

SCIENTIFIC ENGLISH

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Course 3: Adverbs

Defenition

- An adverb is **a word that modifies, changes or qualify an other word (verb, adjective or another adverb), or even a whole sentence.**
- Adverbs provide a description of how, where, when, in what manner and to what extent something is done or happens.
- It often ends in *–ly*, but there are lots of adverbs that don't end in this way.

Types of adverbs in english language

- There are several different types of adverbs, they are separated by what kind of questions they answer or what kind of information they provide:
 1. Conjunctive adverbs
 2. Adverbs of frequency
 3. Adverbs of time
 4. Adverbs of manner
 5. Adverbs of degree
 6. Adverbs of place

1. Conjunctive adverbs

- They are adverbs that act like a conjunction, they are used to connect two clauses or two sentences together.
- We can class them according to their function:

a) Adverbs that ensure cause and effect

Accordingly

Hence

Consequently

Therefore

Therefore

Thus

Then

thereafter

b) Adverbs that ensure sequence

First

In addition

Next

Moreover

Eventually

Finally

Further

Furthermore

Subsequently

c) Adverbs that ensure time

Before

Meanwhile

Since

Now

Yet

d) Adverbs that ensure contrast

However

Instead

Instead

Conversely

In spite of

Otherwise

In contrast

Rather

Contrarily

Nonetheless

Rather

e) Adverbs that ensure emphasis

Indeed	Undoubtedly
Of course	Definitely
Certainly	

g) Adverbs that ensure illustrate

For example

For instance

Namely

Typically

f) Adverbs that ensure summarize

In conclusion	Quickly
Summary	Finally
Briefly	Eventually

g) Adverbs that ensure comparaison

Like/as	Equally
Likewise	
Similarly	
Alternatively	

How we use conjunctive adverbs?

- **To joint independant clauses:**

- ✓ An independent clause is a clause that can form a complete sentence standing alone.
- ✓ To join two independent clauses with a conjunctive adverb, we use a semicolon before a conjunctive adverb and then a comma after.
- ✓ The basic structure of a conjunctive adverb joining independent clauses is as follows

Example:

Independent clause; **[conjunctive adverb]**, independent clause.

Parasite is an organism that lives dependently to another organism

Semicolon



Independent clause

Comma

therefore, it is related to others.

conjunctive adverb Independent clause

Comma Splice Warning

- Conjunctive adverbs are not coordinating conjunctions. A conjunctive adverb cannot join two independent clauses with only a single comma; doing so will create a comma splice, which is a punctuation error.

Comma Splice: The vaccine was created, in summary cases of the virus decreased.

Correction: The vaccine was created; in summary, cases of the virus decreased.

- Transitioning at the Beginning of a Sentence

- ✓ Conjunctive adverbs can appear at the beginning of a sentence followed by a comma. It will be a transition between two related sentences.
- ✓ The basic structure of a conjunctive adverb transitioning at the beginning of a sentence is as follows:

Independent clause. [Conjunctive adverb], independent clause.

Few people believed the pandemic was a problem in the beginning .

Comma

Now , they are facing the consequences

Independent clause

conjunctive adverb

- **Interrupting Word or Phrase**

- ✓ Conjunctive adverbs can appear in the middle of a sentence.
- ✓ The difference between conjunctive adverbs as interrupter words and conjunctive adverbs joining independent clauses is that the placement of the interrupter word is flexible

The parasitism, **in summary**, is a symbiosis interaction
interrupter

In summary, the parasitism is a symbiosis interaction

2. Adverbs of frequency

- An adverb of frequency describes how often an action happens.
- There are six main adverbs of frequency used in English:
 1. always,
 2. usually (or normally),
 3. often,
 4. sometimes,
 5. rarely,
 6. never.

Examples:

- The parasite always gains strongly by slowing the rate at which it is cleared.
- This parasite has never been away, but the incidence of outbreaks appears to shift from calves to adult cows.
- Parasite usually cross the placental barrier shortly after maternal infection during the maternal parasitemia.
- Why are parasite contingency genes often associated with telomeres?

3. Adverbs of time

- Some adverbs tell us when something happens. Adverbs of time include words that refer to specific times and more general time periods.

Examples of Adverbs of Time

Soon	Daily	Weekly
Monthly	Yearly	Annually
Quarterly	Tomorrow	Yesterday
Today	Day before yesterday	Day after tomorrow
Recently	Now	Often
Then	Always	Currently
Momentarily	Rarely	Everyday
Immediately	Later	Last year
Last month	Last week	Earlier

4. Adverbs of manner

- Adverbs of manner tell us how something happens. A huge number of adverbs fall under this type and many of the *-ly* adverbs formed from adjectives fit into this group.

- **Examples**

Quickly, cautiously, nicely, slowly, precisely, bravely, equally, easily, eventually

5. Adverbs of degree

- Adverbs of degree describe the intensity of an action or quality.
- They are often used to modify an adjectives, a verb and other adverbs.

Adverb of degree	Modifying	Example
Extremely	adjective	The water was extremely cold.
Quite	adjective	The lesion is quite important.
Just	verb	The cycle just finished
Almost	verb	The cycle has almost finished.
Very	adverb	This dispersion is very fast.
Too	adverb	The infection spread too slowly.
Enough	adverb	The parasite is dangerous enough.

6. Adverbs of place

- They tell us where something happens.

Adverbs of Place List

Abroad

Across

Ahead

Back

Backwards

Beyond

Down

Downwards

Eastwards

Everywhere

Here

In

Indoors

Inside

Outside

Overseas

There

West

Yonder