**7. b** / **Adverbs الظروف**

**An Adverb** – is a part of speech used to modify or describe a verb, adjective or another adverb or word group. This modification can provide information relating to time, place, manner, cause, degree, or circumstance.

**الظرف** - قسم من أقسام الكلام يستخدم لتحوير أو وصف فعل أو صفة أو ظرف آخر أو مجموعة كلمات. يمكن أن يوفر هذا التحوير معلومات تتعلق بالوقت أو المكان أو الطريقة أو السبب أو الدرجة أو الظرف.

**Adverbs** are usually formed by adding the suffix (-**ly**) at the end of adjectives:

slow ……. slowly / sharp……sharply / quick ……quick**ly**

There are irregular forms of adverbs –

fast……. fast / hard ……hard / good …...well / late …. late / clean……clean

e.g. He drove **carefully**. (adverb modifies a verb)

e.g. Nada speaks **very** quickly. (**adverb** modifies another adverb)

e.g. He is **quite** **smart**, don't you think? **(adverb** modifies an **adjective**)

**There are different types of adverbs:**

**a.** Adverbs of Frequency – always / often / sometimes / never / ever / hardly ever /

 frequently / generally / rarely / seldom / occasionally /

 usually / once / twice / every …. / ……….

**b.** Adverbs of Manner – beautifully / carefully / greedily / kindly / quickly /

 roughly / slowly / sharply / smoothly / fast / hard / well /…etc.,

**c.** Adverbs of Place – above / here / there / outside / behind / over there /

 underneath / upward ……. etc.,

**d.** Adverbs of Time – ago / yesterday / last week / tomorrow / next …/ …… etc.,

**e.** Adverbs of degree – too / very / enough / extremely / ……… etc.,

**Note /** Adverbs of degree are usually placed **before** the adjective or adverb they

 are modifying: e.g. The water was extremely cold.

**Q.** / Identify the part of speech of the word in **bold**.

1. He walked very **slowly**. 2.That is a **fast** speedboat.

3. You walk very **fast**! 4. The ground was **hard**.

5. They all worked **hard** to meet the project deadline.

6. The players were moving **easily** around the field.

7. Nobody wants to box with him because he doesn't fight **clean**.

8. As usual**,** she left her room **clean** and tidy before going to school.

9. There are **elderly** people living in the apartment next door.

**Adverbials and Word Order**

Most of English sentences follow the grammatical structure SVO [ s. + v. + o. ]. But if the sentence contains more than one objects, in this case the sentence follow the grammatical structure **SVOI** [ S. + V. + O. + I. indirect object) ]

e.g. She bought a computer. [ s. + v. +o. ].

e.g. He bought his mother**1** a present**2**. [ S. + V. + O. + I. ]

**But if the sentences contain adverbs:**

**a.** **Adverbs of Frequency** are always put *in front* of the verbs**;**

 e.g. She **usually** comes to school early. e.g. He **often** watches TV in the evening**.**

**But** if the sentence contains one of the forms of verb to **Be** (as a main verb), in this case **the adverb of frequency** is put after the verb:

 e.g. She **is** **always** late.

**But** if the sentence contains one of the forms of verb to Be (as a main verb) and also contains an ***auxiliary*** فعل مساعد , in this case the adverb of frequency is put in front of verb to Be:

 e.g. I ***have*** **never been** to Paris.

**b.** **Adverbs of Manner** ظروف الحالة are usually put after the object (if the sentence

 contains an object):

 e.g. He drove the car **carefully**.

**But** if the sentence *does not contain* an object**,** in this case the adverb of manner is put directly after the verb:

 e.g. He drove quickly. e.g. She speaks slowly.

**c. Adverbs of Place** ظروف المكان are usually put after the object (if the sentence

 contains an object):

 e.g. We put the books **there**.

**But** if the sentence *does not contain* an object**,** in this case the adverb of place is put directly after the verb:

 e.g. They stayed **behind**.

**d. Adverbs of Time** ظروف الزمان are usually put at the end of sentences. (if we put

 emphasis on time).

 e.g. The meeting will be **tomorrow**.

**e. Adverbs of degree ظروف الدرجة** are usually placed before the adjective or adverb

 they are modifying:e.g. The water was **very** cold**.**

e.g. The players play **very well.**

**Q.** Put the words in complete sentences **in proper word order** putting the adverbs

 in their usual position.

**Note /** begin your answer with a capital letter

1. to Japan / next year / they / want to go ….>

2. always / is / late / she ………>

3. are / they / pleased / never / him / to see ….>

4. might / each other again / they / see / never …..>

5. you / been / have / to Mexico / **?** / ever …..>

6. haven't / to Switzerland / never / been / I ……>

7. stated / clearly / the rule / I ……..>

8. read / carefully / she / the letter ….>

9. ran / suddenly / they / to the door ……>