

ADVERBS

ADVERBS OF MANNER

Scott is a **quick** runner.

ADJ **NOUN**

This runner is **quick**.

NOUN **ADJ**

Adjektive geben an, **wie** eine Person oder Sache **ist**. Sie beziehen sich immer auf ein **Nomen** oder **Pronomen**.



He **runs** **quickly**.

VERB **ADV**



ADJ + **ly** = **Adverb**

Adverbien der Art und Weise (*adverbs of manner*) geben an, **wie** jemand etwas **tut**. Sie beziehen sich daher oft auf ein **Verb**.

Jack isn't a **careful** driver.



He doesn't drive **carefully**.

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

ADJECTIVE

ADVERB

nervous	→	nervously
awful	→	awfully
polite	→	politely
large	→	largely
terrible	→	terribly
simple	→	simply
angry	→	angrily
easy	→	easily
fantastic	→	fantastically
friendly	→	in a friendly way
lovely	→	in a lovely way
good	→	well

Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ly to an adjective.**

If the adjective ends in **-e**, the adverb ends in **-ely** !

If the adjective ends in **-le**, drop the -le and add **-ly**.

If the adjective ends in **-y**, drop the -y and add **-ily**

If the adjective ends in **-ic**, add **-ally**.
EXCEPT : **public** → **publicly**

If the adjective ends in **-ly** (**silly**, **lively**, **lovely**) use **'in a ... way'** for the adverb.

The adjective of **'good'** is **'well'** .



CAUTION : 'well' can also be an adjective: She's well again.

Sie ist wieder **gesund**.

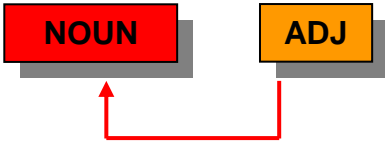
Adjektive werden entweder durch Anhängen von -er und -est gesteigert, oder bei zweisilbigen **Adjektiven**, die nicht auf -y enden oder mehrsilbigen durch more und most.

CAUTION : well – better – best, badly – worse – worst, far – further – furthest

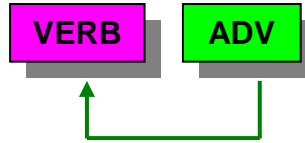
ADVERBS

ADJECTIVES & AVERBS WITH THE SAME FORM

The car is very **fast**.



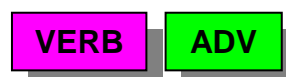
It can **go** **fast**, too.



It was **hard** **work**.



You can do it if you **try** **hard**.



ADJECTIVE

=

ADVERB

early, far, fast, free, hard, high, late, left, long, near, right, wrong...



CAUTION : Some adjectives have got two adverb forms, that can have different meanings.

hard/hardly (hart/kaum)	high/highly (hoch/höchst)
near/nearly (nah/beinahe)	deep/deeply (tief/zutiefst)
late/lately (spät/in letzter Zeit)	ready/readily (fertig/bereitwillig) ...

VERB & ADJECTIVE

It is **easy**.
 School doesn't **sound interesting**.
 These sweets **taste nice**.
 The ride **looks good**.
 They **get ready**.

We'll have to **sit quietly**.
 She **is singing beautifully**.

State Verb + Adj

Action Verb + Adv

be, seem, become, get, stay
 look, smell, feel, taste, sound

We use an **adjective** after
 state verbs
 because they signal a state.

We use an **adverb** after
 action verbs
 because they signal an action.

ZUSTAND

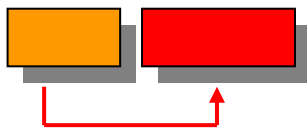
TÄTIGKEIT

VERB & ADJECTIVE

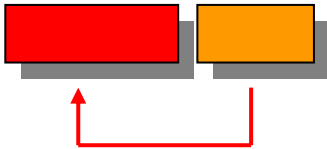
ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS (p. 114 – 117)

ADJECTIVE VS. ADVERBS OF MANNER

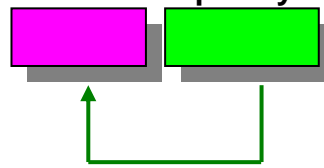
Scott is a **quick** **runner**.



This runner is **quick**.



He **runs** **quickly**.



_____ geben an, **wie** eine Person oder Sache _____. Sie beziehen sich immer auf ein **Nomen** oder _____.

_____ = adverbs of manner geben an, **wie** jemand etwas _____. Sie beziehen sich daher oft auf ein _____, aber auch auf Adjektive, Adverbien und komplette Sätze.

Alex isn't a **careful** wheelchair driver.



He doesn't drive **carefully**.

FORMATION OF THESE ADVERBS

ADJECTIVE

ADVERB

nervous
awful



polite
large



terrible
simple



angry
easy



fantastic



friendly
lovely



good



Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ly to an adjective.**

If the adjective ends in **-e**, the adverb ends in **-ely**!

If the adjective ends in **-le**, drop the -le and add **-ly**.

If the adjective ends in **-y**, drop the -y and add **-ily**

If the adjective ends in **-ic**, add **-ally**.
EXCEPT: public → publicly

If the adjective ends in **-ly** (silly, lively, lovely) use **'in a ... way'** for the adverb.

The adjective of 'good' is 'well'.



CAUTION: 'well' can also be an adjective: Alex is well again.

Alex ist wieder **gesund**.

Adjektive werden entweder durch Anhängen von _____ und _____ gesteigert, oder bei zweisilbigen **Adjektiven**, die nicht auf -y enden oder mehrsilbigen durch _____ und _____. Vergleiche: **as big as**, **bigger than**

CAUTION: well – _____ –best, badly – _____ – worst, far – further – _____

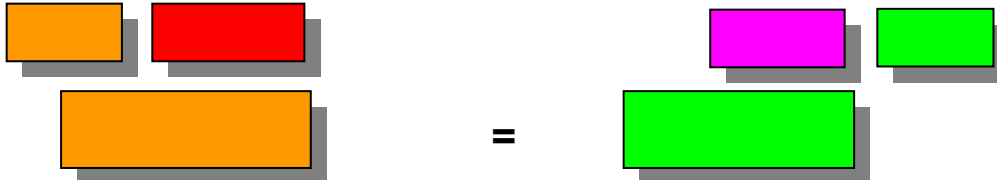
ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS WITH THE SAME FORM

Alex is very **fast**. He can **go fast** in his wheelchair.



That is **hard work**. You can also do it if you **try hard**.



daily, early, far, fast, free, hard, high, left, long, near, right, straight, wrong



CAUTION: Some adjectives have got two adverb forms, that can have different meanings.

hard/hardly (_____) high/highly (_____)
 near/nearly (_____) deep/deeply (_____)
 late/lately (_____) ready/readily (_____)
 fair/fairly (_____) short/shortly (_____)

STATE AND ACTION VERBS

It is **easy** to push a wheelchair.
 School doesn't **sound interesting** for Alex.
 These sweets **taste nice**, said Alex.
 The ride **looks good**.
 They are **getting ready**.

They'll have to **sit quietly**.
 She **is singing beautifully**.



Nach Verben, die einen Zustand oder eine _____ ausdrücken, stehen _____, da es sich nicht um eine Tätigkeit handelt.

Nach Tätigkeitsverben verwenden wir ein _____, da diese eine _____ signalisieren.

POSITION WITHIN THE SENTENCE

Perhaps she wasn't ready. First we did this, then ... Yesterday we went there.	They often eat. They can usually find him. It was sometimes good.	She's not in her office. I've been there once. Did you do it differently?
-drücken Stellungnahme aus - verknüpfen Sätze - best. Zeitangabe	-vor Vollverb -nach erstem Hilfsverb -nach form von to be	- Orts- und Zeitangaben - Häufigkeitsangaben - Art und Weise