

OGU (15 September 2009)

Ajarn Major Dr.Ra-shane Meesri ([rashanemeesri@gmail.com](mailto:rashanemeesri@gmail.com))

Faculty of Education, Chulalongkorn University

## Adverb

There are several types of **adverb**:

***manner - place - time - frequency - degree.***

There are different places where you can put the **adverb**.

**ADVERBS OF MANNER** - these answer the question how?

This adverb usually comes after the direct object or if there is no direct object, after the verb:

She speaks Italian **beautifully**.

He works **well**.

You must drive your car **carefully**.

Eat **quietly**.

**ADVERBS OF PLACE** - these answer the question where?

This adverb usually comes after the object, otherwise after the verb:

We saw you **there**.

We were sitting **here**.

We looked **everywhere**.

**Note: somewhere, anywhere**, follow the same rules as some and any:

Have you seen my glasses **anywhere**?

I'm sure I left them **somewhere**.

I can't find them **anywhere**.

**ADVERBS OF TIME** - these answer the question when?

This adverb usually comes either at the very beginning of the sentence or at the end.

**Afterwards** we decided to go by car. I've done that journey **before**.

**Note: yet and still: yet** should be placed at the end of the sentence.

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**Still** should be placed before the verb, except with the verb 'to be' when it comes after.

We haven't started **yet**.

He **still** wears old-fashioned clothes.

She is **still** a student.

Compare these two sentences:

The train **still** hasn't arrived.

The train hasn't arrived **yet**.

**ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY** - these answer the question how many times?

This adverb comes after the verb 'to be':

She is **always** honest.

Comes before simple tenses of all other verbs:

They **sometimes** spend the whole of Saturday fishing.

Comes after the first auxiliary in a tense consisting of more than one verb:

I have **often** wondered how they did that.

I can **sometimes** go without food for days.

**Note:** with 'used to' and 'have' the frequency adverb is usually placed in front:

We **always** used to look forward to the school holidays.

He **never** has any trouble with his old car.

**ADVERBS OF DEGREE** - these answer the question to what extent?

This adverb can modify an adverb or an adjective and comes before the word it modifies:

The bottle is **almost** full, **nearly** empty.

They should be able to pass their exams **quite** easily.

The following adverbs of degree can also modify verbs:

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### **almost, nearly, quite, hardly, scarcely, barely, just**

They follow the same pattern as frequency adverbs in terms of where they are placed:

I **quite** understand.

We had **almost** reached the hut when the rain started.

I am **just** beginning a new course.

### **INVERSION**

If you begin a sentence with one of the following, the normal word order changes - the verb comes first followed by the subject:

**never, seldom, scarcely ..... when, no sooner ..... than, nowhere, in no circumstances, on no account, only then, not only**

**Seldom** has one century seen so many changes.

**No sooner** did we hear the results when there was a knock at the door.

**Never** would I be persuaded to buy a secondhand car.

Usual word order with different adverbs: **MANNER PLACE TIME**

She sang **beautifully in the concert hall last night**.

## **Adverb Clause**

1. Introduction:

### **Examples:**

When she was in Miami, she visited many friends.

She visited many friends when she was in Miami.

When she was in Miami: is an adverb clause.

She visited many friends: Independent clause.

An adverb clause cannot stand alone as a sentence. It must be connected to an independent clause.

When an adverb clause precedes an independent clause, a

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comma is used to separate the clauses.

When the adverb clause follows, usually no comma is used.

### Examples:

Because she wanted to visit her friends, she went to Miami.

She went to Miami because she wanted to visit her friends.

Like when, because introduces an adverb clause.

The words used to introduce adverb clauses are called **subordinating conjunction**.

### Time:

After, before, when, while, as by the time (that), whenever, since, until, as soon as, once, as so long as.

### Cause and effect:

Because, since, now that, as so long as, inasmuch as, so (that), in order that.

### Opposition:

Even though, although, though, whereas, while.

### Condition:

If, unless, only if, whether or not, even if, providing (that), Provided (that), in case (that), in the event (that).

2. Time relationships with adverb clauses.

### Examples:

After she (had) came, she turned on the radio.

After she comes, she will turn on the radio.

Before she came, she (had) turned on the radio.

Before she comes, she will turn on the radio.

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The adverb clause contains a present tense while the independent clause contains a future time.

When he came, she was turning on the radio.

When he came, she had already turned on the radio.

When he came, she turned on the radio.

When he was out, she turned on the radio.

When he comes tomorrow, she will turn on the radio.

While she was listening to the radio, he knocked at the door.

As she was listening to the radio, he knocked at the door.

As, while = during this time.

By the time he came, she had already listened the news.

By the time he comes, she will listen the news.

By the time = one event is completed before another event.

She listens to the radio whenever he comes.

Whenever = every time when

She stayed at home until he came.

Until = till = to that time and then no longer.

She hasn't listened to the radio since he came.

Since = from that time to the present.

As soon as he knocks at the door, she will turn off the radio.

Once he knocks at the door, she will turn off the radio.

As soon as = once = when one event happens, another event happens soon afterwards.

He won't come as long as she smokes.

He will never come so long as she doesn't call him.

As long as = so long as = during all that time, from beginning to end.

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### 3. Cause and effect relationships with adverb clauses.

Because:

**Examples:**

Because he wanted to visit his friends, he went to Miami.

He went to Miami because he wanted to visit his friends.

Since:

**Examples:**

Since she never heard about cloning, she decided to not speak about it.

Since = because

Now that:

Now that he has a lot of money, he can afford a new computer.

Now that = because now. It is used for present and future situations.

As:

As they graduated, they were looking for jobs.

As = because

As/so long as:

As long as he works for this company, he can't learn anything.

As/so long as = because

Inasmuch as (very formal):

Inasmuch as anybody is responsible, the situation becomes worse and worse.

Inasmuch as = because

### Other Ways of Showing Cause and Effect Relationships:

#### 1. Such ... that and so ... that:

Such ... that encloses a modified noun:

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Such + adjective + noun + that

So ... that encloses an adjective or adverb:

So + adjective + that

So + adverb + that

### Examples:

Because the exam was easy, they could pass it. (1)

It was such easy exam that they could pass it. (2)

The exam was so easy that they could pass it. (3)

(1), (2) and (3) have the same meaning.

So ... that is used with many, few, much and little.

### Examples:

They worked so hard that they passed the exam.

She made so many mistakes that she failed the exam.

He had so much time that he went to hike.

They have so little work to do that they share it.

He has so few books that he wants to buy some.

Sometimes in speaking, that is omitted.

The exam was so easy that I could pass it.

I had so much time that I went to hike.

## 2.Using "In order to":

In order to = to. It is used to express purpose.

It answers the question "Why"?

### Examples:

He went to Miami because he wanted to visit his friends.

He went to Miami (in order) to visit his friends.

Don't use for with a verb to express purpose. Sometimes we use for to express purpose but with a noun.

He went to Miami for business.

## 3. Using: So ...that:

So that = in order to

So that = in order that.

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So that + can:

So that is often used rather in order to when the idea of ability is being expressed.

**Examples:**

He is going to make a registration in order to be able to take courses.

He is going to make a registration so (that) he can take courses.

So that + could:

Could is used after so that in past sentences.

**Examples:**

He repaired his car in order to enable his friend to use it.

He repaired his car so (that) his friend could use it.

May and might may also be used after that, but are not as common as can and could.

So that + will:

The use of will after so that gives the idea that someone does something in order to make sure that something else is the result.

**Examples:**

She fill her car up in order to make sure that she will not run out of gaz during her trip across The Nevada desert.

She fills her car up so (that) she will not run out of gaz during her trip across The Nevada desert.

So that would:

Would is used in past tense.

**Examples:**

Last week, he early left his car in the garage in order to make sure that it would be ready by eleven.

Last week, he left leaves his car in the garage so (that) it would be ready by eleven.

**4.Using: "because of" and "due to":**

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### Examples:

Because she was sick, she didn't come to attend the speech.

Because of her sickness, she didn't come to attend the speech.

Due to her sickness, she didn't come to attend the speech.

Because is an adverb. It introduces an adverb clause. It is followed by a subject and verb.

Because of and due to are prepositions. They are followed by a noun object.

Sometimes, usually, in more formal writing, due to is followed by a noun clause introduced by the fact that.

Due to the fact that she was sick, she didn't come to attend the speech.

### 5. Using "therefore":

#### Examples:

He passed his exams because he worked very hard.

Therefore is called a transition (or conjunctive adverb)

He worked very hard. Therefore, he passed his exams.

He worked very hard. He, therefore, he passed his exams.

He worked very hard. He passed his exams, therefore.

A semicolon may be used instead a period:

He worked very hard; therefore, he passed his exams.

Consequently is also a transition and has the same meaning as therefore:

He worked very hard. Consequently, he passed his exams.

A transition is used with the second sentence of a pair. It shows the relationship of the second idea to the first idea.

A transition is movable within the second sentence.

### 6. Punctuations:

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### Adverb clause:

#### Examples:

Because she was sick, she didn't come to attend the speech.

She didn't come to attend the speech because she was sick.

An adverb clause may precede or follow an independent clause.

A comma is used if the adverb clause comes first.

### Preposition:

Because of her sickness, she didn't come to attend the speech.

She didn't come to attend the speech because of her sickness.

A preposition is followed by a noun, not by a subject and verb.

A comma is usually used if the prepositional phrase precedes the subject and verb of the independent clause.

### Conjunction:

She was sick, so she didn't come to attend the speech.

A conjunction comes between two independent clauses.

Usually a comma is used immediately in front of a conjunction.

### Transition:

He worked very hard. (;) Therefore, he passed his exams.

He worked very hard. (;) He, therefore, he passed his exams.

He worked very hard. (;) He passed his exams, therefore.

Either a period or a semicolon may be used between the two dependent clauses. A comma may not be used to separate the clauses.

Commas are usually used to set the transition off from the rest of the sentence.