

FRANK & ERNEST

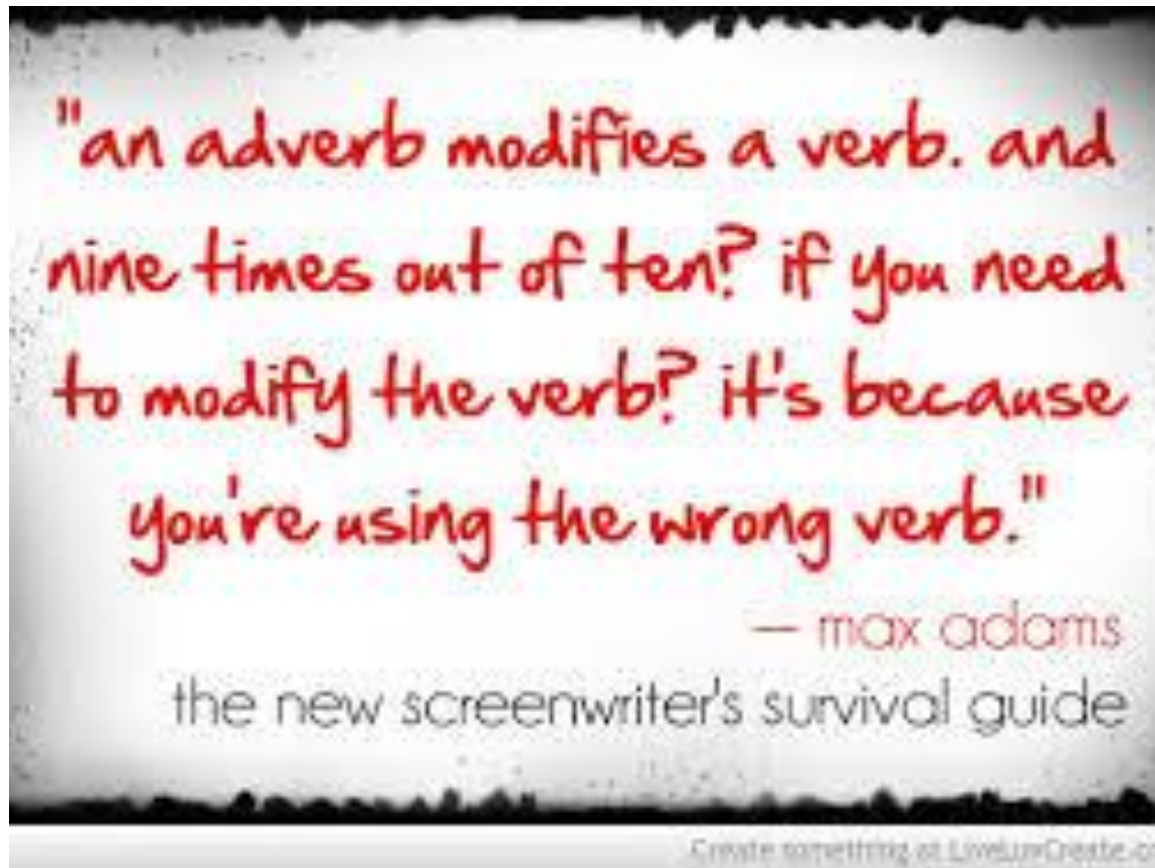


10-17

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

Created by @BenBlatt of Slate.com

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.!)