**Adverbs: Adding Detail to Actions**

**1. Definition:**

Adverbs are words that modify or describe verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, or entire sentences. They provide additional information about how, when, where, or to what extent something happens.

**2. Types of Adverbs:**

***Adverbs of Manner:*** These adverbs describe how an action is performed. They usually answer the question "how?"

**Examples:** quickly, slowly, carefully.

***Adverbs of Place:*** These adverbs describe the location of an action. They answer the question "where?"

**Examples:** here, there, everywhere.

***Adverbs of Time:*** These adverbs describe when an action occurs. They answer the question "when?"

**Examples:** now, later, yesterday.

***Adverbs of Frequency:*** These adverbs describe how often an action happens. They answer the question "how often?"

**Examples:** always, never, occasionally.

***Adverbs of Degree:*** These adverbs describe the intensity or degree of an action. They answer the question "to what extent?"

**Examples:** very, too, quite.

**3. Position of Adverbs:**

Adverbs can appear in various positions within a sentence, depending on the adverb type and the emphasis you want to place on it.

\*Adverbs of manner are often placed after the main verb but before the object (if there is one).

***Example:*** She sings beautifully.

\*Adverbs of place and adverbs of time can appear at the beginning or end of a sentence.

***Example:*** Here, I found my lost keys. (Adverb of place)

Tomorrow, we'll have a meeting. (Adverb of time)

\*Adverbs of frequency are typically placed before the main verb.

***Example:*** They always arrive early.

\*Adverbs of degree are usually placed before the adjective or adverb they are modifying.

***Example:*** The movie is very interesting.

**4. Comparatives and Superlatives with Adverbs:**

Adverbs can be compared to indicate a higher or lower degree of intensity.

***Comparative:*** She sings more beautifully than her sister.

***Superlative:*** She sings the most beautifully in the choir.

**5. Avoiding Double Negatives:**

In English, double negatives cancel each other out, so the sentence becomes positive. It's important to use adverbs like "not" carefully.

***Correct:*** I do not like spinach.

***Incorrect (double negative):*** I don't not like spinach.

**6. Adverbial Phrases:**

Some adverbs are formed by phrases, which can consist of multiple words.

***Example:*** He plays the guitar very skillfully.

Adverbs are essential for providing additional information and precision in sentences. They help make your language more expressive and nuanced by describing the circumstances, manner, or degree of actions and events.