

UNIT 13

Adverbs

LESSON 1

What is an Adverb

- A** নিচের sentence গুলো দেখুন।
 The man walks **slowly**.
 The boy is **extremely** happy.
 The horse runs **very fast**.

এখানে প্রথম বাক্যে **slowly** শব্দটি **walk** verb টি সম্পর্কে, **extremely** শব্দটি **happy** adjective সম্পর্কে এবং **very** শব্দটি **hard** adverb সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত কিছু বলছে। অর্থাৎ প্রথম বাক্যে **slowly** শব্দটি লোকটি কিভাবে হাঁটে, দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে বালকটি কতটুকু আনন্দিত এবং তৃতীয় বাক্যে ঘোড়া কেমন দ্রুত দৌড়ায় আমাদের বলে দিচ্ছে। ইংরেজিতে এ ধরনের শব্দকে **adverb** বলা হয়।

Adverb সাধারণত verb এর সংগে বসে কিংবা adjective বা অন্য কোনো adverb এর সংগে বসে ঐ গুলো সম্পর্কে আমাদের অতিরিক্ত কিছু তথ্য দিয়ে থাকে।

- B** Find out the **adverbs** in the following sentences.

- 1 The bird sings sweetly.
- 2 He is very happy.
- 3 They work very hard.
- 4 She can sing well.
- 5 The children are shouting happily.
- 6 The soldiers fought bravely.
- 7 They are running fast.
- 8 The teacher speaks softly.
- 9 Shahana can dance beautifully.
- 10 The bottle was quite empty.

- C** Fill in the blanks with the adverbs given in the list.

always	fast	just	regularly	slowly
suddenly	today	very	well	yet

- 1 He ran _ _ _ _ and won the race.
- 2 The man is _ _ _ _ kind and he helps the poor people.
- 3 He can play football very _ _ _ _ .
- 4 He _ _ _ _ decided to leave the country.
- 5 Look! A man is climbing the tree _ _ _ _ .

Kinds of Adverbs

Adverb of manner

- A** He runs **quickly**.
She sings **sweetly**.
He works **hard**.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে **quickly, sweetly** ও **hard** শব্দ তিনটি adverb এবং এগুলো যথাক্রমে run, sing ও work verb দ্বারা সূচিত কাজগুলো কিভাবে হয় (how the actions are done) আমাদের বলে দিচ্ছে। এ ধরনের adverb কে ইংরেজিতে **adverb of manner** বলে।

B Adverb of place

- He came **here**.
She went **there**.
He has gone **out**.

এখানে **here, there** ও **out** শব্দগুলো adverb এবং এগুলো যথাক্রমে came, went ও has gone verb গুলো দ্বারা সূচিত কাজগুলো কোথায় সম্পন্ন হয় [where the actions are done] আমাদের বলছে। এ সমস্ত adverb কে **adverb of place** বলা হয়ে থাকে।

C Adverb of time

- He went home **yesterday**.
I am doing my homework **now**.
He will return **soon**.

এখানে **yesterday, now** ও **soon** শব্দগুলো adverb এবং এগুলো যথাক্রমে went, am doing ও will return verb গুলো দ্বারা সূচিত কাজগুলো কখন হয় [when the actions are done] বলে দিচ্ছে। এরূপ adjective কে ইংরেজিতে **adverb of time** বলা হয়।

D Adverb of frequency

- He **often** comes here.
She **always** speaks the truth.
He is **never** late for school.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে ব্যবহৃত **often, always** ও **never** শব্দ তিনটি adverb এবং এগুলো come, speak ও is দ্বারা সূচিত কাজগুলো কতবার [how often] হয় আমাদের বলছে। এ ধরনের adverb গুলোকে **adverbs of frequency** বলা হয়ে থাকে।

E Sentence adverb

- Surely** that is Kamal over there?
Unfortunately, he could not pass the exam.
Luckily, he was unhurt in the accident.

এখানে surely, unfortunately ও luckily শব্দ তিনটি adverb এবং এগুলো বিশেষ কোনো শব্দ সম্পর্কে কিছু না বলে পুরো বাক্যটি সম্পর্কে কিছু বলছে বা modify করছে। এরূপ adverbকে ইংরেজিতে **sentence adverb** বলা হয়।

7 Adverb of degree

He ran **very** quickly.

The man is **too** old to walk.

He **nearly** died.

উপরোক্ত বাক্যগুলোতে **very**, **too** ও **nearly** শব্দ তিনটি adverb এবং এগুলো যথাক্রমে quickly, old ও died শব্দগুলো সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত কিছু বলছে বা modify করছে। এ ধরনের adverbকে ইংরেজিতে **adverb of Degree** বলা হয়। Degree adverbs সাধারণত verbs, adjectives ও অন্য কোনো adverb কে modify করে।

LESSON 3

Position of Adverbs

A Mid-position

কোনো কোনো adverb বাক্যের মাঝখানে verb এর সংগে বসে থাকে। যেমন,

He **never** tells a lie.

She **always** speaks the truth.

The picture is **very** beautiful.

সাধারণত outside, daily, monthly, well, badly, too, either, as well, yesterday, today, tomorrow ইত্যাদি adverb গুলো বাক্যের মাঝখানে বসে না। তবে well ও badly adverb দুটি passive voice এ verb এর past participle form এর পূর্বে বসে থাকে।

B End-position

কতগুলো adverb শুধু বাক্যের শেষে বসে থাকে। যেমন,

I like it **too**.

I don't like it **either**.

He reads newspaper **daily**.

Monthly, late, as well ইত্যাদি adverb গুলোও কেবল বাক্যের শেষে বসে থাকে।

C Initial-position

ইংরেজিতে কিছু কিছু adverb আছে যা সাধারণত বাক্যের প্রথমেই ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যেমন,

Perhaps it's going to rain.

Surely you don't think she's beautiful?

Sometimes I go shopping.

Actually you're mistaken.

তবে বাক্যের শেষে ও মাঝখানে ব্যবহৃত অনেক adverb বাক্যের প্রথমেও ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে। যেমন,

He cried out **suddenly**.

Suddenly he cried out.

He went away **yesterday**.

Yesterday he went away.

Do you **often** come here?

SSC Programme

Do you come here **often**?

Comparison of Adverbs

A Adjective এর মতো adverb এরও degrees of comparison রয়েছে। তবে শুধু adverbs of manner এবং কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্রে adverb of time এর comparative ও superlative degree হয়ে থাকে।

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
(i)	fast hard high early soon	faster harder higher earlier sooner	fastest hardest highest earliest soonest
(ii)	beautifully bravely easily happily loudly slowly softly quickly quietly	more beautifully more bravely more easily more happily more loudly more slowly more softly more quickly more quietly	most beautifully most bravely most easily most happily most loudly most slowly most softly most quickly most quietly
(iii)	badly well	worse better	worst best

B Find out the **adverbs** in the following sentences and say what kind each one is.

- 1 He can swim well.
- 2 Where are you going now?
- 3 May I come in, Sir?
- 4 I am too tired to walk.
- 5 It is raining hard.
- 6 When will you come here?
- 7 He is quite a good swimmer.
- 8 The children are playing happily.
- 9 Sometimes I walk to school.

e Fill in the blanks with suitable **adverbs**.

never, yet, too, always, often, certainly, very, out

- 1 The sun _ _ _ _ rises in the east.
- 2 He is _ _ _ _ ill to go to school.
- 3 Selim is a good boy. He _ _ _ _ tells a lie.
- 4 I cannot walk longer. I am _ _ _ _ tired.
- 5 It _ _ _ _ rains during the rainy season.
- 6 Don't go _ _ _ _ into the rain.
- 7 She studies very hard. She will _ _ _ _ do well in the exam.
- 8 It is almost evening. He has not _ _ _ _ returned home.

D Put the adverbs into their correct **degrees**.

(positive, comparative or superlative).

- 1 She works (hard) than you.
- 2 He can walk (quickly) than me.
- 3 She sings (badly) than her sister.
- 4 The (long) I can stay here is three hours.
- 5 Could you talk a bit (quietly), please?
- 6 You are always tired in the mornings. You should go to bed (early).
- 7 Could you speak a little (slowly)?
- 8 The more you practise your English the (fast) you will learn.
- 9 I can run as (fast) as you.
- 10 I will come back as (soon) as I can.

A N S W E R K E Y

Lesson 1

- | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------------|----|----------|
| B | 1 | sweetly | 2 | very |
| | 3 | very, hard | 4 | well |
| | 5 | happily | 6 | bravely |
| | 7 | fast | 8 | softly |
| | 9 | beautifully | 10 | quite |
| C | 1 | fast | 2 | very |
| | 3 | well | 4 | suddenly |
| | 5 | slowly | | |

Lesson 4

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------|---|---------------------|--------------|
| B | 1 | well | : | adverb of manner | |
| | 2 | now | : | adverb of time | |
| | 3 | in | : | adverb of place | |
| | 4 | too | : | adverb of degree | |
| | 5 | hard | : | adverb of manner | |
| | 6 | here | : | adverb of place | |
| | 7 | quite | : | adverb of degree | |
| | 8 | happily | : | adverb of manner | |
| | 9 | sometimes | : | adverb of frequency | |
| C | 1 | always | | 2 | too |
| | 3 | never | | 4 | very |
| | 5 | often | | 6 | out |
| | 7 | certainly | | 8 | yet |
| D | 1 | harder | | 2 | more quickly |
| | 3 | worse | | 4 | longest |
| | 5 | more quietly | | 6 | earlier |
| | 7 | more slowly | | 8 | faster |
| | 9 | as fast as | | 10 | as soon as |