

SENTENCE ESSENTIALS - ENC 0002

ADVERBS - REVIEW

ADVERBS modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs by telling -

- **how:** *She ran **tirelessly** for a mile.* [*tirelessly* modifies the verb *ran* by telling how]
- **where:** *The new computers are **here**.* [*here* modifies the verb *are* by telling where]
- **when:** *I stayed home **yesterday**.* [*yesterday* modifies the verb *stayed* by telling when]
- **to what extent:** *He is **very** tall.* [*very* modifies the adjective *tall* by telling to what extent]

Do not confuse ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS.

*She has a **beautiful** voice.* [*beautiful* is an adjective because it describes the noun *voice*]

*She sings **beautifully**.* [*beautifully* is an adverb because it modifies the verb *sings* by telling how]

After a LINKING VERB, use an adjective, not an adverb.

*You must be **cautious** on icy roads.* [the adjective *cautious* is used after the linking verb because it describes *you*]

*You must drive **cautiously** on icy roads.* [*cautiously* is an adverb because it modifies the verb *must drive*]

LOCATION OF ADVERBS

Adverbs can appear in any of the following places in a sentence:

- ▶ right before or after the verbs they modify
*The kitten ran **playfully** after the moth.* // *The kitten **playfully** ran after the moth.*
- ▶ right before the adjectives or adverbs they modify
*It was **extremely** hot last summer.* [*extremely* modifies the adjective *hot*]
*The time passed **very** quickly.* [*very* modifies the adverb *quickly*]
- ▶ between a helping verb and main verb [remember they are NEVER part of the verb phrase]
*The dress was **beautifully** made.* [*beautifully* is not part of the verb phrase *was made*]
*I will **never** agree with you on this.* [*never* is not part of the verb phrase *will agree*]
- ▶ to introduce a sentence, in which case they will need a comma
Finally, our new house was ready for us to move into.
- ▶ at the end of a sentence
*I will see you **tomorrow**.*

COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE of ADVERBS [see chart page 204]

The **COMPARATIVE** form of an adverb compares **two actions**.

One-syllable adverbs use **-er** on the end of the adverb to compare two actions.

*Jose ran **faster** than his competitor.* [*faster* compares how *two* people *ran*]

Adverbs that are two or more syllables use the word **more** rather than the **-er**.

*John agreed **more willingly** than Peter.* [*more willingly* compares how *two* people *agreed*]

The **SUPERLATIVE** form of an adverb compares **three or more actions**.

One-syllable adverbs use **-est** on the end of the adverb to compare three or more actions.

*Jose ran the **fastest** of all his team members.* [*fastest* compares how *three or more* people *ran*]

Adverbs that are two or more syllables use the word **most** rather than the **-est**.

*John works the **most quickly** of all.* [*most quickly* compares how *three or more* people *work*]

Watch out for the following adverbs that have irregular comparative and superlative forms:

<u>adverb</u> (1 action)	<u>comparative</u> (2 actions)	<u>superlative</u> (3 or more actions)
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst

do not confuse GOOD and WELL

- ▶ **GOOD** is an **adjective** that describes a person or thing, telling *what kind*.
*Maria is a **good** writer.* [*good* is an adjective because it describes the noun *writer*]
- ▶ **WELL** is an **adverb** that tells *how* an action is done.
*Maria writes **well**.* [*well* is an adverb because it modifies the verb *writes* by telling how]
[exception: *well* can be an **adjective** when it refers to health. *You don't look **well**.*]