

Adverb

Adverb :- Adverb वह शब्द है जिसका प्रयोग verb, Adjective, conjunction, preposition तथा किसी दूसरे Adverb की विशेषता बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

- A word used to qualify all the parts of speech except a noun and a pronoun is known as an Adverb.

→ Rohan writes slowly.

→ My friend runs fast.

Note :- only, even and at least adverbs हैं जो Noun और Pronoun की विशेषता बताते हैं, लेकिन सामान्यतः Noun और Pronoun की विशेषता Adjective बताता है।

→ Only Suman plays cricket.

→ At least you should solve this question.

Adverbs of time :-

वे Adverbs जो समय को express करते हैं Adverbs of time कहलाते हैं

today, tomorrow, yesterday, last night, last day, last week, last month, last year, next day, next week, late, lately, now, just now, just, ago, daily, already, early, soon, before, since, instantly, immediately, recently, shortly, presently, at present, etc

- 1) किसी भी वाक्य में Adverb of time आरुगा, यह जरूरी नहीं है।²
- 2) Adverb of time आ भी सकता और नहीं भी आ सकता, इसी हम खुद से लगा था हटा नहीं सकते।
- 3) अगर यह आया तो, यह tense को decide करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, उस question में tense का error देने की संभावना होती है।
- 4) अगर यह नहीं आया, तो उस वाक्य का Tense केवल उस वाक्य के conjunction द्वारा तय किया जाएगा।

Position of Adverb of time :-

- Sub + verb + Adverb of time.
- Sub + verb + object + Adv. of time.

→ कभी भी कोई भी Adverb किसी main verb व उसके object के बीच में नहीं आ सकती।

→ He is not a teacher.

लेकिन complement के बीच आ सकती है।

Adverb of place :- वे Adverbs जो place को express करते हैं ³

Here, there, hither, thither, up, within, in, out, away, down, everywhere, somewhere, nowhere, anywhere, without, above, below, far, near, backward, inside, outside, outdoors, indoors, under, towards, backwards, behind, downstairs, nearby - - -

Position of Adverb of place :-

→ Sub + verb + Adv. of place.

→ Sub + verb + object + Adv. of place

→ Sub + verb + place + time.

→ Sub + verb + object + place + time.

→ अगर place और time दोनों दिये हैं तो पहले place और बाद में time आयेगा

→ किसी sentence में Adv. of place का होना जरूरी नहीं है।

Note :- Above, below, up, down, within, without, in का प्रयोग सामान्यतः prepositions के रूप में होता है।

→ Radha lives in this house.

→ Please keep this book above the table.

→ Rahul was sitting there.

→ Neha looked down.

→ Bus is moving westwards.

• Adverb of place, Full Inversion की demand करती है। 4



Adverb of place + verb + subject + object

→ There is a bus.

→ Here comes the bus.

→ Along the northern frontier of India have seen the mighty Himalayas.

Adverb of Manner :- जो बताए की Action कैसे हुआ है।

fast, hard, slowly, bravely, foolishly, wisely, loudly, soundly, badly, carefully, fluently, beautifully, clearly, lovingly, faithfully, so, seriously, agreeably, certainly, well, doubtfully, firm, conveniently, carefully ---

Position of Adverb of Manner :-

→ Sub + verb + Adv. of manner.

→ Sub + verb + object + Adv. of manner.

→ Sub + verb + Adv. of manner + place + time



* सामान्यतः Adverbs of manner के last में 'ly' लगा रहता है

What/whom + sub + verb + object

sub or object : singular.

→ what she did last night was not appropriate by the people.

→ what she does, does not irritate me.

sub + Adverb of manner + verb + what + clause
whom

→ she observed carefully what they had done.

* Adverb of manner, partial inversion की follow कराती

* So + Adv. of manner + H.V + sub + M.V + object.

→ So rudely did he behave last night.

come
Go
Arrive
Enter

+ Adverb of place + Adv. of manner.

→ I entered the kitchen silently.

Adverb of frequency :- Action कितनी बार हुआ

Definite frequency

(once, twice, thrice, four --)

Indefinite frequency

(sometimes, Always, ever, usually, seldom, never)

Position of Indefinite frequency :-

Sub + M.V + object

M.V के पहले आता है

→ He never comes on time.

Sub + H.V + gnd. freq. + M.V + object

Sub + is/am/are/was/were + g. f + complement

→ He is never on time.

Definite Frequency :-

- sub + verb + Adv. of definite frequency.
- sub + verb + object + Adv. of definite frequency.

→ she called me once in a week.

Manner, Place, Frequency, time. } Imp.

→ sohan teaches here three times in a week.

→ Radha comes in the class two times in a month.

Adverb of degree :-

वह शब्द जो हमें किसी Adjective या किसी अन्य Adverb के बारे में जानकारी दे। किसी Adjective या Adverb की degree बताने वाले शब्दों को Adverb of degree कहते हैं।

too, very, much, quite, enough, sufficiently, completely, wholly, partially, fairly, rather, entirely, almost, fully, so as etc.

Adv. of degree + Adjective.

Predicative (बानकारी)

- कभी भी किसी predicative Adj. के पहले दूसरा Adj. नहीं आ सकता, यदि Adj. आया है तो उसे Adv. of degree में convert करेंगे।
- यदि हम उस Adj. को Adv. of degree में convert ना कर पाए तो दोनों Adj. के बीच conjunction लगाना होगा।
 - she is wisely quick. (इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं निकल रहा)
she is wise and quick.
 - she is regularly irregular.

Some : Adjective

Somewhat : Adverb

- They are somewhat doubtful.
- They have some confidence.

Indoor
Outdoor > Adjective

Indoors
Outdoors > Adverb of place.

- I like indoor games.
- They played outdoors.

Seldom (negative meaning) Adverb (कभी-कभी)

Seldom or never
Seldom if ever > Adverb

Little or nothing
Little if anything > Adverb.

little (Adjective) → a little
→ the little
→ less (C.O.)
→ least (S.O.)

concept of comparison of Adverb :-

positive degree	→	comparative degree	→	superlative degree
Happily		More happily		Most happily
Sweetly		More sweetly		Most sweetly
slowly		More slowly		Most slowly
wisely		More wisely		Most wisely
cleverly		More cleverly		Most cleverly
skillfully		More skillfully		Most skillfully
Beautifully		More beautifully		Most beautifully

→ Sub + L.V + ^{so} as + Adj. + as.

→ Sub + A.V + so/as + Adv + as

- She wrote it as neatly as Ram did.
- Radha can write as neatly as Ravi can.

* Linking verb / Action Verb +

so
as
very
too

 Adj / Adv (positive degree)

* Linking / Action Verb → Adj / Adv + than
↓
comparative degree

→ He is as clever a man as Ram is.

→ She can write more neatly than Rohit can.

Reasonably : Adverb

Reasonable : Adjective.

Instead : Adverb

Instead of : Preposition + Noun/Pronoun

Just : Adverb

Just as : इनके बीच कुछ नहीं आ सकता

conjunction + sub + verb + object

Enough → Adjective
→ Adverb

enough + Noun

Adjective

Adjective/Adverb + enough

Adverb

too much + Noun
Adjective.

too → Adverb of degree

Much → Adjective.

Much too + Adjective
Adverb
Adverb of degree

more → C.O.D

most → S.O.D

→ Kamal bought a smaller house because the other ones were much too expensive.

- quit (बोसना) → verb
 quiet (शांत) → Adjective
 quite → Adverb of degree.
 quietly (शांति से) → Adv. of manner.

→ Keep quiet.

→ It is quite comfortable now.

→ His stories describe life nicely in British between the wars.

→ We received a parcel just a few days ago/back.

time + ago/back; (जब आरगा, तब time के बाद)
 Adverb (कुछ न दिया ही)

Hard : Adv of manner (M.v के बाद आरगा)

Hardly : Adv. of frequency (M.v से पहले)

↓
Indefinite

Hard Noun

↓
Adjective

→ It was raining hard when they set off.

Sometime → Adjective

Sometimes → Adverb of frequency (Indefinite)

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Hardly, Rarely, Scarcely, Barely, No sooner.

Adverb of degree

ये सभी Negative Adverb हैं इनके साथ Not नहीं आरगा।

Hardly, Rarely

Barely, Scarcely,

No sooner

} + H.V + sub + m.v + object + conj. +
sub + verb + obj.

Specially → Adverb

→ I have purchased specially designed computers.

Especially → Adverb (clause के सामने)

→ The car is quite small especially if you have children.

Cheap सस्ता (Adverb)

cheaply बहुत बुरे तरीके से (Absurdly)

yet, recently, just now, lately, so far, till now Adverb

→ We can buy computers cheap in the sale.

None too → not very + Adjective
 Only too → very + Adjective

- This book is none too good.
- This book is not very good.
- I am only too happy to meet you.
- I am very happy to meet you.

Removal of too :-

too का अर्थ: आवश्यकता से अधिक, इसका प्रयोग unpleasant Adjectives के पहले किया जाता है।

- My daughter is too weak.
- वाक्य में बिना परिवर्तन किए ही 'too' को हटाना ही Removal of too कहलाता है।

Sub + verb + too + Adjective / Adverb

- My brother is too tall.
- My sister is too weak.

Sub + verb + too + Adj / Adv + infinitive (to + v₁)

My daughter is too weak to walk.
 My students work too hard to pass the examination.

sub + verb + so + Adj/Adv + that + sub + can/could + V
can't/couldn't + V

- My daughter is so weak that she can not walk.
- My students work so hard that they can pass the examination.

Subject + verb + too + Adj + for + Noun/Pronoun

- This room is too costly for us to stay.
- My brother is too short for a soldier.

Subj + verb + so + Adj + that + s + V

- This room is so costly that we cannot stay.
- My brother is so short that he cannot be a soldier.

way + limited
 way + pleased
 way + frightened
 way + drunk
 way + bored
 way + dejected
 way + tired
 way + contented
 way + delighted
 way + shocked

Verb + Adjective (Positive degree)

Much + Adjective (Comparative degree)

→ My brother is very intelligent.

→ My brother is much more intelligent than you.

The + very + superlative degree

Much + the + superlative degree

→ Sachin is the very youngest person of his family.

→ Sohan is much the richest man in this company.

very + V_1 + ing (present participle)

Much + V_3 (past participle)

→ This book is very interesting.

→ Your friend is much interested.

Note very के साथ V_3 का प्रयोग :-

very + limited

very + pleased

very + frightened

very + drunk

very + bored

very + dejected

very + tired

very + contented

very + delighted

very + shocked

Only too → very Only too का प्रयोग very के अर्थ में good or¹⁷ bad qualities को express करने वाले Adjectives के पहले होता है।

→ My daughter is only too intelligent.

→ My daughter is ^{"OR"} very intelligent.

→ My wife is only too unhappy.

None too → not very

→ His proposal was none too good, however it succeeded in evoking interest in the panel member.

still/Yet :-

still का अर्थ होता है - 'अब तक', इसका प्रयोग Affirmative तथा interrogative sentences में किया जाता है।

Note :- still का प्रयोग verb 'be' के बाद तथा अन्य क्रियाओं के पहले किया जाता है।

→ Sohan is still study.

→ Are you still crying?

Yet का अर्थ है - अब तक, इसका प्रयोग Negative तथा interrogative sentence के बाद किया जाता है।

Note :- इसका प्रयोग verb अथवा object के बाद किया जाता है।

→ I have not completed my homework yet.

→ My father has not reached yet.

→ Have you not called him yet?

Fairly :- इसका प्रयोग good qualities (अच्छे गुण बताने वाले Adjective) को express करने के लिए होता है।

A + Fairly + Adjective + Noun

- My sister is a fairly intelligent girl.
- she is a fairly good girl.
- My friend is a fairly good boy.

Rather :- इसका प्रयोग bad qualities को express करने वाले Adjective के पहले होता है।

Rather + a/an + Adjective + Noun
A + Rather + Adjective + Noun.

- My mother is rather ill.
- she is rather clever.
- That was a rather complicated problem.

Just/Just now :- थोड़ी देर पहले / एक क्षण पहले।
Just का प्रयोग perfect tense में तथा Just now का प्रयोग simple past tense में।

- My brother has just completed the task.
- Rahul read the book just now.

Late → Adjective
→ Adverb.

- she always comes late.
- My brother has arrived late.
- she is late.

Lately : Recently, इसका प्रयोग present perfect tense में Negative तथा interrogative sentences में किया जाता है।

- Have you taken the class lately?
- I have not completed my task lately?

Soon :- soon का प्रयोग, जल्दी, तुरंत, अब से थोड़ी देर बाद, के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में future action को express करने के लिए होता है।

- The show will begin soon.
- I hope that she will get well soon.

Note presently, shortly, directly (शीघ्र ही या जल्द ही) प्रयोग future time activity के लिए किया जाता है।

- The show will begin shortly.
- She will not come presently.

Early :- "शुरुवात के करीब" , "A period of time" के प्रारंभ²⁰ में प्रयोग

Adjective Adverb.

- Flowers blossomed early this spring.
- Monsoon arrived in early July.
- I get up early in the morning.
- My father goes to bed early.

Alone → Adverb
→ Adjective.

- Hitesh cooks food alone.
- Suman is alone in her class.