

SU FORMA :

- Un adverbio es una palabra u oración que nos dice más sobre el verbo. Podemos distinguir varios adverbios:
 - Adverbs of manners (modo) : How?
 - Adverbs of time (tiempo) : When?
 - Adverbs of frequency (frecuencia) : How often?
 - Adverbs of place (lugar) : Where?
 - Adverbs of degree (grado): How much?

- También hay oraciones adverbiales, que dan la opinión del hablante sobre toda la oración.
Leo danced in a lively way.

- Los adverbios siguen una orden en la oración:

(TIME) – MANNER – PLACE – (TIME)

Bill worked hard at school yesterday.
Yesterday Bill worked hard at school.
She drives fast on main roads in the evening.

ADVERBS OF MANNERS – FORM:

- Para formar un adverbio de modo, añadimos al adjetivo + LY:

ADJETIVO	ADVERB
QUIET	QUIETLY
BRAVE	BRAVELY

- Algunos adverbios de modo son irregulares:

ADJETIVO	ADVERB
GOOD	WELL

- Algunos adverbios de modo no cambian:

ADJETIVO	ADVERB
FAST	FAST
HARD	HARD
STRAIGHT	STRAIGHT

Vicky is a fast runner – Vicky runs fast.
Terry is a hard worker – Terry works hard.

ADVERBS OF MANNERS – SU USO:

- Un adverbio nos da información sobre el verbo. Puede describir como hacemos algo:
Alex is a quiet worker – Alex works quietly.

- Si no hay Compl. Objet, ponemos normalmente un adverbio de modo detrás de toda la formación verbal:
The children are singing loudly.

- Si hay Compl. Objet, ponemos el adverbio de modo detrás del Compl. Objet:
Bob wrote his composition carefully.

- Ortografía:
 - Si el adjetivo termina en FUL se le añade LY:
Careful – carefully.
Hopeful – hopefully.
 - Si el adjetivo termina en Y, cambia la Y por I + LY:
Easy – easily
Happy – happily.

- Algunas palabras terminadas en LY son únicamente ADJETIVOS y no adverbios:
Elderly – friendly – holy (santo/a) – kindly – lively – lonely – lovely – silly.

We have an elderly neighbour who is a lonely but kindly old man.

- Si queremos utilizar estos adjetivos como adverbios, los utilizamos en oraciones adverbiales:
Polly spoke to me in a friendly way.
Leo danced in a lively way.

- Con dos adverbios de modo, utilizamos AND, el más corto primero y el largo después:
Dorothy wrote slowly and carefully.

- Podemos añadir VERY a los adverbios de modo para enfatizar. Pero cuidado al orden:

SUJETO + VERB + OBJETO + VERY + ADVERBIO DE MODO

I like music very much.
They sang the song very slowly.

- Estas expresiones de tiempo parecen adverbios de modo pero NO lo son:
Hourly (cada hora) – daily (a diario) – weekly (cada semana) – monthly (cada mes) – yearly (cada año).

We go a weekly visit to a museum.
Here you will be paid weekly.
Cosmopolitan is a monthly magazine.
Mr Michael paid his rent monthly.
I make yearly visits to the islands.
The conference is held yearly.

COMPARATIVES OF ADVERBS OF MANNER:

- Utilizamos esta estructura cuando dos acciones están hechas de la misma manera:

SUJETO + VERBO + AS + ADVERB OF MANNER+ AS

Greg did his homework as carefully as Vicky today.

- Cuando los verbos son los mismos, podemos cambiar el segundo verbo por su auxiliar correspondiente al tiempo verbal, u omitir el verbo:

Greg works as hard as Vicky works.

Greg works as hard as Vicky **does**.

Greg works as hard as Vicky.

- De modo informal, a menudo utilizamos un Pronombre Objeto (me – you – it – him – her – us – them...) después del ultimo AS:

Greg works as hard as **her**.

- De modo formal, utilizamos el pronombre sujeto (I – she – he – it – you – we – they...) después del ultimo AS:

Greg works as hard as I (do).

- Varios modos de escribir estos comparativos:

You like David as much as you like me.

You like David as much as me.

Henry loved me as much as he loved Helen.

(NOT: Henry loved me as much as Helen – no lo podemos indicar de este modo, ya que no sabemos si actúa como sujeto o como compl. Objeto, entonces tenemos que especificarlo con una oración completa)

DIFFERENCE:

- Cuando dos acciones están hechas de diferentes formas, utilizamos el adverbio de manera con MORE:

SUJETO + VERBO + MORE + ADVERB OF MANNER + THAN +.....

The boys shouted more loudly than the girls.
Ken wrote his homework more carefully than Gerry.

- Utilizamos la forma comparativa cuando queremos comparar como dos acciones acontecieron.

- Algunos adverbios forman su comparativo añadiéndoles ER:

FAST	faster than	STRAIGHT	straighter than
HARD	harder than	LATE	later than
LONG	longer than	LOW	lower than
HIGH	higher than	DEEP	deeper than

- Algunos adverbios son irregulares.

WELL	better than
BADLY	worse than
FAR	farther than / further than
LOUDLY	louder than / more loudly than
QUICKLY	quicker / more quickly than

The boys shouted loudly
The girls shouted louder (more loudly).

SUPERLATIVES OF ADVERBS OF MANNER:

- Cuando más de dos acciones se acontecen de diferente manera, utilizamos el superlativo con THE MOST:

SUJETO + VERBO + THE MOST + ADVERB OF MANNER

Easily – the most easily.

- Algunos adverbios forman el superlativos añadiéndoles EST:

FAST the fastest
HARD the hardest

Greg swims fast. Vicky swims faster than Greg.
Alex swims the fastest.

- Algunos adverbios son completamente irregulares:

WELL	the best
BADLY	the worst
FAR	the furthest/the farthest
LOUDLY	the loudest
QUICKLY	the quickest

Basil shouted the loudest of all.

- Podemos añadir VERY a los adverbios de manera para enfatizar. Pero cuidado con el orden de la palabras:

SUJETO + VERBO + OBJETO + VERY + ADVERBIO.

I like music very much.

They walked into the room slowly.