

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*):

Base form

Comparative form

Superlative form

John works *hard*.

Mary works *harder*.

Paul work *hardest*.

John drives *fast*.

Mary drives *faster*.

Paul drives *fastest*.

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

Base form	Comparative form	Superlative form
importantly	more importantly	most importantly
probably	more probably	most probably
recently	more recently	most recently

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)