**ADVERBS**

There are several types of adverbs and they take various positions in the text

**Types:**

* Some adverbs (*always, just, often, never, perhaps, quite, rather, seldom, soon, very*) have a form which is unrelated to other words
* Many adverbs are formed from an adjective and adding -*ly* (*shortly, easily, usually, carefully, surprisingly, fluently* etc.)
* Some adverbs have the same form as adjective (f.ex. *fast, late, long, early, straight, high, hard, low* etc.)
* Sometimes the adverb can be with or without - *ly*. In these examples there is no difference in meaning, but it is more informal to leave out *-ly* (f.ex. *cheap/cheaply, loud/loudly, quick/quickly, slow/slowly, fair/fairly* etc.)
* !There are some pairs such as *hard x hardly* which are both adverbs but which have different meanings:

*You have worked really* ***hard****. X I could* ***hardly*** *breathe.*

*My parents live quite* ***near****. X He* ***nearly*** *drowned.*

*I have to stay up* ***late*** *to finish my HW. X I haven’t seen him* ***lately****.*

*The plane flew* ***high*** *above the clouds. X The theory is* ***highly*** *controversial.*

*How* ***deep*** *can a submarine go? X I* ***deeply*** *regretted it.*

* *Hourly, daily, weekly,* and *monthly* are formed from *hour, day*, etc. They can be either adjectives or adverbs:

Adjective: *The company publishes a* ***monthly*** *newsletter*.

Adverb: *The newsletter is published* ***monthly***.

* *Good* is an adjective, *well* is the equivalent adverb

**Position:**

1. **Front position**
2. Connecting adverbs

*then, , first, next, however, finally*

1. Comment adverb

*fortunately, surprisingly, stupidly, suddenly*

1. Indefinite frequency adverb

*usually, sometimes, normally, occasionally*

+ *always, never* in imperative clauses

1. Adverb of certainty

*maybe, perhaps*

1. Adverb of time

*today, afterwards, in June, soon* (in case it is not the main focus of the message)

1. **Mid – position**

- mid-position actually means the adverbs go before one-part verbs, after auxiliary verbs and after the verb *-be-*

1 Indefinite frequency adverb

*always, never, usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never…*

- some of them can also go in the end position if they are the main focus of the message (*usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes* and *occasionally*)

2 Adverbs of certainty

*probably, certainly, definitely, clearly, obviously…*

4 Adverbs of completeness

*completely, practically, almost, nearly, quite, rather, partly, sort of, kind of, more or less, hardly, scarcely…*

5 Comment adverbs

- adverbs which give the speaker´s opinion of an action sometimes go in mid-position (*stupidly, fortunately …*)

6 Focusing adverbs

also, just, even, only, mainly, mostly, either, or, neither, nor

7 Adverbs of manner

- they go in mid-position if the adverb is not the main focus of the message

*angrily, happily, slowly, suddenly, noisily, quietly, softly …*

1. **End position**

-adverbs of manner, place and time usually go in end position, often in that order

1 Adverbs of manner

* they say how something happens or is done

*angrily, happily, fast, slowly, well, badly, nicely, noisily, quietly, hard, softly…*

2 Adverbs of place

*upstairs, around, here…*

3 Adverbs of time and definite frequency

*today, afterwards, in June, last year, finally, before, eventually, already, soon, still, last, daily, weekly, every year …*

* + - front position is also common if the adverb is not the main focus of the message

Sources: Swan, M.: Practical English Usage, Oxford University Press, 2009

Eastwood, J.: Oxford Learner´s Grammar, Grammar Finder, Oxford University Press, 2009