

ADVERB:

हमने देखा है कि किसी adjective में ly जोड़कर उसे adverb बनाते हैं। परंतु कुछ शब्द हैं जिनके साथ कुछ विशेष rules हैं।

- नीचे दिए गए शब्द "adjective" और "adverb" दोनों है इसलिए इनके साथ कभी भी ly का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता:

(Adj. / Adv.) ✓

Fast, Long, Low, Straight, Well ✓

➤ नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के दोनों रूप "adverb" के रूप में इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं परंतु दोनों रूपों का अर्थ एकदम भिन्न होता है:

late (Adv.)
lately (Adv.) } *Meaning*
अलगा

'Late' means देर से and 'Lately' means हाल में,

He reacted to the proposal late and he missed the chance. (late) *obj.* *[of late]* *recently [Present Perfect]*

We have late come across a person who can foretell the future. (lately) *Adv. (manner) / Time / Place*

Adj./Adv. 'Hard' means पूरे मेहनत या ताकत से and 'Hardly' means न के बराबर, मुश्किल से। Adv. Place -ve (Adv) Scarcely Rarely Barely

I am coming directly from home. (direct)

Be prepared, the chief guest will be here direct. (directly) direct (Adv./Adj) directly (Adv.)

इसी प्रकार, Deeply को गहराई बताने के लिए नहीं बल्कि किसी भाव की अधिकता बनाने के लिए और Highly को "ऊँचाई बताने के स्थान पर किसी भाववाचक संज्ञा के साथ इस्तेमाल करते हैं। deep (Adj) depth (n) deeply (Adv.)

Deeply influenced, Highly admired

Position of adverbs:

1. ^{time, place} समय, स्थान या ^{manner} तरीका बताने वाला adverb हमेशा verb के बाद आता है। अगर verb के बाद object आया हुआ हो तो यह adverb हमेशा object के बाद आएगा पहले नहीं

He ^{V₂} enchanted ^{Obj} the entire audience as he nicely talked to it. ^(nicely at last)

^{V₂} V + Prepⁿ + Obj + Adv
V + O + Adv (MPT)
V + MPT

Adv. (Manner)
position (21M2)

2. बारंबारता बताने वाला adverb कर्त्ता एवं verb के बीच रखा जाता है। अगर verb के साथ auxiliary verb भी हो तो auxiliary verb और main verb के बीच आएगा और दो auxiliary verb हों तो दोनों के बीच।

Such a big personality had been never invited to the ceremony. (had never been)

(3) $\overset{(AV)}{HV} + Adv. + \underline{AV} + MV$ ① $[HV + Adv. + MV]$

Inversion (Auxiliary verb + Subject):

3. अगर नीचे दिए गए कोई भी ^{Helping verb} शब्द या expression वाक्य के शुरू में आएँ तो वाक्य का auxiliary verb वाक्य के subject के पहले आएगा। यहाँ ध्यान देने की दो बातें हैं- [पहला, auxiliary verb के subject के पहले आने के बावजूद वाक्य interrogative नहीं होगा और दूसरा, अगर ये शब्द वाक्य के बीच में आएँ तो (यह नियम लागू नहीं होगा:)]

Barely

Hardly, Scarcely, Seldom, Rarely, Never, Nor,
No, Not, Only by, Only in this way, Only when/
then, In/Under no circumstances, On no account,
So + Adj , few, little , No sooner ... than . but also

Not only ...

There is no other way; only by hard labour you
can get success. (can you)

✓ I have never seen the Taj.

Nobody in the class was able to answer the ques-
 tion; nor I was. (was I)

✓ Never have I seen the Taj.

C) Adv

Inversion

So cautious he has become after the accident that
 now he prefers to walk on foot. (has he)

4. Too/so

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Too} + \text{Adj} + \text{to} + V_1 \\ \text{Adv.} \end{array} \right\}$

So और Too दोनों का अर्थ very होता है। परंतु जहाँ very के साथ कोई नियम नहीं है, so के साथ that का इस्तेमाल होता है और Too को इस structure में इस्तेमाल करते हैं- Too + Adj + ToV1

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Very} + V_4 \\ \text{much} + V_3 \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Very} + \text{Adj.} / \text{Adv.} \\ \text{Adv.} \end{array} \right\}$
किसी के साथ

It is difficult for him to pass because he is too weak in language. (Replace 'too' with 'very') ✓

He is so polite in his nature and hence everybody loves him. (Replace 'so' with 'very', otherwise use 'that' in place of 'and hence') *that*

He is very serious in his work that his success is sure, (Replace 'very' with 'so')

He is too wise to be deceived. (= He is so wise that he cannot be deceived.) *ve*

She is too poor in health to miss the examination. (Replace 'miss' with 'appear in') *(+)* *appear in*

5. Rather/Fairly ^{(-)> Adj} ^{(+)> (Adj)}

जहाँ 'rather' का इस्तेमाल नापसंदगी दिखाने के लिए negative अर्थ में करते हैं, fairly का इस्तेमाल positive अर्थ में किया जाता है।

In hot summer, tea seems fairly hot. (rather) ^{Adj}

In winter, tea seems rather hot. (fairly)

6. Enough (Adv.) ⇒ इकलौता Adverb जिसके बाद Adj. }

जहाँ बाकी शब्द किसी adjective की विशेषता बताने + Adj. + V.
 के लिए adjective के पहले आते हैं (very good,
quite interesting), enough हमेशा adjective के बाद
 आता है।

In that alien land he was enough generous to
 help me with money. (generous enough)

The boy is learning the matter enough quickly.
 (quickly enough)

Adj. (Adv.) + Enough.

7. वैसे तो verb के बाद उसकी विशेषता बताने के लिए Adverb का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए परंतु अपवाद के रूप में नीचे दिए गए verbs के बाद adjective का इस्तेमाल होता है: *Linking verbs ⇒ Adj.*

Look, Seem, Appear, Happen, Taste, Feel, Smell,
Sound, Become, Get, Remain, Go, Turn, Prove,
Stay, *become, verb (to be = is/am/are / was/were / be/ been/ being)*

At the end, his arguments proved wrongly.
 (wrong)

The mango tastes sweetly. (sweet)

Adjective + -ly = Adverb

↓
Adverb of Manner

Suffixes [-ble, ous, ic, ful, -y]
-less, ent, ant

(-ness)
↓
Noun

Adverb
(Adv.)

Verb + Adverb (Manner, place, time)

Adverb of frequency
→ often, always, seldom, occasionally

→ MPT

→ Sequence ✓

beautiful + -ly = beautifully
Adj

Noticeable → Noticeably

fabulous → fabulously

Economical → Economically

Different → Differently

happy → happily

नैति,

Noun + -ly = Adjective

friend + -ly = friendly

Coward (हायर व्यक्ति) + -ly = Cowardly

^(N)
Miser (कंजूस व्यक्ति) + -ly = miserly
^(Adj)

^(N)
Niggard (कंजूस व्यक्ति) + -ly = Niggardly

Me is a coward. ✓

Me is a coward person. cowardly

Det. Adj. N

He behaves in a coward manner.

Note:
a/an + Adj. + Abstract Noun

Det (A.A.) Adj N

hard (Adv.) Me runs (fastly).

He has a hardly earned wealth.
(Adv.) + noun

(~~fastly~~)
fast.

I went straightly to the station.
x
straight

This pen writes longly.
✓
(Adv.)
→ long

He worked hardly.
(-)

He worked hard.
(+)

Natural Combination

- (1) Det. + Noun (SCN)
- (2) Det. + Adj. + Noun
- (3) Det. + Adv. + Adj. + Noun

- (4) Det. + Adv. + Adv. + Adj. + Noun
- A very very good boy

ଆଉ "Noun" ଟୀ, Det. ଟୀ

He is a good boy.

He is good.

(LV) Adj

Adv + Adv + Adj.

He is very very good.

Adv₂ Adv₁ Adv

Generally,

Adverb

(Sentence 3 2/6)

Structure

Subject + Verb + o/c...

જાદ verb (HV/MV)

3 subject 3/4,

Inversion of verb

પ્રત્યક્ષ

Neither / नह न - - - nor Inversion

↓ अ न न - - - nor Inversion
Inversion of verb

I have not done my HW,
nor has my friend.

Neither have I done my HW,
nor has my friend.

Assertive + So + Inversion

I have done my HW so has my friend.

Gist: Inversion of verb.

Sentence में मुझे मैं — ve Adverb / Adverial phrase
आएँ मैं पढ़ाई पढ़ाई Inversion of verb.