

MASTER PART OF SPEECH: LEARN TO MAKE SENTENCES BY Santosh Sir

PART OF SPEECH LEARN TO MAKE SENTENCES



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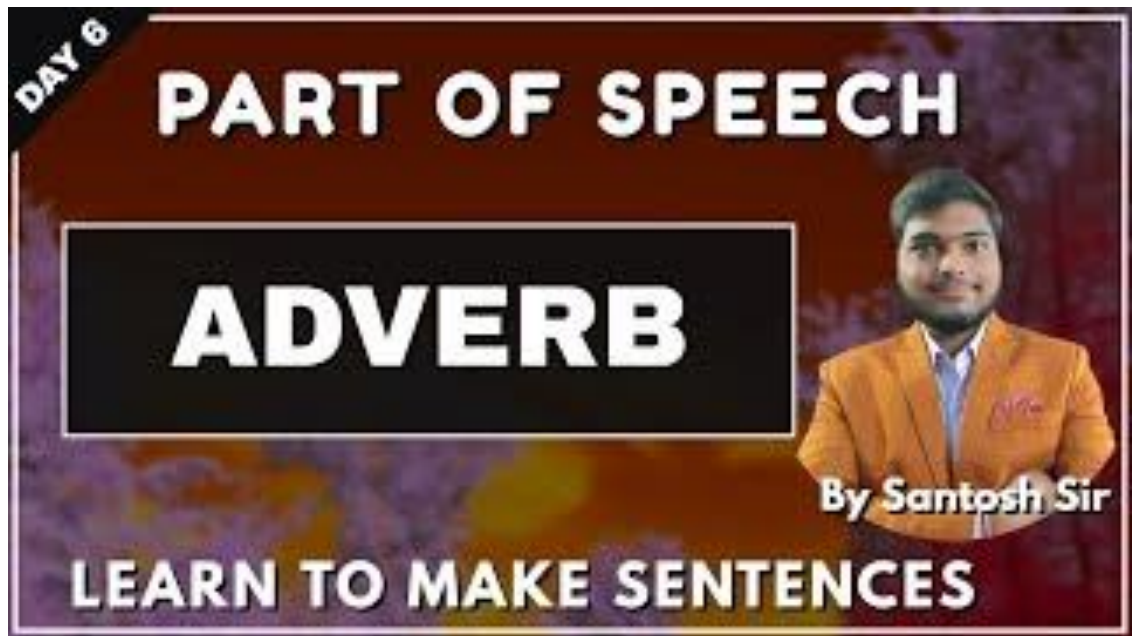
 **Daily Practice**



By Santosh Sir

Class Topic:

Day 6 - PART OF SPEECH - Adverb



Introduction

This Spoken English course is specially designed to improve your speaking skills and it also, enables you to understand different roles of sentence formation. Under this course we will cover all five pillars required to speak fluent and effective English. In this class, we will be covering the following pillars: speaking, reading & sentence formation.

Points to ponder:

- In today's class we will focus on Parts of Speech aspects of spoken and written English
- We will Perform real activity associated with reading and writing
- Practice using student activity exercises to become perfect

Learning objective:

1. Learn daily used actions for writing and reading.
2. Practice through daily life activity
3. Learn Common dialogues for daily use.
4. Quiz based on the lesson.

Definition of Parts of Speech

In classical grammar, a part of speech, sometimes known as a part of speech, is a group of words with comparable grammatical features. Words belonging to the same part of speech have similar syntax, morphology (in that they undergo inflexion for similar properties), and even semantic behavior.

Noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection, number, article, or determiner are common English parts of speech, as with other terminologies such as word class, lexical class, and lexical category. Some scholars limit the word lexical category to a specific form of syntactic category, and they claim that it excludes parts of speech that are deemed functional, such as pronouns. The word form class is also used, and it can be classed as open or closed, despite contradicting meanings. Whereas open ones regularly get new members, closed classes gain new members seldom, if at all. Nouns, verbs, and adjectives are found in open classes, while pronouns and conjunctions are found in closed classes.

Parts of Speech Chart

Parts of Speech chart is a great tool to memorize all the parts of speech in English Grammar with its examples and definitions. Go through the parts of the speech chart below for a better understanding of parts of speech. Even if you understand the parts of speech well, this chart will help you to quickly revise

S. No.	Parts of Speech	Definition	Examples
1	Noun	Name of a person, place, or thing	Butter, house, man, girl
2	Pronoun	Used in place of a noun to avoid repetition	He, she, they
3	Verb	Action Words	Jump, sit, walk
4	Adjective	Words used to describe a noun or pronoun	Blue, smart, beautiful
5	Adverb	Adds something to the meaning of verb or adjective	Gently, carefully
6	Preposition	Words placed before a noun or pronoun to form a relationship in a sentence	On, at, in, over, above
7	Conjunction	Joining words	Or, and, but
9	Interjections	Words that help express emotions	Wow !, Oops!

What is Adverb?

The most simple way to describe an adverb is that it is a word that can modify a verb, in other words describe it, for example '*she runs quickly.*' The verb in this sentence is "runs", and this has been modified with the adverb quickly. They may also modify an adjective to add further information, such as 'he is quite fat.'" In this sentence, the adjective fat has been modified by the adverb quite. Finally, an adverb can be used to modify an entire sentence, for example 'Luckily, I had enough money.' In this example, we see that the adverb luckily modifies the rest of the sentence in its entirety.

Adverb Examples

For the most part, an adverb will end in the letters -ly, however, there are some exceptions to this such as the word fast, which appears exactly as the adjective counterpart for the word but serves as an adverb.

- *This is a fast car*
- *This car can drive fast.*

In the first sentence, the word fast is being used as an adjective, however, in the second, it is being used as an adverb. Let's take a look at some further examples of adverbs within a sentence.

- *My sister swims **badly.***
- *The soccer match ended **quickly.***
- ***Fortunately,** my friends were not late for my birthday party.*

Adverbs with Verbs

An adverb can be used to talk about how an action is happening. You might think about this as the adverb being used to answer the question "how does something happen?" or 'In what manner does it happen?' Some examples of this are:

- *My dog barks loudly.*
- *He will seriously think about this idea.*

We can see here that the adverbs answer the questions 'how does your dog bark?' or 'how will you think about this idea?' In the most simple terms, if you want to find out how an action has been performed, an adverb will answer this.

It is important to remember that adverbs should not be used with a linking verb, examples of these might be to smell, to feel, to seem, to appear or to taste. If you consider the following sentence you will see that the adverb does not fit, and that an adjective might be more appropriate.

- *He feels terribly about the death of his aunt.*

We mentioned that adverbs describe how an action takes place but with a linking verb, it is required to describe what is taking place, for example what he is feeling. This would mean that an adjective would work better, take a look:

- *He feels terrible about the death of his aunt..*

Adverbs with Adjectives and other Adverbs

An adverb also has the ability to modify either another adverb or an adjective. This is a great way to cause the adjective to become more intense and descriptive, giving a much more clear indication of what is being spoken about. Consider the phrase "he is tall." The adjective here is tall, but with the use of an adverb, we can describe how tall he is. Look at the sentence once it has been modified:

- *He is very tall.*

Here are some more examples of how an adverb can modify an adjective.

- *My sister is rather attractive.*
- *The beach was unexpectedly busy.*
- *My teacher is always well dressed.*

Adverbs for Comparison

In some cases, you might use an adverb to make a comparison. You can do this by adding the words more or most in front of the adverb. Let's look at the progression of this in the following sentences.

- *He ran quickly.*
- *He ran more quickly*
- *He ran the most quickly.*

Adverb Examples (with Different Types)




There are different types of adverbs expressing different meanings. Generally, adverbs tell us how, where, when, how much and with what frequency. Therefore, types of adverbs are classified according to their functions.

List of adverbs in English with different types and examples.

- **Adverb of Frequency:** always, sometimes, often/frequently, normally/generally, usually, occasionally, seldom, rarely/hardly ever, never, etc.
- **Adverb of Manner:** cheerfully, efficiently, painfully, secretly, quietly, peacefully, carefully, slowly, badly, closely, easily, well, fast, quickly, etc.
- **Adverb of Time:** now, yesterday, soon, later, tomorrow, yet, already, tonight, today, then, last month/year, etc.
- **Adverb of Place:** off, above, abroad, far, on, away, back, here, out, outside, backwards, behind, in, below, down, indoors, downstairs, etc.
- **Adverb of Degree:** quite, fairly, too, enormously, entirely, very, extremely, rather, almost, absolutely, just, barely, completely, enough, etc.
- **Adverb of Certainty:** apparently, clearly, definitely, doubtfully, doubtlessly, obviously, presumably, probably, undoubtedly, etc.
- **Adverbs of Attitude:** frankly, fortunately, honestly, hopefully, interestingly, luckily, sadly, seriously, surprisingly, unbelievably, etc.
- **Adverbs of Judgement:** bravely, carelessly, fairly, foolishly, generously, kindly, rightly, spitefully, stupidly, unfairly, wisely, wrongly, etc.
- **Conjunctive Adverb (Linking adverb):** besides, comparatively, conversely, equally, further, hence, in comparison, incidentally, namely, next, now, rather, undoubtedly, additionally, anyway, certainly, elsewhere, finally, in addition, in contrast, indeed, moreover, nonetheless, similarly, subsequently, thereafter, yet, also, meanwhile, consequently, nevertheless, etc.



TYPES OF ADVERBS

TYPE	ADVERBS	EXAMPLE
Adverbs of Frequency	always, sometimes, often, usually, frequently, rarely/hardly ever, never, generally, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She normally eats three meals a day. • I usually buy all my vegetables at the market. 
Adverbs of Manner 	cheerfully, efficiently, painfully, carefully, slowly, badly, easily, well, quickly, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The children were playing happily with their toys. • The police dealt with the incident very efficiently.
Adverbs of Time	now, yesterday, soon, later, yet, tomorrow, already, tonight, today, then, last month/year, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She'd already gone when we got there. • I'm going to hang out with my friends tomorrow.
Adverbs of Place	off, above, abroad, far, on, away, back, here, out, outside, behind, in, down, downstairs, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His children go everywhere with him. • Let's open the box and see what's inside it.
Adverbs of Degree	quite, too, entirely, very, extremely, rather, almost, absolutely, just, barely, deeply, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm not absolutely certain I posted it. • He was quite agreeable to accepting the plan.
Adverbs of Evaluation	apparently, clearly, fairly, frankly, fortunately, honestly, hopefully, carelessly, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David is clearly unhappy to be here. • Frankly, I think the Internet is overrated.
Conjunctive Adverbs	accordingly, besides, equally, further, hence, namely, next, now, additionally, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't want to go; besides, I'm too tired. • Furthermore, they had not consulted with her.

Where Should You Place An Adverb?

When deciding on where to place your adverb within a sentence it is important to remember to place it as near as possible to the word it is going to modify.

If the word you are modifying is a verb then the adverb should be placed in the middle of the sentence, for example:

- *He swam effortlessly across the pool.*

It is important to consider the adverb 'only' as this can often be misplaced and has the ability to change the meaning of the sentence. Look at the two following examples:

- *I only fed my bird.*
- *I fed only my bird.*

The first sentence explains that I fed my bird but did nothing else with it, whereas the second sentence explains that I fed my bird and not any other birds.

Different types of adverbs and adverbials go in different positions in the clause. Let's learn these adverb positions in a sentence, also called adverb placement.

- **The front position:** before the subject of the sentence. It gives information in advance, to set the scene for the action that follows.
- **The mid position:** the adverb in this position is intimately connected with the verb, generally placed immediately before it. If there is an auxiliary verb, the adverb is placed between the auxiliary and main verb. In case there are two, it is placed between them. If there is a negative auxiliary, the adverb normally goes after the negative element, but we can emphasize negation by placing the adverb just before it.
- **The end position:** at the end of the sentence.

About course

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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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