



11.

Adverbs

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I. ADVERB

(An adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.)

II. KINDS OF ADVERBS

विभिन्न प्रकार के Adverbs वाक्य में जिस प्रकार के कार्य संपन्न करते हैं, उसी के अनुसार उनका नाम रखा गया है। कार्य की स्थिति व रूप के अनुसार यह पता लगाया जा सकता है कि किस प्रकार के Adverbs का वाक्य में प्रयोग किया गया है। इसी आधार पर Adverbs को निम्नलिखित भागों में बाँटा गया है; जैसे—

- A. Simple Adverbs सरल क्रियाविशेषण
- B. Interrogative Adverbs प्रश्नवाचक क्रियाविशेषण
- C. Relative Adverbs संबंधवाचक क्रियाविशेषण
- D. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation स्वीकारसूचक एवं निषेधसूचक क्रियाविशेषण

1. Simple Adverbs

(A simple adverb is an adverb that modifies a verb etc. in a simple way.)

Simple Adverbs वाले वाक्य साधारण वाक्य होते हैं। Simple Adverb का प्रयोग वाक्य के शुरू में, बीच में अथवा अंत में कहीं भी हो सकता है। ये कुछ Verbs को केवल modify करते हैं। ये न तो किसी प्रकार का प्रश्न पूछते हैं और न ही ये connective का कार्य करते हैं। इसीलिए ये simple adverbs कहलाते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) Come *here*, Ram.
- (b) She wept *bitterly*.
- (c) He gets up *early*.
- (d) The cat walks *slowly*.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'here, bitterly, early' और 'slowly' -Simple adverbs हैं।

2. Interrogative Adverbs

(When adverbs are used in asking questions, they are interrogative adverbs.)

ये Adverbs प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं। इनका प्रयोग वाक्य के शुरू में होता है; जैसे—

- (a) *Where* are you going?
- (b) *What* is your father?
- (c) *When* does the show start?
- (d) *How* does the machine work?
- (e) *How* high is the Taj Tower?
- (f) *Why* are you late?

उपरोक्त sentences में 'where, what, when, how' और 'why' Interrogative adverbs हैं।

Interrogative sentences के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले मुख्य Adverbs—

what when, where, why, how, how far, how long, how many, how much, how of ten etc.

3. Relative Adverbs

(The relative adverbs not only modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs but also, join, sentences. Like relative pronouns they have antecedents which may be either expressed or understood.)

ये Adverbs, antecedent के साथ relations को प्रकट करते हैं। यदि वाक्य में antecedent नहीं है, तो Adverb एक Relative adverb नहीं है बल्कि वह एक interrogative adverbs हो सकता है। Relative adverbs वाला वाक्य complex sentence होता है। Relative adverbs का प्रयोग वाक्य के बीच में होता है।

ये adverbs दो sentences को जोड़ते हैं और अपने से पहले प्रयुक्त हुए Noun की ओर संकेत करते हुए time, place, reason, manner स्पष्ट करते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) I do not remember *where* I placed the book.
- (b) I know the time *when* he will come here.
- (c) Do you know the *reason* why he comes here?
- (d) This is the *reason* why he left.
- (e) Do you know the time *when* the Rajdhani Express arrives ?
- (f) She does not know *how* he solved the sum.
- (g) Show me the house *where* she was assaulted.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'where, when, why' और 'how' –Relative adverbs हैं।

Relations के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले मुख्य Adverbs—

when, where, why, what, how, whatever, whither, wherever, whence etc.

4. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation

(An adverb of affirmation is an adverb that affirms a statement or fact.

An adverb of negation is an adverb that negates a statement.)

ये Adverbs कथनात्मक भाव को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) *Surely* you are right.
- (b) I do *not* know her.
- (c) She *certainly* went.
- (d) He will *not* go there.
- (e) I *never* said so.
- (f) *Yes*, I can climb up the tree.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'surely, certainly' और 'yes' –Adverbs of affirmation हैं जबकि 'not' और 'never' - Adverbs of negation हैं।

Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले मुख्य Adverbs- certainly, definitely, never, no, not, surely, truly, yes etc.

III. FUNCTIONAL TYPES OF ADVERBS

1. Adverbs of Time
2. Adverbs of Place/ Position
3. Adverbs of Manner, Quality, or State
4. Adverbs of Number and Frequency
5. Adverbs of Degree/ Extent
6. Adverbs of Cause or Reason
7. Adverbs of Effect or Result
8. Adverbs of Purpose

9. Adverbs of Concession or Contrast
10. Adverbs of Condition
11. Adverbs of Extent
12. Adverbs of Comparison

1. Adverbs of Time

(An adverb of time tells us at what time or when an action is done.)

A. ये Adverbs 'कार्य के संपन्न होने के समय' को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) He bathes *daily*.
- (b) I shall go *tomorrow*.
- (c) She came here *late*.
- (d) My elder brother died three years *ago*.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'daily, tomorrow, late, yesterday' और 'ago' -Adverbs of time हैं।

B. मुख्य Adverbs of time— after, ago, already, always, at present, before, daily, directly, early, immediately, just, last month/year, late, lately, now, recently, shortly, soon, still, then, today, tomorrow, yesterday, yet etc.

C. Time के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले adverbs, प्रश्न When ? का उत्तर देते हैं।

2. Adverbs of Place/ Position

(An adverb of place tells us where an action is done.)

A. ये Adverbs 'कार्य के स्थान' को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) Go *there*.
- (b) Ram will come *here*.
- (c) My sister is going *out*.
- (d) The baby is playing *inside*.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'there, here, out' और 'inside' - Adverbs of place/ position हैं।

B. मुख्य Adverbs of place—

above, anywhere, somewhere, away, backward, below, down, elsewhere, everywhere, far, beside, forward, here, hither, in, indoor, inside, near, out, outdoor, outside, there, thither, up etc.

C. Place के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले Adverbs, प्रश्न Where ? का उत्तर देते हैं। Where का अर्थ है— In what place ?

3. Adverbs of Manner, Quality, or State

(An adverb of manner tells us how an action is done.)

A. ये Adverbs 'कार्य किस प्रकार संपन्न हुआ' को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) I write *neatly*.
- (b) Read *slowly*.
- (c) She sang *beautifully*.
- (d) This essay is *well* written.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'neatly, slowly, beautifully' और 'well' -Adverbs of manner हैं।

B. मुख्य Adverbs of Manner— badly, beautifully, bravely, carefully, certainly, clearly, easily, fast, fluently, hard, ill, legibly, neatly, quickly, slowly, so, loudly, swiftly, tastefully, thus, well etc.

C. Manner के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले Adverbs, प्रश्न How ? का उत्तर देते हैं। How का अर्थ है— In what way?

4. Adverbs of Number and Frequency

(An adverb of time tells us how often an action is done.)

A. ये Adverbs 'कार्य कितनी बार हुआ' को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) Ram has not seen Shyam *once*.

- (b) *Always* speak the truth.
- (c) She *seldom* comes here.
- (d) I have told him *twice*.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'once, always, seldom' और 'twice' - Adverbs of number हैं।

B. Number और Frequency के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले मुख्य Adverbs- again, always, frequently, never, often, rarely, scarcely, secondly, seldom, annually, constantly, continuously, daily, fortnightly, generally, hourly, monthly, normally, occasionally, often, periodically, regularly, repeatedly, sometimes, usually, weekly, yearly, once, twice, thrice etc.

C. Number/ Frequency के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले Adverbs, प्रश्न How many times? का उत्तर देते हैं।
How many times? का अर्थ है— कितनी बार ?

5. Adverbs of Degree/ Extent

(An adverb of degree tells us how much something is done.)

A. ये Adverbs, 'degree या quantity' को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) He is *very* strong.
- (b) You are *quite* right.
- (c) I was *hardly* ready when he arrived.
- (d) The mangoes were *almost* ripe.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'very, quite, hardly' और 'almost' - Adverbs of degree/ intensity हैं।

B. Adverbs of Degree or Intensity or Quantity or Range or Extent के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले मुख्य Adverbs- almost, altogether, any, as, completely, enough, fairly, far, fully, hardly, much, more, most, partly, perfectly, pretty, quite, rather, scarcely, so, sufficiently, too, very, wholly, badly, barely, deeply, entirely, greatly, just, nearly, only, really, slightly etc.

C. ये adverbs प्रश्न How much ? How far ? To what extent ? का उत्तर देते हैं।

6. Adverbs of Cause or Reason

(An adverb of reason tells us why an action is done.)

A. ये Adverbs 'कार्य के कारण' को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) She failed *since* she had been ill.
- (b) We missed the train *as* we were late.
- (c) He was, *hence*, divided towards other party.
- (d) He, *therefore*, will be happy to see you.

उपरोक्त sentences में *since, as, hence* और *therefore*- Adverbs of reason/ result हैं।

B. मुख्य Adverbs of reason—since, as, for, why because etc.

7. Adverbs of Effect or Result

(An adverb of effect tells us the result of an action.)

ये Adverbs 'कार्य के परिणाम' को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) She *therefore* left school.
- (b) I am *hence* unable to bear the expense.
- (c) They are *hence* unable to refute the charge.
- (d) Consequently, he met with a defeat.

उपरोक्त sentences में *therefore, hence* और *consequently*- Adverbs of effect/ result हैं।

8. Adverbs of Purpose

(An adverb of purpose tells us an expression of purpose.)

A. ये Adverbs 'कार्य के उद्देश्य' को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) He went to the bank *in order to* draw some money.

(b) I work hard *so that* I may pass.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'in order to' और 'so that' - Adverbs of purpose हैं।

B. मुख्य Adverbs of purpose—for, in order to, so that, with a view to, with the intention to, with the purpose of etc.

9. Adverbs of Concession or Contrast

(An adverb of contrast tells us an expression of concession or contrast.)

A. ये Adverbs 'कार्य की विषमता' को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

(a) *Though* he works hard, he has little hope of success.

(b) *Although* he is rich, he is honest.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'though', और 'although' -Adverbs of concession/ contrast हैं।

B. मुख्य adverbs of concession or contrast—all the same, although, ever if, granting that, however, though, yet etc.

10. Adverbs of Condition

(An adverb of condition tells us an expression of condition.)

A. ये Adverbs 'कार्य की दशा, स्थिति, अवस्था और शर्त' को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

(a) *Had* you run fast, you would have won the race.

(b) *If* you go to the market, bring a pen for me.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'had' और 'if' -Adverbs of condition हैं।

B. मुख्य Adverbs of condition— as long as, condition that, if, if not, provided that, supposing that, unless आदि हैं।

11. Adverbs of Extent

(An adverb of extent tells us an expression of extent.)

A. ये Adverbs 'कार्य के विस्तार या हद' को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

(a) So far as I could see, there was nothing but sad.

(b) *The* faster you go, *the* sooner you could get to the house.

(c) *The* higher we go, *the* cooler it is.

(d) *The* more you work, *the* more you get.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'so far as' और 'the— the' Adverbs of extent हैं। इस बात का ध्यान रखें- यहाँ 'the - the' article की तरह प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है बल्कि ये old demonstrative pronoun हैं जिनका adverb के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

B. मुख्य adverbs of extent—as far as, so far as etc.

12. Adverbs of Comparison

(An adverb of comparison tells us an expression of comparison.)

A. ये Adverbs तुलना को प्रकट करते हैं; जैसे—

(a) He is *more* intelligent than his brother.

(b) I work *more* than you do.

उपरोक्त sentences में 'more' और 'than' - Adverbs of comparison हैं।

B. मुख्य Adverbs of comparison—

as— as, less than, more than, so — as, the least, the most etc.

EXERCISE 46.

Choose the adverb in following sentences and mention its kind :

1. Come in.
2. The Sikhs fought bravely.
3. They were fully prepared.
4. Finally, he had to give in.
5. Wasted time never returns.
6. The bird flew away.
7. You often make mistakes.
8. I am so glad.
9. She visited the zoo in order to make her happy.
10. I always keep my word.
11. Ram read clearly.
12. Never tell a lie.
13. She therefore discontinued his studies.
14. We eat so that we may live.
15. I have met him before.

IV. ADVERB : DEGREE OF COMPARISON

Adjective की तरह Adverb की भी तीन तुलनात्मक Degrees होती हैं—

1. Positive Degree

2. Comparative Degree

3. Superlative Degree

Rule 1. : 'er' व 'est' जोड़कर—

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Fast	Faster	Fastest
Hard	Harder	Hardest
Long	Longer	Longest
Near	Nearer	Nearest
Slow	Slower	Slowest
Soon	Sooner	Soonest

Rule 2. : 'More' व 'Most' जोड़कर—

कुछ Adverbs जिनके अंत में 'ly' होता है, के साथ more और most लगाकर comparative व superlative degree बनाई जाती है।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Carefully	More carefully	Most carefully
Clearly	More clearly	Most clearly
Easily	More easily	Most easily
Honestly	More honestly	Most honestly
Slowly	More slowly	Most slowly
Swiftly	More swiftly	Most swiftly
Skillfully	More skillfully	Most skillfully
Quickly	More quickly	Most quickly

Rule 3 : निम्नलिखित Adverbs की तुलनात्मक Degrees के लिए कोई निश्चित नियम नहीं है—

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bad	Worse	Worst
Far	Farther	Farthest

Forth	Further	Furthest
Ill	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Late	Later	Last
Much	More	Most
Good	Better	Best

V. USE OF SOME ADVERBS

1. SINCE

Since से जब time का बोध होता है तब इसका प्रयोग preposition, conjunction और adverb के रूप में होता है। Adverb के रूप में since 'तब से' 'from then' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) I have been reading *since* 5 O' clock.
- (b) They have been playing *since* 7 O' clock.

2. LATE, LATELY

Late का अर्थ है 'देर से' (after the fixed time) और इसका प्रयोग adjective तथा adverb दोनों के रूप में होता है; जैसे—

- (a) You are *late*. (adjective)
- (b) He came *late* last night. (adverb)

किंतु *lately* का अर्थ है 'हाल ही में' (recently) होता है और इसका प्रयोग सिर्फ adverb के रूप में होता है; जैसे—

- (a) He has reached *lately*.
- (b) She has finished her work *lately*.

ध्यान रखें— *lately* के साथ Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है।

3. JUST

Just का प्रयोग 'एक क्षण पहले' (a moment ago) के अर्थ में adverb of time के रूप में होता है। Just के साथ सामान्यतया Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) He has *just* gone out.
- (b) I have *just* had dinner.

'एकदम सही समय' के लिए Just का प्रयोग simple past में किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

- (a) I *just* caught the train.
- (b) They *just* managed to leave.

'अभी-अभी बजे हैं' का अर्थ भी Just से प्रकट किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

- (a) It has *just* struck five. अभी-अभी पाँच बजे हैं।
- (b) It has *just* struck two. अभी-अभी दो बजे हैं।

4. JUST NOW

(i) Just now का प्रयोग वर्तमान में पूर्ण होने वाले कार्य के लिए होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में इसका प्रयोग Present Perfect Tense में होता है; जैसे—

- (a) He has gone *just now*.
- (b) I have arrived *just now*.

(ii) Just now 'कुछ समय पहले' (a short time ago) या एक क्षण पहले (a moment ago) के अर्थ में भी होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में इसका प्रयोग Past Indefinite Tense में होता है; जैसे—

(a) They left home *just now*.

(b) Did you hear a noise *just now*?

(iii) किंतु *just now* का प्रयोग 'इस क्षण' (at this moment) के अर्थ में भी होता है; जैसे—I am busy *just now*.

5. PRESENTLY

Presently का प्रयोग **future action** के लिए होता है। **Presently** का अर्थ है—शीघ्र (soon), अभी (at present); जैसे—

(a) He is *presently* busy.

(b) He will come back *presently*.

(c) I shall give some money *presently*.

6. DIRECT, DIRECTLY

Direct का अर्थ है—सीधा (straight); जैसे—

(a) I went *direct* to my house.

(b) I am coming *direct* from Delhi.

Directly का अर्थ है—शीघ्र ही (at once); जैसे—

(a) They went to their room *directly*.

(b) The soldier jumped into the well *directly* to save a child.

7. EARLY

Early का प्रयोग **adjective** तथा **adverb** दोनों ही रूपों में होता है। इसका अर्थ है—'किसी की शुरुआत के तुरन्त बाद'; जैसे—

(a) Are you an early riser? (adjective)

(b) We started early. (adverb)

Early का प्रयोग 'नियत समय से पहले' के अर्थ में भी होता है; जैसे—

(a) He arrived *early* at the meeting.

(b) The chief guest came *early*.

8. SOON

Soon का प्रयोग **after a point of time** 'एक खास समय के तुरन्त बाद' के अर्थ में होता है; जैसे—

(a) He came to see me *soon* after Ram arrived.

(b) The judge pressed the bell and the peon *soon* appeared.

9. QUICKLY

Quickly कार्य की गति को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

(a) Come and see us *quickly*.

(b) Please do the repair *quickly*.

10. RECENTLY

Recently का अर्थ है 'हाल ही में'। याद रखें—**recently** के साथ **Present Perfect** व **Past Indefinite** दोनों **Tenses** का प्रयोग हो सकता है; जैसे—

(a) She came *recently*.

(b) They have arrived *recently*.

11. AT PRESENT

At present का अर्थ है 'अब, इस समय' (at the present time) और इसका प्रयोग **Present Tense** में होता है; जैसे—

(a) *At present* he is at home.

(b) *At present* I am reading.

12. BEFORE

Before का अर्थ 'पहले' (formerly) होता है इसका प्रयोग Past Indefinite व Present Perfect दोनों Tenses में हो सकता है; जैसे—

- (a) She never saw you *before*. (b) I have visited this place *before*.

13. AGO

Ago से समय का बोध होता है। Ago का प्रयोग हमेशा Past Indefinite Tense में होता है, अतः किसी भी time expression के साथ यदि ago का प्रयोग है, तो इसका अर्थ है कि वह वाक्य Past Indefinite Tense में होगा। ध्यान रखें ago का प्रयोग Present Perfect Tense के साथ नहीं हो सकता; जैसे—

- (a) He came a week *ago*. (b) It happened long *ago*.

Since और ago का एक दूसरे के लिए Adverb के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

- (a) I received your progress report a few days *since*.
(b) I received your progress report a few days *ago*.

14. TOO

(i) Too आवश्यकता से अधिक (more than required) का अर्थ प्रकट करता है। too से दोष का बोध होता है। यह अतिशयता (excess) को दर्शाता है। इसका प्रयोग unpleasant adjectives के साथ होता है; जैसे— too hot, too cold, too bad, too dull, too fat, too naughty, too wicked etc.

अतः too glad, too happy, too healthy, too pleased आदि कहना गलत है।

(ii) 'I am too glad to meet you' का अर्थ है 'मैं आपसे मिलकर इतना खुश हूँ जितना कि नहीं होना चाहिए'। इस वाक्य में 'बहुत' का अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए very के स्थान पर too का प्रयोग गलत है, अतः यह वाक्य ऐसे होना चाहिए—

I am very glad to meet you.

(iii) 'Too + to infinitive' कार्य न होने का कारण बताता है; जैसे—

- (a) It is too hot to go out.
(b) It is too hot to play football.
(c) The old man is too weak to walk.
(d) It is too cold to go for a walk today.

(iv) Too — to पर आधारित वाक्यों में too के अर्थ के अनुसार pleasant adjectives का प्रयोग भी हो सकता है; जैसे—

- (a) He is too intelligent to be cheated.
(b) This news is too good to be true.

(v) Too का अर्थ 'भी' (= also) होता है; जैसे—

- (a) I lost my pen and book too.
(b) He was fined too.

(vi) इन वाक्यों को देखें— यहाँ too अत्यधिकता दर्शाता है; जैसे—

- (a) It is too cold today.
(b) The house is too small for me.

15. VERY, MUCH

(i) Very का प्रयोग Positive degree के Adverbs/ Adjectives से पहले होता है; जैसे—very good, very wise, very lucky, very honest.

- (a) Smoking is very harmful.
(b) Ram is a very handsome boy.

(ii) **Much का प्रयोग Comparative degree के Adverbs/ Adjectives से पहले होता है;**

जैसे—much better, much happier, much luckier, much more honest, much wiser.

(a) Ram is *much* better than Mohan.

(b) You look *much* happier today.

(iii) **Very या much का प्रयोग superlative degree के साथ होता है, किंतु क्रम ध्यान में रखें—**

the + very + superlative जबकि much + the + superlative क्रम रहता है; जैसे—

(a) You are *the very smartest* player in the team.

(b) This is *the very best* way to proceed.

(c) You are *much the smartest* player in the team.

(d) Ram is *much the best* boy in the school.

(iv) **Much का प्रयोग past participle से पहले होता है; जैसे—**

much admired, much amazed, much grieved, much surprised, much confused etc. जैसे—

(a) He was *much confused* to read my letter.

(b) Sita is *much interested* in you.

(v) **Very का प्रयोग Present Participle के पहले होता है; जैसे—**very challenging, very daring, very encouraging, very entertaining, very interesting etc.

(a) The match is *very interesting*.

(b) This is a *very amusing* information.

ध्यान रखें— प्रायः **very का प्रयोग past participle से पहले नहीं होता है परंतु निम्नलिखित past participles से पहले very का ही प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—**

very contented, very dejected, very delighted, very discontented, very drunk, very limited, very tired, very annoyed, very bored, very disappointed, very grieved, very pained, very pleased, very satisfied, very shocked, very surprised, very worried etc.

जैसे—

(a) I was *very delighted* to hear the news of my success.

(b) I was *very pleased* to hear this news.

(c) I am *very pleased* with you.

(d) He was *very delighted* to see me.

(e) He was *very tired*.

Note—

ध्यान रखें—pleased के पहले very का प्रयोग तभी होता है जब pleased का अर्थ glad या happy आदि हो।

VERY MUCH

(i) **Very much 'पूर्ण रूप से' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है। इसका प्रयोग comparative degree के पहले हो सकता है;**

जैसे—very much better, very much wiser, very much luckier etc.

Ram is *very much* better than Shyam.

(ii) **प्रायः सकारात्मक वाक्यों में very much का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि नकारात्मक वाक्यों में much का ही प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—**

(a) I love her *very much*.

I do not love her *much*.

(b) He works *very much*.

He does not work *much*.

ध्यान रखें— 'very' कभी किसी verb को modify नहीं करता है।

16. MUCH TOO, TOO MUCH

Much too व too much दोनों 'इतना अधिक जितना नहीं होना चाहिए' एक समान अर्थ प्रकट करते हैं परंतु इनके प्रयोग में अंतर है।

Adjective या Participle से पहले much too तथा Noun से पहले too much का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

(a) *Too much* of anything is bad. (too much के बाद Noun)

- (b) There is *too much* of noise. (too much के बाद Noun)
- (c) It is *much too* painful. (much too के बाद adjective)
- (d) She is *much too* small for a bride. (much too के बाद adjective)

17. ONLY TOO

Only too का अर्थ है- *very*, इसका प्रयोग *pleasant/ unpleasant adjectives* दोनों के साथ होता है; जैसे-

- (a) I am only too glad to receive your letter. इसका अर्थ है- I am very glad to receive your letter.
- (b) Your performance is only too bad. इसका अर्थ है- Your performance is very bad.

18. HARD, HARDLY

Hard का अर्थ है 'कठिन' (*very much*) और इसका प्रयोग *adjective* तथा *adverb* दोनों के रूप में होता है; जैसे-

- (a) It is a *hard* job. (*adjective*)
- (b) This is a *hard* sum. (*adjective*)
- (c) Students work *hard* near the examination. (*adverb*)
- (d) He works *hard* all day. (*adverb*)

किंतु **hardly** का अर्थ है 'करीब-करीब न के बराबर' (*rarely*) और इसका प्रयोग सिर्फ *adverb* के रूप में होता है; जैसे-

- (a) She *hardly* comes to me.
- (b) He *hardly* works at night.

19. ENOUGH

(i) यह 'पूर्ण/ उचित मात्रा' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है। *Adverb* के रूप में **Enough** का प्रयोग *adjective/ adverb* के बाद होता है; जैसे-

- (a) He is rich *enough* to buy a new car.
- (b) She was strong *enough* to work.

(ii) **Adjective** के रूप में **Enough** का प्रयोग *Noun* से पहले होता है; जैसे-

- (a) I have *enough* patience; I can do it.
- (b) He has *enough* money to spend and spare.

Note-

Enough का *adjective* और *adverb* दोनों तरह से प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

- (a) We have food *enough* to last a week. (*adjective*)
- (b) She sings well *enough* (*adverb*)

20. QUITE

Quite 'पूर्णतया' (*entirely*) का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) He was *quite* tired.
- (b) Her works is *quite* satisfied.

Quite पसंद आने योग्य (*fairly*) का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) This is *quite* a big hall.
- (b) She is *quite* a tall girl.

21. MOST, MOSTLY, ALMOST

Most का अर्थ है-सबसे अधिक। **Most**, *pronoun*, *adjective* और *adverb* के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; जैसे-

- (a) Many people attended the party, but *most* were boring. (*Pronoun*)
- (b) *Most* people at the party were boring. (*Adjective*)

- (c) This time, she donated *most* generously for the war fund. (Adverb)

Mostly का अर्थ है-अधिकांश भाग; जैसे—

- (a) The players were *mostly* from rural area.
(b) The audience consisted *mostly* of boys.

Almost, केवल *Adverb* के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

- (a) We have *almost* completed our homework. (Adverb)
(b) I have *almost* written an essay.

22. FREE, FREELY

Free का अर्थ- निःशुल्क (Without any cost) जबकि **Freely** का अर्थ- स्वतंत्र रूप से (independently); जैसे—

- (a) I got this book *free*.
(b) You can move *freely* now.

23. FAIRLY, RATHER

किसी adjective/ adverb की पसंद प्रकट करने के लिए *fairly* और नापसंद के लिए *rather* का प्रयोग होता है। इसे हम ऐसे भी कह सकते हैं- *Fairly* का प्रयोग good sense में होता है जबकि *rather* का प्रयोग bad sense में होता है; जैसे—

- (a) Milk is *fairly* hot. (correct)
(b) The weather is *rather* hot. (correct)
(c) Milk is *rather* hot. (incorrect)
(d) The weather is *fairly* hot. (incorrect)

24. YES, NO, NOT

Yes के बाद Subject + auxiliary का प्रयोग स्वीकारात्मक उत्तर के लिए करें। Affirmative sentences में **yes** का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) Are you well ? *Yes*, I am.
(b) Do you know him ? *Yes*, I do.

No एक Adjective भी है और Adverb भी। Adverb के रूप में **No** का अर्थ है- 'not at all' या 'not in any degree' **No** का प्रयोग Noun से पहले होता है।

ध्यान रखें— **No** का प्रयोग noun, adjective (सिर्फ positive व comparative degrees) और adverb (सिर्फ comparative degree) के पहले होता है; जैसे—

- (a) He has *no* pen. (pen – noun)
(b) He has *no* good pen. (good –adjective of positive degree)
(c) He has *no* better pen. (better –adjective of comparative degree)
(d) This train will carry there *no* sooner than the bus. (sooner –adverb of comparative degree)

Not एक Adverb है। **Not** का प्रयोग helping verbs के बाद किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) I have *not* any book.
(b) She does *not* have any idea.
(c) I can *not* go there.

कुछ verbs- believe, think, expect, suppose और afraid के साथ **Not** का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित तरीके से भी हो सकता है—

- (a) Will she co-operate you? I believe *not*.
(b) Can you help me? I am afraid *not*.

25. SELDOM

Seldom के बाद **or never** या **if ever** का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) She *seldom* or never tells a lie. (b) He *seldom* if ever helps the poor.

26. EVEN

ऐसे वाक्य जहाँ यह बोध होता हो कि जो कार्य हुआ है या होने वाला है, वह आशा के विपरीत है वहाँ भी 'का' अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए *even* का भी प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) Ram can't *even* speak.
- (b) He can't *even* walk.

27. THOUGH

Though 'adverb' के रूप में भी प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

I am not good at reasoning but I can help you with your geography, *though*, if you want.

VI. POSITION OF ADVERBS

1. सामान्य नियम यह है कि Adverb जिस शब्द के अर्थ में वृद्धि (modify) करे Adverb को उसी शब्द के पास रखना चाहिए। इस प्रकार से Adverb को तीन स्थान मिल सकते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) आरंभ में *How* are you ?
- (b) मध्यम में I *never* smoke.
- (c) अंत में He came *here*.

2. Adverb का स्थान बदल जाने से उसके अर्थ में काफी बदलाव आ जाता है। निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में *only* का स्थान बदलने से अर्थ परिवर्तन देखें।

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (a) <i>Only</i> I saw Ram's bag. | केवल मैंने, राम का थैला देखा। किसी और ने नहीं। |
| (b) I saw Ram's bag <i>only</i> . | मैंने, केवल राम का थैला देखा। और कुछ नहीं। |
| (c) I saw Ram's <i>only</i> bag. | मैंने राम का, केवल थैला देखा। जो उसके पास था। |
| (d) I saw <i>only</i> Ram's bag. | मैंने केवल राम का, थैला देखा। किसी और का नहीं। |
| (e) I <i>only</i> saw Ram's bag. | मैंने राम का थैला, केवल देखा। छूआ नहीं। |

नोट—

निम्नलिखित शब्दों को (स्थान बदलने के आधार पर) Adverbs/ Adjectives के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है—
back, bad, better, bright, cheap, clean, dead, deep, direct, easy, enough, even, fair, far, fast, free, high, late, little, long, loose, loud, much, only, right, rough, sharp, slow, smooth, straight, tight, well, wide, worse, wrong etc.

जैसे—

- (a) *Only* he sings well. (adjective)
- (b) He *only* sings well. (adverb)
- (c) He went to the *back* entrance. (adjective)
- (d) Go *back* (adverb)
- (e) Ram is our *fast* bowler. (adjective)
- (f) Ram can bowl *fast*. (adverb)
- (g) He is not *better* than a fool. (adjective)
- (h) He knows me *better* than you. (adverb)

अतः word का प्रयोग देखकर ही यह बताया जा सकता है कि किस part of speech के रूप में शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है।

3. Adverbs of manner और Adverbs of place को सामान्यतया Verb के बाद रखा जाता है। यदि Verb के बाद Object भी है तो ये Adverbs, Object के बाद रखे जाते हैं, जैसे—

- (a) He has seen me *somewhere*.
- (b) I could not find my book *anywhere*.
- (c) He went *there*.
- (d) She speaks English *fluently*.
- (e) They wrote it *carefully*.

4. **Adverb of time** का प्रयोग भी सामान्यतया Verb के बाद होता है; जैसे—
 (a) She came *yesterday*. (b) He has arrived *recently*.
5. **Adverbs of Number**— *hardly, rarely, scarcely, always, seldom, never, often, daily, generally, almost, just, nearly* और *already* आदि verb 'to be' के बाद और main verb से पहले रखे जाते हैं; जैसे—
 (a) You are *always* right.
 (b) He *seldom* comes here.
 (c) You are *never* on time.
 (d) He has *just* arrived.
- have to** और **used to** 'helping verbs' अपने से पहले adverb का प्रयोग प्रस्तुत करती हैं; जैसे—
 (a) We *always* have to wait a long time for the bus.
 (b) I *often* have to go to school on foot.
- Note—**
Hardly का स्थान दोनों तरह से ठीक है; जैसे—
 (a) He ate *hardly* anything. or
 (b) He *hardly* ate anything.
6. **Adverb of Degree** (*almost, quite, just, too, nearly*) को **Adjective/ Adverb** से पहले रखते हैं; जैसे—
 (a) His answer is *quite* wrong.
 (b) It is *too* hot to go out.
7. यदि Verb एक ही शब्द है तो **Adverb** को verb से पहले रखा जाता है; जैसे—
 (a) Ram *always* goes to work by car.
 (b) I cleaned the house and *also* cooked the dinner.
8. यदि Verb दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों से बनी हो तो **Adverbs** को हमेशा पहली Verb के बाद रखा जाता है; जैसे—
 (a) I can *never* remember his name.
 (b) Ram does not *usually* smoke.
 (c) Your car has *probably* been stolen.
 (d) You will *certainly* miss the train.
9. यदि Verb की प्राथमिकता दर्शानी हो, तो **Adverbs** को **auxiliary verbs** से पहले भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; जैसे—
 (a) I *always* do forget to bring the watch.
 (b) You *often* comes without intimation.
 (c) He *always* does come late.
 (d) I *already* have written the letter.
10. **Adverb का प्रयोग intransitive verb के बाद होता है; जैसे—**
 She writes *well*.
 Ram died *calmly*.
 कुछ **transitive verbs** देखने में, तो **Active Voice** की तरह लगती हैं परंतु उनसे अर्थ **Passive** का निकलता है।
 ऐसी verb के बाद **Adjective** अथवा **Adverb** का प्रयोग वाक्य के अर्थ पर निर्भर करता है।
 यदि वाक्य में verb के Subject का गुण बताना हो, तो verb के बाद **Adjective** लगाएं; जैसे—
 This sofa feels *soft*.
 यदि वाक्य में उसी verb का ही गुण बताना हो, तो verb के बाद **Adverb** लगाएं; जैसे—
 This book sells *well*.
11. **Arrive, come और go** आदि **verbs of movement** हैं। इनके साथ सबसे पहले **adverb of place** फिर **adverb of manner** का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 The students went home *quickly*.

12. Even और only को उस शब्द से पहले रखना चाहिए जिसके लिए इनका प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) He cannot write *even* correct English.
- (b) I have *only* one bag.
- (c) I solved *only* three sums.
- (d) She has slept *only* two hours.

13. किसी एक वाक्य में एक से अधिक Adverbs का क्रम इस प्रकार से होता है—MPT-123

Adverb of Manner	Adverb of Place	Adverb of Time
M	P	T
1	2	3

जैसे—

- (a) She sang *perfectly* *in the town hall* *last night*.
- (b) You spoke *slowly* *at the meeting* *yesterday*.
- (c) She is crying *loudly* *at the field* *now*.
- (d) He was going to *directly* *Delhi* *yesterday*.

यदि एक से अधिक Adverbs of time का प्रयोग हो, तो सबसे पहले, सबसे छोटा time, फिर उससे बड़ा time तथा फिर सबसे बड़े time को लिखा जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) I was born at 5 O' clock in the morning on Monday in 1971.
- (b) He arrived here at 6 O' clock in the evening on Sunday.

14. सामान्य हालत में adverb को object से पहले नहीं रखा जाता है किंतु object के बाद यदि who, which और that clause हो या किसी और ढंग से object का विस्तार कर दिया गया हो, तो adverb का प्रयोग object के पहले भी होता है; जैसे—

- (a) He rewarded *liberally* all those who had worked for him.

15. कई बार हम किसी वाक्य को पूरा दोहराने की बजाए केवल is/ will/ did आदि का प्रयोग करते हैं। इस प्रकार के वाक्यों में Adverbs का स्थान नोट करें—

- (a) He always says he will not be late but he *always* is. (= he is always late)
- (b) I have never done it and I *never* will. (= I will never do it)

16. Still और already का प्रयोग प्रायः वाक्य के बीच में होता है। कुछ स्थिति में already का प्रयोग वाक्य के अंत में भी हो सकता है; जैसे—

- (a) Are you here *already*?
- (b) It is *still* raining.

17. Adverb के पहले Preposition का प्रयोग सामान्यतया नहीं किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) He listened to me with *carefully*.

यह वाक्य गलत है क्योंकि adverb से पहले with का प्रयोग किया गया है।

18. Infinitive को तोड़कर adverb का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि इससे split infinitive का दोष आता है; जैसे—

- (a) He asked me to *carefully* do it.

यह वाक्य गलत है। इसे ऐसे लिखें—

- (b) He asked me to do it *carefully*.

19. यदि किसी वाक्य में last year, yesterday अथवा last evening आदि adverbs/adverbial phrases का प्रयोग करना हो, तो उस वाक्य को हमेशा Past Indefinite Tense में ही रखें; जैसे—

- (a) I passed the examination *last year*.
- (b) I came here *last evening*.

20. Else के साथ हमेशा 'but' adverb का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है; जैसे—

- (a) Go anywhere else *but* Delhi.
- (b) Call him anything else *but* dog.

VII. CONFUSION : ADVERB/ ADJECTIVE

1. Already, All ready

Already (= before) एक adverb है; जैसे—

He is *already* late.

All ready (= quite ready) एक adjective phrase है; जैसे—

The participants were *all ready* to answer the questions.

2. Altogether, All together

Altogether (= completely) एक adverb है; जैसे—

The house was *altogether* destroyed by the earthquake.

All together (= everyone in a group) एक adjective phrase है; जैसे—

They went on a strike *all together*.

3. Sometimes, Some time

Sometimes (= at any specified time) एक adverb है और adjective भी; जैसे—

You can come here *sometimes* tomorrow.

Some time (= a period of time) एक phrase है; जैसे—

My brother spends *some time* with me everyday.

4. Enough

Enough एक adverb है और adjective भी; जैसे—

(a) This dress is good *enough* for me.

(b) It was fair *enough* that you expressed your dissent.

5. Real, Really

Real एक adjective है; जैसे—

This collar is made of *real* leather.

Really एक adverb है; जैसे—

We *really* enjoyed the film.

6. Sure, Surely

Sure एक adjective है; जैसे—

India is *sure* to win the match.

Surely एक adverb है; जैसे—

Surely I would help you.

7. Good, Well

Good प्रायः adjective की तरह ही प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

They are a *good* team.

Good का Corresponding adverb 'well' होता है; जैसे—

He plays violin *well*.

8. Very

Very एक adverb है और adjective भी; जैसे—

(a) After days of search, the police found the *very* suspect they were looking for. (Adjective)

(b) The cat moved *very* slowly. (adverb)

9. Both Adverb as well as Adjective

ध्यान रखें— कुछ शब्द Adverb और Adjective दोनों तरह से प्रयोग किये जाते हैं; जैसे— *fast, only, hard* और *back*. इनसे सम्बन्धित वाक्य देखें—

Adverb	Adjective
1. I ran <i>fast</i> .	2. I am a <i>fast</i> runner.
2. I have <i>only</i> two bags.	2. I am the <i>only</i> son of my parents.
3. Come <i>back</i> .	3. You should not enter from the <i>back</i> door.
4. I work <i>hard</i> .	4. I am a <i>hard</i> worker.

10. Adverbs and Adjectives

Adverbs का Adjectives से सीधा संबंध होता है क्योंकि बहुत से Adverbs 'Adjectives' के साथ -ly, -ily जोड़कर बनाए गए हैं। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि सभी Adverbs के अंतिम अक्षर -ly आदि हों। निम्नलिखित कुछ ऐसे adjectives हैं जो ly पर समाप्त होते हैं; जैसे—

costly, cowardly, deadly, friendly, lively, likely, lonely, ugly, unlikely, leisurely, homely etc.

EXERCISE 47.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate adverbs :

1. The shepherd shouted (loud, loudly)
2. We ever meet now. (hard, hardly)
3. The annual examination is coming (near, nearly)
4. She was sorry to hear the sad news. (quite/ too)
5. Long long there ruled a king. (before/ ago)
6. The bell has been rung. (immediately, just)
7. she has lost something. (perhaps/ probably)
8. This is the book I want to read. (too/ very)
9. I came here a year (ago/ back)
10. The room is for us. (large enough/ enough large)

EXERCISE 48.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate adverbs :

1. You are tired. (quite/ very)
2. She is doing well at her job. (too/ very)
3. I played hockey (ago, before)
4. She has been married (late/ lately)
5. She is ugly. (rather, fairly)
6. He is healthy. (too/ very)
7. Is he honest? , he is. (of course/ certainly)
8. I am serious about my health. (most, mostly)
9. The flight will arrive (just now/ shortly)
10. I am pleased to meet you. (very/ too)

EXERCISE 49.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate adverbs :

1. He lost his security. (too, even)
2. The books in my library are novels. (most, mostly)
3. I shall be only proud to a friend you. (too, very)
4. This book is interesting. (much/ very)
5. It is a good day. (fairly, rather)
6. I feel disappointed. (much/ very)
7. He is weak to lift the box. (too/ very)
8. Do not talk loud. (very/ so)
9. A car goes than a bicycle. (fast, faster)
10. I am satisfied with his work. (very/ much)

EXERCISE 50.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate adverbs :

1. This bag is heavy for me to carry. (too/ very)
2. She sings (good/ well)
3. They walk very (fast/ faster)

4. He is feeling today. (very better, much better)
5. I bought a pen and an inkpot (too, even)
6. This is the reason she committed suicide. (because/ why)
7. He stood first because he works (hard/ hardly)
8. Her health is too good for her age. (no, none)
9. You cannot win the race you run fast. (until, unless)
10. We slept after the tiring journey. (sound/ soundly)

EXERCISE 51.

Correct the following sentences :

1. I take generally my breakfast at 8 a.m.
2. I seldom or ever refused the leave.
3. I only solved two sums.
4. Breathe deeply when you walk.
5. He has often to go by train.
6. I met none else than your real sister.
7. I have not pen with me.
8. Ram loves his son only too much.
9. I do not know to swim.
10. He will today go to Delhi.

EXERCISE 52.

Correct the following sentences :

1. She mostly touched the line.
2. I went directly to Delhi.
3. In this situation, you should go directly to the Principal.
4. She arrived yesterday in the night.
5. That day he arrived lately.
6. He has returned back from Delhi.
7. I shall be back just now.
8. I looked all places.
9. I cannot find it here. Why do not you look here?
10. The European Union are deadly against the imposition of sanctions on Iraq.

EXERCISE 53.

Correct the following sentences :

1. Repeat again what you have said.
2. Mr. Ram recently lived here, before leaving Germany.
3. We could have found the place more easily with a map.
4. To be successful; firstly, you should be regular, and secondly hard working.
5. We explained briefly our plans to the chairman.
6. He was fortunately not present when the chairman came.
7. Honestly speaking, I do not like him very much.
8. I surely, do not want to speak to him again.
9. I am very busy today. Certainly we can go out tomorrow.
10. Ram has stayed in the city for five years. He knows the city well clearly.

