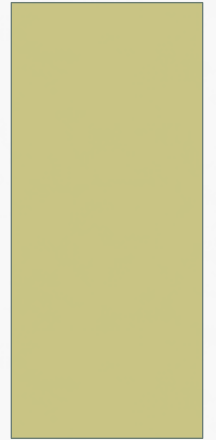


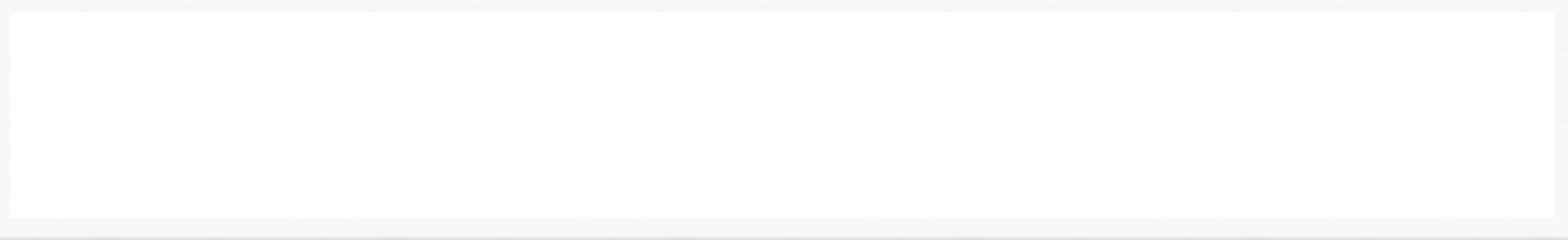
# COMPARATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS II

# 8 - ADVERBS



I: In English, there are three types of adverbs with regards to form:

1. Simple → just - down - always - well - yet
2. Compound → somehow - therefore - downstairs
3. Derivational →
  - adjective + -ly: slowly - quickly
  - Noun + wise: clockwise - money-wise
  - Noun + ways: sideways
  - Noun + ward(s): backward(s) - forward(s)
  - Prefix (a) + noun: away - apart - abroad - aside - ashore
  - Be + adjective: below



II: Adverbs can perform a number of different functions:

1. Premodifiers of:

- Adjectives: very good, quite right
- Adverbs: very heavily

2. Postmodifiers

III: Some forms may be used as adverbs or adjectives:

- He is a **hard** worker.
- He works **hard**.
- This is a **fast** car.
- The car runs **fast**.

IV: Some adjectives have two forms of adverbs (different meaning):

- This is a **high** ceiling.
- Jump as **high** as you can.
- They think **highly** of you.

→ Clear - clearly / direct - directly / slow - slowly

V: Adverbs may occur in different positions in sentences:

- Initially: ***Suddenly***, he fell on the floor.
- Medially: He ***suddenly*** left.
- Finally: John left ***suddenly***.

## VI: Types of adverbs:

1. Time: recently, now, tomorrow, late, at 2:00
2. Place: here, there, at home, upstairs, between
3. Manner: quickly, with ambition, well, by bus
4. Frequency: always, usually, generally, seldom, never, once
5. Degree: pretty, so, very, almost, rather, quite

## VII: Adverbs of frequency →

### 1. They may be:

- Definite: once - daily
- Indefinite: usually - rarely - often

### 2. Position:

- Sentence-medially: They are **never** late.
- Sentence-Finally: They visit **twice a month**.
- Some of them occur sentence-initially: **Never** have I said such a thing / **Generally**, they do not stay long.
- They precede the main verb: She **always** eats apples.
- They follow the copula BE: She is **always** late.
- They occur between the auxiliary and main verb: They will **always** help us.



## في اللغة العربية ...

• في اللغة العربية، تُستخدم أسماء الزمان والمكان وأظرف الزمان والمكان.

• قد تأتي:

١. مبهمه، مثل: يوماً - أبداً - ساعةً - شتاءً - فوق - أمام - ميلاً
٢. مختصة، مثل: يومَ (يوم الاختبار) - سبعاً (أي بمعنى سبع مرات) - البيت

• كما قد تكون:

١. معربة، مثل: يوم - البيت
٢. مبنية، مثل: منذ - الآن - أمس - حيث - هنا - لدن

## اسما الزمان والمكان

- أسماء الزمان والمكان تدل على زمن حدوث الفعل أو مكان حدوث الفعل.
- تُشتق من الفعل الثلاثي على وزن مَفْعَل أو مَفْعِل. مثل: مأوى - مدرسة - مغرب - موعد
- تُشتق من غير الثلاثي على وزن المضارع مع إبدال حرف المضارعة ميماً مضمومة وفتح ما قبل الآخر. مثل: مجتمع - منتهى - متفتح - ملتقى

## ظرفا الزمان والمكان

- ظرفا الزمان والمكان يستخدمان للدلالة على زمن وقوع الفعل أو مكان وقوع الفعل.
- أمثلة على ظرفي الزمان والمكان:
  - غداً - عشاءً - صباحاً - مساءً
  - تحتَ - فوقَ - بينَ
  - منذَ - الآنَ - حيثَ - إذَ

# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY IN ARABIC

- Always دائماً
- Never أبداً
- Often غالباً
- Sometimes أحياناً
- Seldom قلماً
- Rarely نادراً

# REFERENCES

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