**Module** : Grammar **Lecturer**: Mrs. Bencharef. S

**Level** : First year LMD **Academic Year**: 2017-2018

**Lesson one** : The Parts of Speech

1. **Adverbs**

An adverb is a word that modifies (qualifies or limits) verbs, adjectives, other adverbs or groups of words. **e.g**.- He reads **carefully**. ( *carefully* modifies the verb *reads*)

- He is **truly** dedicated. (*truly* modifies the adjective *dedicated*)

- He walks **too** *quickly.(too* modifies the adverb *quickly*)

- **Unfortunately**, I cannot attend the wedding. (*unfortunately* modifies *the sentence*)

**Formation of adverbs**

Many adverbs are formed from adjectives. Many adverbs end in *- ly*. It is the case of adverbs of manner + some adverbs of degree.

* If the adjective ends in **–y**,replace it with **–i** and then add **–ly**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **adjective** | **adverb** |
| happy | happily |
| angry | angrily |
| lucky | luckily |

* If the adjective ends in **–able**, **-ible**, or **–le**, replace the **e** with **–y**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **adjective** | **adverb** |
| probable | probably |
| gentle | gently |
| humble | humbly |

* If the adjective ends in **–ic**, add **–ally**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **adjective** | **adverb** |
| basic | basically |
| economic | economically |

**BUT** → publ**ic** → publi**cly**

* **Irregular adverbs**

Most adverbs are formed by adding **–ly** to an adjective. However, there are some irregular adverbs :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **adjective** | **adverb** |
| good | well |
| fast | fast |
| hard | hard |
| late | late |
| early | early |
| daily | daily |

* nic**e** → nic**e**ly immmediat**e** → immediat**e**ly extrem**e** → extrem**e**ly

***BUT*** tru**e** → tru**ly** du**e** → du**ly** whol**e** → who**lly**

**NOTE :** not all words ending in *-****ly*** or ***-lly*** are adverbs : silly, friendly, likely, lonely, lovely.

These are adjectives and have no adverb form. To supply this deficiency, we use a similar adverb or an adverb phrase. ***e.g.*** *My dog is very friendly. He behaves in a* ***friendly way.***

**Kinds and position of Adverbs**

1. **Adverbs of manner :** Tell **how** something happens**:** fast, hard, well, quickly, slowly, kindly, happily,angrily,clearly, patiently, generously….

→ They are usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

*He swims* ***fast****. She sings the song* ***beautifully****.*

*The child ran* ***happily*** *towards his mother.*

1. **Adverbs of place :** Tell **where** something happens :  here, there, up, down, near, far, away, right, left, west, south, southwards, downstairs, outside, indoors, inside, anywhere, everywhere, somewhere, nowhere, elsewhere, home, in, off, on, over,……

→ They are usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

*The students are walking* ***home****. He threw the ball* ***downstairs****. Come* ***here****!*

*I would like to go* ***somewhere*** *warm for my vacation.*

*→* Here and there are combined with prepositions to make many common adverbial phrases. **e.g.** *Come* ***over here*** *and look what I found ! What are doing* ***up there****?*

**→** Most common adverbs of place also function as prepositions.

1. **Adverbs of time :**Tell **when** something happens, and **for how long** : now, soon, still, today, yesterday, tomorrow, tonight, early, late, recently, currently, after, before, afterwards, yet, then, just, immidiately, next, all day, not long,…….

→The use of adverbs of time might affect the verb tenses in a particular clause and can be placed at the initial, middle or final position of a clause.

* *She* ***currently*** *works as a news caster.* (present tense)
* *My father is* ***currently*** *working with the press.*
* *She went to school* ***yesterday.*** (past tense)
* *I will finish doing my work* ***tomorrow***. (future tense)

1. **Adverbs of frequency :** Tell **how often/ how many times** something happens : once, twice, often , rarely, never, ever, always, usually, occasionally, seldom, sometimes, daily, everyday, monthly, annually, …

**→** They can be placed at the initial, middle or final position of a clause.

* ***Occasionally****, culture interferes with business.* ***Once*** *is fine, but* ***twice*** *is not.*
* *You should* ***always*** *think about your future.*
* *She cleans her room* ***daily.***

1. **Adverbs of certainty :** Express **how certain or sure** we feel about an action or event : certainly, surely, obviously, definitly, probably, undoubtedly, ….

**→** They are placed before the main verb, but they come after ‘to be’, or between the auxiliary and the main verb.

* *She* ***definitly*** *left the house on October 1998.*
* *She is* ***probably*** *in Paris.*
* *She has* ***certainly*** *forgotten my birthday.*

1. **Adverbs of degree :** Tell about **the intensity or degree** of an action, an adjective or another adverb : very, fairly, rather, too, totally, so, almost, just, nearly, quite, hardly, much, enough, completely, partially, extremely, such, even, pretty, only …

**→** They are placed before the adjective or adverb they are modifying, after an auxiliary, before the main verb or between the auxiliary and the main verb.

*He is* ***really*** *good. She* ***almost*** *noticed his presence.*

*They don’t* ***really*** *know you. He played* ***very*** *badly.*

1. **Adverbs of opinion :** Tell about the **speaker’s opinion/point of view** about an action : frankly, ideally, officially, personally, obviously, theoretically, honestly, seriously, …

**→** They are usually placed at the beginning and are separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma.

* ***Personally,*** *I can’t do what she had done.*

1. **Interrogative adverbs :** Are used **to ask questions** : when, where, why, how.

**→** They are placed at the beginning and are always followed by the main verb.

* **When** will she come ?
* **Where** do you come from ?
* **Why** have you said that ?
* **How** is your father ?

**NOTE :** In English, the adverb does not come between the main verb and the direct object.

*My brother cleans* ***never*** *his room. → My brother* ***never*** *cleans his room.*

***Practice****:*

**Rewrite the sentences placing the adverb in its correct position**

1. Mary goes shopping to the mall. (usually)
2. Amalia helps her parents with the housework. (sometimes)
3. Mike and his sister are fighting for the remote. (always)
4. Are they going ? (away)
5. We are late to school. (never)
6. The program was unrealistic. (too)
7. Have you been to Mexico City before ? (ever)

**Order of adverbs when together**

There is a basis order in which adverbs will appear when there is more than one.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **verb** | **manner** | **place** | **frequency** | **time** |
| Beth swims | enthusisastically | in the pool | every morning | before dawn |
| Dad walks | impatiently | into town | evey afternoon | before supper |

Of course, it is uncommon to four five adverbs in a row to modify the same word, but if a sentence uses two or three, then it is best to follow this order to avoid sounding unnatural.

**Adverbs or adjective ?**

*Adjectives* describe nouns and pronouns. Adverbs do not. *Adverbs* describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Adjectives do not.

**e.g** : - *Helen has a* ***yearly*** *membership at the local health club*. ( *Yearly* is an adjective since it modifies the noun *membership* and tells *which* membership.)

- *Helen contributes* ***yearly***. ( *Yearly* is an adverb since it modifies the verb *contributes* and answers the question, ***When*** *does Helen contribute ?*)

-*Mike arrived* ***late*** *. -The* ***late*** *delivery cut down on sales in the supermarket.*

→ Other words that can be used either as adjs or adverbs are : **hard, fast, deep, early, near, far, high, little, few, much, many, loud, low, overhead, underground,** …

**Let’s Practice**

**Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill the gap with the adverb.**

1. Joanne is happy. She smiles 
2. The boy is loud. He shouts .
3. Her English is fluent. She speaks English .
4. Our mum was angry. She spoke to us .
5. My neighbour is a careless driver. He drives .
6. The painter is awful. He paints .
7. Jim is a wonderful piano player. He plays the piano .
8. This girl is very quiet. She often sneaks out of the house .
9. She is a good dancer. She dances really .
10. This exercise is simple. You have to put one word in each space.

**Comparison of adverbs**

There are three forms: positive – comparative – superlative

* **We use –er /-est** with **all adverbs of one syllable:** Fast – fast**er** than – the fast**est** Hard – hard**er** – the hard**est**

High – high**er** – the high**est**

**+ the adverb early :** earl**ier – the** earl**iest**

* **We use more –most with adverbs of 2 or more syllables (adverbs ending in –ly not early)**

**carefully – more carefully – (the) most carefully**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| well | better | best |
| badly | worse | worst |
| much | more | most |
| little | little | least |
| late | later | latest |
| far | Farther  further | Farthest  furthest |

* **Irregular adverbs**

**Practice: Complete the following sentences with the correct form (comparative or superlative) of the adverbs provided.**

1. He arrived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than expected. (early)
2. We walked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the rest of the people. (slowly)
3. They called us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon. (late)
4. He hit his arm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than before. (hard)
5. The Spanish athlete ran \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the other runners. (fast)
6. Jim threw the ball \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Peter. (far)
7. We answered all the questions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the other students. (well)
8. Our new teacher explains the exercises \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than our old teacher. (badly)
9. The new mechanic checked the car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the old mechanic. (thoroughly)
10. Angela works \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than my husband. (hard)