

English Grammar Class 8

The Adverb

In this lesson, we are going to learn about adverbs and their various types with various examples and you are also provided with practice questions to assess yourself.



Image: Adverbs

Adverb

A term that modifies (describes) a verb is known as an adverb.

Examples:

- He sings **loudly**.
- **Fortunately**, I had brought an umbrella.

Note: Adverbs often end in -ly, but some (such as fast) look the same as their adjective counterparts.

PARTS OF SPEECH

TYPES OF ADVERBS



Image: Type of Adverbs

Types of Adverbs

Adverbs are majorly divided into three categories:

- Simple adverbs
- Interrogative adverbs
- Relative adverbs

Simple Adverbs:

The most frequent type of adverbs is simple adverbs that only contain one word. The category of simple adverbs includes six different types of adverbs.

Simple Adverb Examples:

- Mary has some **extremely** stunning flowers on her balcony.
- At the fair, my younger brother **almost** got lost.

Types of Simple Adverbs:

Type	Definition	Example
Adverb of Time	The adverb of time is your go-to choice if you want to add information about "when" to a verb. We can therefore argue that a time adverb indicates the	For example, "I'm going there tomorrow. "

	time or moment of performing a task.	In that case, when do I leave? Tomorrow, I'll say in response. So in this instance, the adverb of time tomorrow gives information about the time at which an event will occur.
Adverb of Place	The location adverb is your go-to word if you want to specify "where" in a verb. Therefore, we can say that a place adverb identifies the location where work is being performed or must be performed.	For example, "She can sit there ." In that case, where may she sit? There will be a response. Therefore, in this context, "there" is an adverb for a time that denotes the location of an occurrence.
Adverbs of Frequency	The adverb of frequency is your go-to word if you need to explain "how often" a verb occurs. We can therefore conclude that an adverb of frequency indicates frequent activity with which the task must be completed.	For instance, "I walk daily ." In that case, how frequent activity completion" will be the response. Therefore, in this context, "daily" serves as a frequency adverb to indicate how frequently an occurrence occurs.
Adverbs of Manner	We might state that an adverb of manner shows the form in which the activity must be completed because it is utilized whenever you wish to provide information about "how" or "in what way."	As an example, "I talk brilliantly ." If you're curious, how do I speak? I'll respond "brilliantly" to that. Therefore, "brilliantly" is the adverb used to describe how

		or how an event occurs in this context.
Adverbs of Degree	The adverb of degree will be your response whenever you want to respond to a question that begins with "how much" or "to what degree or extent". Therefore, we can conclude that a degree adverb indicates the degree or extent of frequent activation.	For example, "He is very talented." How often is he talented, then, if you ask me? I will respond by using the word "very." Therefore, in utilizing text, "very" serves as a degree adverb to indicate the degree to which an event occurs.
Adverb of Reason	The adverb of reason will always be your response when you wish to respond to something by starting with "why." So, we might argue that an adverb of reason explains why something is being done.	For example: "I visit there because I adore that location." So, if you ask me, why I go there, I'll tell you. I'll respond, "Because I adore the location." Therefore, in this context, "because" is the utilize of the reason indicating why an occurrence occurs.

Conjunctive Adverbs:

An adverb that joins two clauses by transforming the clause it introduces into an adverbial modifier of the verb in the main clause is known as a conjunctive adverb, adverbial conjunction, or subordinating adverb. Examples of conjunctive adverbs are: However, accordingly, thus, consequently, hence, moreover, otherwise, finally, anyway, similarly, therefore and eventually.

Examples:

I will not go to the party, **however**, I will call him and wish him.

It's only a matter of time eventually she will figure out what her dream is.

Interrogative Adverbs:

You utilize interrogation adverbs whenever you pose a question and the inquiry word is also used as an adverb. They have a unique quality in that they are used at the start of a sentence.

For instance: Why do you talk to him? So, 'why' is an interrogation adverb.

Examples of interrogative Adverbs:

- **Why** are you painting my wall?
- **How** is your mother feeling?
- **Where** did Maya keep all the books from the teacher?
- **Is** Jenny coming with us?
- **What** are your friends wearing to the picnic?

Relative Adverbs:

We utilize comparative adverbs whenever we need to relate, connect, or join any two phrases. There are only three of these adverbs: where, when, and why. As an illustration, say, "I met him when no one was around." The adverb "when" in this instance joins the lines "I met him" and "No one was around." Thus, "when" is the relative adverb in this context.

Relative Adverb Examples:

- **When** it started to rain, I had already started walking home.
- **Due to** his flu illness, Duke has been absent from class.
- I received a call from Mary **when** I was behind the wheel.
- **Only if** Jenny goes with you are you allowed to attend the music festival.
- **If** your subscription expires today, you can renew it with a credit card.

Difficult Words with Meanings:

Word	Meaning
Frequently	Mostly
Occasionally	Sometimes/Rarely
Category	Types

Summary

Adverbs are words that alter other words, such as verbs, adjectives, or tire phrases. Many adverbs do not end in -ly, even though the majority do. Adverbs are often positioned as near to the word they are modifying as possible. They aid in describing how things happen and how they seem to be. They aid in giving a reader a realistic impression of action. When you speak or write, adverbs can help you manage what other people hear. They are one of the essential elements of quality writing.

Practice Questions

Find the adverb in each of the sentences below:

1. They spoke aloud.
2. He greedily schemed an evil plan.
3. She exuded a lot of anxiety.
4. Radha puts in a lot of effort to advance.
5. Foxes are frequently regarded as clever animals.
6. Barking dogs hardly ever bite.
7. They previously travelled in their car.
8. The birds were chirping happily.
9. I occasionally take walks in parks.
10. He never paid me a visit to my home.

Answers:

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