What is Adverbs?

A word that modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective or another adverb is called an Adverb.

1. Milkha runs **quickly**.
2. This is **very** cold ice-cream.
3. Gayatri speaks **quite** clearly.

In the above examples **quickly** in the first sentence, **very** in the second sentence and **quite** in the third sentence modifies **run** the verb, **cold** the adjective and **clearly** an adverb respectively.

Classification of Adverbs

Adverbs can be further classified according to their meaning.

1. Adverb of Time

Those adverbs that give the expression of time are known as Adverbs of time.

1. You may have heard this **before.**
2. We should **now** start the assignment.
3. I go their **daily**.
4. I hurt my elbow **yesterday.**

In the above examples the words in bold represent the adverbs of time.

2. Adverb of Frequency

Those adverbs that give the expression of quantity (often, seldom, always, again, frequently etc.) are known as Adverbs of frequency.

1. Raman **seldom** goes to temple.
2. I have told him **twice** to come to the office.
3. One should **always** try to do his best.
4. I hurt her only **once.**

In the above examples the words in bold represent the adverbs of frequency.

3. Adverb of Place

Those adverbs that give the expression of place (here, there, everywhere, away, backward etc.) are known as Adverbs of place.

1. Stand **there**.
2. My father is **out**.
3. Please come **in**.
4. I looked **up** the sky.

In the above examples the words in bold represent the adverbs of place.

4. Adverb of Manner

Those adverbs that show how or in what way (clearly, bravely, agreeably, soundly etc.) are known as Adverbs of Manner.

1. Gayatri reads **clearly.**
2. Indian fought **bravely** and defeated the enemies.
3. One should never do **so**.
4. He always slept **soundly.**

In the above examples the words in bold represent the adverbs of Manner.

5. Adverb of Degree or Quantity

Those adverbs that convey the expression of how much, or in what degree or to what extent, are known as adverb of degree.

1. Gayatri is **fully** prepared to take up his opponent**.**
2. Banana is **almost** ripe.
3. She plays **quite** well.
4. He is **as** intelligent as anybody in the college.

In the above examples the words in bold represent the adverbs of Quantity or degree.

6. Adverb of Affirmation and/or Negation

Those adverbs that give the expression of Affirmation and Negation are known as adverb of Affirmation and/or Negation.

1. **Surely** he was mistaken in that matter.
2. I will **certainly** go the Zoo.
3. We **do not** have whole day to wait for his speech.

In the above examples the words in bold represent the adverbs of Affirmation and/or Negation.

7. Adverb of Reason

Those adverbs that convey some kind of reason are known as adverb of Reason.

1. I **therefore** left photography.

In the above examples the words in bold represent the adverbs of Reason

Adverbs mentioned in the above categories need not necessarily belong to one specific class. Same adverbs can belong to more than one category. It all depends how they are used.

1. He sings **delightfully**
2. The weather is **delightfully** warm.

Adverb delightfully falls in the category of Manner in the first example and of Degree in the second example.

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