Introduction to Grammar, continued...



ADVERBS

- Adverbs describe and modify or change other words, just as adjectives do.
- HOWEVER, instead of *describing things*, they *describe actions* & *qualities*.
- Adverbs *qualify* the meanings of verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.
- For example:
 - How did the runner run?
 - How deep was the snow?
 - How well did the singer sing?
- Adverbs have the answers to all these questions!

Example



- He played guitar skillfully.
- He played guitar dreadfully.
- He played guitar passionately.

Features of Adverbs

- 1. Many adverbs end in -ly
- 2. Adverbs modify
- 3. Placement of adverbs
- 4. Adverbs and comparisons fearlessly

Purposefully Passionately bundantiy Gratefully Courageously Playfully Spontaneously Greativel

RESPECTE

=aithfully

(1) Many adverbs end in *-ly*

- Many adverbs are formed by adding -ly to an adjective.
- Ex: lovely, ugly, sadly, happily, briefly, easily, truly.
- Warning: -ly ending does not guarantee a word is an adjective!

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Adjective -ly Ending Adverb

Quiet + ly = Quietly
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HOW? Is or was it done?

- Rules about adverbs:
 - 1. Use adverbs sparingly b/se they cause wordiness and awkwardness
 - 2. Beware of words ending in *-ly* that are not adverbs
 - Examples: lovely, lonely, ghastly, and worldly
 - These examples do not answer the question HOW?
 - These examples are really adjectives!
 - 3. Always go back to the HOW? Rule

HOW? Is/was it done?

(2) Adverbs Modify

- When you use an adverb, you modify or change the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another verb.
- Modify verb
 - Ex: Good drivers turn the corner slowly.
- Modify adjective
 - Ex: Really good drivers turn that corner slowly
- Modify adverb
 - Ex: Good drivers turn that corner very slowly

(3) Placement of Adverbs

- Adverbs modifying verbs can *usually* be moved around in a sentence w/out changing the meaning.
- Before verb
 - Ex: The car immediately stopped.
- After verb
 - Ex: The car stopped immediately.
- Adverbs that modify adjectives or other adverbs *belong* right in the front of the words they modify.
- Before adjective
 - Ex: That's an extremely dangerous corner for bicycle riders.
- Before adverb
 - Ex: The car turned the corner really quickly.

(4) Adverbs and Comparisons

Regular adverbs

Fast	Faster	Fastest	
Early	Earlier	Earliest	
Rapidly	More rapidly	Most rapidly	
Easily	More easily	Most easily	

Irregular adverbs

Badly	Worse	Worst	
Far	Farther	Farthest	
Well	Better	Best	

Confusing adverb pairs

•	Adverb	Well	Badly	Really	Surely
* * * *	Adjective	Good	Bad	Real	Sure

• Examples:

- Her test results were good.(adjective linked to *results*)
- She did well on her test.(adverb modifying verb *did*)