

• ఈ వారం విద్యలో..

| ఆదివారం | సోమవారం | మంగళవారం | బుధవారం | గురువారం | శుక్రవారం | శనివారం |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| ఇంగ్లీష్/English Language | జనరల్ స్టడీస్/ఆర్ఆర్బి | జనరల్ స్టడీస్/ఆర్ఆర్బి | జనరల్ స్టడీస్/ఆర్ఆర్బి | జనరల్ స్టడీస్/ఆర్ఆర్బి | జనరల్ స్టడీస్/ఆర్ఆర్బి | జనరల్ స్టడీస్/ఆర్ఆర్బి |
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Do you know when I was born?



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Adverb - Its Types

Look at the following three sentences:

- » Lavanya watched a movie yesterday.
- » The mango is so sweet.
- » Kavitha speaks very fluently.

(మొదటి వాక్యంలో yesterday అనే పదం watched అనే Verbని, రెండో వాక్యంలో so అనే పదం sweet అనే Adjectiveని, మూడో వాక్యంలో very అనే పదం fluently అనే adverbని modify చేయడం మనం గమనించవచ్చు. ఈ విధంగా Verb, Adjective, Adverbలను modify చేసే పదాలను Adverbs అంటారు)

• The word that modifies or adds to the meaning of a Verb, an Adjective or another Adverb is called an Adverb.

For example,

- » Sanvi is reading a book now. (Adds meaning to a verb reading)
- » The mango is so sweet. (Adds meaning to the adjective sweet)
- » Amith works very hard. (Adds meaning to the adverb hard)

Types of Adverbs

There are 9 kinds of Adverbs.

1. Adverb of Time

It tells us at what time or when an action is done. (ఇది ఒక పని ఏ సమయానికి జరుగుతుందో తెలుపుతుంది. When అనే ప్రశ్నను అడగడం ద్వారా దీన్ని గుర్తించవచ్చు)

సాధారణంగా కింది పదాలు Adverbs of Time అవుతాయి.

Now, then, before, after, since, ago, soon, late, early, presently, instantly, immediately, already, afterwards, never, when, whenever, today, tomorrow, yesterday, ever.

- » He reads newspaper daily.
- » I shall go tomorrow.
- » She came late.
- » Vijay passed degree six years ago.

2. Adverb of Place

It tells us where an action is done. (ఇది ఒక పని ఏ ప్రదేశంలో జరుగుతుందో తెలుపుతుంది. Where అనే ప్రశ్నను అడగడం ద్వారా దీన్ని గుర్తించవచ్చు) సాధారణంగా ఈ కింది పదాలు Adverbs of place అవుతాయి.

Here, there, where, hence, thence, hither, thither, in, out, within, without, above, below, inside, outside, far, near, everywhere, away, forward, backward.

- » Gopi went there.
- » We are sitting outside.
- » God is found everywhere.
- » She will come here.

3. Adverb of Frequency

It tells us how often an action is done. (ఇది ఒక పని ఎంత తరచుగా లేదా ఎన్నిసార్లు జరుగుతుందో తెలుపుతుంది. How often లేదా how many times అనే ప్రశ్నను అడగడం ద్వారా దీన్ని గుర్తించవచ్చు) సాధారణంగా కింది పదాలు Adverbs of frequency అవుతాయి.

Once, twice, thrice, often, seldom, frequently, rarely, again, always, firstly, secondly, thirdly, sometimes, usually, occasionally, daily, never, how often



- » I usually come late to college.
- » Persis always tells lies.
- » We have met the CM once.
- » I never take coffee.

4. Adverb of Quantity/Degree

It tells us how much something is done. (How much అనే ప్రశ్నను అడగడం ద్వారా దీన్ని గుర్తించవచ్చు) కింది పదాలు Adverbs of Quantity or Degree అవుతాయి.

- Completely, too, almost, fully, very, enough, so, altogether, no better, pretty well, any, quite, rather, partly, wholly, as...as.
- » He is very brave.
 - » The class is almost full.
 - » The story is quite interesting.
 - » The tea is too hot to take.

5. Adverb of Manner

It tells us how an action is done. (ఒక పని ఎలా జరిగిందో తెలిపే వాటిని Adverb of Manner అంటారు. How అనే ప్రశ్నను అడగడం ద్వారా దీన్ని గుర్తించవచ్చు) కింది పదాలు Adverbs of Manner అవుతాయి.

fluently, cleverly, hard, well, ill, cheerfully, unwillingly, clearly, soundly, strongly, bravely, hard, thus, so, cowardly, slowly,

quickly, actively, fast, nobly, proudly, lovingly.

- » Srinivas speaks politely, fluently and accurately.
- » Kohli played well.
- » He worked hard to get a job.
- » Rama fought bravely.

6. Adverb of Reason or Cause

It tells us why an action is done. (కారణాలను తెలిపే పదాలను Adverb of Reason అంటారు. Why అనే ప్రశ్నను అడగడం ద్వారా వీటిని గుర్తించవచ్చు)

The Adverbs of Reason or cause are... Owing to, due to, consequently, hence, therefore.

- » I am sick hence I request to finish the work.
- » She failed since she hardly worked.
- » He was, hence, divided towards other party.
- » The match was cancelled due to heavy rains.

7. Adverb of Affirmation or Negation

An adverb of affirmation is an adverb that affirms a statement or fact. An adverb of negation is an adverb that negates a statement. (ఒక విషయానికి సంబంధించి అంగీకారాన్ని లేదా వ్యతిరేకతను తెలిపే పదాన్ని Adverb of Affirmation or Negation అంటారు.)

ఉదాహరణకు కింది పదాలను గమనించండి: yes, no, not, certainly, certainly not, yea, may, by all means.

- » He does not know my ability.

Practice Questions

- Identify the sentence in which the adverb is NOT used correctly.
 - I just saw him at the gate.
 - He has already finished his work.
 - I frequently meet her in the park.
 - She is ready always.
- I'm going to ____, because the exams are getting closer.
 - study hard
 - hardly study
 - study hardly
 - studying hard
- Identify the sentence that contains an adverb:
 - Praveen writes neatly
 - French is an easy language
 - The tallest building is on fire
 - He looks as stupid as an owl
- Which word in the following words is an adverb? Ramya plays the violin beauti-

- » Sheela certainly finished her work.
- » Yes, I can speak Urdu.
- » Surely, she is correct.

8. Interrogative Adverb

When adverbs are used to ask questions, they are called Interrogative Adverbs. (interrogative adverbsను ప్రశ్నలు అడగడానికి వాడతాం)

The following are the common Interrogative Adverbs.

Why, when, where, how, how many, how long, how far.

- » Why do you come late?
- » How did Mohan pass the test?
- » Where is she working at present?
- » When are you going to finish the work?

9. Relative Adverb

These Adverbs have antecedents which may be either expressed or understood. They show relationship.

The following are the usual Relative Adverbs:

What, when, where, why, how, whence, whither, whatever, wherever.

- » I do not know where our teacher lives.
- » We know the reason why he comes here.
- » She does not know how I passed the exam.
- » Do you know when I was born?

Position of Adverbs

- Adverb of Mannerని verb తర్వాత వాడాలి. కానీ ఒకవేళ object ఉంటే మాత్రం Object తర్వాత వాడాలి.
 - Haritha walks gracefully.
 - My father drives cautiously.
 - Read the instructions carefully.
 - I love my wife heartily.
- Adverbs of Time and Placeని కూడా verb తర్వాతే వాడాలి.
 - He will return soon.
 - He goes there.
 - I go home next week.
 - There were flowers everywhere.
- ఒక వాక్యంలో ఒకటి కంటే ఎక్కువ adverbs వాడినప్పుడు వాటి వరుస క్రమం adverb of manner, adverb of place, adverb of timeగా ఉండాలి.

- The minister spoke impressively at the function yesterday.
- Swathi wept bitterly at the playground last evening.
- The captain comes regularly at the stadium every morning.
- I must go home by tomorrow.
- always, never, often, rarely, usually, generally, almost, already, hardly, nearly, just, quite లాంటి పదాలను సాధారణంగా Main Verbకి ముందు వాడతాం.
 - I just saw him at the gate.
 - He has already finished his work.
 - We usually go there.
 ఇవే పదాలను Main Verb లేనప్పుడు, helping verbsకు తర్వాత వాడాలి.
 - I am always happy.
 - He is often late.
 - We were never happy there.

Answers:

- 4
- 1
- 1
- 3
- 1
- 4