

*Guess the part of speech we are going to study!*

F  
R  
A  
N  
K  
&  
E  
R  
N  
E  
S  
T

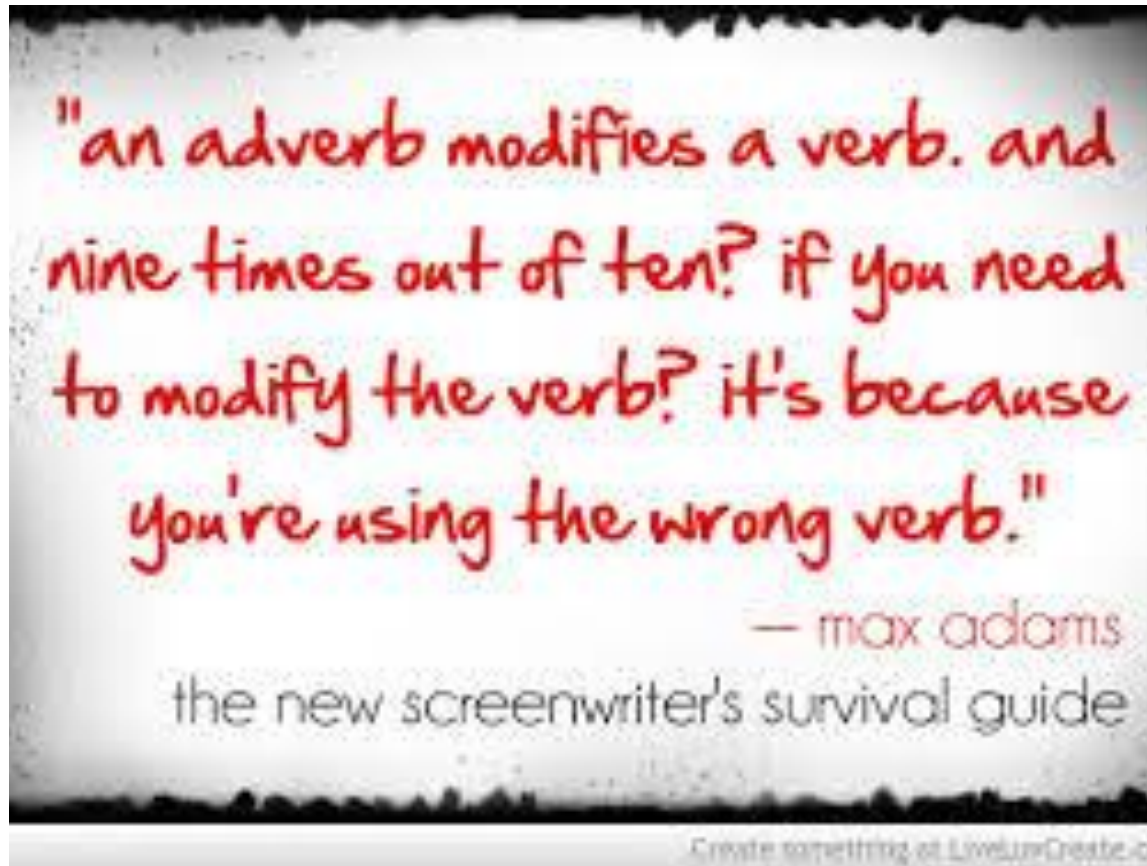


Frank and Ernest: Oct 11, 2001  
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# ADVERBS

*are words which modify or give extra information about verbs, adjectives, other words or whole clauses*

*Some say we don't need them.*



*But then, is that always so?*

# Adverbs

An adverb describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb and answers the questions below.

**How?**  
easily  
happily  
loudly  
quickly  
quietly  
sadly  
silently  
slowly

**How Often?**  
always  
every day  
frequently  
never  
often  
once  
seldom  
sometimes

**When?**  
after  
before  
early  
now  
since  
soon  
today  
yesterday

**Where?**  
away  
everywhere  
here  
home  
inside  
near  
outside  
there

**Example:** The boy plays the drums loudly!



In other words,  
**adverbs can describe**

*(Provide examples, please!)*

- manner (*how*)
- place (*where*)
- time (*when*)
- frequency (*how often*)
- degree (*to what extent*)

# Most Distinctive '-ly' Adverbs by Author

SUZANNE COLLINS <i>Hunger Games Series</i>	STEPHENIE MEYER <i>Twilight Series</i>	J.K. ROWLING <i>Harry Potter Series</i>
Repeatedly Genuinely Genetically Intensely Basically Currently Severely Exclusively Obediently Voluntarily	Amazingly Intently Deliberately Crookedly Anxiously Physically Furiously Strangely Wildly Slowly	Feebly Promptly Forcefully Grumpily Kindly Coldy Miserably Dreamily Resolutely Apprehensively

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Source: *Harry Potter* 1-7, *Hunger Games* 1-3, *Twilight* 1-4

Distinctive =  $\text{Freq}(\text{Word} | \text{Author 1}) / \text{Freq}(\text{Word} | \text{Any of the Three Authors})$

Words not used by multiple authors and less than ten times were excluded

# Adverbs can be

- **words** (either derived from other words or not): *carefully, tomorrow, very, homeward*
- **phrases**: *kind of, of course, at last*

# Formation of adverbs

- **Adjective + *-ly*** or other *suffixes*:  
serous-seriously (for more: Grammarway 4, p. 44)
- In some cases adverbs have **the same form** as adjectives (*wrong, fast, pretty, fine*), in other cases **two different adverbs** are derived from the same adjective (*hard, hardly*)



- The treasure was buried **deep** underground. (= a long way down)  
He is **deeply** in love with her. (= very)
- The hotel guests can use the swimming pool **free**. (= without payment)  
The animals in the safari park can roam **freely** (= without limit or restriction.)
- The kite flew **high** in the sky. (= at/to a high level)  
He is a **highly** respected doctor. (= very much)
- She arrived **late** for the meeting. (= not early)  
He hasn't been feeling well **lately**. (= recently)
- Which of his songs do you like **most**? (= superlative of much)  
I'm **mostly** interested in modern art. (= mainly)
- As he came **near**, I realised that something was wrong. (= close)  
She **nearly** fainted when she heard the news. (= almost)
- He is a **pretty** strange man. (= rather)  
The bridesmaids were **prettily** dressed in pink. (= in a pretty way)
- He is working **hard** these days. (= with a lot of effort)  
They **hardly** go anywhere now that they have children. (= almost never)

# Degrees of comparison

- For **one-syllable** adverbs the comparative degree is formed by adding **-er**, the superlative – by adding **-est**: *fast – faster- the fastest.*
- For adv. ending with **-ly**: **more, the most**: *wisely – more wisely – the most wisely.*
- Irregular forms: *well – better – the best, badly – worse – the worst, much – more – the most, little – less – the least.*

think creatively  
live adventurously  
work diligently  
share generously  
listen patiently  
try fearlessly  
laugh heartily  
help willingly  
speak graciously  
run steadily  
love completely

*Add something.!*