

Adverb

- Adverb is a word which is used to modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a preposition, a conjunction and a sentence

⇒ To modify a verb:

She writes well
S V Adverb

- (i) My brother speaks fluently.

⇒ To modify an adjective

My friend is very tall
N Adj. Adj. Adverb

- (i) Priya is absolutely wrong

⇒ To modify an adverb

she writes very clearly
S V Adj. Adverb.
Adj. Adverb.

⇒ To modify a preposition

she threw a stone perfectly on the beggar.
S V² O Adverb prep.

⇒ To modify a conjunction

I had reached the cinema hall a little before the show
S V³ O Adj. Conj. S
started
V²

⇒ To modify a sentence.

Unwillingly, he welcomed the new president

Kinds of Adverb

- Adverb of time
- Adverb of number / frequency
- Adverb of manner / quality / state
- Adverb of quantity / degree / range / extent
- Adverb of place
- Adverb of reason

Adverb of time ⇒ The word that shows the time

Ex :- today, tomorrow, yesterday, last night, last day

last year, next night, next day

the day after tomorrow, the day after yesterday . . .

recently, immediately, instantly.

I will meet you tomorrow

Adverb of number ⇒ The word that shows the no. or frequency of an action.

Ex: Once, twice, thrice, always, often, seldom, neighbour, again, hardly, scarcely, rarely, regularly, first (firstly) x, secondly, thirdly . . .

x Firstly I should obey my teacher secondly my seniors
First

Adverb of manner $\Rightarrow$ The word that shows the style of an action

ex: slowly, quickly, clearly, bravely, loudly, beautifully
fast (fastly) $\times$, hard (hardly) $\times$, bravely, foolishly
wisely, carefully, well, doubtfully etc

- He works hard

- The train runs fastly / fast ✓

Adverb of quantity $\Rightarrow$ The word that shows the quantity

ex: too, verb, very, much, quite, enough, rather, fairly
, almost, fully, wholly

- He was too careless

Adverb of place $\Rightarrow$ The word that shows the place

ex: Here, there, everywhere, somewhere, nowhere, anywhere, up, down, inside, outside, endorpe, outdorpe, far, near etc

- He was sitting here

Adverb of reason $\Rightarrow$ The word that shows reason

ex: hence, therefore, consequently

ex: Consequently she was sent to America

Formation of Adverb

word

Adj + ly = Adverb

Kind + ly = kindly

N + ly = Adjective

Father + ly = fatherly

List: Adjective + ly = Adverb

clever + ly = cleverly

beautiful + ly = beautifully

kind + ly = kindly

wise + ly = wisely

foolish + ly = foolishly

quick + ly = quickly

Carefull + ly = carefully

Careless + ly = carelessly

Sad + ly = sadly

honest + ly = honestly

happy + ly = happily

Obvious + ly = obviously

poor + ly = poorly

List: Noun + ly = Adjective

father + ly = fatherly

Mother + ly = motherly

Sister + ly = sisterly

Brother + ly = brotherly

कुछ सब के पहले 'a' लगाने से Adverb का निर्माण होता है।

new $\Rightarrow$ a new

fresh $\Rightarrow$ a fresh

foot $\Rightarrow$ a foot

Ex she went on foot ✓

she went a foot ✗

she went afoot ✓

Adverb

Some important adverbial phrases

• Once and again बार बार

• to and fro इधर उधर

- through and through (completely - पूरी तरह से)
- Over and over (बार बार) frequently
- Out and out (पूर्णतः)
- Again and again (बार बार)
- try and try (तुरंत)
- first and foremost (प्रथम स्वम महत्वपूर्ण)
- now and then (समय समय पर)
- bad blood (दुर्भाव)
- well off (सब प्रकार से सुखी स्वम सम्पन्न)
- marry in haste (repent at leisure - जल्दी की शादी जीवन भर पचतावा)
- well to do (खूशहाल)
- Here after (अब से)
- there after (तब से)
- Here in (इसमें)
- there in (उसमें)
- here about (घटा पास में)
- there about (विद्या पास में)
- here with (इसके साथ)
- there with (उसके साथ)
- hereby (इसके द्वारा)
- thereby (उसके द्वारा)

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Removal of 'Too'

Ex: (1) You are too beautiful (X)

(2) He is too happy (x)

Too : more than required

⇒ too good, too pleasant, too wise (x)

⇒ too bad, too stupid, too ugly (✓)

Structure:

Structure:

Remove

S + AV + Too + (-ve adjective) + to + v' + O/W

Present

Can't + v' + O/W

Past

Couldn't + v' + O/W

S + AV + So + (-ve adjective) + that + S +

Examples:

(1) My grandfather is too weak to walk

⇒ My grandfather is so weak that he can't walk.

(2) It is too hot to go out

⇒ It is so hot that one ^{we} can't go out

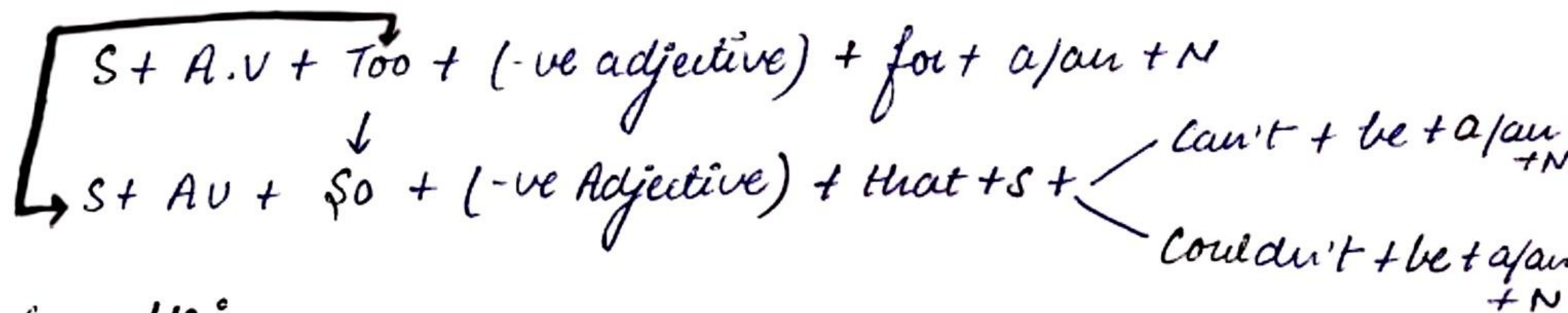
(3) she is so busy that she can't look after her children

⇒ she is too busy to look after her children

(4) He was so late that he didn't catch the train

→ He was too late to catch the train

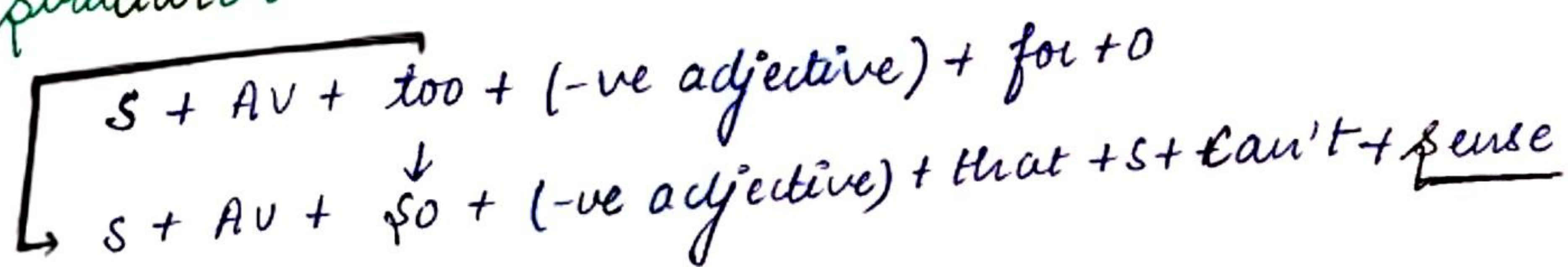
structure:



Example:

- (1) I am too slow for a runner
⇒ I am so slow that I can't be a runner
- (2) He is too dull for a sportsman
⇒ He is so dull that he can't be a sportsman
- (3) She is too proud for an ideal citizen
⇒ She is so proud that she can't be an ideal citizen.

structure:



Example:

- (1) The water is too cold for us.
⇒ The water is so cold that we can't bear it.
- (2) She is too strong for me
⇒ She is so strong that I can't face her

Rule:

The tea is too hot

⇒ The tea is hotter than $\begin{cases} \text{it should be} \\ \text{जितना होना चाहिए} \\ \text{it is proper} \end{cases}$

Mr. Sharma talks too much

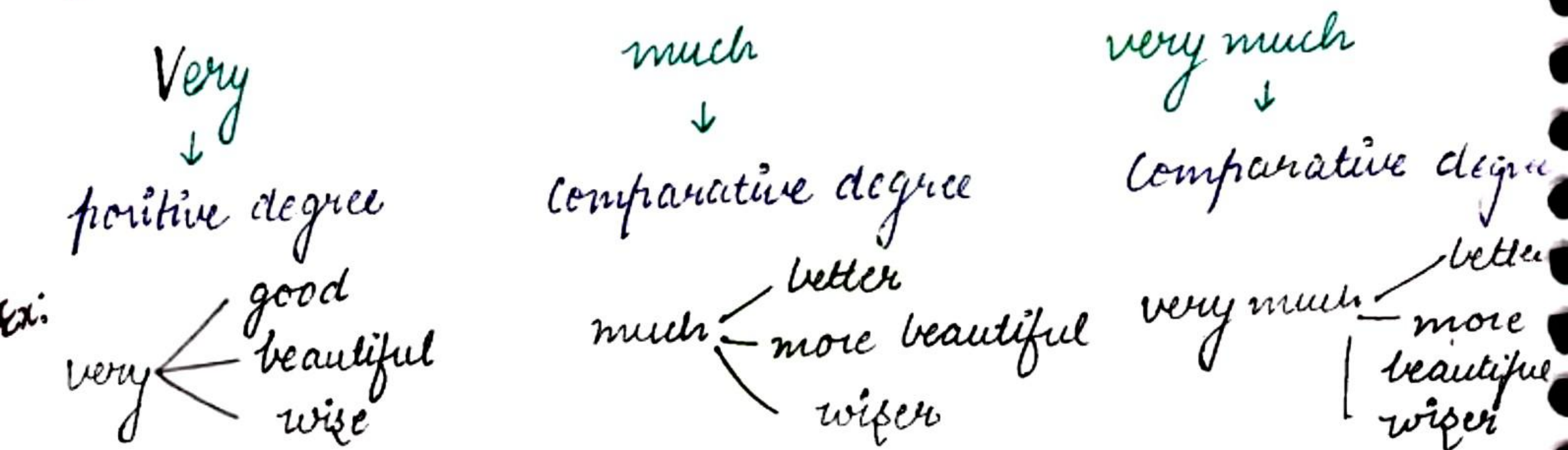
⇒ Mr. Sharma talks more than it should be.

- The weather is too cold
The weather is colder than it should be.

Too - 2nd - sentence last
↓ change
also - sentence middle.

Ex: (1) Cotton is grown in India too
Cotton is also grown in India

Some important Adverbs



Rule 1:
Ex: She is much more beautiful than her sister.
He is very much better than you.

Very or much is used before superlative. it is use according to particular structure

Rule 2:

the + very + superlative
much + the + superlative

Ex: He was the very best player
He was much the best player

Rule 3: Very much is used to qualify a verb
Ex: Thank you very much
I like it very much

Altogether: (पूरी तरह से)

All together: (एक साथ)

Ex: He is altogether tired
We shall go from here all together

Late: विलम्ब से / देर से

Lately: अग्री - अग्री

Ex: The train is running late
I have finished the work lately

Hard: पूरी शक्ति से

Hardly: बड़ी मुश्किल से

Ex: Hard work brings success

He can arrange hardly thousand rupees

Yet: अभी तक

it is used in present perfect tense (normally negative sentence)

Ex: He hasn't come yet

Barely: बहुत कम

Ex: I could barely understand some points

Ex: ten boys are absent

Just now: अभी अभी (एक दो घंटे के अंदर)

Ex: I have seen this matter just now

Right now: (हीन अभी) एक-दो मिनट के अंदर

Ex: I have come here right now

Recently: (हाल-ही में) (एक-दो महीने के अंदर)

Ex: I have come here recently

Even: (भी) उम्मीद के विपरीत काम है तब 'भी' का use करेंगे।

Ex: Even Kejriwal can't control crime
Kejriwal cannot control even crime

only too / none too: इन दोनों का use positive or negative adjective के साथ किया जाता है।
(सिर्फ बहुत) (बहुत ज्यादा नहीं)

Example: (1) I am only too glad to meet you
मैं उससे मिलकर सिर्फ बहुत खुश हुआ

(2) His style is only too bad
उसका style बुरा है, (यार्कि बुरा नहीं है)

(3) This novel is none too good

यह नोवल उतना भी अच्छा नहीं है।

(4) This novel is none too bad

उतना भी बुरा नहीं है।

Fairly / Rather : (सामान्य मात्रा में ना ज्यादा ना कम)

• Fairly is used with positive adjective

• Rather is used with negative adjective

Ex: She is a fairly tall girl

He is a rather stupid boy

It is a rather difficult question.

Presently / shortly / directly are used with the sense of soon. in a short time without delay in future action

Ex: He will be here shortly / presently / directly

Soon



in a short time
without delay

Early



before the
expected time
(उम्मीद से पहले)

Quickly



(तेजी से जल्दी)

Ex: Do it quickly

I go to bed early today.

Come soon

Some time

कौस्तुभ देर

Sometime

भूतपूर्व

Sometimes

(कभी कभार)

Ex: I will stay here for sometime
Mamohan Singh is sometime p.m of India
Sometimes I think you

Slowly: धीरे से (quickly का opposite)

Lowly: धीमे-धीमे (loudly का opposite)

Ex: Suresh is reading a book slowly
Suresh is reading a book lowly

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Common Error in the use of Adverb

Rule 1:

Ex: (1) The building is large enough for the guest house. (✓)
(2) The building is enough large for the guest house. (X)
enough का use उस शब्द के बाद करते हैं जिसको यह
qualify करता है। enough से पहले हमेशा +ve Adj के बाद होता है।

Adj + enough
fronitive

enough + N
↓
Adj

(3) There is enough salt in the dish

Rule 2:

Ex: (i) Lata has only one car (✓)
(ii) Only Lata has a car (✓)
(iii) Lata has a car only (X)
(iv) She can read only (X)

(V) only she can read (✓)

Only का use उस शब्द के पहले किया जाता है जिसको यह qualify करता है।

Rule 3: Ex: (1) She seldom comes late (✓)

(2) She comes late seldom. (X)

⇒ Subject + always / sometimes / seldom / rarely / occasionally / often / never / generally + O.W

⇒ Subject + auxiliary verb + always / sometimes / seldom / rarely / occasionally / often / never / generally + O.W

इन शब्दों का use subject के बाद या auxiliary verb के बाद करते हैं।

Ex: I am always at home on Sunday

Rule 4: Ex: (1) She sang in the college hall perfectly last night. (X)

(2) She sang perfectly in the college hall last night. (✓)

⇒ when ~~two~~ or more adverbs are used in a sentence the normal order is adverb of manner + adverb of place + adverb of time it is known as MPT rule.

Rule 5:

Ex: (1) It is nothing else than a joke (X)

(2) It is nothing else but a joke (✓)

⇒ The adverb 'else' is always followed by but not by than

Rule 5
(1) I want to live peacefully (✓)

(2) I want to live in peacefully (X)

⇒ Preposition is not used with adverb of manner.

CONJUNCTION

Con-connection

junction $\rightarrow$ more than one.

⇒ Conjunction is a word which is used to join 2 words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

ex: He was guilty so he was furnished
↓
conjunction

⇒ there are 3 types of conjunction:

- Co-ordinating conjunction
- Co-relative conjunction
- Sub-ordinating conjunction

(1) Co-ordinating conjunction

The conjunction which is used to join two words, two phrase, two clause of equal rank.

example :

And, but, or, nor, for, so, as well as

En: He is poor..... honest
he is poor but honest