

Adverb

(क्रिया-विशेषण)

Adverb in Hindi · Types of Adverb with Examples · Adverb Rules and Position · Adverb vs Adjective · Degrees of Comparison of Adverb · Too very enough · Adverb Exercises with Answers · Class 8 9 10 English Grammar Notes

📌 इन नोट्स में क्या-क्या है? 1) Adverb क्या है 2) Adverb की पहचान (5 सवाल) 3) सभी Types + Examples 4) Adjective से बनाने के Rules (-ly) 5) Adjective और Adverb का same form (fast, hard, late...) 6) Adverb की जगह (Position) 7) Comparison of Adverbs 8) too / very / enough / so 9) just, still, yet, already, hardly, scarcely 10) Interrogative, Relative, Conjunctive Adverbs 11) Exam Tricks 12) Exercises + Answers + Important Q&A

1. Adverb क्या है?

Adverb वह शब्द है जो **Verb**, **Adjective** या दूसरे **Adverb** के बारे में अधिक जानकारी देता है — यानी काम कैसे, कब, कहाँ, कितनी बार, कितना हुआ।

Adverb किसे modify करता है	Example
Verb को	She sings <u>sweetly</u> . (कैसे गाती है? — मधुरता से)
Adjective को	The soup is <u>very</u> hot. (कितना गरम? — बहुत)
दूसरे Adverb को	He runs <u>quite</u> fast. (कितना तेज़? — काफी)
पूरे वाक्य को	<u>Luckily</u> , we reached on time. (किस्मत से...)

★ Adjective और Adverb में फ़र्क

Adjective → Noun/Pronoun को describe करता है: She is a careful girl. (लड़की कैसी?)

Adverb → Verb/Adjective/Adverb को describe करता है: She writes carefully. (लिखती कैसे है?)

2. Adverb पहचानने का आसान तरीका

वाक्य में **verb** ढूँढो, फिर उससे ये 5 सवाल पूछो। जवाब में जो शब्द मिले वही Adverb है:

सवाल	Adverb का प्रकार	Example (Adverb underlined)
How? कैसे?	Manner (ढंग)	He drives <u>carefully</u> .
When? कब?	Time (समय)	I will call you <u>tomorrow</u> .

Where? कहाँ?	Place (स्थान)	The children are playing <u>outside</u> .
How often? कितनी बार?	Frequency (बारंबारता)	She <u>always</u> comes early.
How much / To what extent? कितना?	Degree (मात्रा)	The tea is <u>too</u> hot.

3. Adverb के प्रकार (Types) – पूरी जानकारी

(1) Adverb of Manner (ढंग / तरीका) – How?

काम किस तरीके से हुआ। Words: slowly, quickly, carefully, loudly, softly, bravely, politely, happily, well, badly, hard, fast, beautifully, easily.

• The tortoise walks **slowly**. • She answered **politely**. • He plays **well**. • The students worked **hard**. • The baby is sleeping **peacefully**.

(2) Adverb of Time (समय) – When?

Words: now, then, today, yesterday, tomorrow, soon, late, early, already, just, recently, lately, still, yet, before, after, afterwards, ago, nowadays, immediately.

• I saw him **yesterday**. • The train will arrive **soon**. • She has **already** left. • He came **late**. • They moved to Patna two years **ago**.

(3) Adverb of Place (स्थान) – Where?

Words: here, there, everywhere, nowhere, somewhere, inside, outside, above, below, up, down, near, far, away, back, forward, abroad, home.

• Come **here**. • The cat is hiding **under** the bed. • My uncle lives **abroad**. • Look **up**! • He went **away**.

(4) Adverb of Frequency (बारंबारता) – How often?

Words (ज्यादा से कम): always (100%) → usually → often → sometimes → occasionally → rarely / seldom → hardly ever → never (0%); साथ में: daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, once, twice, again.

• I **always** brush my teeth at night. • She **rarely** eats junk food. • We visit our grandparents **twice** a year. • He is **never** late.

(5) Adverb of Degree / Quantity (मात्रा) — How much?

Words: very, too, quite, rather, fairly, almost, nearly, enough, so, just, only, completely, totally, extremely, hardly, scarcely, barely, much, little, a lot.

• The movie was **extremely** funny. • He is **almost** ready. • She is **fairly** good at maths. • I am **too** tired to walk. • The water is **hot enough**.

(6) Adverb of Affirmation / Negation (हाँ / ना)

Words: certainly, surely, definitely, indeed, of course, yes (हाँ वाले) • not, never, no, by no means, not at all (ना वाले)।

• He will **certainly** help you. • She did **not** come. • I will **never** lie.

(7) Adverb of Reason / Result (कारण / नतीजा)

Words: therefore, hence, thus, consequently, so, accordingly.

• He was ill; **therefore**, he stayed at home. • It rained heavily, **hence** the match was cancelled.

(8) Adverb of Number / Order (गिनती)

Words: once, twice, thrice, firstly, secondly, finally, lastly, again.

• He knocked **twice**. • **Firstly**, read the question. **Finally**, check your answer.

 **Types याद रखने की Trick: "M-T-P-F-D" = Manner, Time, Place, Frequency, Degree** — (मेरा टिफिन पूरा फ्रेश दो)। ये 5 सबसे ज्यादा पूछे जाते हैं।

प्रकार	सवाल	मुख्य Words
Manner	How?	slowly, well, hard, carefully
Time	When?	now, today, soon, already, yesterday
Place	Where?	here, there, inside, abroad
Frequency	How often?	always, often, never, twice
Degree	How much?	very, too, quite, almost, enough

4. Adjective से Adverb बनाने के Rules

Rule	Adjective → Adverb
सामान्यतः + ly	quick → quickly • slow → slowly • loud → loudly • careful → carefully

अंत में y हो → y हटाकर + ily	happy → happily · easy → easily · angry → angrily · lucky → luckily
अंत में le हो → e हटाकर + y	gentle → gently · simple → simply · possible → possibly
अंत में ic हो → + ally	tragic → tragically · basic → basically · automatic → automatically (Exception: public → publicly)
अंत में ll हो → + y	full → fully · dull → dully
अंत में e हो, कुछ words में e हटता है	true → truly · due → duly · whole → wholly
Irregular (बिल्कुल अलग)	good → well

⚠ हर **-ly** वाला शब्द **Adverb** नहीं होता! ये **Adjectives** हैं: friendly, lovely, lonely, lively, silly, costly, ugly, elderly, motherly, brotherly, deadly, likely, holy, curly, hilly, early (adj भी)।

उदाहरण: She is a friendly girl. (Adjective) · He behaved in a friendly way.

5. Adjective और Adverb — Same Form वाले Words

कुछ words दोनों (Adjective और Adverb) की तरह बिना बदले इस्तेमाल होते हैं। वाक्य में उनकी जगह से पहचानो: Noun के पास = Adjective; Verb के पास = Adverb।

Word	Adjective	Adverb
fast	He is a <u>fast</u> runner.	He runs <u>fast</u> .
hard	This is a <u>hard</u> question.	She works <u>hard</u> .
late	The train is <u>late</u> .	He came <u>late</u> .
early	I caught an <u>early</u> bus.	She wakes up <u>early</u> .
high	It is a <u>high</u> wall.	The kite flew <u>high</u> .
long	It was a <u>long</u> journey.	Have you waited <u>long</u> ?
straight	Draw a <u>straight</u> line.	Go <u>straight</u> home.
daily / weekly	a <u>daily</u> newspaper	He reads the paper <u>daily</u> .

6. जोड़ी वाले Adverbs (अर्थ बदल जाता है!) — Exam Favourite



Word (Adv)	अर्थ और Example	-ly वाला Adv	अर्थ और Example
hard	मेहनत से: She works <u>hard</u> .	hardly	मुश्किल से / लगभग नहीं: I can <u>hardly</u> hear you.
late	देर से: He came <u>late</u> .	lately	हाल ही में: I haven't seen him <u>lately</u> .
near	पास: Come <u>near</u> .	nearly	लगभग: He <u>nearly</u> fell.
high	ऊँचाई पर: The bird flew <u>high</u> .	highly	बहुत ज्यादा: She is <u>highly</u> talented.
most	सबसे ज्यादा: This is the <u>most</u> useful book.	mostly	ज्यादातर: It is <u>mostly</u> cloudy.
deep	गहराई में: They dug <u>deep</u> .	deeply	गहरे भाव से: I am <u>deeply</u> sorry.
free	मुफ्त: Kids travel <u>free</u> .	freely	खुलकर: Speak <u>freely</u> .
sharp	ठीक समय पर: Come at 5 <u>sharp</u> .	sharply	तीखे ढंग से: He spoke <u>sharply</u> .
wide	पूरा खुला: Open your mouth <u>wide</u> .	widely	बड़े पैमाने पर: He is <u>widely</u> known.

7. Adverb की सही जगह (Position)

Adverb	जगह	Example
Manner (slowly, well...)	Verb / Object के बाद	She sings <u>beautifully</u> . • He speaks English <u>fluently</u> .
Frequency (always, never...)	Main verb से पहले और is/am/are/was/were के बाद	I <u>always</u> wake up early. • She is <u>never</u> late.
Degree (very, quite...)	Adjective / Adverb से ठीक पहले	It is <u>very</u> cold. • She runs <u>quite</u> fast.
Enough	Adjective / Adverb के बाद (Noun के पहले)	He is tall <u>enough</u> . • We have <u>enough</u> time.
Time / Place	वाक्य के अंत में (या शुरू में)	I met him <u>yesterday</u> . • <u>Yesterday</u> , I met him.

Sentence adverbs (luckily, fortunately)	वाक्य की शुरुआत में, comma के साथ	<u>Fortunately</u> , nobody was hurt.
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★ 3 Golden Rules

- 1) **Verb और Object के बीच Adverb नहीं आता:** X He speaks *fluently* English. → ✓ He speaks English *fluently*.
- 2) **Order: Manner → Place → Time (MPT):** She sang *beautifully* (M) *on the stage* (P) *yesterday* (T).
- 3) **Auxiliary के साथ Frequency Adverb auxiliary के बाद:** I *have never* seen a lion. • She *can easily* do it.

only की जगह से अर्थ बदलता है:

Only I like tea. (सिर्फ मुझे पसंद है) • I **only** like tea. (सिर्फ पसंद है, और कुछ नहीं करता) • I like **only** tea. (सिर्फ चाय पसंद है) — **only** को उसी शब्द के पास रखो जिस पर जोर देना है।

8. Adverbs की Degrees of Comparison

Rule	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
एक syllable वाले (fast, hard, late) → -er / -est	fast hard late	faster harder later	fastest hardest latest
-ly वाले (slowly, carefully) → more / most	slowly carefully beautifully	more slowly more carefully more beautifully	most slowly most carefully most beautifully
Irregular (याद करो)	well badly much little far	better worse more less farther / further	best worst most least farthest / furthest

• Positive: Riya runs **fast**. • Comparative: Riya runs **faster than** Rani. • Superlative: Riya runs **(the) fastest** of all. • Rohan works **more carefully than** Mohan. • She sings **better than** I do.

⚠ **Comparative** के साथ "than" आता है, **Superlative** के साथ "of/in" • Very + comparative ✗ (very better); much / far / a lot + comparative ✓ (much better)।

9. too / very / enough / so — फ़र्क समझो

Word	मतलब और जगह	Example
very	बहुत (अच्छे अर्थ में)। Adjective/Adverb से पहले।	The tea is <u>very</u> hot, but I can drink it.
too	ज़रूरत से ज्यादा (negative अर्थ)। अक्सर too ... to + V1	The tea is <u>too</u> hot <u>to</u> drink. (इतना गरम कि पी नहीं सकते)
enough	काफ़ी। Adjective/Adverb के बाद; Noun के पहले।	He is old <u>enough</u> to vote. • I have <u>enough</u> money.
so ... that	इतना ... कि	He was <u>so</u> tired <u>that</u> he fell asleep.
such ... that	(Noun के साथ) ऐसा ... कि	It was <u>such</u> a hot day <u>that</u> we stayed indoors.

🔄 Transformation Tricks (बहुत पूछे जाते हैं)

- too ... to ↔ so ... that ... cannot: He is too weak to walk. = He is so weak that he cannot walk.
- enough ↔ so ... that: She is clever enough to solve it. = She is so clever that she can solve it.
- too के साथ "very" मत लगाओ: ✗ very too hot ✓ too hot.
- too का दूसरा अर्थ "भी" (also): I like music too. (वाक्य के अंत में)

10. ज़रूरी Adverbs: just, still, yet, already, ever, never, hardly, scarcely, barely

Adverb	प्रयोग	Example
just	अभी-अभी (Present Perfect / Past); बस, सिर्फ़	I have <u>just</u> finished. • It is <u>just</u> a game.
already	पहले से / अभी तक हो चुका (Affirmative)	She has <u>already</u> left.
yet	अभी तक (Negative/Question में, वाक्य के अंत में)	Have you finished <u>yet</u> ? • I haven't eaten <u>yet</u> .
still	अब भी (जारी है)	He is <u>still</u> sleeping.
ever	कभी (सवाल / तुलना में)	Have you <u>ever</u> seen a tiger?
never	कभी नहीं	I have <u>never</u> seen a tiger.

hardly / scarcely / barely	लगभग नहीं / बड़ी मुश्किल से (ये खुद Negative हैं)	I can <u>hardly</u> walk. • She <u>barely</u> passed.
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⚠ **Double Negative मत लगाओ:** X I can't **hardly** hear. → ✓ I can **hardly** hear. • X He didn't **never** come. → ✓ He **never** came / He did not come.

hardly ... when / scarcely ... when / no sooner ... than: Hardly had he arrived when it started raining. • No sooner had he arrived than it started raining.

Confusion	नियम
good / well	good = Adjective (She is a good singer.) • well = Adverb (She sings well.) • सेहत के लिए "well" Adjective भी: I am <u>well</u> .
bad / badly	bad = Adj (a bad habit) • badly = Adv (He behaved badly.) • feel bad ✓ (feel के बाद Adjective)
Linking verbs (look, feel, seem, taste, smell, sound, become)	इनके बाद Adjective आता है, Adverb नहीं: She looks <u>happy</u> . ✓ (She looks happily X) • The food tastes <u>good</u> . ✓
fairly / rather	fairly = अच्छे अर्थ में "काफी" (fairly good); rather = अक्सर बुरे अर्थ में (rather bad)
ago / before	ago = अब से पहले (Past tense): He left <u>two days ago</u> . • before = किसी और समय से पहले / Perfect tense: I had met him <u>before</u> .

11. Interrogative, Relative और Conjunctive Adverbs

प्रकार	Words	Example
Interrogative Adverbs (सवाल पूछते हैं)	when, where, why, how, how much, how many, how often, how long, how far	<u>When</u> will you come? • <u>How</u> often do you exercise? • <u>How</u> far is the school?
Relative Adverbs (दो वाक्य जोड़ते हैं)	when, where, why	This is the house <u>where</u> I was born. • Tell me the reason <u>why</u> you are late.
Conjunctive Adverbs (वाक्य / विचार जोड़ते हैं)	however, therefore, moreover, otherwise, nevertheless, consequently, meanwhile, furthermore, thus, hence	He worked hard; <u>therefore</u> , he passed. • Hurry up, <u>otherwise</u> you will be late.

Punctuation Trick: Conjunctive adverb से पहले **semicolon (;)** और बाद में **comma (,)** लगाओ: He was tired; however, he continued.

12. Adverb Phrase और Adverb Clause

Adverb Phrase = शब्दों का समूह जो Adverb का काम करे (बिना subject-verb): *in the morning, with great care, at high speed, every day*। उदाहरण: She walks with great care.
= She walks carefully.

Adverb Clause = उप-वाक्य (Subject + Verb के साथ) जो Adverb का काम करे। अक्सर *when, while, because, if, although, so that, as, since, where* से शुरू होता है:

Clause का प्रकार	Example
Time	I will call you <u>when I reach</u> .
Reason	He stayed at home <u>because he was ill</u> .
Condition	<u>If it rains</u> , we will stay indoors.
Concession	<u>Although she was tired</u> , she kept working.
Purpose	He studies hard <u>so that he may pass</u> .
Place	Sit <u>where you like</u> .

13. Exam Tricks (Marks बढ़ाने वाले Shortcuts)

1. 5 सवाल वाला test: verb से How? When? Where? How often? How much? पूछो — जवाब = Adverb।
2. -ly देखकर धोखा मत खाओ: friendly, lovely, lonely, lively, costly, silly = Adjective।
3. Verb, Adjective, Adverb — तीनों को modify करे तो Adverb; Noun को करे तो Adjective।
4. "Linking verb" के बाद Adjective (look, feel, seem, taste): She looks sad।
5. too ... to वाले वाक्य में मतलब Negative होता है (can't)।
6. enough हमेशा Adjective/Adverb के बाद; Noun से पहले।
7. hard-hardly, late-lately, near-nearly, high-highly के जोड़े याद करो — fill-in-the-blank में पक्का आते हैं।
8. Frequency adverb main verb से पहले, be-verb के बाद।
9. Comparative में very नहीं, much: much better ✓ • very better X।
10. hardly / scarcely / barely के साथ not मत लगाओ।
11. -ly वाले adverb का comparative: more + adverb (more carefully)।
12. Order: M-P-T (Manner → Place → Time)।

! Common Mistakes

- X She sings **beautiful**. → ✓ She sings **beautifully**. (Verb को modify → Adverb)
- X He is a **carefully** driver. → ✓ a **careful** driver (Noun को modify → Adjective)
- X I **hardly** never go out. → ✓ I **hardly ever** go out.
- X She is **enough** tall. → ✓ She is tall **enough**.
- X He did **good** in the exam. → ✓ He did **well** in the exam.
- X This book is **very** better. → ✓ **much** better.

14. Quick Revision Chart

टॉपिक	याद रखो
Adverb	Verb / Adjective / Adverb को modify करता है (How, When, Where, How often, How much)
Types	Manner, Time, Place, Frequency, Degree (+ Affirmation/Negation, Reason, Number)
Formation	+ly · y → ily · le → ly · ic → ically · good → well
Same form	fast, hard, late, early, high, long, straight, daily
Pairs	hard/hardly · late/lately · near/nearly · high/highly · most/mostly
Position	Manner बाद में · Frequency verb से पहले · enough बाद में · Order MPT
Comparison	fast-faster-fastest · slowly-more slowly-most slowly · well-better-best
too / very / enough	too = ज़रूरत से ज्यादा (too...to) · very = बहुत · enough = काफी

15. Practice Exercises (Answers के साथ)

Exercise A: Adverb पहचानो और प्रकार लिखो

1. She speaks softly.

Ans: softly — Manner

2. We will go there tomorrow.

Ans: there (Place), tomorrow (Time)

3. He is always honest.

Ans: always — Frequency

4. The water is very cold.

Ans: very — Degree (modifies adjective cold)

5. I have already eaten.

Ans: already — Time

6. Surely, he will win.

Ans: Surely — Affirmation

7. The bird flew away.

Ans: away — Place

8. She is quite tall.

Ans: quite — Degree

Exercise B: सही Adverb से खाली जगह भरो

1. She worked ___ (hard / hardly) to pass the exam.

Ans: hard

2. I can ___ (hard / hardly) see anything in the dark.

Ans: hardly

3. He answered the question ___ (correct / correctly).

Ans: correctly

4. She sings ___ (good / well).

Ans: well

5. The train arrived ___ (late / lately).

Ans: late

6. He is ___ (enough tall / tall enough) to reach the shelf.

Ans: tall enough

7. The soup is ___ hot to drink. (too / very)

Ans: too

8. I have ___ seen such a beautiful place. (ever / never)

Ans: never

Exercise C: Adjective से Adverb बनाओ

1. happy →

Ans: happily

2. gentle →

Ans: gently

3. true →

Ans: truly

4. tragic →

Ans: tragically

5. full →

Ans: fully

6. easy →

Ans: easily

7. simple →

Ans: simply

8. good →

Ans: well

Exercise D: गलती सुधारो

1. He runs quick.

Ans: He runs quickly.

2. She is enough strong to lift it.

Ans: She is strong enough to lift it.

3. I hardly never watch TV.

Ans: I hardly ever watch TV.

4. This is very better than that.

Ans: This is much better than that.

5. He speaks fluently English.

Ans: He speaks English fluently.

6. She looks happily today.

Ans: She looks happy today.

Exercise E: Transformation

1. He is too tired to walk. (so ... that)

Ans: He is so tired that he cannot walk.

2. She is clever enough to solve it. (so ... that)

Ans: She is so clever that she can solve it.

3. Riya runs fast. Rani runs faster. (Comparative)

Ans: Rani runs faster than Riya.

4. He drove carefully. (Adverb phrase)

Ans: He drove with care.

Exercise F: MCQ

1. Which word is an Adverb? (a) lovely (b) friendly (c) quickly (d) beautiful

Ans: (c) quickly

2. He works _____. (a) hardly (b) hard (c) hardness (d) harder than

Ans: (b) hard

3. The adverb in "She is extremely kind" is: (a) She (b) is (c) extremely (d) kind

Ans: (c) extremely

4. Comparative of 'well': (a) weller (b) more well (c) better (d) best

Ans: (c) better

5. Position of 'enough': (a) before adjective (b) after adjective (c) at the beginning (d) anywhere

Ans: (b) after adjective

6. Which is an Adjective? (a) slowly (b) hardly (c) lonely (d) quickly

Ans: (c) lonely

16. महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रश्न-उत्तर (Important Questions)

प्र.1 Adverb किसे कहते हैं?

Ans: जो शब्द Verb, Adjective या दूसरे Adverb के बारे में अधिक जानकारी दे, उसे Adverb कहते हैं। जैसे: She runs fast. (Verb), very tall (Adjective), quite slowly (Adverb)।

प्र.2 Adverb के मुख्य प्रकार लिखिए।

Ans: Manner (कैसे), Time (कब), Place (कहाँ), Frequency (कितनी बार), Degree (कितना)। इसके अलावा Affirmation/Negation, Reason और Number के Adverbs भी होते हैं।

प्र.3 Adjective और Adverb में अंतर बताइए।

Ans: Adjective Noun/Pronoun की विशेषता बताता है (a quick reply), जबकि Adverb Verb, Adjective या Adverb की विशेषता बताता है (He replied quickly)।

प्र.4 Adjective से Adverb कैसे बनाते हैं? (कोई चार नियम)

Ans: (1) + ly: quick → quickly (2) y → ily: happy → happily (3) le → ly: gentle → gently (4) ic → ically: tragic → tragically। अपवाद: good → well।

प्र.5 hard और hardly में क्या अंतर है? उदाहरण दीजिए।

Ans: hard = कठिन/मेहनत से (She works hard.)। hardly = मुश्किल से, लगभग नहीं (I can hardly hear you.)।

प्र.6 'too' और 'very' का अंतर समझाइए।

Ans: very = बहुत (सामान्य); too = ज़रूरत से ज़्यादा, जिससे काम नहीं हो पाता (The tea is too hot to drink)।

प्र.7 Frequency adverb का सही स्थान क्या है?

Ans: Main verb से पहले और is/am/are/was/were के बाद। जैसे: I always walk. / She is never late.

प्र.8 Adverb की Degrees of Comparison कैसे बनती हैं?

Ans: एक syllable वाले Adverb में -er/-est (fast-faster-fastest); -ly वाले में more/most (slowly-more slowly-most slowly); irregular: well-better-best, badly-worse-worst।

प्र.9 "He is too weak to walk." को so ... that में बदलिए।

Ans: He is so weak that he cannot walk.

प्र. 10 Adverb Phrase और Adverb Clause में क्या अंतर है?

Ans: Phrase में Subject-Verb नहीं होता (with great care); Clause में Subject-Verb होता है (because he was ill)।

🎯 **Exam Tip:** हर वाक्य में पहले Verb ढूँढो, फिर "How? When? Where? How often? How much?" पूछो। 10 मिनट रोज अभ्यास करने से Adverb के सारे सवाल आसान हो जाते हैं।

✨ ऑल द बेस्ट! — Abhishek Sir ✨

