**Adverb**

An adverb is a word that is used to change or qualify the meaning of an [**adjective**](http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/adjectives/), a [**verb**](http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/verbs/), a [**clause**](http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/adverb/adverb-clauses/), another [**adverb**](http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/adverb/), or any other type of word or phrase with the exception of determiners and adjectives that directly modify nouns.

Traditionally considered to be a single part of speech, adverbs perform a wide variety of functions, which makes it difficult to treat them as a single, unified category. Adverbs normally carry out these functions by answering questions such as:

* When? She *always* arrives early.
* How? He drives *carefully*.
* Where? They go *everywhere* together.
* In what way? She eats*slowly*.
* To what extent? It is *terribly* hot.

**Rules of using adverbs**

There are many rules for using adverbs, and these rules often depend upon which type of adverb you are using. Remember these basics, and using adverbs to make sentences more meaningful will be easier for you.

* Adverbs can always be used to modify verbs. Notice that the second of these two sentences is much more interesting simply because it contains an adverb:
  + The dog ran. (You can picture a dog running, but you don’t really know much more about the scene.)
  + The dog ran *excitedly*. (You can picture a dog running, wagging its tail, panting happily, and looking glad to see its owner. You can paint a much more interesting picture in your head when you know how or why the dog is running.)
* Adverbs are often formed by adding the letters “-ly” to adjectives. This makes is very easy to identify adverbs in sentences. There are many exceptions to this rule; *everywhere, nowhere,* and *upstairs* are a few examples.
* An adverb can be used to modify an adjective and intensify the meaning it conveys. For example:
  + He plays tennis well. (He knows how to play tennis and sometimes he wins.)
  + He plays tennis extremely well. (He knows how to play tennis so well that he wins often.)

**Kinds of Adverb**

Adverb modifies verb by giving us the following information.

1. How the action occurs
2. Where the action occurs
3. How many times action occur
4. At which time the action occurs
5. Intensity of action

Adverbs are categorized on the basis of it information it gives, into the following categories.

1. Adverbs of manner
2. Adverb of place
3. Adverb of time
4. Adverb of frequency
5. Adverb of degree
6. **Adverbs of Manner**

These adverbs tell us that in which manner the action occurs or how the action occurs or occurred or will occur.

**Examples**.

She speaks loudly.  
He was driving slowly.  
You replied correctly.  
He runs fast.  
They solved the problem easily.  
Listen to me carefully.

1. **Adverb of Place.**

Adverb of place tells us about the place of action or where action occurs/occurred/will occur.  
e.g. here, there, near, somewhere, outside, ahead, on the top, at some place.

**Examples**.

He will come here.

The children are playing outside.  
He was standing near the wall.  
They were flying kites on the top of hill.  
He lives somewhere in New York.  
She went upstairs.

1. **Adverb of time**

These adverbs tell us about the time of action. *e.g. now, then, soon, tomorrow, yesterday, today, tonight, again, early, yesterday.*

**Examples.**

I will buy a computer tomorrow.

The guest came yesterday.   
Do it now.  
She is still waiting for her brother.  
He got up early in the morning.

1. **Adverb of frequency**

Adverbs of frequency tell us how many times the action occurs or occurred or will occur.  
*e.g. daily, sometimes, often, seldom, usually, frequently, always, ever, generally, rarely, monthly, yearly.*

**Examples.**

He goes to school daily.  
She never smokes.  
He is always late for class.  
They always come in time.  
Barking dogs seldom bite.  
The employees are paid monthly.  
The employees are paid every month.

1. **Adverb of Degree**

This states the intensity or the degree to which a specific thing happens or is done.

Example: The child is *very* talented.

The italicized adverb answers the question, “To what degree is the child talented?”