ADVERB:

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

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

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' means देर से and 'Lately' means हाल में, of late 'recently Reserved to the proposal lately and he missed

the chance. (late)

We have <u>late</u> come across a person who can foretell the future. (lately)

'Hard' means पूरे मेहनत या ताकत से and 'Hardly' means न के बराबर, मुश्किल से I am coming directly from home. (direct) Be prepared, the chief guest will be here direct. इसी प्रकार, Deeply को गहराई बताने बल्कि किसी भाव की अधिकता बनाने के लिए और Highly को ऊँचाई <u>बता</u>ने के स्थान पर किसी के साथ इस्तेमाल करते हैं। nfluenced, Highly admired

verb के बाद आता है। अगर verb के बाद object आया हुआ हो तो यह adverb हमेशा object के बाद आएगा पहले नहीं

He enchanted the entire audience as he nicely V-prepholist Adv. (manles)

V-prepholist Adv. (manles)

V-prepholist Adv. (manles)

V-prepholist Adv. (manles)

talked to it (nicely at last)

2. बारंबारता बताने वाला adverb कर्त्ता एवं बीच रखा जाता है। अगर verb के साथ verb भी हो तो auxiliary verb और main verb के बीच आएगा और दो auxiliary verb हों तो दोनों के Helping has never any

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

(A) HV+ AM.+AV+MV

(I) HV+ AM.+MV

Inversion (Auxiliary verb + Subject):

3.अगर नीचे दिए गए कोई भी (शब्द) या (expression) वाक्य के शुरू में आएँ तो वाक्य का <u>auxiliary</u> verb वाक्य के subject के पहले आएगा। यहाँ ध्यान देने की दो बाते हैं- पहला, auxiliary verb के subject के पहले आने के बावजूद वाक्य interrogative नहीं होगा और दूसरा, अगर ये शब्द वाक्य के बीच में यह नियम लागू नहीं होगाः))

Borely

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 bu There is no other way; only by hard labour you can get success. (can you) & T have never seen the by Nobody in the class was able to answer the question; nor I was. (was I) & Never have I seen the Taj So cautions he has become after the accident that now he prefers to walk on foot. (has he)

4.Too/so

Too/so $\left\{\frac{100 + Adj + b_0 + V_1}{Adv}\right\}$ 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

(Very + Adj. [Adv.) Adv. (Fell & uin)

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')

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.)

She is too poor in health to miss the examination.

(Replace 'miss' with 'appear in') (Replace 'miss' with 'appear in')

5.Rather/Fairly (१) (१५) जहाँ 'rather' का इस्तेमाल नापसंदगी दिखाने negative अर्थ में करते हैं, fairly का इस्तेमाल positive अर्थ में किया जाता है। In hot summer, tea seems fairly hot. (rather) In winter, tea seems rather hot. (fairly)

6.Enough (Adv.) = १६००० Adv. ि कि वाद Adv. जहाँ बाकी शब्द किसी adjective की विशेषता बताने + कि । 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)

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 = islam an I was were being)

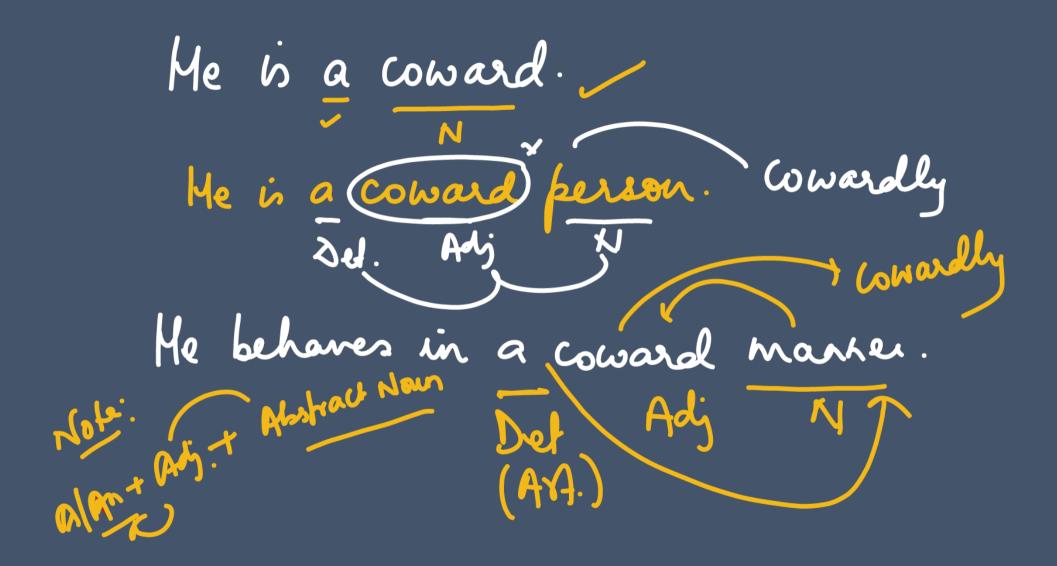
At the end. his arguments proved were being At the end, his arguments proved wrongly. (worng) The mango tastes **sweetly**. (sweet)

Adjective + - ly = Adverb Suffixes[-ble, ous, ic, ful,-y] Adverb of r Adverb of Manner (new) Herb + Adverb (Manner, place, time)

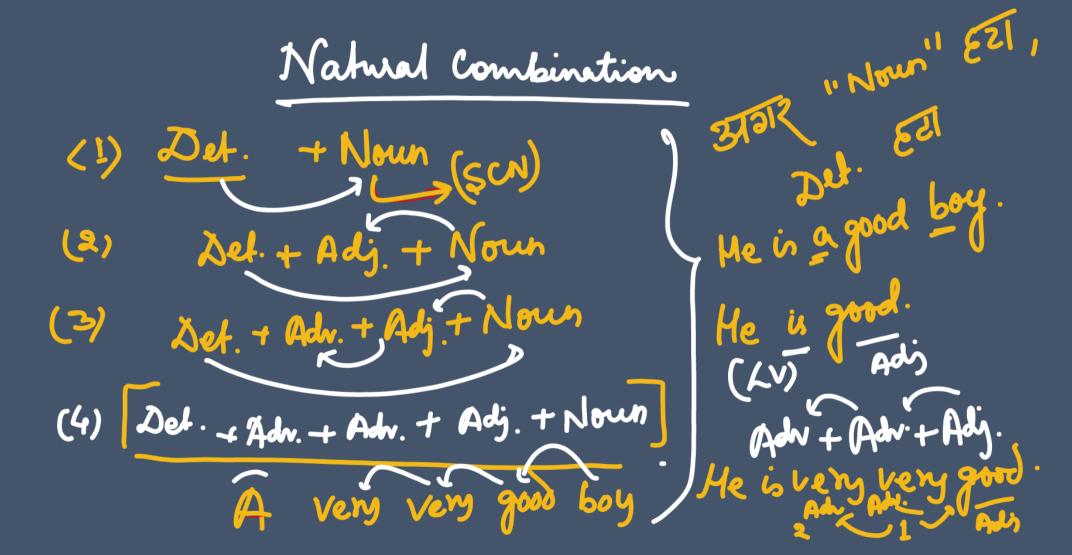
Hour) (Adv) Hequely MPT -) often, always, occasional

beautiful +- ly = beautifully Noticeable _ , Noticeably fabulous - fabulously Economical -> Ecocomically Different - Differently happy - happily

(भारित Noun+-ly = Adjective friend +-ly = friendly Coward (4142 cuffer) + - by = cowardby Miser (Fight conffit) +- by = miserby (N) (N) Niggard (N) Fight conffit +- by - Niggardby



hard (Ahr.) Me runs (fastly) T Went straightly to h He has a hardly" wealth He worked hardly. Writes pen He worked hard.



Structure Subject + Verb + olc . . . For Subject STIL, Sentence 2 256 Inversion of berb 4W9VI

hor Invertion Neither / afin Inversion of rend I have not done my HW, nor has my friend. Neither have I done my HW, hor has my friend.

Assertive + So + Inversion I have done my HW so has my friend. Gist: Inversion of bub. Sentence 3 256 fi -ve Adverb/Adverial phrase 311X fi 44abi y 88 Frversion of verb.