

# 10. ADVERBS

10.1 An adverb is a word that adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

sweetly, slowly, yesterday, frequently

Adverbs are of different kinds.

## 1. *Adverbs of Manner*

They tell us how an action took place.

The girl ran *fast*.

The boy walked *slowly*.

He acted *bravely*.

She sang *sweetly*.

## 2. *Adverbs of Time*

They tell us when an action took place.

You must go there *now*.

They came here *today*.

*Then* the lights went out.

My father has not come home *yet*.

## 3. *Adverbs of Place*

They tell us where an action took place.

The teachers are sitting *there*.

You must stay *here*.

The cat jumped *down*.

## 4. *Adverbs of Frequency*

They tell us how often an action took place.

He comes here *often*.

Your friend telephoned *twice*.

We go to the movies *occasionally*.

5. *Adverbs of Certainty*

They tell us the certainty with which an action took place.

I'll *certainly* convey the message.

He was *obviously* not interested.

I am *definitely* going there.

6. *Adverbs of Degree*

They usually modify an adjective or another adverb. They tell us the extent or degree of an action.

The old man was *very* tired.

They completed the work *fairly* fast.

The result was *quite* obvious.

7. *Interrogative Adverbs*

They are used to ask questions.

*When* did you go to school?

*Where* did he leave the bag?

*Why* are you crying ?

8. *Relative Adverbs*

They relate or connect two sentences and also serve as adverbs.

I was away at the time *when* they arrived.

This is the place *where* the accident occurred.

He told me the reason *why* he failed to come.

10.2 **Formation of Adverbs**

Most adverbs of manner and some adverbs of degree are formed by adding *-ly* to the corresponding adjectives.

Adjective	Adverb
sweet	sweetly
loud	loudly
happy	happily
great	greatly

(Note that the final *y* of the adjective becomes *i* before taking *-ly*.)

Adjectives ending in *able/ible* drop the final *e* and add *y*.

able  
reliable

ably  
reliably

possible  
predictable

possibly  
predictably

Adjectives ending in *-ly* usually have no adverb form. Instead, an adverb phrase or a similar adverb is used.

He is a *friendly* character. (adjective)

He acted *in a friendly manner*. (adverb phrase)

Raghu is a *lonely* man.

He lives *alone*.

(For the adjective *lonely* we use the adverb *alone*.)

The word *kindly* can, however, be used as an adjective or an adverb.

That was a very *kindly* act. (Adjective)

She acted very *kindly*. (Adverb)

Several other words like *far, near, high, low, fast, late, early, direct, deep, much, little* can be used as adjectives or adverbs.

The adverb of *good* is *well*.

He is a good actor.

He acts well.

### 10.3 Comparison of Adverbs

Like adjectives, adverbs also have three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative and superlative.

1. Adverbs of one syllable form their comparative and superlative by adding *-er* and *-est*. The adverb *early* also behaves in the same way.

soon	sooner	soonest
hard	harder	hardest
high	higher	highest
early	earlier	earliest

2. Adverbs with two or more syllables take *more* and *most* before them to form the comparative and the superlative.

carefully	more carefully	most carefully
beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully
sincerely	more sincerely	most sincerely

3. The following adverbs have irregular forms of comparison.

well	better	best
much	more	most
badly	worse	worst
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest (of distance)
	further	furthest (of time and distance)

## 10.4 Position of Adverbs

### a. Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner are usually placed after the verb.

She sang *sweetly*.

If there is an object, the adverb is placed after the object.

He examined the matter *carefully*.

If, however, the object is long, the adverb is usually placed before the verb.

She *secretly* hoped that everyone would support her.

An adverb is never put between the verb and the object.

### b. Adverbs of place

Adverbs of place are usually placed after the verb. But if there is a direct object, the adverb comes after the object.

The President is coming *here*.

The President inaugurated the bridge *there*.

### c. Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of time are usually placed at the end of the sentence. But sometimes they can be at the beginning of the sentence.

He is leaving *tomorrow*.

*Eventually* he agreed to go.

The adverb *yet* usually comes at the end of the sentence.

He has not finished *yet*.

(‘He has not yet finished’ is also possible, but is not the usual order.)

The adverb *still* usually comes before the verb, but after forms of *to be*.

He *still* hates me.

The baby is *still* crying.

*Just* as an adverb of time is used with perfect tenses and is placed after the auxiliary verb.

They have *just* completed the task.

#### d. Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency are usually placed next to the verb. They come (1) after forms of *to be*, (2) before simple tenses of verbs, and (3) after the first auxiliary in tenses consisting of more than one verb.

He is *never* late.

We *frequently* meet here.

I had *repeatedly* warned him.

#### e. Adverbs of Certainty

Adverbs of certainty are usually placed at the end of a sentence. They may also be put at the beginning of the sentence.

They knew each other *obviously*.

*Obviously* he had prepared himself.

Very often, adverbs of certainty, like adverbs of frequency, are placed (1) before the simple tense of the verb, (2) after forms of *to be*, and (3) after the first auxiliary in verbs consisting of more than one word.

She *certainly* deserved it.

We are *definitely* going there.

The Chairman had *presumably* spoken to him.

#### f. Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree are usually placed before the adjective or adverb they modify.

This chain is *very* strong.

He spoke *quite* well.

The adverb *enough* comes after the word it modifies.

This is long *enough* for our purpose.

He didn't do it quickly *enough*.

03.03.2021

## 11. PREPOSITIONS

**11.1** A preposition is a word that shows the relation between a noun or a pronoun (which is called the object of the preposition), and another word in the sentence.

The cat is *on* the table.

The noun 'table' is the object of the preposition 'on'. The preposition shows the relation between this object and the noun 'cat'.

The following are the common prepositions in English.

in, into, on, under, up, down, from, to,  
below, above, between, among, at, since,  
about, during, with, without, of, off, behind,  
beside, before, after, by, around, over,  
through, across, along, alongside, inside,  
outside, against, concerning, despite, regarding,  
notwithstanding

It is important to learn (a) where to use prepositions and (b) what prepositions to use. Whenever you learn a new word, it may be a good idea to learn the preposition that goes with it.

### 11.2 Position of Prepositions

Prepositions normally come before nouns and pronouns. But in some cases, they are put at the end of the sentence.

1. In interrogatives the preposition is usually placed at the end.

What are you looking for?

(Instead of 'For what are you looking?')

What did they hit him with?

Who are you shouting at?

2. In relative clause, a preposition that comes before *whom/which* is often shifted to the end of the sentence. In such cases the relative pronoun is often omitted.

This is the book I was referring to.

(to which I was referring)

I met the poet you had told me about.

(about whom you had told me)

### 11.3 Use of Prepositions

#### i. Use or omission of *to*

1. The preposition '*to*' is not used between verbs like *ask, order, request, advise, invite, remind, tell, urge, warn, encourage, beg* and the person addressed.

I asked him to arrange the flowers.

They requested him to read a story.

He told me the truth.

But, He said *to* me.

He spoke *to* me.

He talked *to* me.

He shouted *to* me.

The last sentence means 'He spoke loudly to me'.

'He shouted *at* me' means 'He spoke angrily to me'.

Similarly,

Children threw the ball *to* each other.

means : they were playing.

But, He threw the ball *at* me.

means : he wanted to hit me.

2. In sentences with two objects, the indirect object usually comes after *to* or *for*.

I bought a book *for* John.

John gave a new shirt *to* his brother.

But these sentences can be written without the preposition by bringing the indirect object near the verb.

I bought John a book.

John gave his brother a new shirt.

## b. Prepositions of time and date

*in, at, on, by*

in the morning

*but* at night

in the evening

*at a time*

at dawn

at 6.15

at 7 O'clock

at night

at noon

*at an age*

at his age

at seventeen

at seventy-two

*on a day*

on Monday

on Diwali day

on Christmas day

But 'at Christmas' means : during Christmas time, not necessarily on Christmas day.

'By a certain time' means at that time or earlier.

You should be home *by* ten. (at ten or earlier)

*By* the end of July, I will have known my result.

(at the end of July or earlier)

'On time' means at the exact time.

The train left *on* time. (not earlier, not later)

'In time' means not later.

I reached home *in* time for dinner.

'On reaching / On arrival' means when one reached arrived.

*On* reaching home I heard the news.

c. *from, since, for, during*

from ..... to can be used for both time and place.

We have classes *from* 9 *to* 4.

I went *from* Connaught Place *to* Karol Bagh by bus.

Since is used for time. It indicates the period from a specific point of time in the past, to the present.

I have not met him *since* last Monday.

Ever *since* he left Delhi he has been living in Madras.



*For* is usually used for a period of time.

I have known him *for* six years.

He is going abroad *for* three weeks.

*During* is used to indicate a known period of time.

*During* the Puja holidays, I was in Lucknow.

I used to play badminton *during* my college days.

d. We travel *from* a place to another place. We reach / arrive *at* / *get to* a place.

But we arrive *in* a country or a large town.

We live *in* a country / *in* a city / *at* a small place.

Watson lives *in* America.

My father is *in* New Delhi.

He lives *at* C4/43, Safdarjung Enclave.

We go home / arrive home / reach home. No preposition is used before 'home'.

We get *into* a bus. Then we are *in* the bus.

Then we got *off* the bus.

We may get *onto* the roof. We can sit *on* the roof.

There is some difference between *over* and *above*.

*Over* may mean being immediately above, with possible physical contact. *Above* implies some space in between.

We live *above* them. (not *over* them)

They put a sheet *over* him. (not *above* him)

There is a similar difference between *under* and *below*. *Under* may imply physical contact, while *below* indicates some space between.

The Raos live *below* us. (not *under* us)

I put the key *under* the pillow. (not *below*)

e. *between* and *among*

We usually say *between* when there are two persons or things, and *among* when there are more than two.

He flies every day *between* Bombay and Calcutta.

He was happy to be back *among* his own people.

We always say: *between* one thing *and* another.

The temperature varies *between* 40 and 45 degrees.

(It is wrong to say: *between* 40 to 45 degrees).

We can, however, say :

The temperature varies *from* 40 to 45 degrees.)

f. *Beside* and *besides* should not be confused.

He stood *beside* his father. (= by the side of)

*Besides* my parents, several others attended the wedding.  
(= in addition to)

## 11.4 Adjectives + Prepositions

a. Some adjectives always take particular prepositions after them. It will be useful to remember these.

absorbed *in*  
according *to*  
accustomed *to*  
afraid *of*  
angry *with*  
anxious *to*  
ashamed *of*  
aware *of*  
capable *of*  
owing *to*  
ready *for*  
scared *of*  
sorry *for* (a person)  
tired *of*

composed *of*  
due *to*  
exposed *to*  
fond *of*  
fit *for*  
inclined *to*  
interested *in*  
involved *in*  
liable *to*  
sorry *about* (something)  
successful *in*  
suspicious *of*  
terrified *of*

## 11.5 Verbs + Prepositions

Like adjectives, some verbs also take particular prepositions after them. Some commonly used verbs with their prepositions are given below.

abstain *from* something  
accuse someone *of* a wrong deed  
agree *with* a person, *to* a proposal  
alight *from* a vehicle  
answer a question, *to* a person  
apologise *to* a person, *for* a wrong deed  
appeal *to* a person, *for* help, *against* an order

get off /  
get down ↑

apply	<i>to</i> a person, <i>for</i> a job
argue	<i>with</i> a person, <i>for</i> or <i>against</i> something
ask	<i>for</i> help, <i>of</i> a person
attend	<i>to</i> a person/work, <i>on</i> a person (but attend a meeting/a class)
believe	<i>in</i> a person/thing
blame	someone <i>for</i> something
buy	something <i>from</i> a shop
call	<i>at</i> a place, <i>on</i> a person
charge	someone <i>with</i> a wrong deed
compare	<i>to</i> (two dissimilar things) <i>with</i> (two similar things) (Recently, however, both <i>to</i> and <i>with</i> are used interchangeably.)
compete	<i>with</i> a person, <i>for</i> something
complain	<i>to</i> a person, <i>against</i> a person, <i>about</i> something
comprise	persons/things (No preposition after 'comprise')
conform	<i>to</i> a pattern
consist	<i>of</i> several things
die	<i>of</i> a disease
differ	<i>with</i> a person <i>on</i> something <i>from</i> a person <i>in</i> some quality
dream	<i>of</i> something
enter	a place, <i>into</i> an agreement
entrust	a person <i>with</i> something something <i>to</i> a person
escape	<i>from</i> something (but escape punishment)
feed	<i>on</i> grass, hay, etc.
feel	<i>for</i> a person
fly	<i>into</i> a rage
furnish	a person/room/building <i>with</i> things
hope	<i>for</i> something
inquire	<i>of</i> a person, <i>about</i> a person/some matter <i>into</i> an accident
insist	<i>on</i> doing something
jump	<i>at</i> an offer, <i>to</i> a conclusion
knock	<i>at</i> a door
look	<i>for</i> something, <i>on/upon</i> a person as a friend

17.03.2021

## 12. CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS

### A. CONJUNCTIONS

**12.1** Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences.

Hari *and* Ravi have left for Madras.

They can go by train *or* bus.

John is rich *but* miserly.

They could not go in *as* the door was locked.

*When* we went out, it was raining.

The words *and, or, but, as* and *when* are examples of conjunctions.

**12.2** In English, there are two types of conjunctions.

1. *Coordinating Conjunctions* *Independent conjunctions*

Look at these sentences.

1. Sita got into a bus *and* went to Bombay.

2. He appeared for the examination, *but* did not pass.

3. I had an umbrella, *yet* I got wet.

In the first sentence the conjunction *and* connects two clauses.

Sita got into a bus.

Sita went to Bombay.

In sentence (2), the conjunction *but* connects two clauses.

He appeared for the examination.

He did not pass.

In sentence (3) the conjunction *yet* connects two clauses.

I had an umbrella.

I got wet.

All these clauses are capable of standing alone. Each of them makes complete sense. So in the above three sentences, the conjunctions connect two clauses of equal rank. Conjunctions which connect two clauses of equal rank are called 'coordinating conjunctions'. The clauses connected by a coordinating conjunction are called coordinate clauses.

The common coordinating conjunctions are : *and, or, yet, but, for, nor, both ..... and, either ..... or, neither ..... nor, and not only ..... but (also).*

## 2. Subordinating Conjunctions / *Dependent conjunctions*

Look at these sentences.

1. *When* the bell rang, the students entered the class.
2. *Though* he was unwell, he attended office.
3. You will not pass *unless* you work hard.
4. He had left *before* I reached there.
5. *If* you buy a car, you will get a spoon free.

Here the clauses introduced by the conjunctions do not make complete sense. They are dependent on the other clause in the sentence for their meaning.

*when* the bell rang  
*though* he was unwell  
*unless* you work hard  
*before* I reached there  
*if* you buy a car

These clauses are called subordinate clauses. Conjunctions which connect a subordinate clause to another clause are called 'subordinating conjunctions'. The common subordinating conjunctions are : *when, which, where, if, unless, until, till, before, after, since, as, because, how, why, that* and *who*.

### 12.3 Use of Some Conjunctions

*when, while* and *as*

*When* is used

1. *when* two actions take place at the same time.  
*When* I went out it was raining.

2. when the second action follows the first.  
*When she switched off the fan the child woke up.*

*While* is used

1. when one action takes place during the course of another.  
*While I was watching TV, the lights went out.*
2. to mean *although*  
*While the Chairman agreed with our views, he refused to act on them immediately.*
3. to mean *but*  
*Suman is rich while her brother is very poor.*

*As* can be used

1. when the second action takes place before the first is completed.  
*As I opened the door I heard a noise.*  
(This means : I heard the noise when the action of opening the door was still going on.)
2. when two actions progress simultaneously.  
*As the clouds gathered it became cold.*  
*He sang as he worked.*
3. to mean *while*  
*As I watched the children play I thought of my own childhood.*
4. to mean *because*  
*As he felt sleepy he went to bed.*

*when* and *if*

'*When* you meet them' implies that we are sure you will meet them.  
'*If* you meet them' implies that you may or may not meet them.

*as* and *like*

There is a difference in meaning when *as* and *like* are used before nouns and pronouns in sentences.

*As* a postman he had to go to different houses.  
(He was a postman and so had to go to different houses.)

*Like* a postman he had to go to different houses.  
(He was not a postman, but acted like one.)

In the following sentences only *as* can be used, not *like*.

He bowed low *as* they do in Japan.

I met the Principal *as* suggested by the Professor.

*for* and *because*

1. In some sentences we can use either *for* or *because*.

We hurried home *for* it was getting dark.

They studied French *because* they were going to France.

2. When the clause following *because* gives the reason for the other verb, we can use only *because*.

They missed the bus *because* they came late.

He was arrested *because* he had stolen a car.

3. When the clause comes after *not* or *but*, only *because* can be used.

Our team lost *not because* we played badly, *but because* they played better.

A clause beginning with *for* does not give the reason for the action, but supplies additional information.

## B. INTERJECTIONS

12.4 Interjections are words which express sudden emotions like happiness, surprise, grief and sympathy.

*Hi!* How are you?

*Hurrah!* We have won.

*Ugh!* How it stinks!

*Alas!* She is dead.

*Hush!* Please be quiet.

*Ah!* You've come.

Interjections are not grammatically connected with the rest of the sentence. An exclamation mark is usually put after an interjection. But sometimes only a comma is used.