

= a tiger is not more ferocious than he. (comparative) Arthur is stronger than Kapoor. (comparative) Kapoor is not as strong as Arthur. (positive)

= Kapoor is less strong than Arthur. (comparative) Harry is the laziest boy in the class. (superlative)

= Harry is lazier than any other boy in the class. (comparative)

= No other boy in the class is as lazy as Hari. (positive) Iron is the most useful metal. (superlative)

= Iron is more useful than any other metal. (comparative) = No other metal is as useful as iron. (positive) Gold is one of the most precious metals. (superlative)

What is an adverb?

An adverb is a word used to qualify any part of speech except a noun or pronoun.

Kinds of adverbs

Manner: *bravely, fast, happily, hard, quickly, well* .

Time: *now, soon, still, then, today, yet*.

Frequency: *always, never, occasionally, often, twice*.

Sentence: *certainly, definitely, luckily, surely* .

Degree: *fairly, hardly, rather, quite, too, very* .

Interrogative: *when? where? why?* .

Relative: *when, where, why* .

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(place), I met him yesterday (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 as : always, often, never,.....

He always speaks the truth.

He has never seen a tiger.

He is always busy.

He speaks loudly.(never)

He never speaks loudly

They are playing tennis. (always)

They are always playing tennis

3- When an adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb, the adverb usually comes before it.

The book is very interesting. The dog is quiet dead. Donald is rather lazy boy.

4- An adverb may be placed at the beginning of a sentence for modifying a whole sentence, for emphasizing and for asking questions:

Fortunately, he was saved.

5- When there are two or more adverbs after a verb, the normal order is: manner, place, time {MPT}.

Runa sang sweetly in the town hall last evening.

He worked hard yesterday.

I shall go there early.

He works (in the office, nearly, from the morning to the evening) He works nearly in the office from the morning to the evening.

Formation of Adverbs:

The formation of adverbs with **ly**.

A- Many adverbs of manner and some adverbs of degree are formed by adding **ly** to the corresponding adjectives:

grave, gravely immediate, immediately slow, slowly

Spelling notes

(a) A final **y** changes to **i**: *happy, happily*.

(b) A final **e** is retained: *extreme, extremely*.

Exceptions: *true, due, whole become truly, duly, wholly*.

(c) Adjectives ending in **able/ible** drop the final **e** and add **y**:

capable, capably sensible, sensibly

(d) Adjectives ending in a vowel + **l** follow the usual rule:

beautiful, beautifully final, finally

B Exceptions

The adverb of **good** is **well**.

kindly can be adjective or adverb, but other adjectives ending in **ly**, e.g. **friendly, likely, lonely** etc., cannot be used as adverbs and have no adverb form. To supply this deficiency we use a similar adverb or adverb phrase:

likely (adjective) *friendly* (adjective) *probably* (adverb) *in a friendly way* (adverb phrase)

C Some adverbs have a narrower meaning than their corresponding adjectives or differ from them. **coldly, coolly, hotly, warmly** are used mainly of feelings:

We received them coldly, (in an unfriendly way)

They denied the accusation hotly, (indignantly)

She welcomed us warmly, (in a friendly way)

But **warmly dressed** = wearing warm clothes.

coolly = **calmly/courageously or calmly/impudently**;

He behaved very coolly in this dangerous situation.

presently = **soon**: He'll be here presently

Adverbs and adjectives with the same form

back	hard*	little	right*
deep*	high*	long	short*
direct*	ill	low	still
early	just*	much/more/most*	straight
enough	kindly	near*	well
far	late*	pretty*	wrong*
fast	left		

Used as adverbs: Used as adjectives:

Come back soon.	the back door
You can dial Rome direct.	the most direct route.
The train went fast.	a fast train
They worked hard. (energetically)	The work is hard
an ill-made road	You look ill/well
Turn right here.	the right answer
She went straight home.	a straight line
He led us wrung.	This is the wrong way.