



SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

THEME: GRAMMATICAL ACCURACY

TOPIC: ADVERBIALS

CLASS: JSS1



LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

By the end of the class, you should be able to:


1. Identify Adverbials in passages.
2. Make sentences with adverbials.




ADVERBS

Adverbs are words that modify a verb, an adjective (very tall), another adverb or even a whole sentence. Adverbs often end in -ly, but some (such as fast) do not.

Adverbs love to dress up verbs or other adverbs.

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A good way to understand adverbs is to think about them as the words that provide context. Specifically, adverbs provide a description of how, where, when, in what manner and to what extent something is done or happens.

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For example, we might progress from, He sat down, to, He hurriedly sat down. Now, we know the manner in which he sat. Since verbs are such integral parts of our everyday language, their modifiers are also multi-faceted.

MORE ON ADVERBS

1. Adverbs can be used to modify verb.


Example

The dog ran excitedly

2. Adverbs are often formed by adding the letters – **ly** to adjective.

Example

Carefully, slowly, terribly, happily, excitedly e.t.c

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3. There are adverbs without the –ly for example everywhere, nowhere, fast, upstairs

4. An adverb can be used to modify an adjective and intensify the meanings it conveys.

Example


He plays tennis extremely well

Examples of Adverbs

1. He sings loudly.
2. She is very tall.
3. The movie ended too quickly.
4. Fortunately, I had bought an umbrella.
5. The hare ran fast.

ADVERBS OF DEGREE (HOW MUCH?)

Adverbs of degree tell us more about the intensity of the verb in the sentence, in other words, they describe how much, or to what degree. They can be categorized as low degree (e.g. somewhat), medium degree (e.g. fairly), and high degree (e.g. extremely).



Adverbs of degree can also modify adjectives and other adverbs and are placed before the word they modify.

Popular adverbs of degree include: almost, enough, hardly, just, nearly, quite, simply, so, too e.t.c

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Examples

1. This short essay is hardly sufficient.
2. Its simply not enough.
3. I'm so excited to move to Ireland.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY (HOW

Adverbs of frequency let us know how often the verb occurs. Therefore, they mostly modify verbs. These adverbs tend to appear right before the main verb in the sentence. Popular adverbs include; again, always, never, often, sometimes, again, seldom and so on.



Examples

1. I rarely go to school without eating
2. I always read a book before bed.
3. Does he normally walk his dog at this time?

ADVERBS OF MANNER (HOW?)

Adverbs of manner tell us how, or in what manner, something was carried out. They mostly modify verbs and can often be found at the end of a clause. This category comprises the most common adverbs the ones that end in -ly. Here are some examples of adverbs of manner: beautifully, generously, happily, neatly, patiently, softly, quickly well and so on.

Examples

1. He trimmed the white roses neatly.
2. I combed my dog's fur carefully because it had lots of tangles.
3. There's no reason why you cant discuss the topic with me calmly.

ADVERBS OF PLACE (WHERE?)

Some adverbs describe the location of an action.

Examples

1. Jack looked everywhere for his missing key.
2. She will plant her garden here.
3. I went downstairs to see my grandma.

ADVERBS OF TIME (WHEN?)

Adverbs of time detail when the verb took place. We usually see these kinds of adverbs placed at the beginning or end of a sentence. Adverbs of time include; daily, monthly, recently, tomorrow, weekly, yearly, yesterday and so on.



Examples

1. Lately, you've been rude to everyone around.
2. They recently relocated to Lekki.
3. The morning newspaper arrives daily.



CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

A conjunctive adverb connects phrases or independent clauses. It provides transitions between ideas and shows relationship. Conjunctive adverbs are also called connectors.

Example

1. It rained last night. Nonetheless, the final match has been canceled.
2. We were surprised, however, I was what we expected.
3. Last season there was a great drought, consequently, we could grow crops

SENTENCE ADVERBS


A sentence adverb starts the sentence and modifies the whole sentence.

Examples

1. Successfully, the surgery was done.
2. Hopefully, we will the match.
3. Certainly, I never thought of seeing you.

POSITIONS OF ADVERBS


The positions of adverbs are not a fixed or a set thing. However, there are some rules that help us decide where an adverb should be positioned. The rules will be different depending on whether the adverb is acting to modify an adjective or another adverb, a verb or what type of adverb it is.

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Adverbs positioned with adjectives and other adverbs are usually placed before the adjective or the adverb.

Example

We gave them a really tough match.



We gave them a really tough match. The adverb really modifies the adjective tough.


It was quite windy that night. The adverb quite modifies the adjective windy.

We don't go to the movies terribly often. The adverb terribly modifies the adverb often.



ADVERB POSITION WITH VERBS

This can be a bit trickier because, it will depend on the type of adverb – place, position, time etc. – and there are many exceptions to the rules. However, a basic set of guidelines is shown below:

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Adverbs of manner or place are usually positioned at the end of the sentence:

She laughed timidly.

I stroked the cat gently.

Janine lived here.

There is money everywhere.


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As mentioned, if the adverb is of definite time it will be placed at the end of the sentence.

I did it yesterday.

We can discuss it tomorrow.

Let's go to Paris next week.

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However, if it is an indefinite period of time, it will go between the subject and main verb.

We often go to Paris in the springtime.

Debbie regularly swims here.

Bobby and Audrey always loved fishing by the lake.

EVALUATION

Underline the adverbs that best complete the sentences.

1. The driver stopped the bus _____.

A. Financially

B. Exactly

C. Abruptly

D. Now

2. During autumn, colorful leaves can be seen falling _____ from trees.

A. Everywhere

B. Very

C. Gently

D. Loudly

3. My grandmother always smiled _____.

A. Cheerfully

B. Sadly

C. Never

D. Yesterday

4. After the party, confetti was strewn _____.

- A. Blandly B. Everywhere
- C. Later D. Carefully

5. It's time to go _____.

- A. Before B. Now
- C. Yesterday D. Lightly



**THANK YOU
FOR WATCHING!!!**