



# ADVERBS IN ENGLISH

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Adverbs are a very broad collection of words that may describe how, where, or when an action took place. They may also express the viewpoint of the speaker about the action, the intensity of an adjective or another adverb, or several other functions.

- What adverbs are and what they are for
- Forming adverbs from adjectives
- Forming the comparative and the superlative of adverbs
- Adverbs of place
- Adverbs of time
- Adverbs of manner
- Adverbs of degree
- Adverbs of certainty
- Viewpoint and commenting adverbs
- Relative adverbs
- Interrogative adverbs

# USING ADVERBS IN ENGLISH

- Adverbs modify, or tell us more about, other words.
- Usually adverbs modify verbs, telling us how, how often, when, or where something was done.
- The adverb is placed after the verb it modifies.
  - The bus moved **slowly**.
  - The bears ate **greedily**.
  - The car drove **fast**.

- Sometimes adverbs modify adjectives, making them stronger or weaker.
  - You look **absolutely** fabulous!
  - He is **slightly** overweight.
  - You are **very** persistent.
- Some types of adverbs can modify other adverbs, changing their degree or precision.
  - She played the violin **extremely** well.
  - You're speaking **too** quietly.

# FORMING ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

- In most cases, an adverb is formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective
  - cheap, cheaply ; quick, quickly ; slow, slowly
- If the adjective ends in *-y*, replace the *y* with *i* and add *-ly*
  - easy, easily ; angry, angrily ; happy, happily ; lucky, luckily
- If the adjective ends in *-able*, *-ible*, or *-le*, replace the *-e* with *-y*.
  - Probable, probably ; terrible, terribly ; gentle, gently
- If the adjective ends in *-ic*, add *-ally*. Exception: public, publicly
  - basic, basically ; tragic, tragically ; economic, economically

- Some adverbs have the same form as the adjective
  - *early, fast, hard, high, late, near, straight, & wrong*
  - It is a **fast** car.
  - He drives very **fast**.
  - This is a **hard** exercise.
  - He works **hard**.
  - We saw many **high** buildings.
  - The bird flew **high** in the sky.

- *Well* is the adverb that corresponds to the adjective *good*.
- He is a **good** student.
- He studies **well**.
- She is a **good** pianist.
- She plays the piano **well**.
- They are **good** swimmers.
- They swim **well**.

# COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADVERBS

- With adverbs ending in *-ly*, you must use *more* to form the comparative, and *most* to form the superlative.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
quietly	more quietly	most quietly
slowly	more slowly	most slowly
seriously	more seriously	most seriously

- The teacher spoke **more slowly** to help us to understand.
- Could you sing **more quietly** please?



- With short adverbs that do not end in *-ly* comparative and superlative forms are identical to adjectives: add *-er* to form the comparative and *-est* to form the superlative. If the adverb ends in *e*, remove it before adding the ending.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
hard	harder	hardest
fast	faster	fastest
late	later	latest

- Jim works **harder** than his brother.
- Everyone in the race ran fast, but John ran the **fastest** of all.

- Some adverbs have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
badly	worse	worst
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
little	less	least
well	better	best

- The little boy ran **farther** than his friends.
- You're driving **worse** today than yesterday !
- He played **the best** of any player.

# ADVERBS OF PLACE

- Adverbs of place tell us **where** something happens.
- Adverbs of place are usually placed after the main verb or after the clause that they modify.
- Adverbs of place do not modify adjectives or other adverbs.
- Some examples of adverbs of place: here, everywhere, outside, away, around
  - John looked **around** but he couldn't see the monkey.
  - I searched **everywhere** I could think of.
  - I'm going **back** to school.
  - Come **in**!
  - They built a house **nearby**.
  - She took the child **outside**.

## HERE AND THERE

- Here and there are common adverbs of place.
- They give a location relative to the speaker.
- With verbs of movement, *here* means "towards or with the speaker" and *there* means "away from, or not with the speaker".

Sentence	Meaning
Come here!	Come towards me.
The table is in here.	Come with me; we will go see it together.
Put it there.	Put it in a place away from me.
The table is in there.	Go in; you can see it by yourself.

- Here and there are combined with prepositions to make many common adverbial phrases.
  - What are you doing **up there**?
  - Come **over here** and look at what I found!
  - The baby is hiding **down there** under the table.
  - I wonder how my driver's license got stuck **under here**.

- Here and There are placed at the beginning of the sentence in exclamations or when emphasis is needed.
- They are followed by the verb if the subject is a noun or by a pronoun if the subject is a pronoun.
  - **Here** comes the bus!
  - **There** goes the bell!
  - **There** it is!
  - **Here** they are!

## ADVERBS OF PLACE THAT ARE ALSO PREPOSITIONS

- Many adverbs of place can also be used as prepositions. When used as prepositions, they must be followed by a noun.

Word	Used as an adverb of place, modifying a verb	Used as a preposition
around	The marble rolled <b>around</b> in my hand.	I am wearing a necklace <b>around</b> my neck.
behind	Hurry! You are getting <b>behind</b> .	Let's hide <b>behind</b> the shed.
down	Mary fell <b>down</b> .	John made his way carefully <b>down</b> the cliff.
in	We decided to drop <b>in</b> on Jake.	I dropped the letter <b>in</b> the mailbox.
off	Let's get <b>off</b> at the next stop.	The wind blew the flowers <b>off</b> the tree.
on	We rode <b>on</b> for several more hours.	Please put the books <b>on</b> the table.
over	He turned <b>over</b> and went back to sleep.	I think I will hang the picture <b>over</b> my bed.

## ADVERBS OF PLACE ENDING IN -WHERE

- Adverbs of place that end in **where** express the idea of location without specifying a specific location or direction.
- I would like to go **somewhere** warm for my vacation.
- Is there **anywhere** I can find a perfect plate of spaghetti around here?
- I have **nowhere** to go.
- I keep running in to Sally **everywhere**!



## ADVERBS OF PLACE ENDING IN -WARDS

- Adverbs of place that end in **wards** express movement in a particular direction.
  - Cats don't usually walk **backwards**.
  - The ship sailed **westwards**.
  - The balloon drifted **upwards**.
  - We will keep walking **homewards** until we arrive.
- Be careful: *Towards* is a preposition, not an adverb, so it is always followed by a noun or a pronoun.
  - He walked **towards the car**.
  - She ran **towards me**.

## ADVERBS OF PLACE EXPRESSING BOTH MOVEMENT & LOCATION

- Some adverbs of place express both movement & location at the same time.
  - The child went **indoors**.
  - He lived and worked **abroad**.
  - Water always flows **downhill**.
  - The wind pushed us **sideways**.

# ADVERBS OF TIME

- Adverbs of time tell us **when** an action happened, but also **for how long**, and **how often**.
- Adverbs of time are invariable. They are extremely common in English.
- Adverbs of time have standard positions in a sentence depending on what the adverb of time is telling us.

## ADVERBS THAT TELL US WHEN

- Adverbs that tell us when are usually placed at the end of the sentence.
  - I'm going to tidy my room **tomorrow**.
  - I saw Sally **today**.
  - I will call you **later**.
  - I have to leave **now**.
  - I saw that movie **last year**.
- Putting an adverb that tells us when at the end of a sentence is a neutral position, but these adverbs can be put in other positions to give a different emphasis.

- All adverbs that tell us when can be placed at the beginning of the sentence to emphasize the time element.
- **Later Goldilocks ate some snack.** (the time is important)
- Some can also be put before the main verb in formal writing, while others cannot occupy that position.
- **Goldilocks later ate some snack.** (this is more formal, like a policeman's report)
- **Goldilocks ate some snack later.** (this is neutral position, no particular emphasis)

## ADVERBS THAT TELL US FOR HOW LONG

- Adverbs that tell us for how long are also usually placed at the end of the sentence.
  - She stayed in the Bears' house **all day**.
  - My mother lived in France **for a year**.
  - I have been going to this school **since 1996**.
- In these adverbial phrases that tell us for how long, *for* is always followed by an expression of duration, while *since* is always followed by an expression of a point in time.
  - I stayed in Switzerland **for three days**.
  - I am going on vacation **for a week**.
  - I have been riding horses **for several years**.
  - The French monarchy lasted **for several centuries**.
  - I have not seen you **since Monday**.
  - Jim has been working here **since 1997**.
  - There has not been a more exciting discovery **since last century**.

## ADVERBS THAT TELL US HOW OFTEN

- Adverbs that tell us how often express the frequency of an action.
  - They are usually placed before the main verb but after auxiliary verbs (such as *be, have, may, & must*). The only exception is when the main verb is "to be", in which case the adverb goes after the main verb.
- I **often** eat vegetarian food.
  - He **never** drinks milk.
  - You must **always** fasten your seat belt.
  - I am **seldom** late.
  - He **rarely** lies.

- Many adverbs that express frequency can also be placed at either the beginning or the end of the sentence, although some cannot be. When they are placed in these alternate positions, the meaning of the adverb is much stronger.

Adverb that can be used in two positions	Stronger position	Weaker position
frequently	I visit France frequently.	I frequently visit France.
generally	Generally, I don't like spicy foods.	I generally don't like spicy foods.
normally	I listen to classical music normally.	I normally listen to classical music.
occasionally	I go to the opera occasionally.	I occasionally go to the opera.
often	Often, I jog in the morning.	I often jog in the morning.
regularly	I come to this museum regularly.	I regularly come to this museum.
sometimes	I get up very early sometimes.	I sometimes get up very early.
usually	I enjoy being with children usually.	I usually enjoy being with children.



- Some other adverbs that tell us how often express the exact number of times an action happens or happened. These adverbs are usually placed at the end of the sentence.
- This magazine is published **monthly**.
- He visits his mother **once a week**.
- I work **five days a week**.
- I saw the movie **seven times**.

## USING YET

- Yet is used in questions and in negative sentences to indicate that something that has not happened or may not have happened but is expected to happen.
- It is placed at the end of the sentence or after *not*.
- Have you finished your work **yet**? (= simple request for information)
- No, not **yet**. (= simple negative answer)
- They haven't met him **yet**. (= simple negative statement)
- Haven't you finished **yet**? (= expressing surprise)

## USING STILL

- *Still* expresses continuity.
- In positive sentences it is placed before the main verb and after auxiliary verbs such as *be, have, might, will*. If the main verb is *to be*, then place *still* after it rather than before.
- In questions, *still* goes before the main verb.
  - She is **still** waiting for you.
  - Jim might **still** want some.
  - Do you **still** work for the BBC?
  - Are you **still** here?
  - I am **still** hungry.

## ORDER OF ADVERBS OF TIME

- If you need to use more than one adverb of time in a sentence, use them in this order:

**1: how long 2: how often 3: when**

- 1 + 2 : **I work (1) for five hours (2) every day**
- 2 + 3 : **The magazine was published (2) weekly (3) last year.**
- 1 + 3 : **I was abroad (1) for two months (3) last year.**
- 1 + 2 + 3 : **She worked in a hospital (1) for two days (2) every week (3) last year.**

# ADVERBS OF MANNER

- Adverbs of manner tell us **how** something happens.
- They are usually placed either after the main verb or after the object.
  - He swims **well**.
  - He ran **quickly**.
  - She spoke **softly**.
  - James coughed **loudly** to attract her attention.
  - He plays the flute **beautifully**. (after the direct object)
  - He ate the chocolate cake **greedily**. (after the direct object)

- An adverb of manner cannot be put between a verb and its direct object. The adverb must be placed either before the verb or at the end of the clause.
  - He ate **greedily** the chocolate cake. [incorrect]
  - He ate the chocolate cake **greedily**. [correct]
  - He **greedily** ate the chocolate cake. [correct]
  - He gave us **generously** the money. [incorrect]
  - He gave us the money **generously**. [correct]
  - He **generously** gave us the money. [correct]
- If there is a preposition before the verb's object, you can place the adverb of manner either before the preposition or after the object.
  - The child ran **happily** towards his mother.
  - The child ran towards his mother **happily**.

- Adverbs of manner should always come immediately after verbs which have no object (intransitive verbs).
  - The town grew **quickly** after 1997.
  - He waited **patiently** for his mother to arrive.
- These common adverbs of manner are almost always placed directly after the verb: well, badly, hard, & fast
  - He swam **well** despite being tired.
  - The rain fell **hard** during the storm.

- The position of the adverb is important when there is more than one verb in a sentence.
- If the adverb is placed before or after the main verb, it modifies only that verb.
- If the adverb is placed after a clause, then it modifies the whole action described by the clause.
- Notice the difference in meaning between the following sentences.

Example	Meaning
She <b>quickly</b> agreed to re-type the letter.	the agreement is quick
She agreed <b>quickly</b> to re-type the letter.	the agreement is quick
She agreed to re-type the letter <b>quickly</b> .	the re-typing is quick
He <b>quietly</b> asked me to leave the house.	the request is quiet
He asked me <b>quietly</b> to leave the house.	the request is quiet
He asked me to leave the house <b>quietly</b> .	the leaving is quiet



## LITERARY USAGE

- Sometimes an adverb of manner is placed before a verb + object to add emphasis.
  - He **gently** woke the sleeping woman.
  - She **angrily** slammed the door.
- Some writers put an adverb of manner at the beginning of the sentence to catch our attention and make us curious.
  - **Slowly** she picked up the knife.
  - **Roughly** he grabbed her arm.

# ADVERBS OF DEGREE

- Adverbs of degree tell us about the **intensity** of something.
- Adverbs of degree are usually placed **before** the adjective, adverb, or verb that they modify, although there are some exceptions.
- The words "too", "enough", "very", and "extremely" are examples of adverbs of degree.

Adverb of degree	Modifying	Example
extremely	adjective	The water was extremely cold.
quite	adjective	The movie is quite interesting.
just	verb	He was just leaving.
almost	verb	She has almost finished.
very	adverb	She is running very fast.
too	adverb	You are walking too slowly.
enough	adverb	You are running fast enough.

## • USAGE OF "ENOUGH"

Enough can be used as both an adverb and as a determiner.

### ENOUGH AS AN ADVERB

- Enough as an adverb meaning 'to the necessary degree' goes after the adjective or adverb that it is modifying, and not before it as other adverbs do. It can be used both in positive and negative sentences.
  - Is your coffee **hot enough**?
  - This box isn't **big enough**.
  - He didn't work **hard enough**.
  - I got here **early enough**.
- Enough is often followed by "to" + the infinitive.
  - He didn't work hard enough **to pass the exam**.
  - Is your coffee hot enough **to drink**?
  - She's not old enough **to get married**.
  - I got here early enough **to sign up**.

- Enough can also be followed by "for someone" or "for something".
  - The dress was big enough **for me**.
  - She's not experienced enough **for this job**.
  - Is the coffee hot enough **for you**?
  - He didn't work hard enough **for a promotion**.

## ENOUGH AS A DETERMINER

- Enough as a determiner meaning 'as much/many as necessary' goes before the noun it modifies. It is used with countable nouns in the plural and with uncountable nouns.
  - We have **enough bread**.
  - You have **enough children**.
  - They don't have **enough food**.
  - I don't have **enough apples**.

## USAGE OF "TOO"

- "Too" is always an adverb, but it has two distinct meanings, each with its own usage patterns.

### TOO MEANING "ALSO"

- Too as an adverb meaning "also" goes at the end of the phrase it modifies.
  - I would like to go swimming **too**, if you will let me come.
  - Can I go to the zoo **too**?
  - Is this gift for me **too**?
  - I'm not going to clean your room **too**!

### TOO MEANING "EXCESSIVELY"

- Too as an adverb meaning "excessively" goes before the adjective or adverb it modifies. It can be used in both affirmative and negative sentences.
  - This coffee is **too hot**.
  - He works **too hard**.
  - Isn't she **too young**?
  - I am not **too short**!

- Too is often followed by "to" + the infinitive.
  - The coffee was too hot **to drink**.
  - You're too young **to have grandchildren!**
  - I am not too tired **to go out tonight**.
  - Don't you work too hard **to have any free time?**
- Too can also be followed by "for someone" or "for something".
  - The coffee was too hot **for me**.
  - The dress was too small **for her**.
  - He's not too old **for this job**.
  - Sally's not too slow **for our team**.

### USAGE OF "VERY"

- Very goes before an adverb or adjective to make it stronger.
  - The girl was very beautiful.
  - The house is very expensive.
  - He worked very quickly.
  - She runs very fast.

- If we want to make a negative form of an adjective or adverb, we can add "not" to the verb, we can use an adjective or adverb of opposite meaning, or we can use "not very" with the original adjective or adverb. The meanings of the phrases are not identical. Usually the phrase using "not very" is less direct, and thus more polite, than the other phrases.

Original phrase	Opposite meaning with "not"	Opposite meaning with "not very"	Opposite meaning with an opposite word
The girl was beautiful.	The girl was not beautiful.	The girl was not very beautiful.	The girl was ugly.
He worked quickly.	He did not work quickly.	He did not work very quickly.	He worked slowly.



## DIFFERENCE IN MEANING BETWEEN "VERY" AND "TOO"

- There is a big difference in meaning between "too" and "very".  
"Very" expresses a fact while "too" suggests there is a problem.
- He speaks **very quickly**.
- He speaks **too quickly** for me to understand.
- It is **very hot** outside.
- It is **too hot** outside to go for a walk.

## OTHER ADVERBS USED LIKE "VERY"

- Some common adverbs are used in the same way as "very" to heighten the degree of adjectives and adverbs.

Expressing very strong feelings	Expressing strong feelings	Expressing somewhat doubtful feelings
extremely, terribly, amazingly, wonderfully, insanely	especially, particularly, uncommonly, unusually, remarkably, quite	pretty, rather, fairly, not especially, not particularly
The movie was amazingly interesting.	The movie was particularly interesting.	The movie was fairly interesting.
She sang wonderfully well.	She sang unusually well.	She sang pretty well.
The lecture was terribly boring.	The lecture was quite boring.	The lecture was rather boring.

## INVERSION WITH NEGATIVE ADVERBS

- Normally the subject goes before the verb, however, some negative adverbs can cause an inversion when placed at the beginning of the clause. The order is reversed and the verb goes before the subject. This inversion is only used in writing, not in speaking.

Adverb	Normal word order	Inversion
<b>Never</b>	I have <b>never</b> seen such courage.	<b>Never</b> have I seen such courage.
<b>Rarely</b>	She <b>rarely</b> left the house.	<b>Rarely</b> did she leave the house.
<b>Not only</b>	She did <b>not only</b> the cooking but the cleaning as well.	<b>Not only</b> did she do the cooking, but the cleaning as well.
<b>Scarcely</b>	I <b>scarcely</b> closed the door before he started talking.	<b>Scarcely</b> did I close the door before he started talking.
<b>Seldom</b>	We <b>seldom</b> cross the river after sunset.	<b>Seldom</b> do we cross the river sunset.

# ADVERBS OF CERTAINTY

- Adverbs of certainty express how certain we feel about an action or event. Adverbs of certainty go before the main verb unless the main verb is 'to be', in which case the adverb of certainty goes after. certainly, definitely, probably, undoubtedly, surely
  - He **definitely** left the house this morning.
  - He **surely** won't forget.
  - He is **probably** in the park.
  - He is **certainly** a smart man.
- If there is an auxiliary verb, the adverb of certainty goes between the auxiliary and the main verb.
  - He has **certainly** forgotten the meeting.
  - He will **probably** remember tomorrow.
  - He is **definitely** running late.

- Sometimes these adverbs of certainty can be placed at the beginning of the sentence.
  - **Undoubtedly**, Winston Churchill was a great politician.
  - **Certainly**, I will be there.
  - **Probably**, he has forgotten the meeting.
- When the adverb of certainty surely is placed at the beginning of the sentence, it means the speaker thinks something is true, but is looking for confirmation.
  - **Surely** you've got a bicycle.
  - **Surely** you're not going to wear that to the party.

# VIEWPOINT AND COMMENTING ADVERBS

- There are some adverbs and adverbial expressions which tell us about the speaker's viewpoint or opinion about an action, or make some comment on the action. These adverbs are different from other adverbs because they do not tell us how an action occurred.
- Commenting and viewpoint adverbs modify entire clauses rather than single verbs, adverbs, or adjectives.
- There is no real distinction between commenting adverbs and viewpoint adverbs, except in their sentence placement.
- Many adverbs that can be used as viewpoint adverbs can also be used as commenting adverbs. However, in some cases, an adverb is far more common as one or the other.

## SENTENCE PLACEMENT

- Viewpoint adverbs are placed at the beginning, or more rarely, at the end of the sentence. They are usually separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma.
- Commenting adverbs are placed before the main verb unless the verb "to be" is used, in which case placement can be either before or after the verb.
- In some cases, commenting adverbs placed before the main verb will also be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas, although in most cases they will not be.
- In the examples, viewpoint and commenting adverbs are shown in the correct sentence placements. When a sentence placement is unusual, stilted, or too formal for spoken language, it is marked with an asterisk.

Viewpoint or commenting adverb	At the start of a sentence	Before the main verb	At the end of a sentence
clearly	<b>Clearly</b> , he doesn't know what he is doing.	He <b>clearly</b> doesn't know what he is doing.	He doesn't know what he is doing, <b>clearly</b> .
obviously	<b>Obviously</b> , you are acting silly.	You are <b>obviously</b> acting silly	You are acting silly, <b>obviously</b> .
personally	<b>Personally</b> , I'd rather go by train.	I'd <b>personally</b> rather go by train.	I'd rather go by train, <b>personally</b> .
presumably	<b>Presumably</b> , he didn't have time to go to the post office.	He <b>presumably</b> didn't have time to go to the post office.	He didn't have time to go to the post office, <b>presumably</b> .
seriously	<b>Seriously</b> , I can't give this speech.	I <b>seriously</b> can't give this speech.	I can't give this speech, <b>seriously</b> .
surely	<b>Surely</b> you tried to get here on time.	You <b>surely</b> tried to get here on time.	You tried to get here on time, <b>surely</b> .
technically	<b>Technically</b> , we cannot fly to Mars and back.	We <b>technically</b> cannot fly to Mars and back.	We cannot fly to Mars and back, <b>technically</b> .



Viewpoint or commenting adverb	At the start of a sentence	Before the main verb	At the end of a sentence
undoubtedly	<b>Undoubtedly</b> , he has a good reason not to come	He <b>undoubtedly</b> has a good reason not to come.	He has a good reason not to come, <b>undoubtedly</b> .
bravely	<b>Bravely</b> , I kept on walking.	I <b>bravely</b> kept on walking.	*I kept on walking, <b>bravely</b> .
carelessly	<b>Carelessly</b> , she threw her book into the pond.	She <b>carelessly</b> threw her book into the pond.	*She threw her book into the pond, <b>carelessly</b> .
certainly	<b>Certainly</b> you should be there	You <b>certainly</b> <u>should</u> be there. / You should <b>certainly</b> be there.	You should be there, <b>certainly</b> .
cleverly	<b>Cleverly</b> , Sally hid the jellybeans.	Sally <b>cleverly</b> hid the jellybeans.	*Sally hid the jellybeans, <b>cleverly</b> .
definitely	* <b>Definitely</b> , you are smart.	You <b>definitely</b> <u>are</u> smart. /You are definitely smart.	*You are smart, <b>definitely</b> .
foolishly	<b>Foolishly</b> , they cried out.	They <b>foolishly</b> cried out.	They cried out, <b>foolishly</b> .
generously	<b>Generously</b> , he donated the money.	He <b>generously</b> donated the money.	*He donated the money, <b>generously</b> .

Viewpoint or commenting adverb	At the start of a sentence	Before the main verb	At the end of a sentence
stupidly	<b>Stupidly</b> , they played in the street.	They <b>stupidly</b> played in the street.	*They played in the street, <b>stupidly</b> .
obviously	<b>Obviously</b> , we are lost.	We are <b>obviously</b> lost. / *We <b>obviously</b> <u>are</u> lost.	We are lost, <b>obviously</b> .
kindly	<b>Kindly</b> , she fed the cat first.	She <b>kindly</b> fed the cat first.	She fed the cat first, <b>kindly</b> .
luckily	<b>Luckily</b> , you got here on time.	You <b>luckily</b> got here on time.	You got here on time, <b>luckily</b> .
fortunately	<b>Fortunately</b> , we found the boat.	We <b>fortunately</b> found the boat.	We found the boat, <b>fortunately</b> .
naturally	<b>Naturally</b> , you cannot be in the circus now.	You <b>naturally</b> cannot be in the circus now.	You cannot be in the circus now, <b>naturally</b> .
wisely	<b>Wisely</b> , she stayed home to take a nap.	She <b>wisely</b> stayed home to take a nap.	She stayed home to take a nap, <b>wisely</b> .

Viewpoint or commenting adverb	At the start of a sentence	Before the main verb	At the end of a sentence
confidentially	<b>Confidentially</b> , I never gave him the envelope.		I never gave him the envelope, <b>confidentially</b> .
theoretically	<b>Theoretically</b> , we could send astronauts to Mars.	We could <b>theoretically</b> send astronauts to Mars. / We <b>theoretically</b> <u>could</u> send astronauts to Mars.	We could send astronauts to Mars, <b>theoretically</b> .
truthfully	<b>Truthfully</b> , I don't like chocolate much.	I <b>truthfully</b> don't like chocolate much.	I don't like chocolate much, <b>truthfully</b> .
disappointingly	<b>Disappointingly</b> , she got fourth place.	She <b>disappointingly</b> got fourth place.	She got fourth place, <b>disappointingly</b> .
thoughtfully	<b>Thoughtfully</b> , I turned away.	I <b>thoughtfully</b> turned away.	I turned away, <b>thoughtfully</b> .
simply	* <b>Simply</b> , I don't want to come.	I <b>simply</b> don't want to come.	
unbelievably	<b>Unbelievably</b> , she showed up late again.	She <b>unbelievably</b> showed up late again.	She showed up late again, <b>unbelievably</b> .
unfortunately	<b>Unfortunately</b> , there is no more room.	There is <b>unfortunately</b> no more room. / There <b>unfortunately</b> <u>is</u> no more room.	There is no more room, <b>unfortunately</b> .

## RELATIVE ADVERBS

- The relative adverbs where, when & why can be used to join sentences or clauses.
- They replace the more formal structure of preposition + which used to introduce a relative clause.

Formal structure, preposition + which	More common structure using a relative adverb
That's the restaurant in which we met for the first time.	That's the restaurant where we met for the first time.
That picture was taken in the park at which I used to play.	That picture was taken in the park where I used to play.
I remember the day on which we first met.	I remember the day when we first met.
There was a very hot summer the year in which he was born.	There was a very hot summer the year when he was born.
Tell me the reason for which you came home late.	Tell me (the reason) why you came home late.
Do you want to know the reason for which he is angry with Sally?	Do you want to know (the reason) why he is angry with Sally?

# INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

- The interrogative adverbs why, where, how, & when are placed at the beginning of a question.
- These questions can be answered with a sentence or a prepositional phrase.
- After an interrogative adverb in a question, you must invert the subject and verb so that the verb comes first.
  - **Why** are you so late? There was a lot of traffic.
  - **Where** is my passport? In the drawer.
  - **How** are you? I'm fine.
  - **When** does the train arrive? At 11:15.

## USES OF HOW

How can be used to form questions in four different ways.

- How can be used by itself to mean "in what way".

- **How** did you make this sauce?

- **How** do you start the car?

- **How** can I get to your house?

- How can be used with adjectives to ask about the degree of an attribute.

- **How tall** are you?

- **How old** is your house?

- **How angry** is mother?

- How can be used with much and many to ask about quantity. *Much* is used with uncountable nouns and *many* is used with countable nouns.
  - **How many** people are coming to the party?
  - **How much** flour do I need?
  - **How much** are these tomatoes?
- How can be used with other adverbs to ask about the frequency or degree of an action.
  - **How quickly** can you read this?
  - **How often** do you go to London?
  - **How loudly** does your brother scream?

Thank you for your attention

