

# المحاضرة الرابعة

## المادة: قواعد

الفرقة الأولى – لغة انجليزية – عام

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# **ADVERBS**

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

## **Adjective**

## **Adverb**

**certain**

**certainly**

**extreme**

**extremely**

**exact**

**exactly**

**mad**

**madly**

**quick**

**quickly**

**slow**

**slowly**

**soft**

**softly**

**However, by no means all adverbs end in *-ly*. In particular, many adverbs referring to time and place have no distinctive ending. These include:**

**afterwards**

**now**

**away**

**soon**

**back**

**there**

**here**

**today**

**inside**

**tomorrow**

**never**

**yesterday**

Note also that some adjectives end in *-ly*, including *costly*, *deadly*, *friendly*, *kindly*, *lively*, *timely*.

The words *hard* and *fast* can be used as both adverbs and adjectives:

**Adverb:** John works *hard*.

Peter drives *fast*.

**Adjective:** John is used to *hard* work.

Peter drives a *fast* car.

**Adverbs are most commonly used to modify:**

**1. A verb:**

Amy speaks *softly*.

David works *quickly*.

Paul will arrive *soon*.

**2. An adjective:**

*fairly* slow

*terribly* warm

*extremely* rude

### **3. Another adverb:**

*fairly* slowly

*very* closely

*extremely* badly

### ***Gradable adverbs***

Many adverbs are gradable, that is, they can take a modifying word such as *fairly* or *very* which locates the adverb on a scale of intensity:

*fairly* slowly

*very* slowly

*extremely* slowly

*fairly* suddenly

*very* suddenly

*extremely* suddenly



## ***Comparative and superlative adverbs***

**Some adverbs exhibit three forms, the base form, the comparative form (ending in *-er*) and the superlative form (ending in *-est*):**

<b>Base form</b>	<b>Comparative form</b>	<b>Superlative form</b>
<b>John works <i>hard</i>.</b>	<b>Mary works <i>harder</i>.</b>	<b>Paul work <i>hardest</i>.</b>
<b>John drives <i>fast</i>.</b>	<b>Mary drives <i>faster</i>.</b>	<b>Paul drives <i>fastest</i>.</b>

**However, most adverbs express comparison using the words *more* and *most*:**

<b>Base form</b>	<b>Comparative form</b>	<b>Superlative form</b>
<b>importantly</b>	<b>more importantly</b>	<b>most importantly</b>
<b>probably</b>	<b>more probably</b>	<b>most probably</b>
<b>recently</b>	<b>more recently</b>	<b>most recently</b>

## ***Intensifiers***

**An intensifier is a special type of adverb which is used to express intensity in an adjective or in another adverb. The most common intensifier is *very*:**

***very* cold                      *very* suddenly**

***very* eager                      *very* soon**

**Other intensifiers include *almost, completely, entirely, extremely, fairly, highly, quite, slightly, totally, utterly*.**

**In informal use, the word *pretty* is often used as an intensifier:**

- **The weather was *pretty* dreadful.**
- **You'll have to move *pretty* quickly.**

## ***The meanings of adverbs***

**Adverbs express three major types of meaning:**

- 1. Manner adverbs indicate *how* something happens:**

**Amy was playing *happily* in the garden.**

**Paul writes *beautifully*.**

**The thief crept *silently* along the roof.**

**The passengers waited *calmly* for the lifeboats.**

**Other manner adverbs include *carefully, clearly, dangerously, heavily, heroically, patiently, quietly, quickly, rapidly, scientifically, slowly, softly, spontaneously.***

**2. Time adverbs indicate *when* something happened, as well as frequency of occurrence:**

- We visited Rome *recently*.**
- Bernard has an interview *tomorrow*.**
- I'm hoping to retire *soon*.**
- *Sometimes* we go to Joe's in the High Street.**

**Other time adverbs include: *afterwards, again, always, never, now, often, presently, previously, rarely, then, today, yesterday.***

**3. Place adverbs indicate a *place* or a *direction*:**

**Leave your coat *there*.**

**Why are you still *here*?**

**She just turned and walked *away*.**

**The car shot *forward* when I released the clutch.**

**Other place adverbs include: *backwards, downwards, everywhere, inside, outside, somewhere.***



## **EXERCISES**

**Choose the right words adjectives or adverbs to complete the following sentences in English.**

- 1. The plane was \_\_\_\_\_ up in the sky. (high – highly)**
- 2. They came \_\_\_\_\_ after breakfast. (directly – direct)**
- 3. He looked at us \_\_\_\_\_. (coldly – cold)**
- 4. How \_\_\_\_\_ of you to help me. (nice – nicely)**
- 5. The soup smells \_\_\_\_\_; I'm absolutely sure it's very good. (nice – nicely)**
- 6. I have tried \_\_\_\_\_ to pass my exam. (hard – hardly)**

7. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ train. (slowly – slow)
8. The tall woman smiled at me \_\_\_\_\_. (prettily – pretty)
9. He didn't realize how \_\_\_\_\_ things looked for us. (bad – badly)
10. My sister is somewhere \_\_\_\_\_ the shop. (nearly – near)
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ know her. (hard – hardly)
12. You should apology when you are \_\_\_\_\_. (late - lately)
13. I haven't seen him \_\_\_\_\_. (late - lately)
14. The bus was going \_\_\_\_\_, stopping at each bus stop. (slow – slowly)
15. My boss is a \_\_\_\_\_ respected man. (high – highly)
16. The water in the river feels \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning. (cold – coldly)
17. I need this money \_\_\_\_\_. (bad – badly)

**18. Have you ever been \_\_\_\_\_ injured? (bad – badly)**

**19. I have \_\_\_\_\_ finished. (nearly – near)**

**20. The motorways in your country are not \_\_\_\_\_. (bad – badly)**