

# Adverbs of manner: further information

## Introduction



He drove to the airport **quickly**.

## Definition

Adverbs of manner tell us more about verbs - about how something happens or is done.

## Uses

We use them to answer the question, 'How?'<?xml:namespace prefix = "o" ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

Use	Examples
To talk about how people do things.	They eat <b>healthily</b> .  The team members work <b>efficiently</b> together.
To talk about how things happen.	It's raining <b>heavily</b> .  This wine will age <b>beautifully</b> .
To talk about changing trends and figures.	The situation is improving <b>rapidly</b> .  The temperature is falling <b>steadily</b> .  The profits fell <b>sharply</b> .  We expect the sales figures to increase <b>slowly</b> .

## Construction

Regular adverbs are formed with an adjective and 'ly'. Sometimes, there are spelling changes.

Spelling rule	Examples	
<p>Add 'ly' to adjective.</p> <p><b>Note that</b> if an adjective ends in 'l', we still add 'ly' so we have 'lly'.</p>	<p>slow<u>ly</u> bad<u>ly</u> brave<u>ly</u></p> <p>carefu<u>lly</u> beautifu<u>lly</u></p>	<p>quiet<u>ly</u> seriou<u>sly</u> strange<u>ly</u></p>
Adjectives ending in 'y' - change 'y' to 'i' and add 'ly'.	<p>happy angry lazy easy noisy</p>	<p>happ<u>ily</u> angr<u>ily</u> laz<u>ily</u> eas<u>ily</u> nois<u>ily</u></p>
Adjectives ending in a consonant + 'le' - drop 'e' and add 'y'.	<p>gentle reasonable simple horrible</p>	<p>gent<u>ly</u> reasonab<u>ly</u> simply horrib<u>ly</u></p>
<p>Adjectives ending in 'ic' - add 'ally'.</p> <p>[this is because in older English, some of these adjectives ended in 'ical'. Some, like 'practical' and 'logical' still do, of course.]</p>	<p>automatic automatic<u>ally</u> organic organica<u>lly</u> basic energetic energetica<u>lly</u></p>	<p>basica<u>lly</u></p>
Others: with these three adjectives, drop 'e' and add 'ly'.	<p>due true whole</p>	<p>duly truly wholly</p>

### Note that

- Not all words that end in 'ly' are adverbs. Some adjectives also end in 'ly'. For example, 'friendly', 'silly', 'leisurely', 'lonely' and 'lively'. We cannot form adverbs from them but can say 'in a ....way/manner/fashion'. For example:

**She greeted them in a friendly way.**  
**They walked along the beach in a leisurely manner.**

2. Some adjectives ending in 'ed' do not have an 'ly' adverb form. We can say 'in a ...way/manner/fashion'. For example:

**She carried out the tasks in a very organised fashion.**  
**He approached the situation in a relaxed way.**

Or use a preposition and a noun:

**She looked at him in surprise. [not surprisedly]**  
**She read the article with interest. [not interestedly]**

If you are not sure if an adjective takes 'ly', check in a good dictionary.

## Irregular adverbs

Adjective	Adverb
fast	fast
hard	hard
good	well

### Note that

1. 'Hardly' is not the adverb related to 'hard':  
She works hardly.  She works **hard**. 

It has a completely different meaning and use - it suggests 'a very little'; 'almost none' or 'almost not at all':

**Her voice is very quiet; I can hardly hear her.**  
**I was so busy yesterday - I hardly ate anything all day.**  
**We need to buy more coffee - there's hardly any left.**

2. 'Well' is also an adjective. It is used to describe a person who is in good health.

**"How's your mother?"**  
**"She's very well, thanks."**

3. Some adverbs have two forms - either unchanged from the adjective or with 'ly'.

**For example:**

**He spoke loud.  
He spoke loudly.**

**He bought a new car cheap.  
He bought a new car cheaply.**

**You spelt my name wrong.  
You spelt my name wrongly.**

The 'ly' form is considered more grammatically correct and is preferred in formal contexts.

## Word order

These are the most common structures. <?xml:namespace prefix = "o" ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

Where to place the adverb	Examples
After the main verb when the verb is intransitive or there is no object.	He <u>spoke</u> <b>loudly</b> so that they could hear at the back.  He always <u>eats</u> <b>slowly</b> .
Sometimes before a transitive verb if we want to add emphasis.	He <b>carefully</b> <u>picked</u> up the broken glass.
Writers sometimes place the adverb at the beginning of a sentence to catch our attention or build suspense.	<b>Carefully</b> , he <u>picked</u> up the broken glass.
These adverbs go after the verb: well, badly, hard, fast.	He's <u>managing</u> the team <b>well</b> but <u>dealing</u> with the customers <b>badly</b> .
Compare with adjectives:	He <u>tried</u> <b>hard</b> but couldn't fix it.
He speaks English <b>well</b> . He speaks <u>good</u> English.	

After an object - never between the verb and object.

He always eats his lunch **slowly**.

He always eats slowly his lunch. ❌

When there is a preposition - before the preposition OR after the object.

They responded **positively** to his suggestion.

Or

They responded to his suggestion **positively**.

**Note that** we need to be careful when there is more than one verb in a sentence. Note the differences in the following sentences:

She **quickly** explained how to solve the problem. [her explanation was quick]

She explained how to solve the problem **quickly**. [the solving of the problem was quick]

## Examples



As I get older, it's important for me to eat **healthily** and **sensibly**.



We had to live very **economically** when we were students.



"If I understand you **well**, you're saying that we need to solve this problem **fast** or we lose the contract?"



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