

# ADVERB AND IT'S TYPES

## Definition of Adverb

An adverb is a verb that describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

## Examples of Adverb

- She is **very** beautiful. (Very is an Adverb)
- **Unfortunately**, he met an accident. (Unfortunately is an Adverb)
- He swims **well**.
- He ran **quickly**.

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## Different types of Adverbs

Different types of adverb go in different places.

### Types

- Adverbs of manner
- Adverb of time
- Adverb of place
- Adverb of frequency
- Adverb of degree/quality
- Adverb of certainty
- Adverb of affirmation
- Adverb of negation
- Interrogative adverbs
- Relative adverbs
- Adverb of probability
- Adverb of attitude
- Adverb of reason/purpose
- Adverb of duration or period
- Adverb of conjunction

# ADVERB AND IT'S TYPES

## Adverb of Manner

Adverb of manner tell us how something happens. They are usually placed after the main verb, or after the object.

### Examples

- She walks **slowly**.
- She speaks **softly**.
- He beats drum **beautifully**.

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## Adverb of Place

Adverb of Place tell us where something happens. Adverb off place are like adverbs of manner. They come after the direct object or the verb.

### Examples

- He sat **there**.
- They build a house **nearby**.
- He lived **nearby**.

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## Adverb of Time

Adverb of time tell us **when**, **how long** and **how often** an action happened.

### Examples

- **When:** Today, yesterday, later, now, last year
- **For how long:** all day, not long, for a while, sine last year
- **How often:** sometimes, frequently, never, often, yearly

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## Adverb of Duration

They usually go in the end position.

### Examples

- I am not ill **any more**.
- I left Multan **forever**.
- They were **briefly** occupied

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## Adverb of Frequency

An adverb of frequency is also an adverb of time. It tells us how often an action take place. It is usually place before the main verb but after the auxiliary verbs (such as be, have, may, must, etc.)

### Examples

- I **sometimes** visit my uncle.
- He is **seldom** free.
- **Sometimes**, they visit free.
- I miss him **occasionally**.
- I meet her very **rarely**.
- Ali eats meat very **seldom**.

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## Adverb of Degree/Quality

Adverbs of Degree tell us about the intensity or degree of an action, an adjective or another adverb.

**Some common adverbs of degree are:**

Almost, near, quite, just, too, enough, hardly, scarcely, completely, very, extremely.

### Examples

- The water was **extremely** cold.
- The movie is **quite** interesting.

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## Adverb of Uncertainty/Obligation

Some adverbs of certainty go in the mid position.

**Some common adverbs of uncertainty are:**

Probably, possibly, certainly.

### Examples

- It will **probably** take about a week.
- I will **certainly** be obliged.

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## Adverb of Affirmation

Adverbs of affirmation declare that the given statement or the fact is true.

**A few of such adverbs are:**

Never, no, not, not by all, by no means, no longer, probably, surely etc.

### Examples

- I can **probably** go there.
- He will **surely** give you money.

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## Adverb of Interrogative

Interrogative Adverbs are used for asking questions. They are usually placed at the beginning of the sentence.

**A few of such adverbs are:**

How, when, why and where etc.

### Examples

- **When** did he come?
- **Where** did she go?
- **How** are you doing?
- **When** did you do this?

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## Relative Adverb

Relative adverbs are (**where, when and why**). They introduce a relative clause. And then a relative clause is a sort of subordinate clause that functions as an adjective. It modifies a noun in the sentence.

### Examples

Read; the **relative adverbs** in the following examples are given in bold.

- He was born in the year **when** I left America.
- This is the place **where** we met last year.
- I have no idea **why** he called me a liar.

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## Adverb of Probability

Adverbs of probability show how sure we are about an event or a situation.

**The most common adverbs of probability are:**

Definitely, certainly, clearly, obviously, possibly, perhaps, probably, maybe.

### Examples

- **Perhaps** he will help me.
- **May be**, it would not rain.
- He is **certainly** taking the exams this year.
- I will **definitely** pay the dues in time.
- He will **possibly** marry his cousin.

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## Adverb of Attitude

Adverb of attitude express writer's attitude toward an issue stated in the sentence.

### **Some common adverbs of attitude are:**

Fortunately, luckily, obviously, apparently, naturally, clearly, frankly, hopefully, really, surprisingly, unfortunately, unluckily, etc.

### Examples

- **Fortunately**, Gerald and Sam had escaped.
- **Fortunately**, there was no opportunity to discuss the situation with the children present.
- **Luckily**, they were the only ones in the lobby.

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## Adverb of Reason

Adverbs of reason give the reason behind a particular happening.

**Some common adverbs of reason are:**

Hence, thus, therefore, because, so, since, accidentally, purposely, consequently, in order to, lest etc.

### Examples

- In this case, '**hence**' comes right after the semicolon and is followed by a comma.
- I fell off my bike yesterday **hence** the bruises.

# ADVERB AND IT'S TYPES

## Adverb of Period

Adverbs of duration tell us about the duration or period of some event or situation.

### **Some common adverbs of duration are:**

Since, from, till next, for, last, still, yet, already, coming, no more, any more, long, no longer, any longer, briefly, forever, shortly, permanently, temporarily etc.

### Examples

- I will forever be grateful.
- It took me forever to get it out of the closet in your apartment.

# ADVERB AND IT'S TYPES

## Adverb of Conjunction

Adverbs of Conjunction Connects ideas or clauses. They show relation between two clauses.

Also, conversely, likewise, otherwise, consequently, indeed, still therefore, subsequently, thus, accordingly, besides, finally, hence, instead, however, moreover, nevertheless, next, similarly, nonetheless, otherwise, then, furthermore etc.

### Examples

- **However**, there were many challenges.