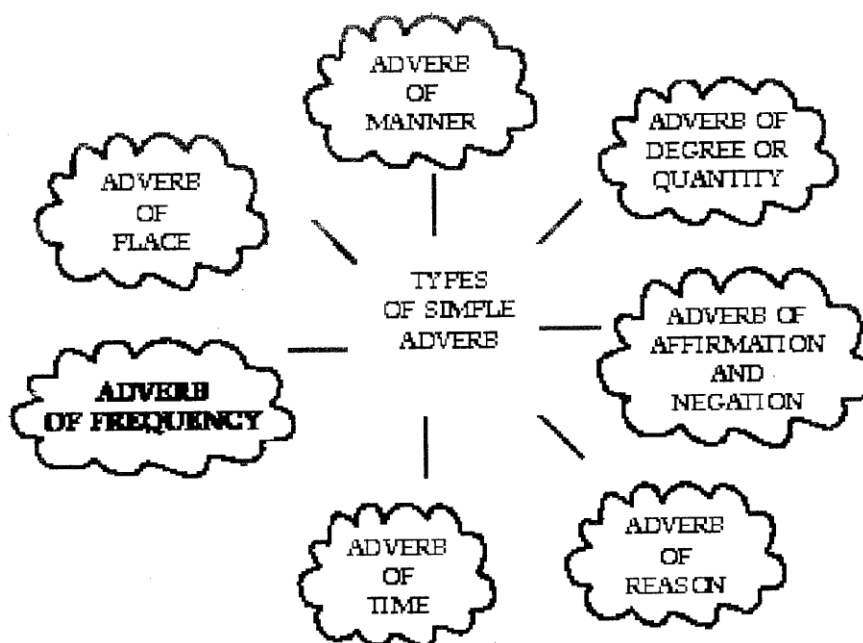


## Adverb

The word that modifies the verb is called adverb.  
For example: quickly, very, etc.



**1. Adverb of Manner:**

It shows how or in what manner.

For example:

Rama sleeps soundly.

The girl works hard.

**2. Adverb of Degree or Quantity:**

It shows how much or in what degree.

For example:

He is too careless.

I am so glad.

**3. Adverb of Affirmation and Negation:**

It shows confirmation.

For example:

He certainly went to Bhopal.

I do not know him.

**4. Adverb of Reason:**

It shows the reasoning.

For example:

He therefore left home.

**5. Adverb of Time:**

It shows when the verb takes place.

For example:

Wasted time never returns.

She comes to school daily.

**6. Adverb of Frequency:**

It shows how often.

For example:

She often makes mistakes.

He seldom comes here.

**7. Adverb of Place:**

It shows where.

For example:

My mother is out.

The horse runs away

**Interrogative Adverb:**

The adverb which is used to ask questions is called interrogative adverb.

For example:

When did you come?

(Interrogative adverb of time)

Where is Rahul?

(Interrogative adverb of place)

**Relative Adverb:**

The adverb which relates back to its antecedent sentence is called relative adverb.

For example:

This is the reason why I left.

**How to Compare Adverbs?**

Some adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees of comparison positive, comparative and superlative.

Fast                      Faster                      Fastest

**Formation of Adverb:**

Mostly adverbs are the compound of noun, compound of preposition and adjective, compound of preposition and adverbs and are derived from pronouns, e.g.

a bed (on bed)                      (compound of Noun)

abroad                      (compound of preposition and adjective)

without                      (compound of preposition on and adverb)

there                      (derived from pronoun)

Some adverbs are formed by adjectives.

For example: beautifully happily sometimes, etc.

**Uses of Adverb:**

- 1.** Adverb of manner is used generally after the verb or after the object.  
For example: It is raining heavily
- 2.** Adverb of place and of time after the verb or object.  
For example: I met him yesterday
- 3.** Adverb of frequency used between the subject and the verb.

For example: His wdfc never cooks.

- 4.** Adverbs are usually put before an auxiliary or the single verb 'be'.  
For example: Do you eat meat? Yes, I sometimes do.
- 5.** When an adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb, the adverb usually comes before it.  
For example: Rama is rather a lazy girl.
- 6.** But the adverb 'enough' is always placed after the word which it modifies.  
For example: Is the box big enough?