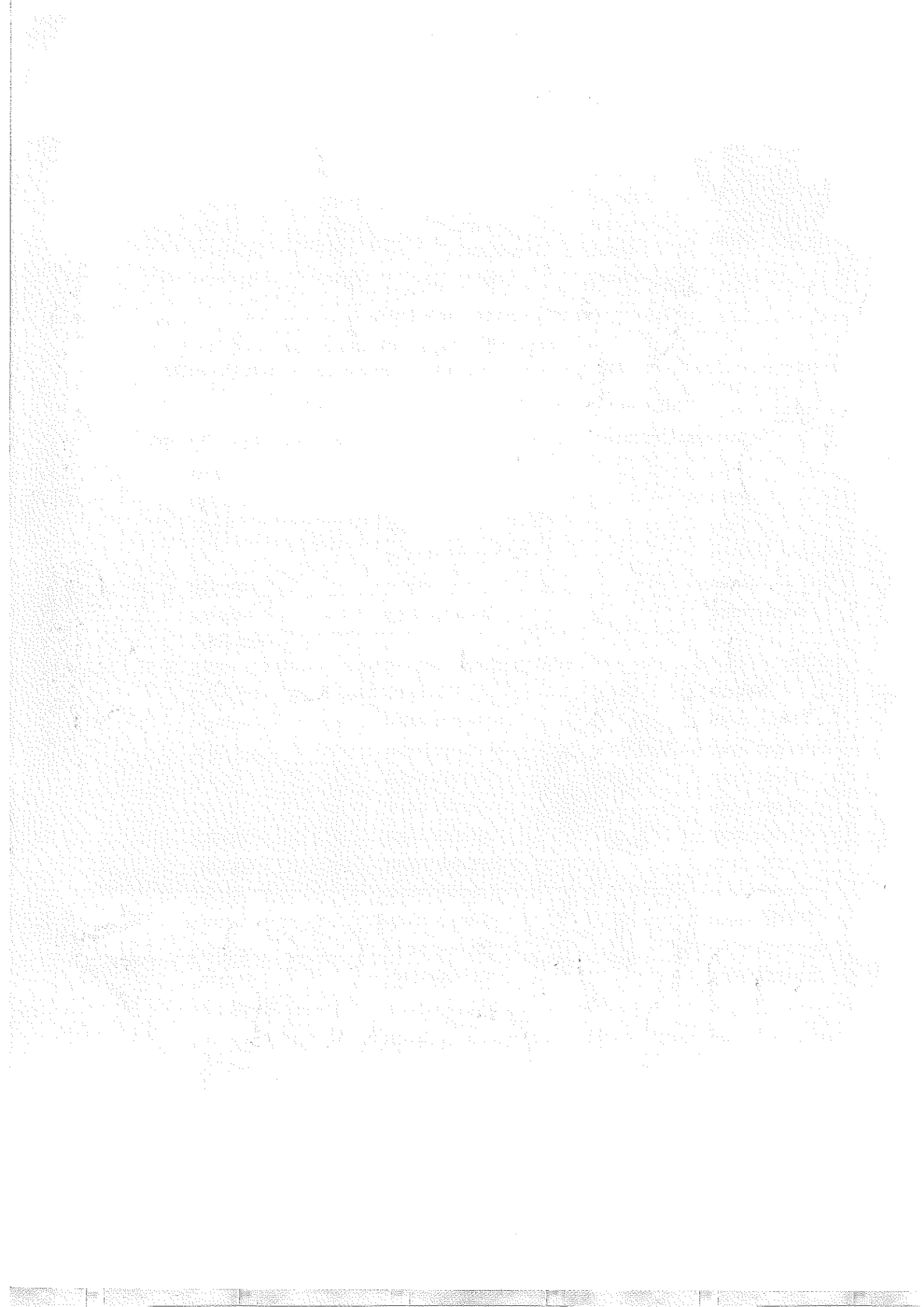
[A] The Adverbs which modify Verbs, Adjectives, another Adverb or Prepositions by intensifying their effect are called **Intensifiers** :

LIST OF INTENSIFIERS

actually	really	highly	extremely
certainly	fully	perfectly	much
surely	greatly	utterly	very much
definitely	thoroughly	entirely	indeed
absolutely	positively	exactly	quiet, etc.



Examples :



(B) The Adverbs which modify Verbs, Adjectives, another Adverb or Prepositions by toning down their effect are called **Downtoners** :

LIST OF DOWNTONERS

almost	nearly	a bit
partly	hardly	a little
barely	scarcely	somewhat
slightly	rather	not at all

Ruma speaks a bit quickly.

I am busy.

He is ill.

They are disappointed.

The bird flew over our head.

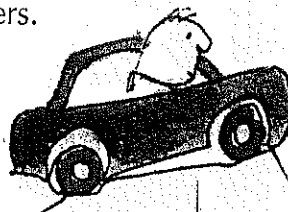
APPLIED SECTION

An Adverb is a word that generally answers the questions with **How, When, Where** etc.

1. Adverbs are generally placed after Verbs. They are formed by adding **-ly** with Adjectives.

Complete the chart :

Adjective	Adverb (= How?)
He is a slow walker.	He walks slowly.
He is a careless writer.	He writes carelessly.
The sum is easy.	The sum can be done easily.
Many students are slow readers.	.....
Sudha is a beautiful dancer.	.....
Open is a careful driver.	.....
Are you a quick worker?	Do you.....
The story has a happy ending.	The story ends



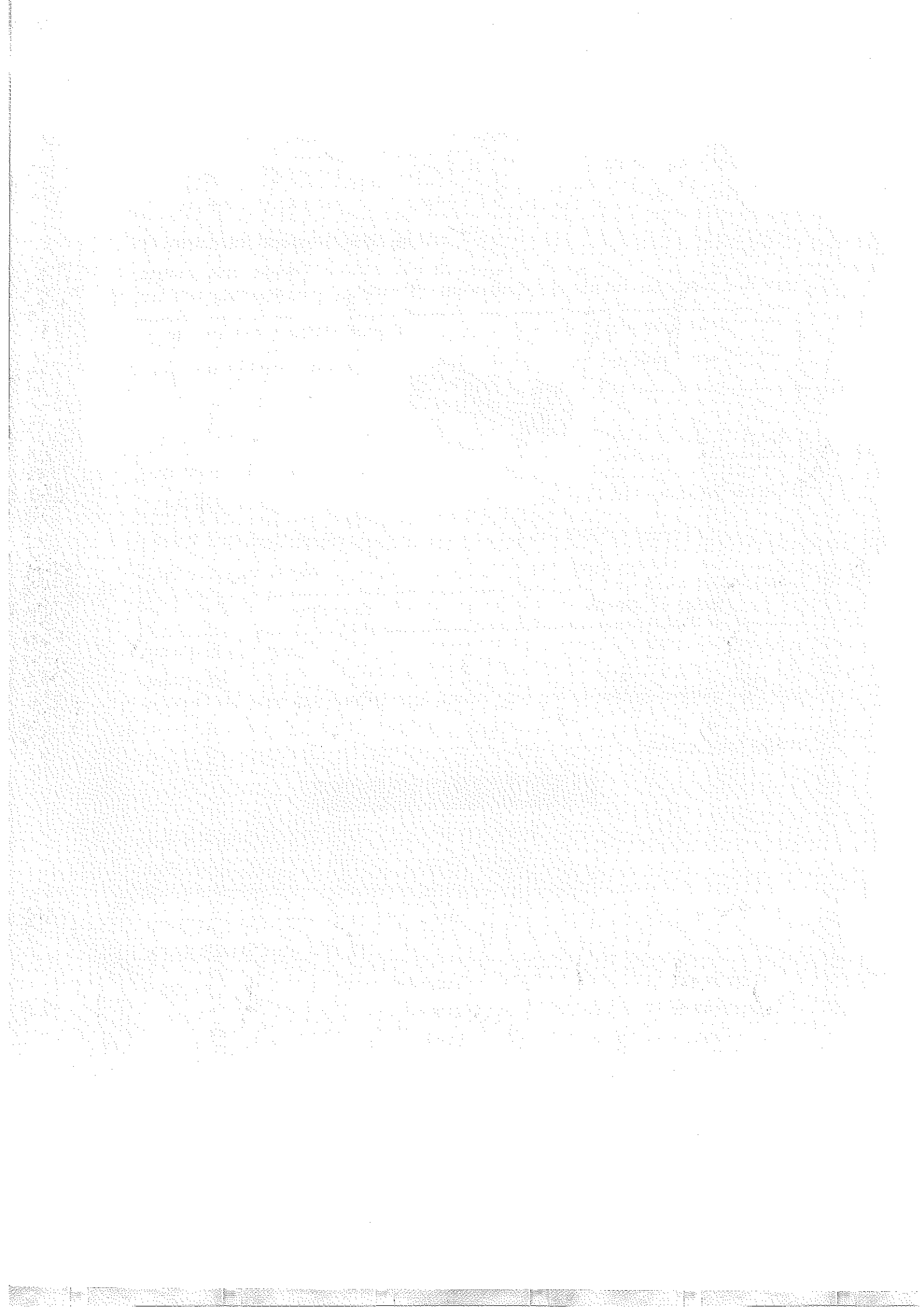
2. We use **Prepositional Phrases as Adverbials** for answering questions with 'Where' and 'When'.

(i) Answering questions with 'Where' :

Where should I go?	Come to the blackboard. Come to me.
Where should I sit?	Don't sit on the table. Sit on the chair.

Use phrases of place (where?) to complete the sentences :

(a) Keep the pencil



(ii) Answering questions with 'When' :

When do they have their breakfast?	They have breakfast at 8 a.m.
What do you do on Sunday?	I play and take rest on Sunday.
When do they play football?	They play football in the afternoon.

Use phrases of time (when?) to complete the sentences :

Shrila gets up

Our school will reopen

We have our examination

3. Study the Mid-Position of Adverbs of Frequency :

Table 1 [Before the Verb]

Subject	Adverb	Finite Verb etc.
We	usually	get up early.
He	often	goes to bed late.
My mother	never	takes tea.

Table 2 [Between the Helping Verb and Main Verb]

Subject	Helping Verb	Adverb	Finite Verb etc.
We	have	usually	been at home on Sundays.
He	doesn't	often	go to bed early.
You	must	never	do that again.

Insert an Adverb given within brackets and rewrite the sentences :

- Deben gets up early. (never)
- We meet our friends at the library. (often)
- I read novels before going to bed. (sometimes)
- You must look both ways before crossing a busy road. (always)
- What time do you get up in the morning? (usually)



4. Study the End-position of Adverbs of Frequency :

The buses run every ten minutes.

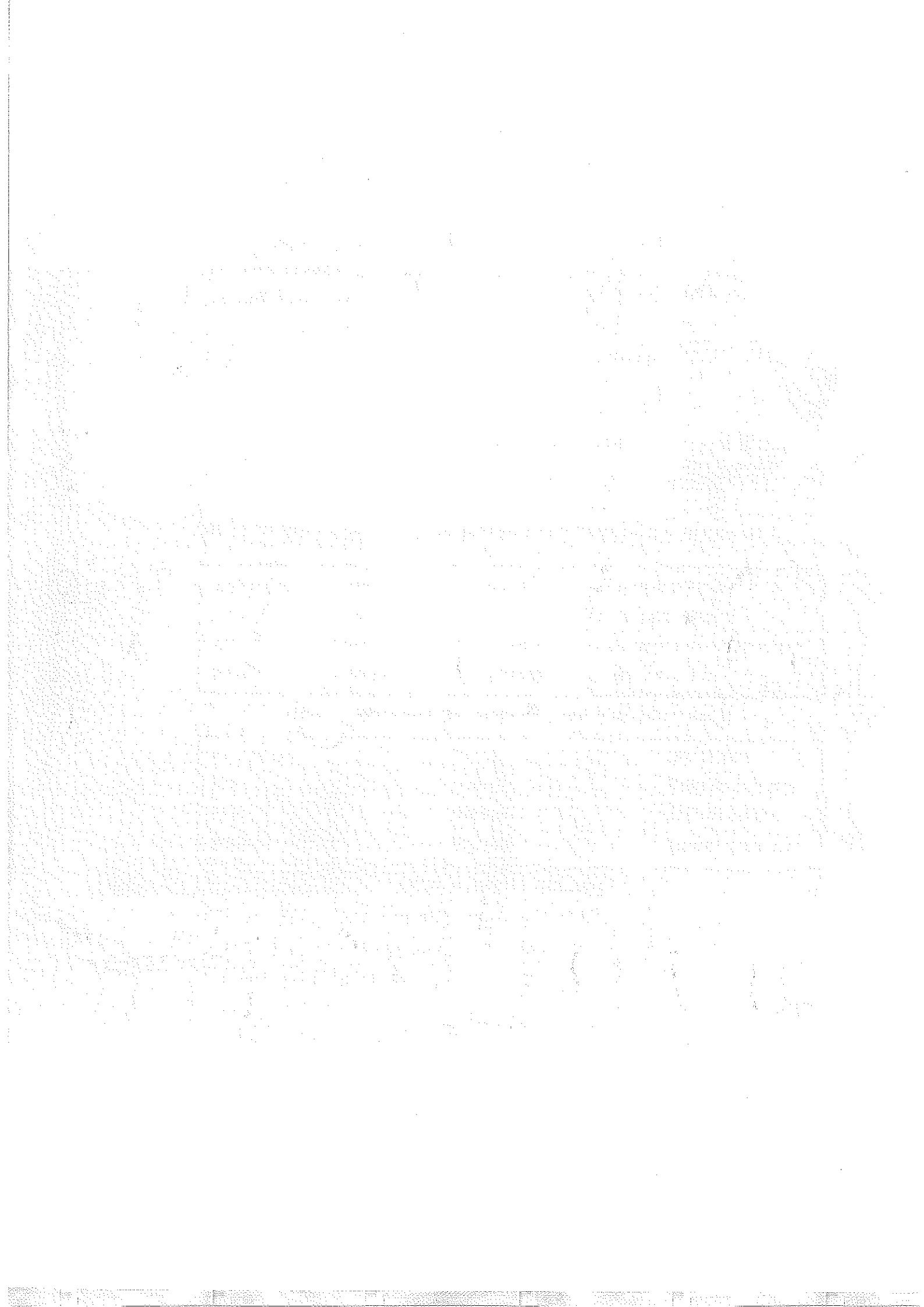
We have History class every other day.

Do you have games once a week?

5. Sometimes they may take the Front-position for emphasis :

Again and again I have warned you to be serious.

6. When the Adverbs make an Adjective or Adverb stronger or weaker, they are placed before the Adjective or Adverb.



Exception :

- Enough** (before a noun) Mr. Sen has enough books to read.
 (after an adjective) He is not strong enough.
 (after an adverb) He cannot work hard enough.
Ever (used mainly in question). Have you ever been to the Olympics?

7. When there are two adverbials of place and time, the adverbial of time is usually placed at the end :

Subject & Verb	Adverbial of Place	Adverbial of Time
They are going	to London	next week.
Can you reach	Puri	in the evening?
He was swimming	in the Rabindra Sarobar	on Sunday morning.

8. When there are two adverbials of time or place, the shorter period of time or the smaller unit of place comes first :

Subject & Verb	Shorter Adverbial of Time/Place	Broader Adverbial of Time/Place
He arrived	at 9 o' clock	yesterday.
Mr. Roy lives	in a small village	in Birbhum.

But, for emphasis, broader point of time or place may come first.

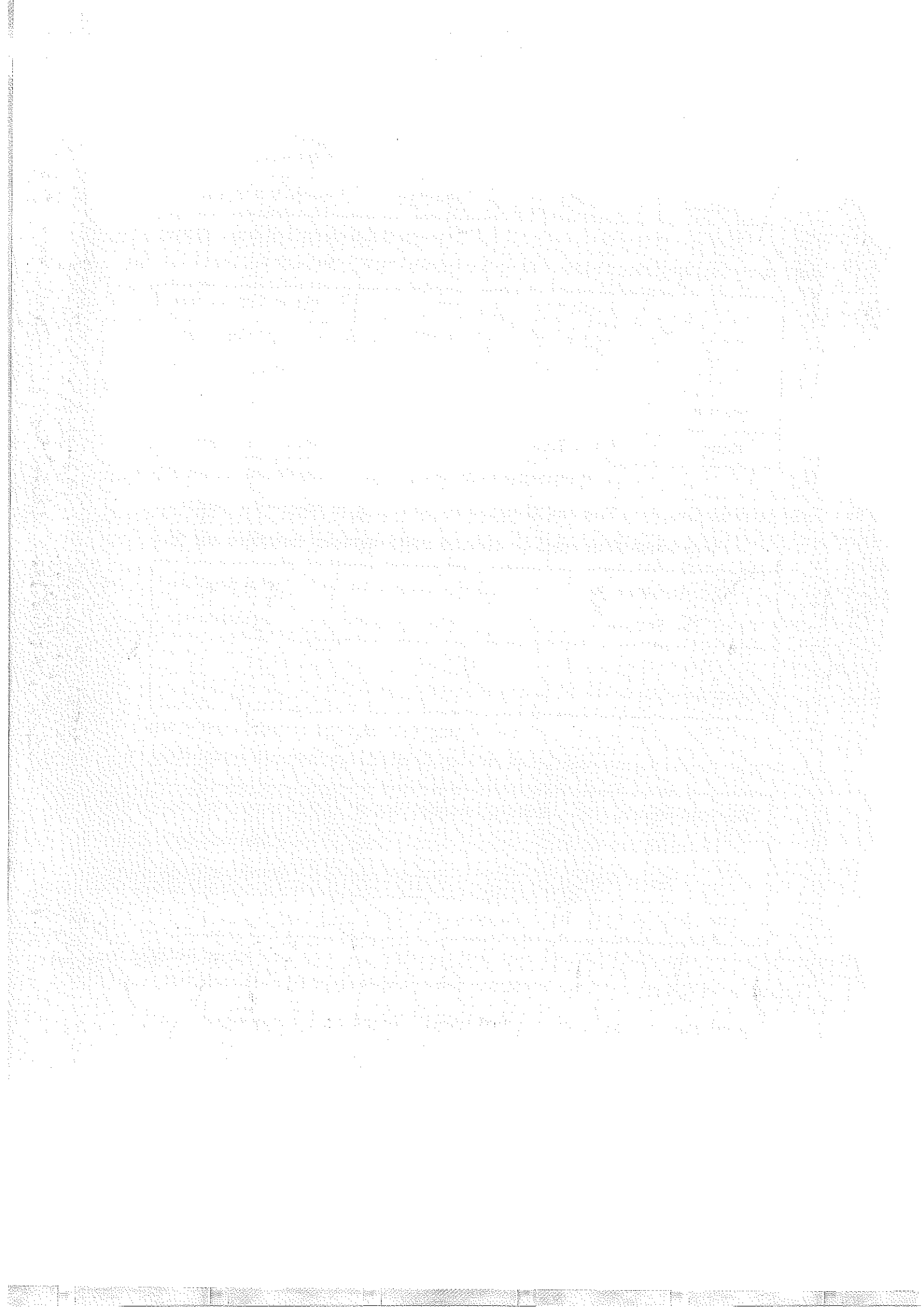
Yesterday he arrived at 9 o'clock. In Birbhum Mr. Roy lives in a small village.

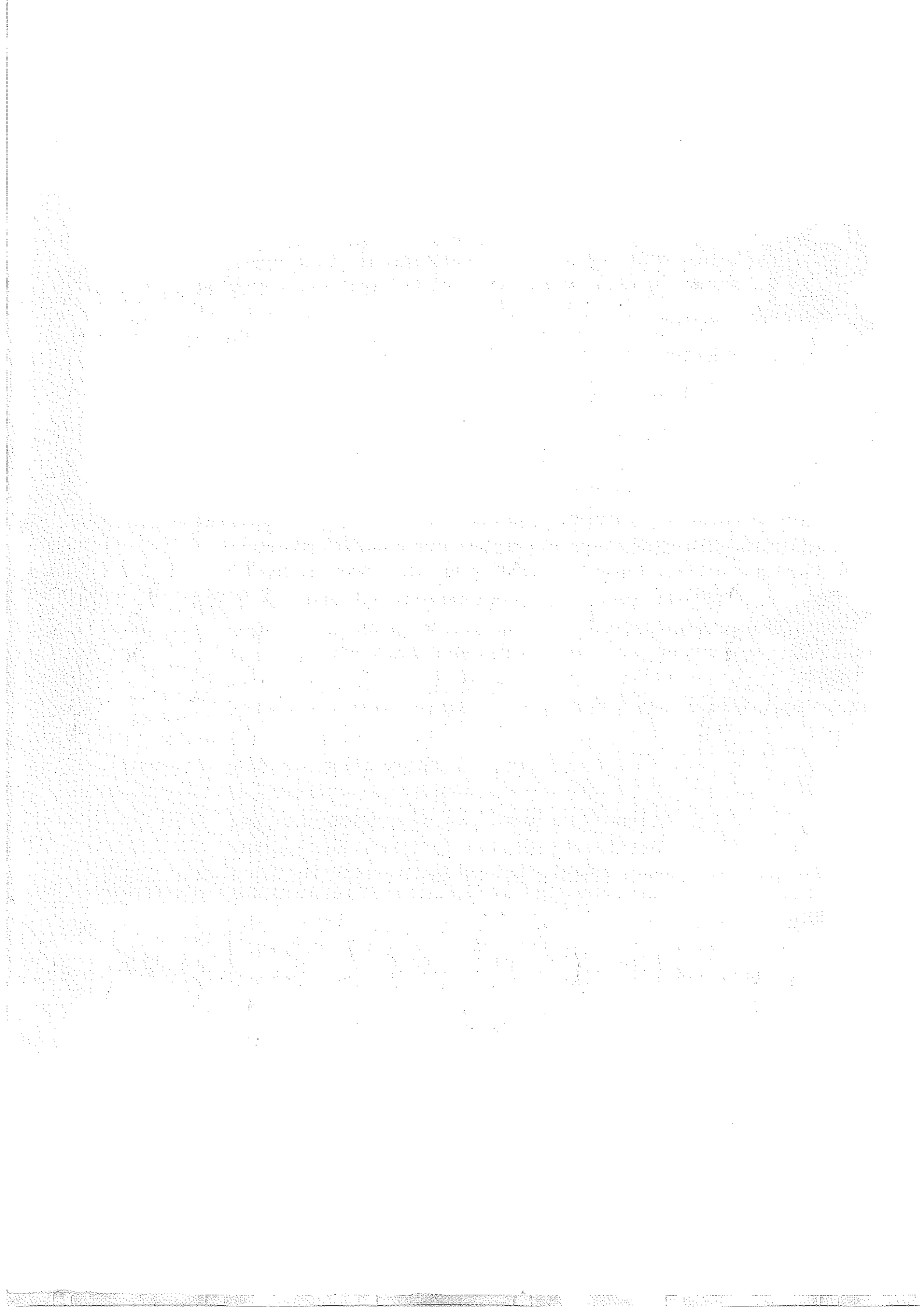
9. Complete the sentences with meaningful Adverbials :

Subject & Verb	Place	Frequency	Time
Can you come	here	once	a week?
She has been	.....	.....	.....
He visits	.....	.....	.....
Mr. Ghosh walks	.....	.....	.....

10. Complete the sentences with Adverbials in the order of Manner, Place and Time (MPT). One has been done for you :

Subject & Verb	Manner	Place	Time
Sharmila danced	beautifully	on the dais	last night.
He worked	.....	.....	.....





15. Apply the difference of the following pairs of Adverbs :

- { high : The bird flew high.
- { highly : He was highly placed.
- { hard :
- { hardly :
- { late :
- { lately :
- { nearly :
- { nearly :

16. Note the difference of 'hardly', 'barely', 'scarcely', 'rarely' and 'seldom' :

Hardly, barely and scarcely mean almost nothing or almost not at all. But rarely and seldom mean almost never.

Fairly **with favourable Adjectives** : Tom is fairly clever.

17. Note the difference of 'fairly' and 'rather' and use them properly :

Fairly **with favourable Adjectives** : Tom is fairly clever.

Rather **with unfavourable Adjectives** : Peter is rather stupid.

Approval by using fairly :

This soup is fairly hot. (= The speaker likes hot soup.)

Disapproval by using rather :

This soup is rather hot. (= It is a little too hot for him.)—**Thomson & Martinet**

When 'rather' is used before favourable adjectives and adverbs, it becomes nearly equivalent to 'very' :

She is rather clever. (= She is very clever.)

'Rather' before comparatives means 'a little' :

The weather is rather worse than I expected.

'Rather' sometimes expresses preference :

I would rather stay here. (= I prefer to stay here.)

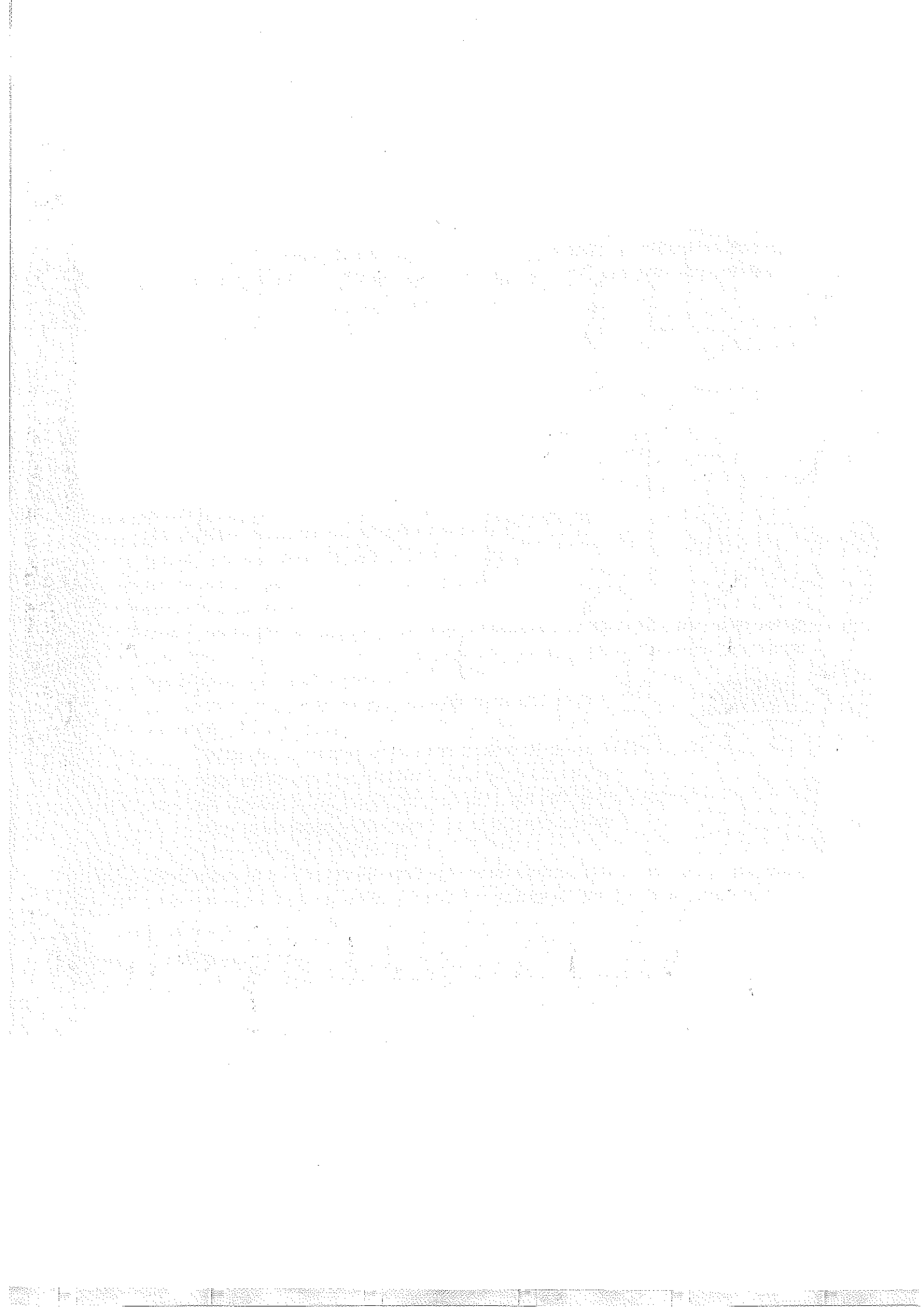
He would rather work than starve.—**Thomson & Martinet.**

Rather death than dishonour. (= Death is preferable to dishonour)



EXERCISE

1. How many kinds of Adverbs are there? What are they? Give two examples of each kind of Adverb.
2. Pick out the Adverbs and tell what they modify :
Each boy broke the stick easily. Read the story quickly. The boys did not quarrel again. The king looked at the garden carefully. The servants usually looked after them. They seldom saw their father. They almost knew the great epics by heart. The servants would go out and stay away for hours. Sir Asutosh was always the first boy in his class. The other students sometimes failed to answer correctly, but the boy's answers were always correct.
3. Change the following Adjectives into Adverbs and use them meaningfully in the blanks :



- (iii) He faced the difficulties.....
- (iv) The work has been done.
- (v) Do not read so
- (vi) I am..... waiting for you.
- (vii) his father will come here tomorrow.



4. Rewrite the following sentences after replacing italicized words with suitable Adverbs.

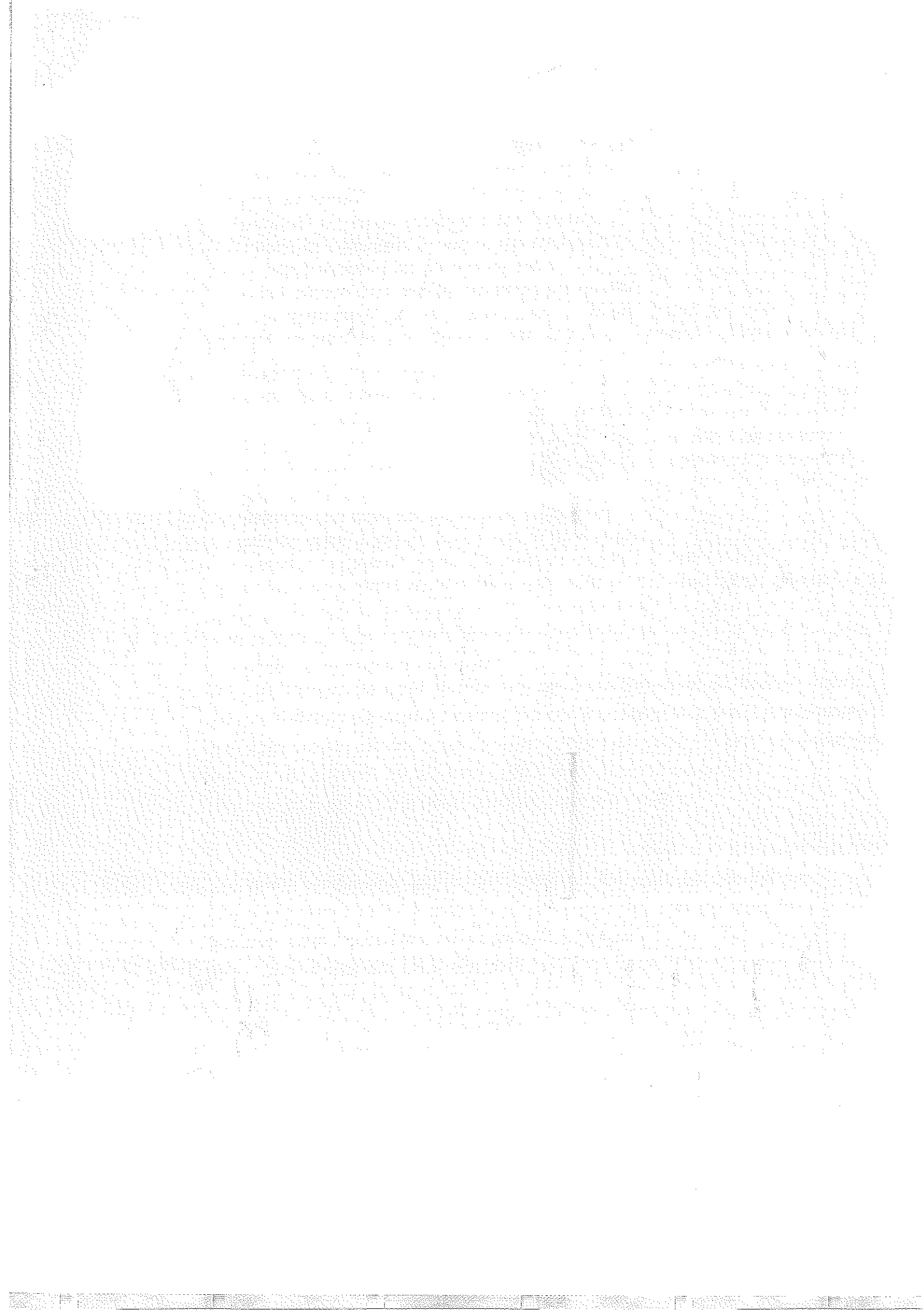
- (i) *It is possible* that he is ill.
- (ii) *It is sure* that our team will win.
- (iii) *It is certain* that there won't be any difficulty.
- (iv) *It is obvious* that my father will depend on me after his retirement.
- (v) *It was unfortunate* that no one could escape from the burning hut.

5. Put the Adverbials in the brackets in the suitable positions in the sentences and rewrite them :

- (i) The boy stayed at school. (seldom, after the classes)
- (ii) "It was chance, young man," Davy said. (mainly, modestly)
- (iii) Kajal pushed her out of the room and bolted the door. (quickly, from outside)
- (iv) He prepared his lecture carefully but could not deliver it. (very, unfortunately)
- (v) The missiles are being thrown and these are damaging the people. (dangerously, in developed countries.)

6. The Adverbials listed on the right are missing from the following passages. Insert them in the places marked Δ :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>(i) Most people know what is right and what is wrong. Δ however, when the time for action comes, they Δ fail to act Δ. The trouble with them is that they are selfish and think Δ of themselves, not of others.</p> | <p>often, only, rightly,
unfortunately</p> |
| <p>(ii) Δ one of the greatest problems is pollution. In our cities, the air is Δ being polluted by smoke  Δ and from carbon monoxide gases emitted by motor vehicles.</p> | <p>constantly, from factories,
in the 21st century</p> |
| <p>(iii) The warder who had fallen Δ was in a Δ critical situation, for he Δ knew how to swim. Every second that passed increased his danger of being snapped up by one of these voracious creatures. Δ one of the convicts, heeding his nobler feelings, threw himself into the water.</p> | <p>very, suddenly, hardly,
into the river</p> |
| <p>(iv) Deaf education was Δ introduced in Germany in the 19th century and it was  not well Δ to</p> | <p>enough, first</p> |



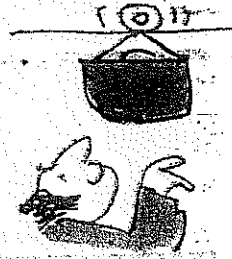
Adverbs are divided into three main categories.

ADVERB

[A] SIMPLE ADVERBS

Simple Adverbs are of eight kinds : 1. Adverb of Time 2. Adverb of Place 3. Adverb of Manner 4. Adverb of Degree 5. Adverb of Reason or Purpose 6. Adverb of Affirmation and Negation 7. Intensifiers 8. Downtoners.

- 1. **When?** The train arrived late.
He came here yesterday.
- How long?** He seldom plays cricket.
Dhiraj frequently goes to Delhi.
- How often?** I have told you twice.



[Such Adverbs are : Now, then, before, since, ago, already, always, seldom, often, once, twice, thrice, again, soon, late, afterwards, yesterday, today, tomorrow, daily, early, formerly, frequently, presently, immediately, instantly etc.]

- 2. **Where?** Stand here.
Go there.
Come in.
Is Mr. Das within?
The horse galloped away.
- Wherefrom?** This news has been collected locally.

[Such Adverbs are : Here, there, hither, thither, hence, thence, far, near, nearby, away, abroad, ahead, overhead, inland, locally, universally etc.]

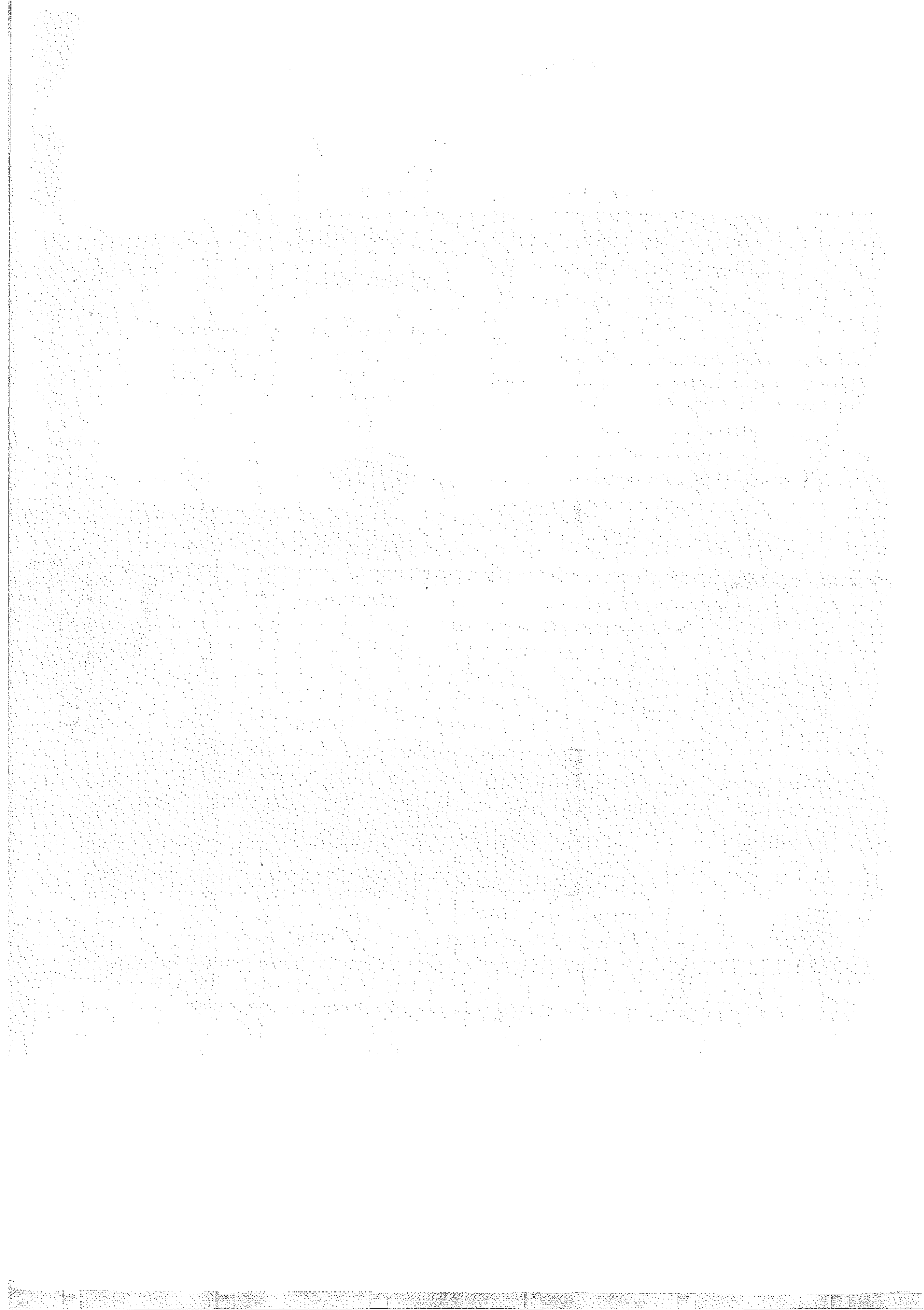
- 3. **How?** Bhola reads clearly.
The child slept soundly.
The tortoise walks slowly.
The soldiers fought bravely.
- In what manner?** The boy has been badly treated.



[Such Adverbs are : Clearly, closely, correctly, bravely, badly, sadly, softly, steadily, slowly, soundly, swiftly, simply, suddenly, carefully, carelessly, easily, quickly, possibly, probably, luckily, fortunately, unfortunately, naturally, rightly, urgently, wrongly, widely, thus, well, etc.]

- 4. **How many?** I take tea once a day.
He comes here twice a week.
- 5. **How much?** He is fully prepared.
He is good enough for his duties.
She is quite happy.
The fruit is almost ripe.

strongly, totally, entirely, deeply, greatly, poorly, half, enough, somewhat, etc.



- Reason He left the school.
- He is unable to deny it.
- He is ill he cannot go to school.
- Purpose He works hard so that he can succeed.

[Such Adverbs are : Hence, therefore, so, so that etc.]

- Affirmation I know him.
- I do not know him.
- Negation I have never heard it.

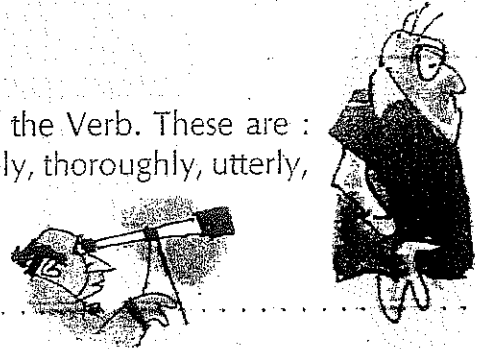
[Such Adverbs are : Yes, not, never, etc. However, 'is' is an Adjective. He has an enemy etc.]

- Condition If you come, I'll go.
- Contrast Although he is rich, he is unhappy.

- He would certainly go there.
- Surely it is a pickpocket.
- I really don't know.

[Such Adverbs intensify or emphasise the action of the Verb. These are : actually, certainly, surely, definitely, really, absolutely, thoroughly, utterly, very much, indeed etc.]

- This is somewhat wrong.
- I can hardly see it.
- This soup is rather hot.



[Such Adverbs downtone the action of the verb. These are : hardly, barely, scarcely, nearly, rather etc.]

[B] RELATIVE ADVERB & CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB

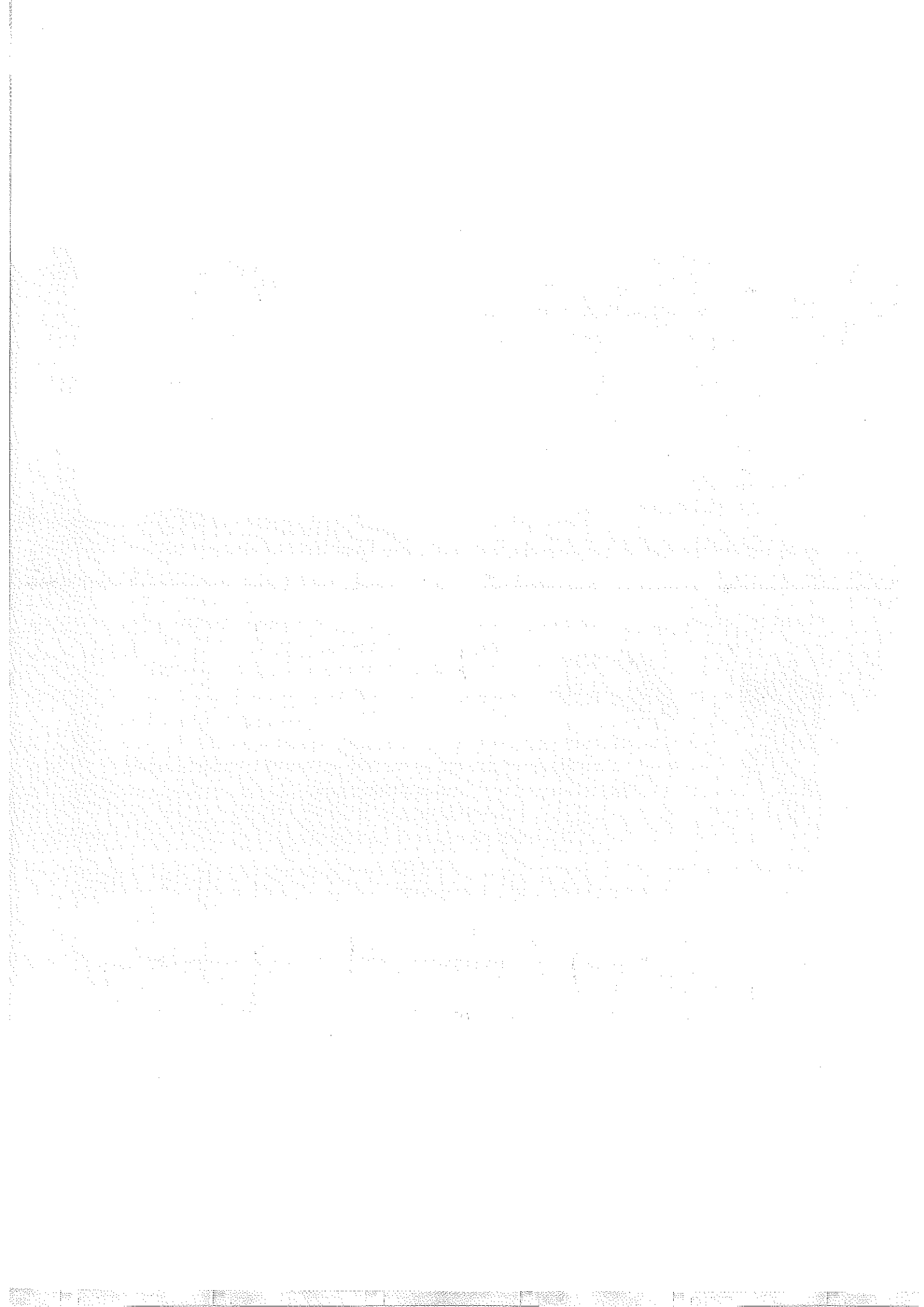
The Relative Adverb joins two sentences together and shows its relation to its antecedent expressed or understood.

A Relative Adverb is called Conjunctive Adverb when its antecedent is omitted. A Relative Adverb makes a Relative Clause. But a Conjunctive Adverb makes an Adverbial Clause or a Noun Clause.

Do you know the man who came here last night? (Antecedent 'man') [Relative Clause with Relative Adverb 'who']

- Show me the house where he was born. (Antecedent 'house') [Relative Clause with Relative Adverb 'where']
- Do you know the time when the Rajdhani Express arrives? (Antecedent 'time') [Relative Clause with Relative Adverb 'when']
- This is the reason why he left the meeting. (Antecedent 'reason') [Relative Clause with Relative Adverb 'why']

- You may go where you like. (Antecedent 'place' omitted) [Adverbial Clause with Conjunctive Adverb 'where']
- We shall go when he comes. (Antecedent 'time' omitted) [Adverbial Clause with Conjunctive Adverb 'when']
- I do not know who he left there. (Antecedent 'person' omitted) [Noun Clause with Conjunctive Adverb 'who']



A Relative Adverb, like a Relative Pronoun, relates or refers back to its Antecedent.
When & Martin

Such Relative Adverbs are always placed inside a sentence, and not at the beginning of a sentence.
P. C. Das

'The' as a Relative Adverb : 'The' is sometimes used as a Relative Adverb which is always followed by another Adverb of comparative degree :

The sooner, the better. The more they have, the more they want.

[C] INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS [...]

When Adverbs are used in asking questions, they are called Interrogative Adverbs :

- Interrogative Adverb of Place : Where is Rahman?
- " " of Time : When did he come?
- " " of Reason : Why are you late?
- " " of Manner : How did he do this?
- " " of Number : How many boys are there?
- " " of Quantity : How much milk would you take?
- " " of Frequency : How often are the pups born?
- " " of Degree : How far was the report true?



[Remember : Who, whose, whom, which and what are Interrogative Pronouns. But where, when, why, how, how many, how much, how often, how far, how long, how high etc. are Interrogative Adverbs.]

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

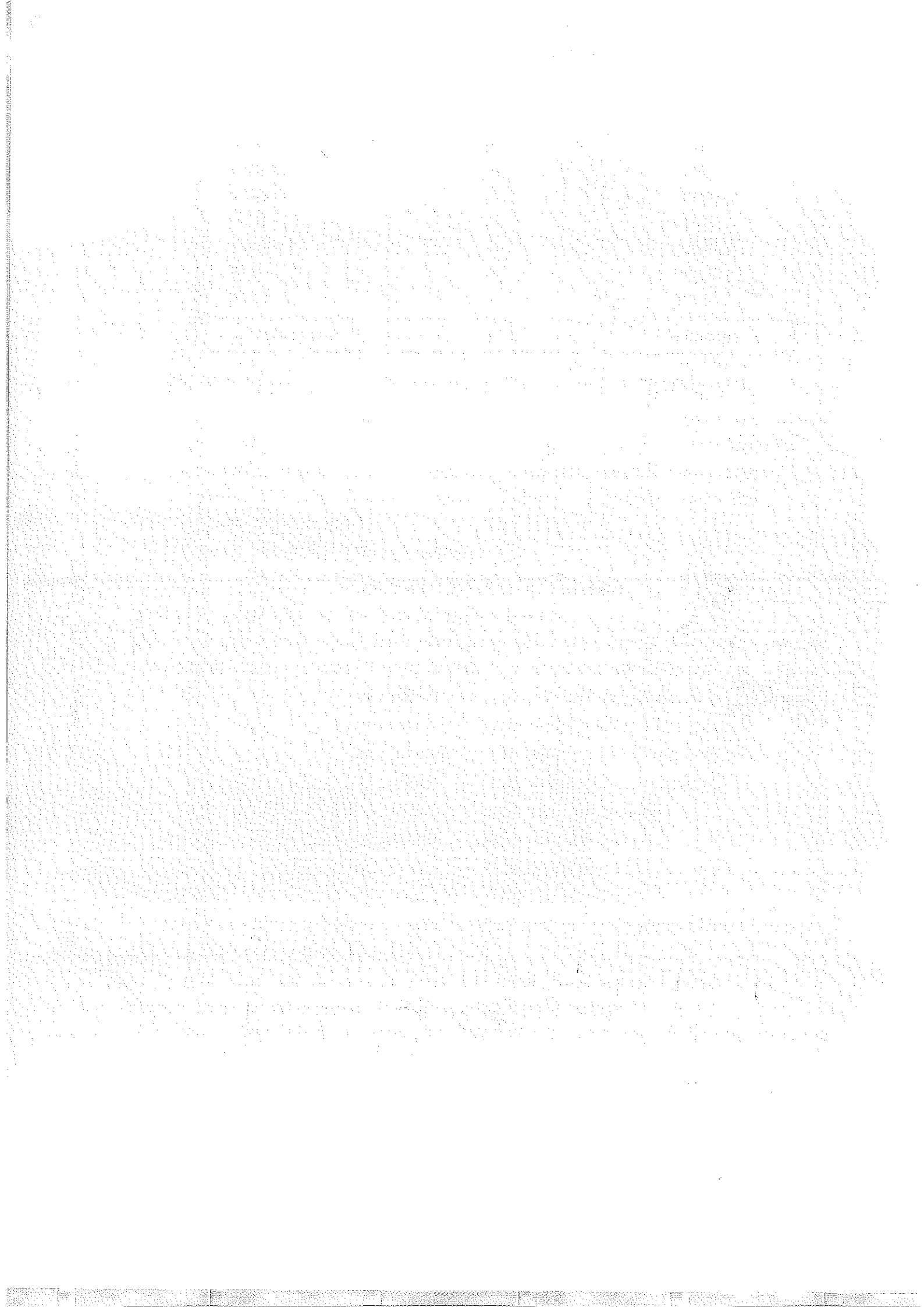
(i) Some words are **Basically Adverbs**.

These Adverbs are :

- ago fast often rather today already very too
- almost late once seldom yesterday before well thus
- afterwards much only since tomorrow then here enough
- always now quiet soon tonight early there everywhere

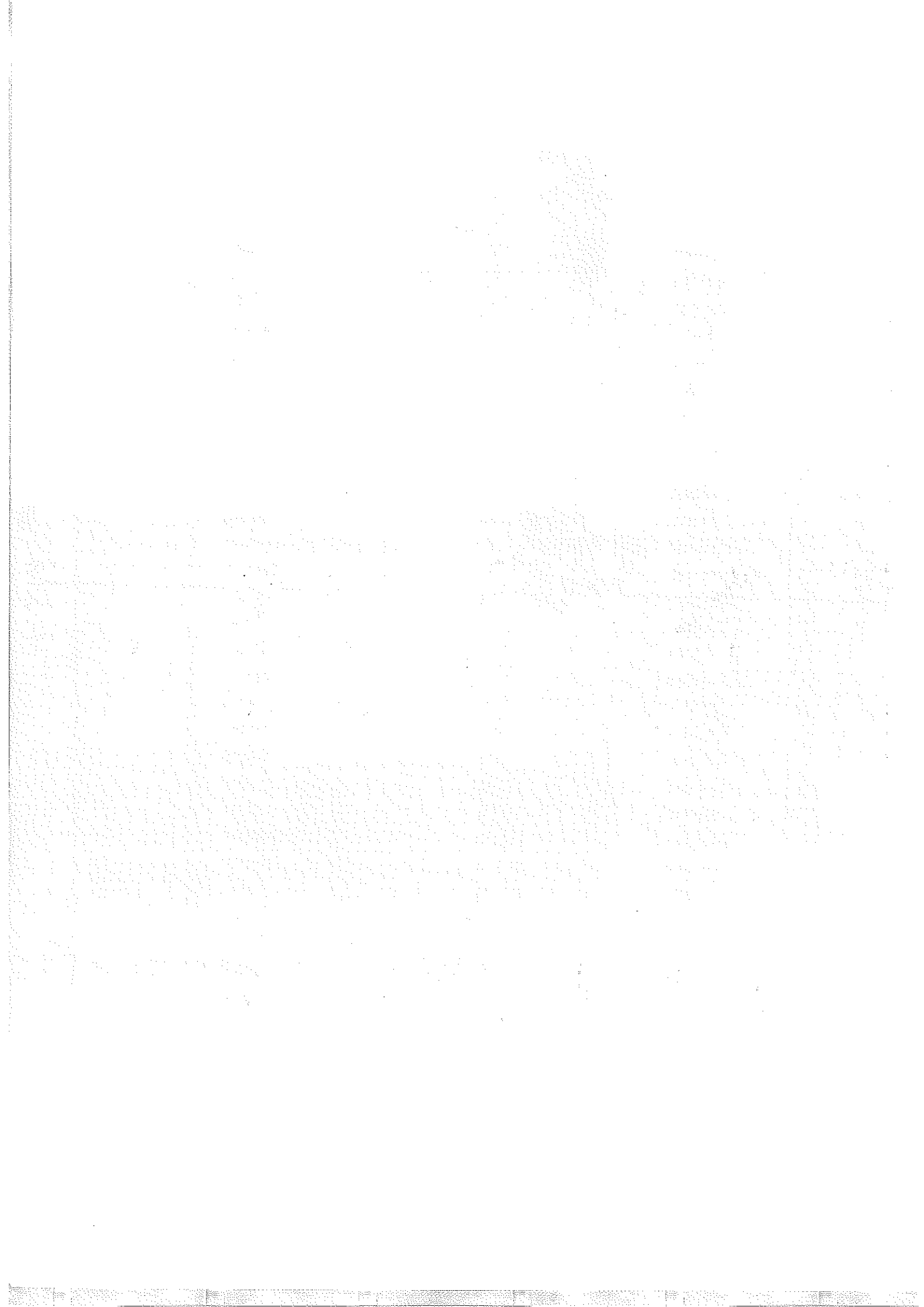
(ii) Most of the are formed by adding **-ly** to an Adjective :

Adjectives	+ly	Adverbs
bad	ly	badly
sad	ly	sadly
brave	ly	bravely
hard	ly	hardly
honest	ly	honestly
kind	ly	kindly
cruel	ly	cruelly



Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
correct	ly	correctly
quick	ly	quickly
quiet	ly	quietly
loud	ly	loudly
local	ly	locally
great	ly	greatly
soft	ly	softly
deep	ly	deeply
right	ly	rightly
partial	ly	partially
urgent	ly	urgently
poor	ly	poorly
proud	ly	proudly
strong	ly	strongly
sound	ly	soundly
slow	ly	slowly
sudden	ly	suddenly
sure	ly	surely
real	ly	really
instant	ly	instantly
private	ly	privately
present	ly	presently
former	ly	formerly
frequent	ly	frequently
fortunate	ly	fortunately
wrong	ly	wrongly
wide	ly	widely
total	ly	totally
definite	ly	definitely
actual	ly	actually
absolute	ly	absolutely
thorough	ly	thoroughly
utter	ly	utterly
careful	ly	carefully
cheerful	ly	cheerfully
hopeful	ly	hopefully
beautiful	ly	beautifully
meaningful	ly	meaningfully





(iii) ending in **-y** : **-y** is dropped and **-ly** is added :

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
single	ly	singly
double	ly	doubly
suitable	ly	suitably
horrible	ly	horribly
terrible	ly	terribly
possible	ly	possibly
probable	ly	probably
whole	ly	wholly

(iv) A few adjectives ending in **-ly** : only **-ly** is added.

full	+ ly	= fully
dull	+ ly	= dully

(v) A few adjectives ending in **-e** : **-e** is dropped and **-ly** is added.

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
true	ly	truly
due	ly	duly
undue	ly	unduly

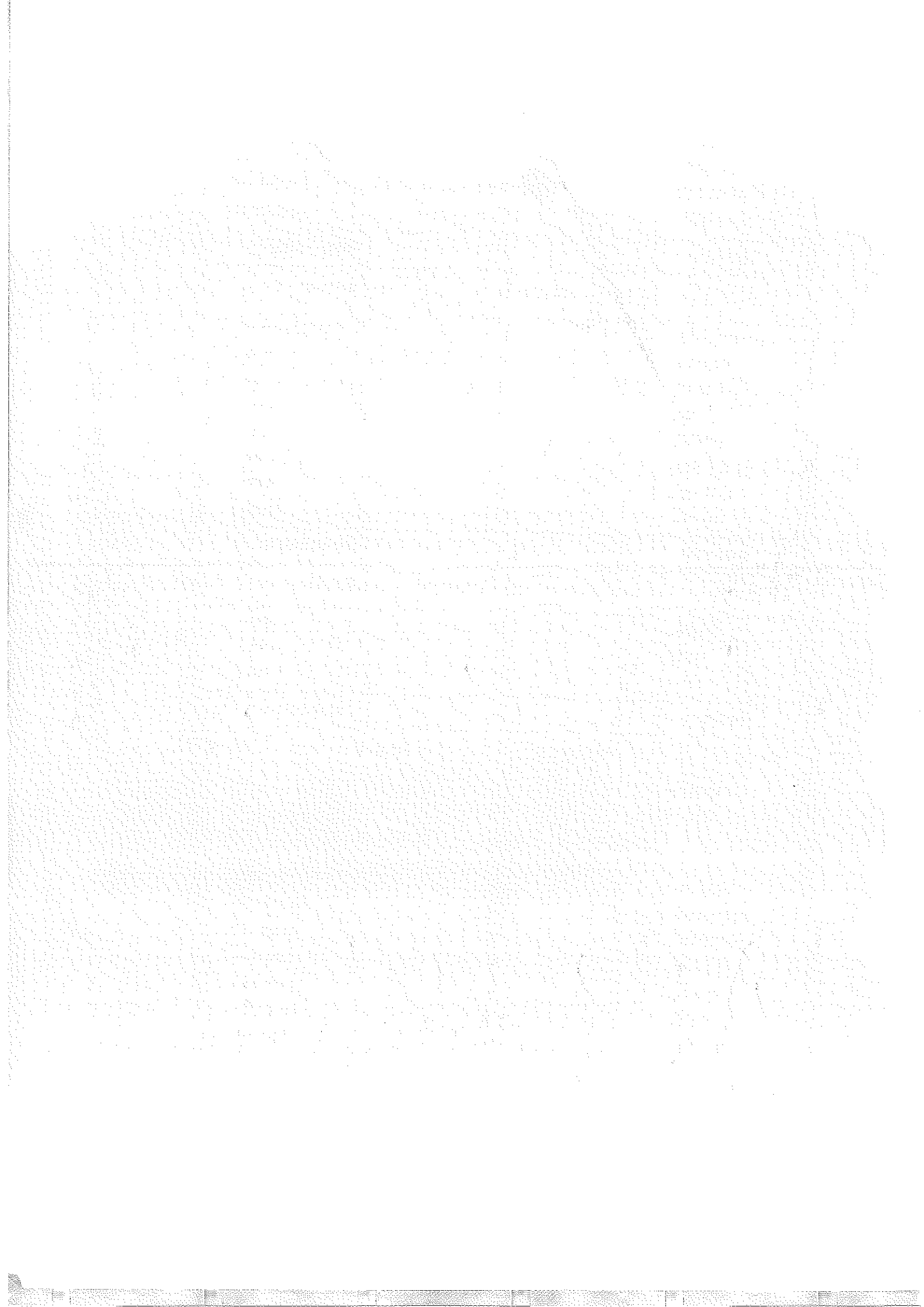
(vi) Adjectives ending in **-y** change into **-i** and then **-ly** is added.

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
easy	ly	easily
lazy	ly	lazily
heavy	ly	heavily
happy	ly	happily
noisy	ly	noisily
lucky	ly	luckily
ready	ly	readily
satisfactory	ly	satisfactorily

(vii) adjectives ending in **-ly** : **-ly** is added :

Adjectives	+ ly	Adverbs
automatic	ally	automatically
economic	ally	economically
tragic	ally	tragically
public	ly	publicly





- (ix) There is a class of pronouns which are derived from nouns. He, who, that.

ADVERBS DERIVED FROM PRONOUNS

Pronouns	Adverbs				
He	here	hither	hence	.....	.....
That	there	thither	thence	then	thus
Who	where	whither	whence	when	how

- (x) Some Adverbs are compounded with Adjectives :
Allclear, allround, alltime, everywhere etc.

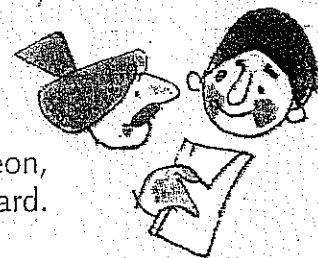
- (xi) Many of the above Adverbs are compounded with Prepositions :

Here > Hereby, herefrom, herein, hereupon, herewith, hereafter, hitherto; hence > henceforth, henceforward.

Herewith find a cheque of one thousand rupee.

There > Thereby, therefrom, therein, thereof, thereon, therewith, thereafter; thence > thenceforth, thenceforward.

Where > Wherein, whereon, whereof, wherefrom.



- (xii) Some Adverbs are made up of a qualifying Adjective and a Noun:

sometimes, meantime, meanwhile, yesterday, midday, midnight, midway, always.

- (xiii) Some Adverbs are a combination of a Preposition and a Noun :

away, along, ahead, abroad, aloud, asleep. [away = on way]

[Preposition 'on' weakened to 'a'. Wren & Martin]

behind, below, besides, today, tomorrow, overhead, overboard.



- (xiv) Two Adverbs sometimes go together, joined by the Conjunction 'and' :

again and again (= I warned him again and again.)

far and near (= His fame has spread far and near.)

far and wide (= As a statesman he saw far and wide.)

far and away (= This is far and away the best course.)

now and then (= Now and then he writes to me.)

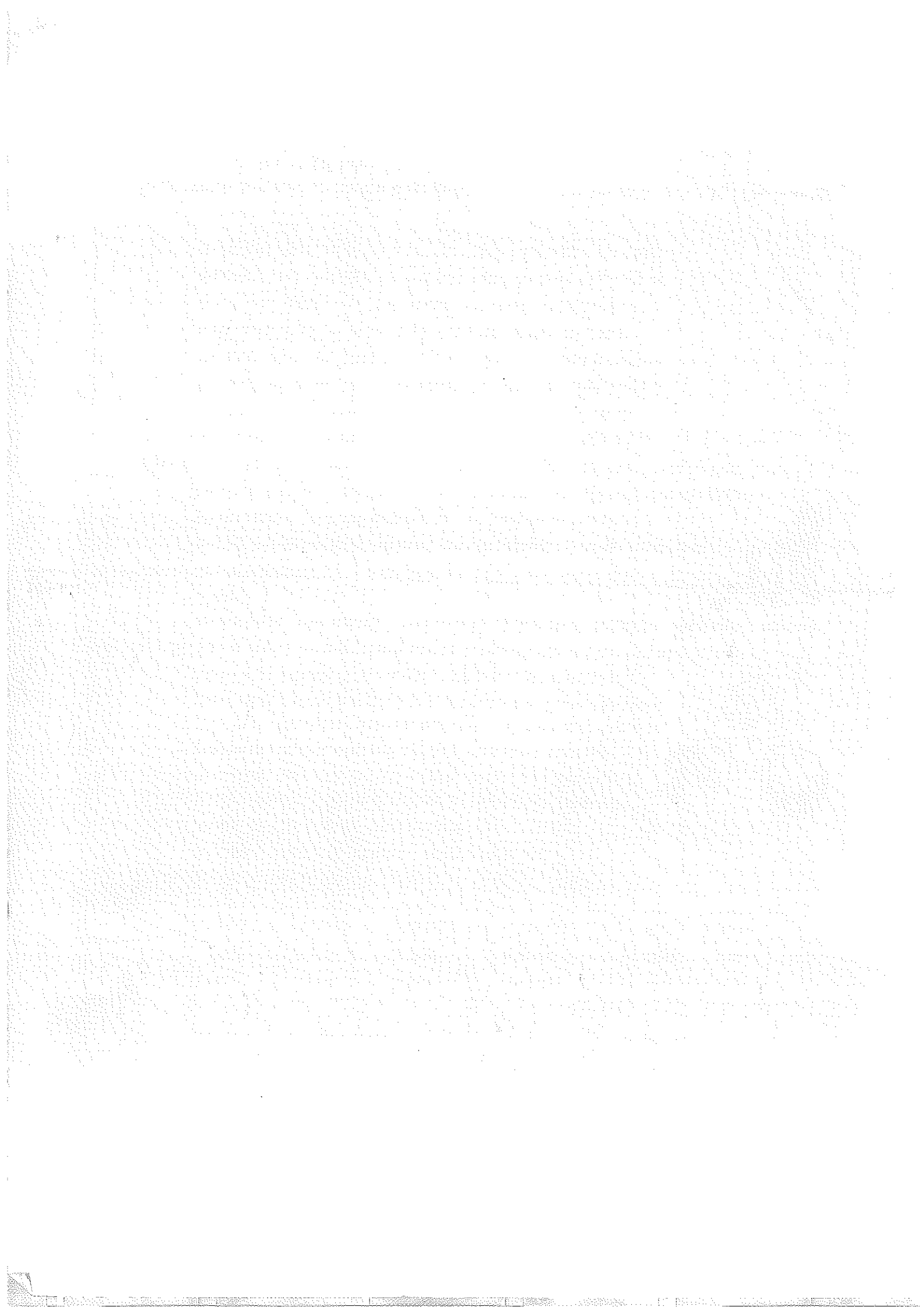
once and again (= You must not read such trash once and again.)

through and through (= He has read Milton through and through.)

thus and thus (= Thus and thus only we shall succeed.)

Some words are used sometimes as Adjectives and sometimes as Adverbs. The manner in which they are used identifies them :

Words	Adjective	Adverb
-------	-----------	--------



Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Soon	sooner	soonest
Loud	louder	loudest
Quick	quicker	quickest
Near	nearer	nearest

2. Adverbs ending in **-ly** form the comparatives adding **more** and superlatives by adding **most** :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully
Clearly	more clearly	most clearly
Loudly	more loudly	most loudly
Quickly	more quickly	most quickly
Rapidly	more rapidly	most rapidly
Easily	more easily	most easily
Swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
Skillfully	more skillfully	most skillfully
Wisely	more wisely	most wisely
Exception : Early	earlier	earliest



3. Some Common Adverbs form their Comparative and Superlative degrees **irregularly** :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Ill/Badly	worse	worst
Far	farther, further	farthest, furthest
Little	less	least
Much	more	most
Well	better	best

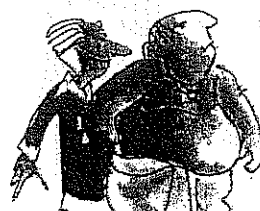
N.B. *Far, Much* and *Little* may be used both as Adjective and Adverb.

INTENSIFIERS AND DOWNTONERS

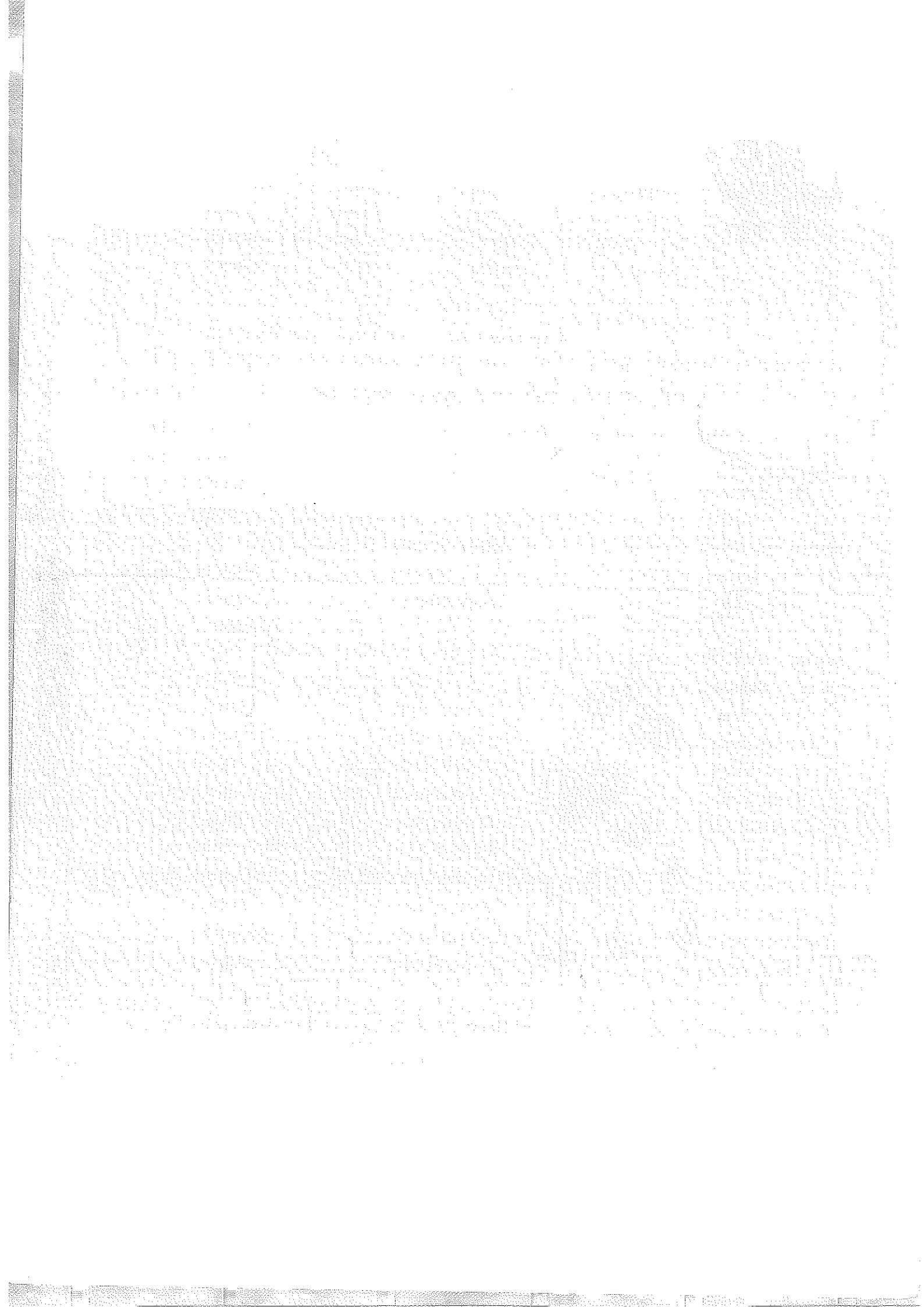
[-] The Adverbs which modify Verbs, Adjectives, another Adverb or Prepositions by intensifying their effect are called **Intensifiers** :

LIST OF INTENSIFIERS

actually	really	highly	extremely
certainly	fully	perfectly	much
surely	greatly	utterly	very much
definitely	thoroughly	entirely	indeed
absolutely	positively	exactly	quiet, etc.



Examples :



The Adverbs which modify Verbs, Adjectives, another Adverb or Prepositions by toning down their effect are called Downtoners :

almost	nearly	a bit
partly	hardly	a little
barely	scarcely	somewhat
slightly	rather	not at all

Ruma speaks a bit quickly.

I am busy.

He is ill.

They are disappointed.

The bird flew over our head.

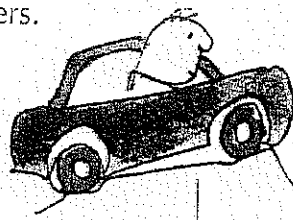
APPLIED SECTION

Adverbs are generally placed after Verbs, Adjectives, another Adverb, Prepositions, etc. How, When, Where

1. Adverbs are generally placed after Verbs. They are formed by adding **-ly** with Adjectives.

Complete the chart :

Adjective	Adverb (= How?)
He is a slow walker.	He walks slowly.
He is a careless writer.	He writes carelessly.
The sum is easy.	The sum can be done easily.
Many students are slow readers.	.....
Sudha is a beautiful dancer.	.....
Upen is a careful driver.	.....
Are you a quick worker?	Do you
The story has a happy ending.	The story ends



2. We use Prepositional Phrases as Adverbials for answering questions with 'Where' and 'When'.

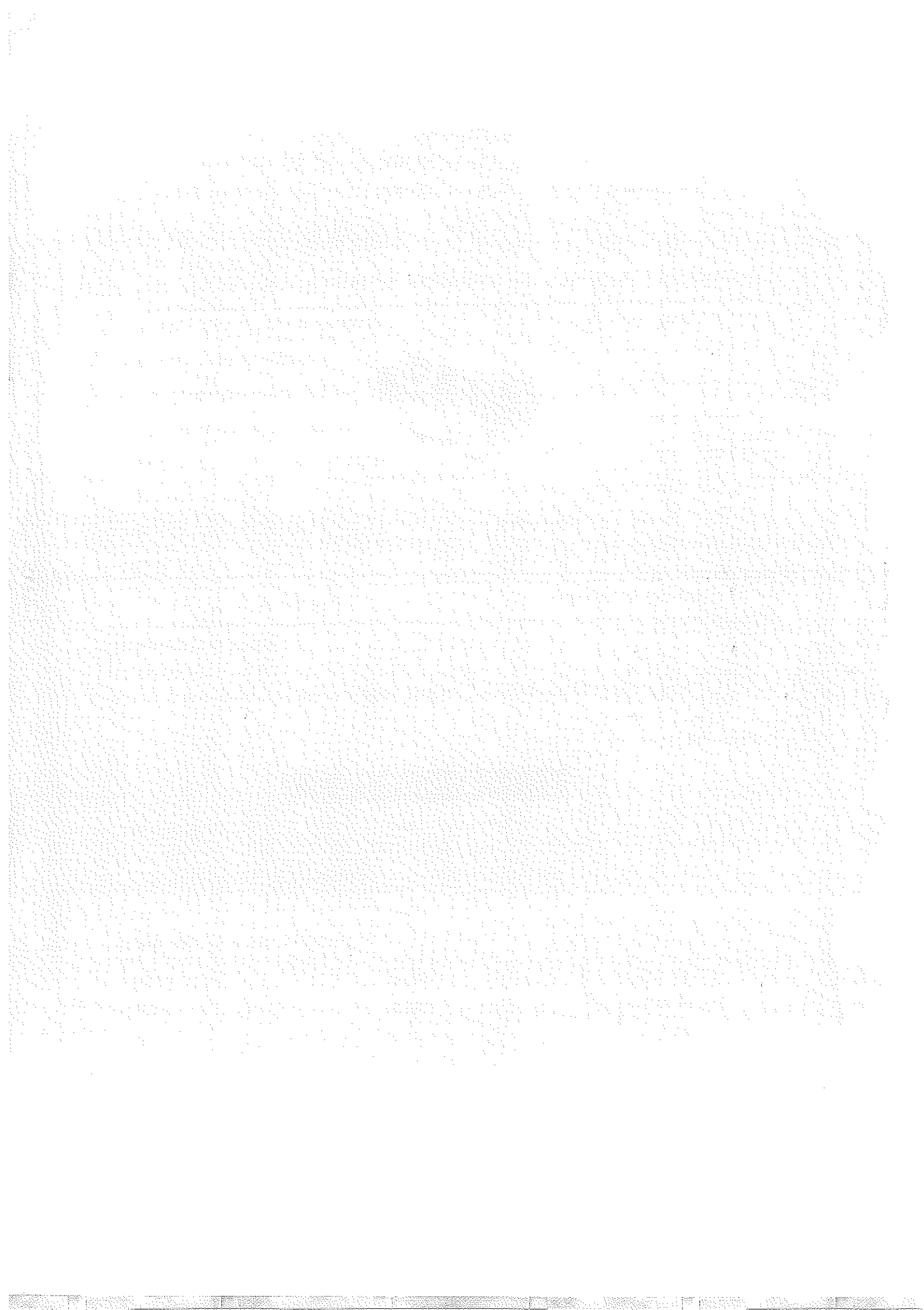
(i) Answering questions with 'Where' :

Where should I go? Come Come to me.

Where should I sit? Don't sit Sit on the chair.

Use phrases of place (where?) to complete the sentences :

(a) Keep the pencil



(ii) Answering questions with time

- When do they have their breakfast? They have breakfast at 8 a.m.
 What do you do on Sunday? I play and take rest on Sunday.
 When do they play football? They play football in the afternoon.

Use phrases of time (when?) to complete the sentences :

Shrila gets up

Our school will reopen

We have our examination

3. Study the Mid-Position of Adverbs of Frequency :

Table 1 [Before the Verb]

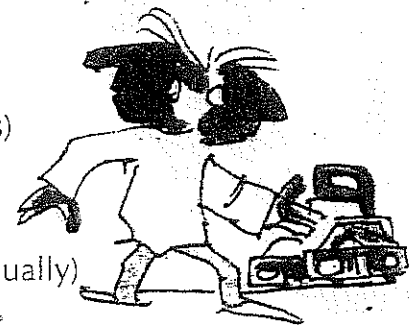
Subject	Adverb	Finite Verb etc.
We	usually	get up early.
He	often	goes to bed late.
My mother	never	takes tea.

Table 2 [Between the Helping Verb and Main Verb]

Subject	Helping Verb	Adverb	Finite Verb etc.
We	have	usually	been at home on Sundays.
He	doesn't	often	go to bed early.
You	must	never	do that again.

Insert an Adverb given within brackets and rewrite the sentences :

- (a) Deben gets up early. (never)
 (b) We meet our friends at the library. (often)
 (c) I read novels before going to bed. (sometimes)
 (d) You must look both ways before crossing a busy road. (always)
 (e) What time do you get up in the morning? (usually)



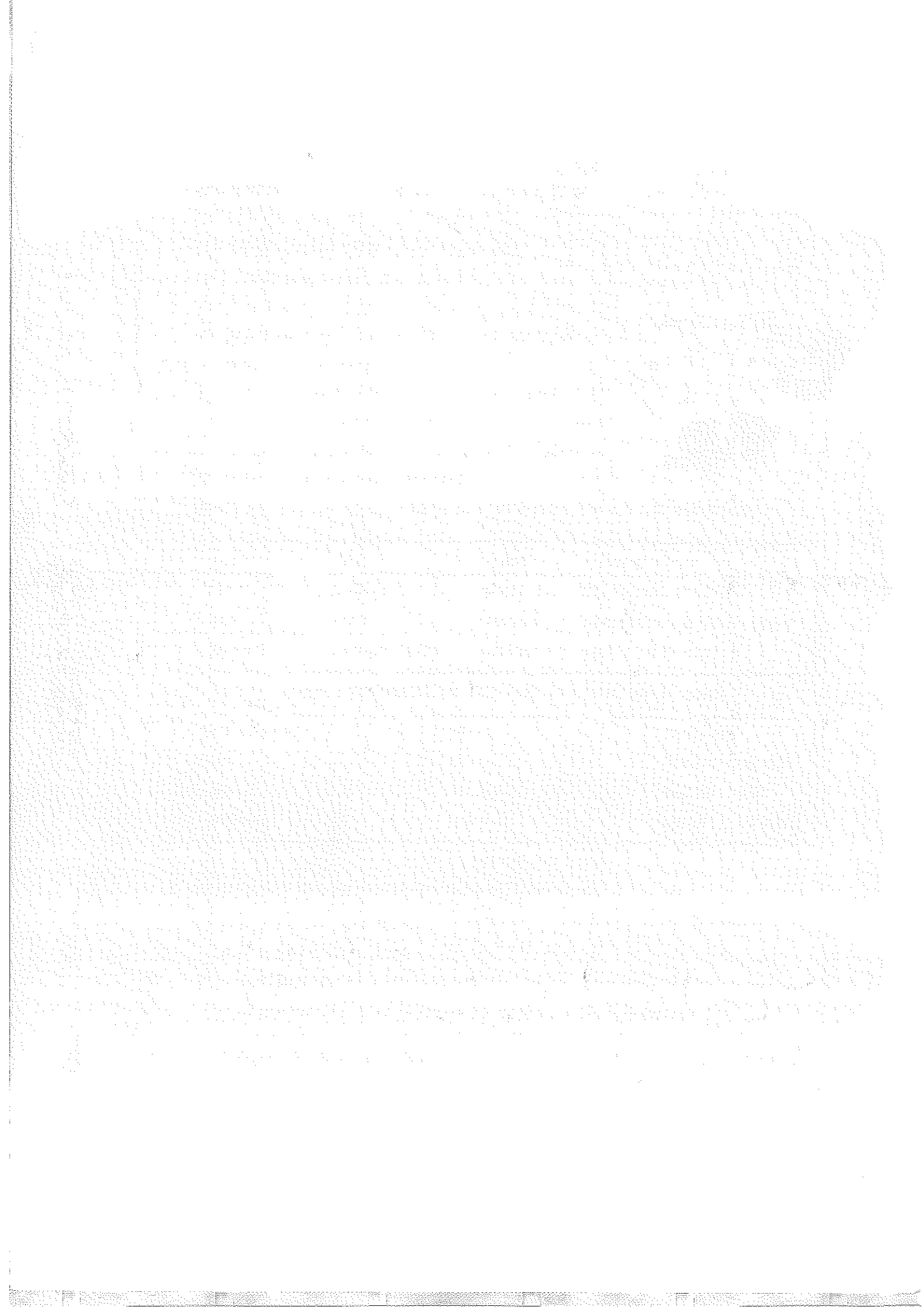
4. Study the End-position of Adverbs of Frequency :

- The buses run every ten minutes.
 We have History class every other day.
 Do you have games once a week?

5. Sometimes they may take the Front-position for emphasis :

Again and again I have warned you to be serious.

6. When the Adverbs make an Adjective or Adverb stronger or weaker, they are placed before the Adjective or Adverb :



ENOUGH :

- Enough (before a noun) Mr. Sen has enough books to read.
 (after an adjective) He is not strong enough.
 (after an adverb) He cannot work hard enough.

Ever (used mainly in question). Have you ever been to the Olympics?

7. When there are two adverbials of place and time, the adverbial of time is usually placed at the end :

They are going	to London	next week.
Can you reach	Puri	in the evening?
He was swimming	in the Rabindra Sarobar	on Sunday morning.

8. When there are two adverbials of time or place, the shorter period of time or the smaller unit of place comes first :

He arrived	at 9 o' clock	yesterday.
Mr. Roy lives	in a small village	in Birbhum.

But, for emphasis, broader point of time or place may come first.

Yesterday he arrived at 9 o'clock. In Birbhum Mr. Roy lives in a small village.

9. Complete the sentences with meaningful Adverbials :

Subject & Verb	Place	Frequency	Time
Can you come	here	once	a week?
She has been	.....	.....	.....
He visits	.....	.....	.....
Mr. Ghosh walks	.....	.....	.....

10. Complete the sentences with Adverbials in the order of Manner, Place and Time (MPT). One has been done for you :

Subject & Verb	Manner	Place	Time
Sharmila danced	beautifully	on the dais	last night.
He worked	.....	.....	.....

