

Adverb

क्रिया विशेषण

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Adverb

- ❖ An Adverb Qualifies an Adjective, Verb & Other Adverbs.

Ex.:- Ram is very smart.

Adv. Adj.

- ❖ According to uses Adverb can be divided into Eight Parts.

1. Adverb of Manner - (How)
2. Adverb of Place - (Where)
3. Adverb of Time - (When)
4. Adverb of Degree - (How much)
5. Adverb of Frequency - (How often)
6. Adverb of Purpose - (For what)
7. Adverb of Reason - (Why)
8. Interrogative Adverb.

1. **Adverb of Manner** – An Adverb that shows the mode of an Action is called Adverb of Manner.

Ex.:- He speaks clearly.

➤ Facts

- (a) It becomes the Answer of how.

- (b) Generally it gets Structure “Adjective + ly.”

Ex.:- Bad + ly ⇒ Badly, Honest + ly ⇒ Honestly, Clear + ly ⇒ Clearly ...etc.

- (c) An Adverb of Manner (Adj. + ly) can be replaced by using with + Adj. made Noun.

Ex.:- He is speaking honestly. – (✓)

He is speaking with honesty. – (✓)

- (d) ध्यान रहे कि First, Fast, Hard तथा Last अपने आप में ही Adjective और Adverb दोनों कि भूमिका निभाते हैं, इनको Manner बनाने हेतु: ‘ly’ का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex.:- This is a fast train. – (✓)

This train runs fastly. – (✗)

This train runs fast. – (✓)

- (e) ध्यान रहे कि ‘Daily, Monthly, Yearly ...etc. ‘ly’ से अंत होने के बावजूद Adjective तथा Adverb दोनों की ही भूमिका में आ सकते हैं।

Ex.:- (a) This is a daily train. (b) This train arrives daily.

Adj. N

Adv.

2. **Adverb of Place** – An Adverb that shows the place for an Action is called Adverb of Place.

Ex.:- Here, There, Inside, Outside, in the room ...etc.

➤ Facts

- ❖ It becomes the Answer of ‘where’.

Ex.:- He will go there.

Where will he go? ⇒ There.

3. **Adverb of Time** – An Adverb that shows the time for an action is called Adverb of Time.

Ex.:- Today, Tomorrow, Next day, Yesterday ...etc.

Adverb

➤ Facts

- ❖ It becomes the Answer of 'when'.

Ex.:- He will come tomorrow.

When will he come? ⇒ Tomorrow.

4. **Adverb of Degree** – An Adverb that shows the Degree of an Action is called Adverb of Degree.

Ex.:- Much, So much, Too much ...etc.

➤ Facts

- ❖ It becomes the Answer of 'How much'.

Ex.:- He speaks too much.

How much does he speak? ⇒ Too much.

5. **Adverb of Frequency** – An Adverb that shows the Frequency (Repetition) of an Action is called Adverb of Frequency.

Ex.:- One, Twice, Thrice, Four time, Five time, Always, Never, Often, Seldom ...etc.

➤ Facts

- ❖ It becomes the Answer of 'How often'.

Ex.:- He came twice on the stage.

How often did he come on the stage? ⇒ Twice.

6. **Adverb of Purpose** – An Adverb that shows the Purpose / Target of an Action is called 'Adverb of Purpose'.

Ex.:- To Play, To Sing, To Dance ...etc.

➤ Facts

- ❖ It becomes the Answer of 'For what'.

Ex.:- He is going to play cricket.

For what is he going? ⇒ To play cricket.

7. **Adverb of Reason** – An Adverb that shows the Reason for an Action is called Adverb of Reason.

Ex.:- Due to , Owing to , Since , Because , For + Gerund ...etc.

➤ Facts

- ❖ It becomes the Answer of 'why'.

Ex.:- He was chided for coming late.

Why was he chided? ⇒ For coming late.

8. **Interrogative Adverb** – An Adverb that arises Question for an Adjective, Verb and other Adverb is called Interrogative Adverb.

Ex.:- Where, Why, When, How ...etc.

➤ Uses of Adverb

Adverb

1. Still (तक) / Yet (अब तक) –

❖ Still – It comes in Affirmative sense.

Ex.:- He is yet dancing on the stage. – (✗)

He is still dancing on the stage. – (✓)

❖ Yet – It comes in Negative sense.

Ex.:- He has not still finished the task. – (✗)

He has not yet finished the task. – (✓)

2. Very / Much –

Very	Much
❖ It comes before a Positive Degree. Ex.:- Ram is a very smart boy.	❖ It comes before a comparative form. Ex.:- Ram is much smarter than Shyam.
❖ It comes to stress a Present Participle. Ex.:- This is a very Interesting Story.	❖ It comes to stress a Past Participle. Ex.:- It was a much Interested Story.
❖ Very + very can be used. Ex.:- This is a very-very Important Question.	❖ Much + much can't be used.
❖ Very + much can be used. Ex.:- I like it very much.	❖ Much + very can't be used.
❖ Too / so + very + very can't be used.	❖ Too / so much can be used. Ex.:- I like him so much.
❖ The very best. (शानदार) Ex.:- Your performance was the very best.	❖ Much the best. Ex.:- Your performance was much the best.

3. Soon (जल्द ही, शीघ्र ही) / Shortly / Presently / Lately (जल्द ही, शीघ्र ही) –

❖ Soon – It can be used with any kind of tenses.

Ex.:- (a) He is coming soon. – (✓)

(b) He came soon. – (✓)

(c) He will come soon. – (✓)

❖ Shortly / Presently / Lately – There are used to make the sense of Futurity.

Ex.:- (a) He is coming shortly. – (✓)

(b) He will come shortly. – (✓)

(c) He came shortly. – (✗)

4. Hard / Hardly –

Hard	Hardly
❖ With full Energy. Ex.:- He tried hard to do the work.	❖ बड़ी ही मुश्किल से / बहुत ही परेशानी से Ex.:- He could hardly solved the Question in exam.

5. Late / Lately –

Late – देर से / विलंब से	Lately – शीघ्र ही / तुरंत ही
Ex.:- The train is running late.	Ex.:- He will come lately.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि lately का प्रयोग Past Structure में नहीं होता।

6. Altogether / All together –

Adverb

Altogether – पूर्णतः	All together – सब एक साथ / साथ-साथ
❖ It is used in the sense of completely. Ex.:- He has altogether done the work.	Ex.:- We went there and enjoyed the party all together.

7. Already / All ready –

Already – पहले ही	All ready – व्यवस्थित रूप में
Ex.:- I have already completed the work.	Ex.:- I went there and found all ready.

8. Sometime / Some time / Sometimes –

❖ Sometime (Adj.) – भूत-पूर्व

Ex.:- Our sometime President was a Scientist.

❖ Some time – कुछ क्षण / कुछ समय

Ex.:- I will go there and stay for some time.

❖ Sometimes – कभी-कभी

Ex.:- Sometimes I forget your Name.

9. Everyday / Every day –

Every day – Simple	Every day – Daily
❖ It is an Adj. that comes in the sense of simple.	❖ It is an Adverb that comes in the sense of daily.
Ex.:- This is a <u>simple</u> Question for me. This is an <u>everyday</u> Question for me.	Ex.:- He comes here every day.

10. Only / Even –

❖ Only – It comes just before the word, for which it is used.

Ex.:- Raju had only died ten days ago. – (✗)

Raju had died only ten days ago. – (✓)

Note – ध्यान रहे कि किसी रकम को दर्शाने हेतु: Only रकम के पहले या रकम के बाद भी हो सकता है।

Ex.:- He has given me only five thousands rupees. – (✓)

He has given me five thousands rupees only. – (✓)

❖ Even – यहाँ तक की - It comes to show an Action that happens without expectation.

Ex.:- Even a beggar keeps a mobile in my area.

11. Ago / Before –

Ago	Before
❖ वर्तमान के समय से लेकर भूतकाल में घटित किसी घटना के समय तक के कुल योग को दर्शाने हेतु: 'Ago' आता है।	❖ किन्हीदो घटनाओं में पहले संपादित किसी घटना को दर्शाने हेतु: 'Before' आता है।
Ex.:- I had visited Delhi six months ago.	Ex.:- The train had started before I reached the station.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि यदि किसी Direct Narration के तहत Main Clause Past Tense में हो, तो

Subordinate Part में 'Ago' के बदले भी 'Before' ही आता है।

Ex.:- Ram said that he had visited Delhi six months ago. – (✗)

Ram said that he had visited Delhi six months before. – (✓)

12. Too / Too –

Adverb

Too – हद से ज्यादा	Too – भी
❖ इतना अधिक, जितना कि नहीं होना चाहिए	❖ किसी समूह में किसी अन्य विशेष को डालकर पेश करने हेतु:
Ex.:- He is too lazy.	Ex.:- Ram too can solve this Question.

➤ Remove Too & To

- ❖ In Removal 'Too' can be used in two forms.
 - (a) Single 'Too'
 - (b) Double 'Too & To'
- ❖ **Removal of Single 'Too'** – In removal single 'Too' can be used at two places in a Sentence.
 - (a) In the beginning of Sentence.
 - (b) Amid the Sentence.
- ❖ **In the beginning of Sentence –**
 1. Too many / Too much is replaced by 'More than'
 2. Now it is compared to its requiring sense or proper.
(Required, Needed, Useful, Demanded, Proper ...etc.)
 3. Now the Sentence is given its Proper Structure.

Ex.:- (a) Too many friends make pocket empty.
⇒ More than required friends make pocket empty.

(b) Too much money makes us proud.
⇒ More than required money makes us proud.
- ❖ **Amid the Sentence –**
 1. Too + Adjective is replaced by making Comparative form of the Adjective.
 2. Now it is compared 'to' its requiring sense or proper.
 3. The Sentence is given its Proper Structure.

Ex.:- The water is too hot.
⇒ The water is hotter than proper / required.
- ❖ **Removal of Double 'Too & To'** – Double 'Too' can be used in four senses in a Sentence.
 - (a) In ability - (अक्षमता)
 - (b) Habit - (आदत)
 - (c) For Nonliving thing.
 - (d) For Natural thing affecting us.
- ❖ **In ability –**
 1. Too + Adjective is replaced by 'So + Adjective + that'.
 2. Now a Pronoun is added according to the Subject.
 3. To + v1 is replaced by cannot, could not + v1.
 4. Now the Sentence is given its Proper Structure.

Ex.:- (a) Ram is too poor to give you money.
⇒ Ram is so poor that he cannot give you money.

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(b) Raju was too tired to take a single step.

⇒ Raju was so tired that he could not take a single step.

❖ Habit –

1. Too + Adjective is replaced by 'So + Adjective + that'.
2. Now a Pronoun is added according to the Subject.
3. Too + v1 is replaced by will not / would not + v1.

Ex.:- (a) He is too lazy to go there.

⇒ He is so lazy that he will not go there.

(b) Raju was too miser to give a single coin.

⇒ Raju was so miser that he would not give a single coin.

❖ For Non living thing –

1. Too + Adjective is replaced by 'So + Adjective + that'.
2. Now 'it / they' is added as Pronoun.
3. Too + v1 is replaced by cannot / could not + be + v3.

Ex.:- (a) The stick is too hard to break.

⇒ The stick is so hard that it cannot be broken.

(b) The distance was too long to cover.

⇒ The distance was so long that it could not be covered.

❖ For Natural thing affecting us –

1. Too + Adjective is replaced by 'So + Adjective + that'.
2. Now 'we / one' is added as Pronoun.
3. Too + v1 is replaced by cannot / could not + v1.
4. Now the Sentence is given its Proper Structure.

Ex.:- (a) The Sun is too hot to go out.

⇒ The Sun is so hot that we cannot go out.

(b) The Night was too dark to see.

⇒ The Night was so dark that we could not see.

➤ Order of Adverb

❖ If an Adverb Qualifies an Adjective comes before the Adjective.

Ex.:- Ram is highly intelligent.

❖ If enough qualifies an Adjective comes after the Adjective.

Ex.:- Ram is enough intelligent to solve this Question. - (✗)

Ram is Intelligent enough to solve this Question. - (✓)

❖ If an Adverb qualifies an another Adverb comes before the another one.

Ex.:- Ram is very highly intelligent.

❖ If enough qualifies an another Adverb comes after the Adverb.

Ex.:- He is speaking enough loudly to be heard. - (✗)

He is speaking loudly enough to be heard. - (✓)

Adverb

- ❖ If Adverb of manner (Adj. + ly) qualifies a Transitive Verb can be used either before the Verb or after the Object the Verb.
Ex.- He clearly writes a letter. - (✓)
He writes a letter clearly. - (✓)
- ❖ If an Adverb of manner (Adj. + ly) qualifies an Intransitive Verb comes after the Verb.
Ex.- He loudly laughed on the stage. - (✗)
He laughed loudly on the stage. - (✓)
- ❖ If an Adverb qualifies the entire Sentence comes in the beginning of the Sentence.
Ex.- Unfortunately you missed the change.
- ❖ If an Adverb of Frequency (Always, Never, Seldom, Often, Rarely ...etc.) qualifies an Action Verb comes before the Verb.
Ex.- I go never there. - (✗)
I never go there. - (✓)
- ❖ An Adverb of frequency (Always, Never, Seldom, Often, Rarely ...etc.) comes after the Auxiliary Verb made Main Verb.
Ex.- He always is busy. - (✗)
He is always busy. - (✓)
- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि यदि किसी वाक्य में Auxiliary Verb तथा Main Verb दोनों मौजूद हो, तो Adverb of Frequency दोनों के बीच में आता है।
Ex.- I never have visited there. - (✗)
I have never visited there. - (✓)
- ❖ An Optative Sentence gets Adverb of Frequency in the beginning of the Sentence.
Ex.- (a) Always remember of my advice. - (✓)
(b) Never touch this wire. - (✓)
- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि यदि 'Be-form + Infinitive' योजना को दर्शावे तथा 'Have-form + Infinitive' फर्ज या मजबूरी का भाव दर्शाता हो, तो Adverb of Frequency Be of Have Verb के पहले हो जाता है।
Ex.- I have never to go there. - (✗)
I never have to go there. - (✓)
- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि यदि 'Use to / Used to' का प्रयोग आदत दर्शाने हेतु होता हो, तो 'Adverb of Frequency' इनके पहले आता है।
Ex.- I used to never go there. - (✗)
I never used to go there. - (✓)
- ❖ यदि एक ही प्रकार के एक से ज्यादा Adverb एक साथ आते हो, तो महत्व से सबसे छोटा सबसे पहले और सबसे बड़ा सबसे बाद में लिखा जाता है।
Ex.- He will come tomorrow in the morning. - (✗)
He will come in the morning tomorrow. - (✓)
- ❖ Two Negative sense word cannot we used together for the same Sentence.
Ex.- I shall not go nowhere. - (✗)

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I shall not go anywhere. - (✓)

I shall go nowhere. - (✓)

- ❖ A Verb of Perception is qualified by an Adjective not by an Adverb.

Ex.:- He fills badly. - (✗)

He fills bad. - (✓)

- ❖ Adverb of Place + Adverb of Time.

Ex.:- He will go tomorrow in the Party. - (✗)

He will go in the Party tomorrow. - (✓)

- ❖ If different kinds of Adverbs come together in Sentence are arranged into following order.

- ❖ Adverb of Manner + Adverb of Place + Adverb of Time + Adverb of Degree + Adverb of Purpose + Adverb + Reason.

Ex.:- We celebrate Diwali happily all over India in the month of Kartik to a large extent to worship Goddess Lakshmi because it is the custom of the Hindu.

Adverb Chapter is the End.