

VI. Lesson The Adverb

1. Introduction

If adjectives describe nouns, adverbs often describe **verbs**, **adjectives**, or even **other adverbs**. They tell us **how**, **when**, **where**, or **to what extent** something happens."

2. Definition of an Adverb

An **adverb** is a word that gives us more information about an action (verb), a description (adjective), or another adverb.

Example :

1. She runs **quickly**. (Adverb modifies the meaning of the verb « run »)
2. He is **very** tall. (**very** modifies the meaning of tall)
3. She sings **quite** beautifully. (**quite** modifies the meaning of the adverb beautifully)

Many adverbs end in **-ly**, but not all.

Example:

- He works **hard**. (not ending in -ly)
- They arrived **early**.

3. Types of Adverbs

Adverbs can tell us different things. Let's look at the main types.

1. **Adverbs of manner** – How something happens
 - Examples: slowly, carefully, quickly
 - Sentence: She paints **beautifully**.
2. **Adverbs of time** – When something happens
 - Examples: now, yesterday, soon, always
 - Sentence: I will call you **tomorrow**.
3. **Adverbs of place** – Where something happens
 - Examples: here, there, everywhere, outside
 - Sentence: He is waiting **outside**.
4. **Adverbs of degree** – How much or to what extent
 - Examples: very, too, almost, completely
 - Sentence: She is **very** tired.

4. Position of Adverbs in a Sentence

Adverbs can move in a sentence depending on what they describe.

1. **Adverbs modifying verbs:** Usually after the verb.
 - Example: She speaks **softly**.
2. **Adverbs modifying adjectives:** Before the adjective.
 - Example: He is **extremely** happy.
3. **Adverbs modifying other adverbs:** Before the adverb.
 - Example: She ran **very** quickly.
4. **Adverbs of time or place** can also go at the beginning or end.
 - Example: **Yesterday**, I visited my friend. / I visited my friend **yesterday**.

Notice how the adverb can sometimes move without changing the meaning.

5. Common Mistakes to Avoid

1. Confusing adjectives and adverbs
 - Incorrect: She sings **beautiful**.
 - Correct: She sings **beautifully**.
2. Double adverbs when unnecessary
 - Incorrect: She runs very quickly **fast**.
 - Correct: She runs **very quickly**.

6. Practice

Fill in the blanks with the correct adverb :

1. He drives _____ (careful). →
2. They arrived _____ (early) to the party. →
3. She is _____ (really) smart. →
4. We will meet _____ (tomorrow). →

7. Conclusion

Adverbs are very flexible words that help us describe actions, qualities, and even other adverbs. Remember :

- Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or adverbs.
- Many end in **-ly**, but not all.

- They can tell us **how, when, where, or to what extent** something happens.