

ADVERB

- ***Adverb*** may express ***circumstances*** that attend an action/state, or point out ***characteristic features*** of an action/quality
- The ***function*** of an adverb is that of an ***adverbial modifier*** An adverb may modify verbs/verbals, adjectives and adverbs

Morphological Structure of Adverbs

simple	Derivative (Base+ suffix)	Compound (base+base)	composite
Long Hard Enough Then There Fast wide	Slowly Likewise Forward Headlong towards	Anyhow Sometimes nowhere	At once At last

Semantic classification of adverbs

Adv of TIME	Adv of FREQUENCY	Adv of PLACE and DIRECTION	Adv of CAUSE and CONSEQUENCE	Adv of MANNER	Adv of DEGREE MEASURE QUALITY
Today Tomorrow Soon Late Just Yet	Often Seldom Ever Never Sometimes Always Once Twice	Inside Outside Inside out Here There Backwards Straight on Upstairs sidelong	Therefore Consequently Accordingly Hence	Hard Fast Easy Quickly	Very Enough Half Too Nearly Almost Much Little Hardly Rather Exceedingly Quite Firstly Secondly

Adverbs: Degrees of Comparison

Simple (monosyllabic) -er/-est	Derivative (base+ -ly) more/most	Special (suppletive forms)
Fast-faster-fastest Hard-harder-hardest But Early-earlier-earliest	Wisely-more/most wisely Beautifully- more/most beautifully	Well-better-best Badly/ill- worse-worst Much-more-most Little- less-least

Adverbs and Adjectives

(confusing cases)

Many adjectives can be made **adverbs** by adding **-ly**.

Compare:

The engine's very quiet. . It runs very quiet**ly**.

He's a wonderful guitarist. He plays wonderful**ly**.

But

Some words that end in **-ly** are **adjectives**, not adverbs. For example: *friendly, lovely, lonely, likely, ugly, deadly, cowardly, silly*. These words **cannot** be used as adverbs.-

He spoke to me in a very friendly way.

Her singing was lovely. (Or: She sang beautifully.)

Other words that end in **-ly** can be **both adjectives and adverbs**.

Examples are *daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, early*.

A daily paper *is* published daily

We get up early to catch an early train

Adverbs with two forms (1)

Cheap is used instead of **cheaply**, especially in casual conversation and with the verbs *buy* and *sell*.

Do you like this shirt? I bought it really cheap.

Cheaply is typical for more formal situations

to get books too cheaply

to get off cheaply — легко отделаться

Cheaply also means 'lightly , slightlyly'
to hold cheaply by Holy Scripture — с пренебрежением относиться к Библии

The adverb **clean** means 'completely'. It is used (in an informal style) with the verb *forget*, the prepositions *over* and *through*, and the adverbs *away* and *out*.

Sorry I didn't turn up - I clean forgot.

The ball sailed clean over the roof.

The explosion blew the cooker clean through the wall.

The prisoner got clean away.

I'm afraid I'm clean out of (= have no

The adverb **cleanly** means 'precisely, without making a mess, not clumsily'.

It is often used with the verb *cut*.

The surgeon cut cleanly through the abdominal wall.

Adverbs with two forms (2)

Flat can be used as an adverb in a musical sense (*to sing flat* means 'to sing on a note that is too low').

In most other cases, the adverb is **flatly**.

- 1) **showing little interest or emotion**
"You'd better go," she said flatly
- 2) **in a firm and unequivocal manner; absolutely**

They flatly refused to play

His view seems to me flatly contrary to our evidence

- 3) **in a smooth and even way**

I applied the paint flatly

The photographs were lit very flatly

The adverb **free** (used after a verb) means 'without payment'

You can eat free in my restaurant whenever you like

Freely means 'without limit or restriction'

You can speak freely in front of George - he knows everything.

The adverb **hard** has a similar meaning

Hardly means 'almost not'.

Adverbs with two forms (3)

Quick in informal conversational English is often used instead of *quickly*, especially **after verbs of movement**.

I'll get back as quick as I can.

Quickly in all other cases

In informal conversational English (especially American English) **real** is often used instead of *really* **before adjectives and adverbs**.

That was real nice

You cook real well.

Really in all other cases

Right is used as an adverb before prepositional phrases, to mean '**just**', '**exactly**' or '**all the way**'.

She turned up right after breakfast.

The snowball hit me right on the nose.

Right and **rightly** can both be used to mean '**correctly**'.

I rightly assumed that Henry wasn't coming.

Adverbs with two forms (4)

Well is an adverb corresponding to *good* {*a good singer sings well*}.

Well is also an **adjective** meaning 'in good health' (the opposite of *ill*) In this sense, *well* is only used predicatively:

I am well

The normal adverb is **wide**
He opened the door wide.

Widely means 'in many different places'
He has travelled widely

Wrong is like right: it can be used instead of *wrongly* after the verb, especially in informal conversation.
You guessed **wrong(ly)**.

I **wrongly** believed that you wanted to help me.