


Namaste English

Mastery Course


on

Adverbs


Mastery Course on Adverb




10 Live Classes




Class PDFs



QUIZZES



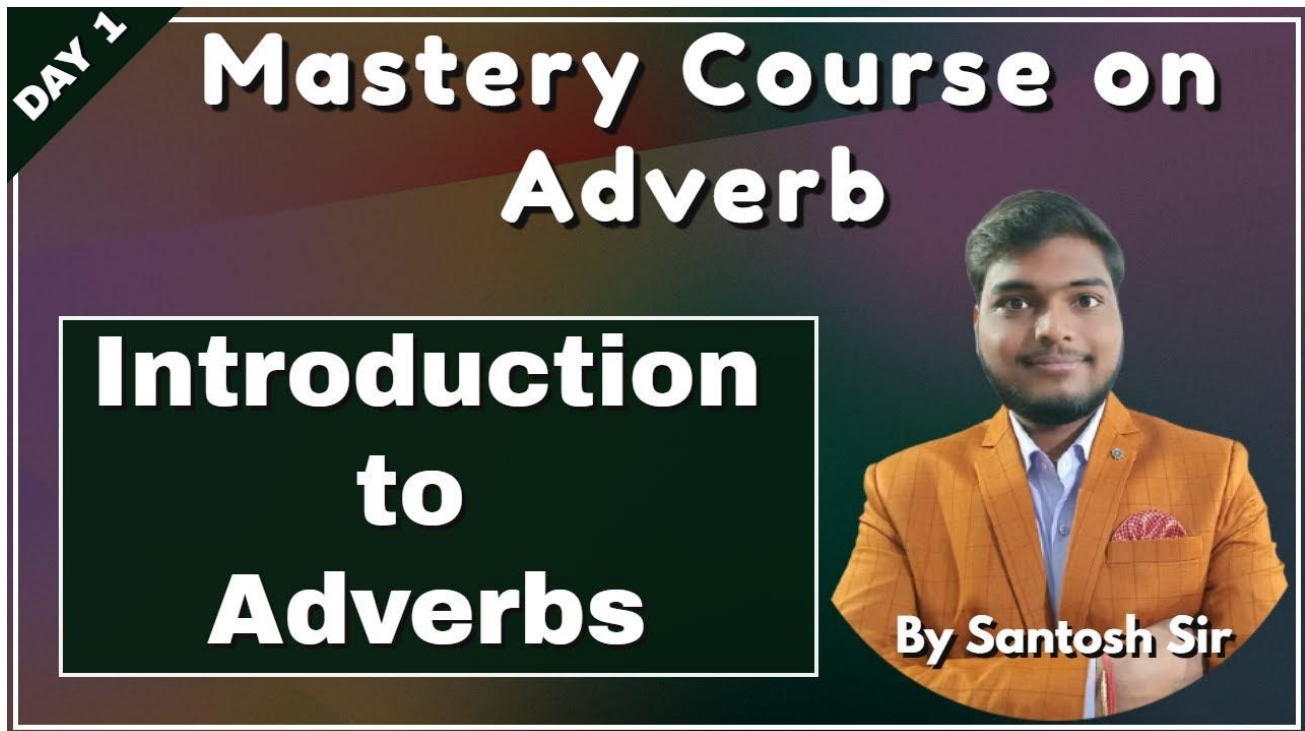
Daily Practice



By Santosh Sir

From Basic to Advance Level

Adverbs Day 1



Introduction to the course

- ❖ It's important that we have the knowledge of Adverbs along with the knowledge of tenses and grammar topics. So, this time we have brought a special course for you all.
- ❖ In this course you will get mastery on Adverbs.
- ❖ Your spoken part will improve.
- ❖ Your written part will be rhetoric, after you have attended all the sessions of this course.

Adverbs

What is an adverb?

An adverb is a part of speech that's primarily used to modify a verb or adjective or other adverbs and can additionally modify prepositional phrases, subordinate clauses, and complete sentences.

Difference between Adjective and Adverb

The main difference between them is what they describe. Adjectives describe a noun, whereas adverbs are used to describe verbs.

The adjective is among the 8 parts of speech that describe a noun, or a pronoun. On the same token, an adverb is also a part of the speech. It provides further information about a verb, adjective, or any other adverb.

An adjective qualifies as a noun, or pronoun. Contrary to it, the adverb is used to modify phrase, clause, verb, adjective, preposition, and conjunction.

Adjectives answer the questions like- which, how many, what kind, etc. Whereas, the adverb answers the questions like- how, when, where, how much, how often, to what extent, etc.

Types of Adverbs:

1. Adverb of Time

Whenever you want to add an information of 'when' to a verb, the adverb of time will be your answer. So, we can say that an adverb of time shows the time or moment of doing a task. For example,

'I will go there tomorrow.'

So, if you ask me when I go? I will answer it by saying 'tomorrow'.

So, here, tomorrow is the adverb of time that provides an information regarding the time of the happening of an event.

2. Adverbs of Place

Whenever you want to add information of 'where' to a verb, the adverb of place will be your answer. So, we can say that an adverb of the place shows the place where the task is being done or has to be done. For example,

'You may sit there.'

So, if you ask where you may sit? The answer will be 'there'. So, here, 'there' is the adverb of time that shows the place of the happening of an event.

3. Adverbs of Frequency

Whenever you want to add an information regarding 'how often' to a verb, the adverb of frequency will be your answer. So, we can say that an adverb of the frequency shows the frequency with which the task has to be done. For example,

'I go for a walk daily.'

So, if you ask how often do I go for a walk? The answer will be 'daily'. So, here, 'daily' is the adverb of frequency that shows how often an event takes place.

4. Adverbs of Manner

Whenever you want to add information regarding 'how' or 'in what way', the adverb of manner will be used, so, we can say that an adverb of manner shows the form with which the task has to be done. For example,

'I speak beautifully.'

So, if you ask how do I speak? I will answer it by saying 'beautifully'. So, here, 'beautifully' is the adverb manner that shows how or in what way an event takes place.

5. Adverbs of Degree

Whenever you want to answer something starting from 'how much' or 'to what degree or extent', the adverb of degree will be your answer. So, we can say that an adverb of degree shows the degree or extent to which the task has been done. For instance:

'He is extremely talented.'

So, if you question me how often how much talent is he? I will answer it by saying 'extremely'. So, here, 'extremely' is the adverb of degree that shows with what degree an event takes place.

6. Adverb of Reason

Whenever you want to answer something, starting from 'why', the adverb of reason will be your answer. So, we can say that an adverb of the reason shows the reason behind doing a particular task. For instance:

'I go there because I love that place.'

So, if you question me, why do I go there? I will answer it by saying 'because I love the place'. So, here, 'because' is the adverb of the reason that shows why an event happens.

7. Interrogative Adverbs

Whenever you ask a question and the question word is used as an adverb, you are using interrogation adverbs. They possess a unique feature, and that is, they are placed at the beginning of a sentence.

For instance:

'Why do you talk to him?'

Here, 'why' is a question word used as an adverb. So, 'why' is an interrogation adverb.

8. Relative Adverbs

Whenever an adverb is used to relate or connect or join any two sentences, we use relative adverbs. These adverbs are just three- where, when, and why. For instance:

'I met him when no one was around.'

Here, when is the adverb which connects the two sentences that have, I met him and No one was around. So, here, 'when' is the 'relative adverb'.

So, eight types of adverbs are mentioned here, which can be used anywhere to make the text more informative.

About the Instructor

Santosh Sen (B.Ed. in English, University of Delhi)

Santosh Sir has wide teaching experience of more than 5 years in English Language and Literature. He is an ex-faculty of Exam Mitra Institute, Delhi. Students have known him as a teacher who makes English Learning easy by his short methods and tricks.

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