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Adverb form of the adjective

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Los REA podrán ser utilizados sin fines de lucro, citando invariablemente la fuente y sin alterar la obra, respetando los términos institucionales de uso y los derechos de propiedad intelectual de terceros. Si desea más información, escriba a proyectos@cuaed.unam.mx /en/grammar/quotation-marks/content/ Adjectives and adverbs Adjectives and adverbs are both words that describe something. If anyone has ever asked you to describe something in detail, you probably used some adverbs and adjectives along the way. But it can be easy to mix them up and forget which is which, so it's important to know how each one is used. What is an adjective? An adjective is a word that describes a noun. In other words, it tells us more about a particular person, place, or thing. Adjectives also make it easy to understand which thing you're talking about. In the example above, the word pink describes a particular cupcake. So pink is an adjective. If one cupcake was larger than the others, we could have said it was the big cupcake. What is an adverb? An adverb is a word that describes a verb. Just like adjectives, adverbs are used to add detail to a sentence. More specifically, adverbs tell us how, when, or where something happened. In the example above, the word deeply describes how he was staring, so deeply is an adverb. In this sentence, it means he was staring in a deep way. If his staring had been weird, we could have said he was staring weirdly. Using adjectives and adverbs You know adjectives and adverbs are both words that describe something. But for many people, these words are also easy to mix up. Thankfully, there are some simple rules that will help you know which is which and when to use them. Look at the context If you're not sure whether to use an adverb or an adjective, try to figure out what you're describing. Remember, adjectives are used to describe nouns, which means they can explain what kind of thing you have, how many things you have, or which thing you're talking about. Adverbs, on the other hand, are used to describe verbs, which means they can explain how something happened, when something happened, or where something happened. Look at the ending You might have already noticed that many adverbs end with the letters ly. If you see a word that ends in ly, there's a good chance it's an adverb, not an adjective. Can you use this rule to tell what's wrong with this sentence? Because it doesn't have an ly ending, you might have guessed that quick is an adjective. However, this sentence is incorrect because an adjective can't be used to describe a verb (drove). To make this sentence correct, we could change the adjective to an adverb: He drove quickly. Now the sentence describes how he was driving. Look at the placement Here's an easy way to know where to put an adjective in a sentence. It will usually appear just before the noun it's describing. By contrast, an adverb will usually appear right after the verb it's describing. Unfortunately, placement doesn't always tell you if something is an adverb or adjective. For example, is sassy an adjective or adverb in the image below? Even though it's right next to a verb (is), sassy is an adjective because it describes the magician. And while adjectives are usually close to the words they describe, adverbs can move around more freely in a sentence. For example, you might see an adverb at the beginning of a sentence. Here, frankly is an adverb, but it doesn't describe any specific verb in the sentence. Instead, it means the entire sentence will be spoken in a frank, or direct, way. If he was more optimistic, he might have said, Hopefully, it will all work out. Use the techniques you just learned and see if you can pick out the adjectives and adverbs below.Adverb!This word tells us when the girls realized their mistake. Remember, adverbs can appear at the beginning of a sentence, but you aren't very likely to see an adjective there. The LY ending is another clue that this is an adverb. Adverb!This might look like an adjective, because it's right next to a noun. However, it's important to see that it's actually describing how the girls will need to act (fast), rather than how fast that something is.Adjective!Even though it's not next to a noun, this word tells us more about the size of the cakes. Adverb!Even though this word comes before the verb it describes, it still tells us how they made their cakes. The LY ending is another clue that this is an adverb. Adjective!Like many adjectives, this one comes right before the noun it's describing. This adjective tells us more about the mistake. Common adverbs and adjectivesA lot of adjectives and adverbs are actually based on the same word, which is one reason they're sometimes difficult to tell apart. Here's a list of the adjectives and adverbs you'll see the most:You can also place an adverb between the word to and a verb. This is called a split infinitive. In the past, this was considered a serious grammatical error, but it's commonly used and accepted today. /en/grammar/capitalization/content/ Content: 1. What are Adjectives and Adverbs – Definitions and Examples 2. How to Form Adverbs from Adjectives – Grammar Rules for Different Word Ending What are Adjectives and Adverbs An adjective is a word or a set of words that modify or describe a noun or pronoun. Adjectives usually come before the noun they modify although they can be used after the noun as well. An adverb is a word or a group of words that modify adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs. They add descriptions regarding time, place, manner, cause, extent, and degree. Examples of Adjectives: bad, simple, good, clean, neat, beautiful, pretty, fast, loud, happy, sudden, sad, basic,etc. Examples of Adverbs: simply, sadly, loudly, happily, quietly, easily, basically, strongly, quickly, cheaply, etc. What are the Kinds of Adjectives What are the Kinds of Adverbs Difference Between Adverb and Adjective As seen from the above examples, many adverbs end in 'ly'. Most of the adverbs that end with 'ly' are adverbs of manner. Adverbs and adjectives are formed from the same word and adverbs are usually formed by adding 'ly' to the adjective. Grammar Rule 1 Most adverbs are formed by simply adding 'ly' to the adjective. Bad → Badly Strong → Strongly Cheap → Cheaply Slow → Slowly Sudden → Suddenly Adjective Adverb It's a slow dance. He danced slowly. His death was sudden. He died suddenly. His acting is bad. He acted badly. Grammar Rule 2 If the adjective ends in y, it should be replaced with ily Happy → Happily Easy → Easily Lazy → Lazily Angry → Angrily Ready → Readily Adjective Adverb His happy smile welcomed. He smiled happily. It was an easy exercise. He completed the exercise easily. He was ready to accept the challenge. He readily accepted the challenge. They played happily. Grammar Rule 3 If the adjective ends in able, ible, or le, the e should be replaced with y. Terrible → Terribly Gentle → Gently Comfortable → Comfortably Possible → Possibly Adjective Adverb His gentle touch woke her. He touched her gently. He sat on the comfortable chair. He sat comfortably. Grammar Rule 4 If the adjective ends in l, the adverb has double l. Beautiful → Beautifully Careful → Carefully Historical → Historically Adjective Adverb Your house is beautiful. Your house is decorated beautifully. She is a careful driver. She listened carefully. Grammar Rule 5 If the adjective ends in ic, the adverb should end in ally. Basic → Basically Tragic → Tragically Adjective Adverb He died in a tragic accident. He died tragically. The room had basic amenities. She is basically being nice. *Public is an exception. Its adverb is publicly. Grammar Rule 6 Some adverbs have the same form as their adjectives. Fast, hard, early, near, wrong, high Adjective Adverb He has a fast car. Don't drive too fast. The test was too hard. He didn't work hard. He gave a wrong answer. He behaved wrong. He drove fast. Grammar Rule 7 The adverb of good is well. Grammar Rule 8 Adjectives that end in ly cannot be formed into adverbs by adding ly. Different forms have to be used to use these words as adverbs. Friendly → in a friendly manner Summary Many adverbs of manner end with ly. When the adjective ends in y, it should be replaced with ily. When the adjective ends in able, ible, or le, the e should be replaced with y. When the adjective ends in l, the adverb has double l. When the adjective ends in ic, the adverb should end in ally. Some adverbs have the same form as their adjectives. Adverbs are traditionally defined as words that describe verbs. Adverbs answer any of the following questions about verbs: how? when? where? why? The following examples illustrate adverbs modifying verbs: How did he lift the barbell? Easily is an adverb. When will we use it? Tomorrow functions as an adverb. Where did she hide the key? Nearby is an adverb. Adverbs are the most moveable of all parts of speech; therefore, it is sometimes difficult to identify an adverb on the basis of its position in a sentence. For example, the adverb slowly will fit into three places in the sentence He climbed the ladder: Flat adverbs Adjectives that do not change form (add -ly) to become adverbs are called "flat adverbs." Typical flat adverbs are early, late, hard, fast, long, high, low, deep, near. To determine whether these words are functioning as adjectives or adverbs, one must determine 1) what the word is describing (noun or verb) 2) what question the word is answering The following examples illustrate the distinction. Early as adjective: Early describes the noun train and answers the question "which one?" Early as adverb: Early describes the verb arrived and answers the question "when?" Hard as adjective: Hard describes the noun pass and answers the question "what kind?" Hard as adverb: Hard describes the verb threw and answers the question "how?" Many adverbs are formed from adjectives and end in -ly. Here are some rules/tips to help you form adverbs from adjectives and spell them correctly. Forming Adverbs from Adjectives In most cases, an adverb is formed by adding "-ly" to an adjective: For examples: cheap -cheaply quick – quickly slow – slowly anxious – anxiously calm – calmly brave – bravely careful – carefully careless – carelessly certain – certainly correct – correctly curious – curiously eager – eagerly excited – excitedly extreme – extremely fortunate – fortunately furious – furiously generous – generously glad – gladly honest – honestly immediate – immediately jealous – jealously ... Rule 2 If the adjective ends with "y", replace the "y" with an "i" and add "-ly": For examples: ready – readily merry – merrily easy – easily angry – angrily busy – busily happy – happily hungry – hungrily lazy – lazily noisy – noisily ... Rule 3 If the adjective ends with "le", replace "e" at the end with "y": For examples: understandable – understandably forcible – forcibly gentle – gently possible – possibly ... Rule 4 If the adjectives ends with "-ic", add "-ally": For examples: Idiotic – idiotically Tragic – tragically Basic – basically ... Excepting: Rule 5 Some adjectives do not change form at all: fast – fast hard – hard late – late early – early monthly – monthly daily – daily near – near far – far right – right wrong – wrong straight – straight low – low high – high ... Forming Adverbs from Adjectives | Image An adverb is a word that modifies (describes) a verb (he sings loudly), an adjective (very tall), another adverb (ended too quickly), or even a whole sentence (Fortunately, I had brought an umbrella). Adverbs often end in -ly, but some (such as fast) look exactly the same as their adjective counterparts. Tom Longboat did not run badly. Tom is very tall. The race finished too quickly. Fortunately, Lucy recorded Tom's win. It's easy to identify adverbs in these sentences. Adverbs and verbs Adverbs often modify verbs. This means that they describe the way an action is happening. Phillip sings loudly in the shower. My cat waits impatiently for his food. I will seriously consider your suggestion. The adverbs in each of the sentences above answer the question in what manner? How does Phillip sing? Loudly. How does my cat wait? Impatiently. How will I consider your suggestion? Seriously. Adverbs can answer other types of questions about how an action was performed. They can also tell you when (We arrived early) and where (Turn here). However, there is one type of verb that doesn't mix well with adverbs. Linking verbs, such as feel, smell, sound, seem, and appear, typically need adjectives, not adverbs. A very common example of this type of mixup is I feel badly about what happened. Because "feel" is a verb, it seems to call for an adverb rather than an adjective. But "feel" isn't just any verb; it's a linking verb. An adverb would describe how you perform the action of feeling—an adjective describes what you feel. "I feel badly" means that you are bad at feeling things. If you're trying to read Braille through thick leather gloves, then it might make sense for you to say "I feel badly." But if you're trying to say that you are experiencing negative emotions, "I feel bad" is the phrase you want. Adverbs and adjectives Adverbs can also modify adjectives and other adverbs. Often, the purpose of the adverb is to add a degree of intensity to the adjective. The woman is quite pretty. This book is more interesting than the last one. The weather report is almost always right. The adverb almost is modifying the adverb always, and they're both modifying right. "Is my singing too loud?" asked Phillip. My cat is incredibly happy to have his dinner. We will be slightly late to the meeting. This bridesmaid dress is a very unflattering shade of puce. Adverbs and other adverbs You can use an adverb to describe another adverb. In fact, if you wanted to, you could use several. Phillip sings rather enormously too loudly. The problem is that it often produces weak and clunky sentences like the one above, so be careful not to overdo it. Adverbs and sentences Some adverbs can modify entire sentences—unsurprisingly, these are called sentence adverbs. Common ones include generally, fortunately, interestingly, and accordingly. Sentence adverbs don't describe one particular thing in the sentence—instead, they describe a general feeling about all of the information in the sentence. Fortunately, we got there in time. Interestingly, no one at the auction seemed interested in bidding on the antique spoon collection. At one time, the use of the word hopefully as a sentence adverb (e.g., Hopefully, I'll get this job) was condemned. People continued to use it though, and many style guides and dictionaries now accept it. There are still plenty of readers out there who hate it though, so it's a good idea to avoid using it in formal writing. Degrees of comparison Like adjectives, adverbs can show degrees of comparison, although it's slightly less common to use them this way. With certain "flat adverbs" (adverbs that look exactly the same as their adjective counterparts), the comparative and superlative forms look the same as the adjective comparative and superlative forms. It's usually better to use stronger adverbs (or stronger adjectives and verbs) rather than relying on comparative and superlative adverbs. An absolute adverb describes something in its own right: A hastily written note To make the comparative form of an adverb that ends in -ly, add the word more: He smiled more warmly than the others. The more hastily written note contained the clue. To make the superlative form of an adverb that ends in -ly, add the word most: He smiled most warmly of them all. The most hastily written note on the desk was overlooked. Placement of adverbs Place adverbs as close as possible to the words they are supposed to modify. Putting the adverb in the wrong spot can produce an awkward sentence at best and completely change the meaning at worst. Be especially careful about the word only, which is one of the most often misplaced modifiers. Consider the difference between these two sentences: Phillip only fed the cat. Phillip fed only the cat. The first sentence means that all Phillip did was feed the cat. He didn't pet the cat or pick it up or anything else. The second sentence means that Phillip fed the cat, but he didn't feed the dog, the bird, or anyone else who might have been around. When an adverb is modifying a verb phrase, the most natural place for the adverb is usually the middle of the phrase. We are quickly approaching the deadline. Phillip has always loved singing. I will happily assist you. When to avoid adverbs Ernest Hemingway is often held up as an example of a great writer who detested adverbs and advised other writers to avoid them. In reality, it's impossible to avoid adverbs altogether. Sometimes we need them, and all writers (even Hemingway) use them occasionally. The trick is to avoid unnecessary adverbs. When your verb or adjective doesn't seem powerful or precise enough, instead of reaching for an adverb to add more color, try reaching for a stronger verb or adjective instead. Most of the time, you'll come up with a better word and your writing will be stronger for it. Your writing, at its best.Works on all your favorite websitesRelated ArticlesWriting, grammar, and communication tips for your inbox.productPlansGrammarly PremiumGrammarly BusinessGrammarly @eduGrammarly Desktop AppsThe Grammarly KeyboardGrammarly for MS OfficecompanyAboutCareers & CultureBlogTech BlogPressAffiliatesfeaturesProduct Feature NewsTone DetectorGrammar CheckerPlagiarism CheckertrustUser Trust GuidelinesPrivacy PolicyTerms of ServiceCA Privacy NoticeSecurityconnectHelp CenterContact UsFacebookInstagramTwitterLinkedIn2021 © Grammarly Inc.

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