

Adverbs



ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	Always	I always study after class
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	Seldom	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat
Subject + Adverb + Main Verb		Subject + BE + Adverb
Daniel always passes his exams.		He is always happy.

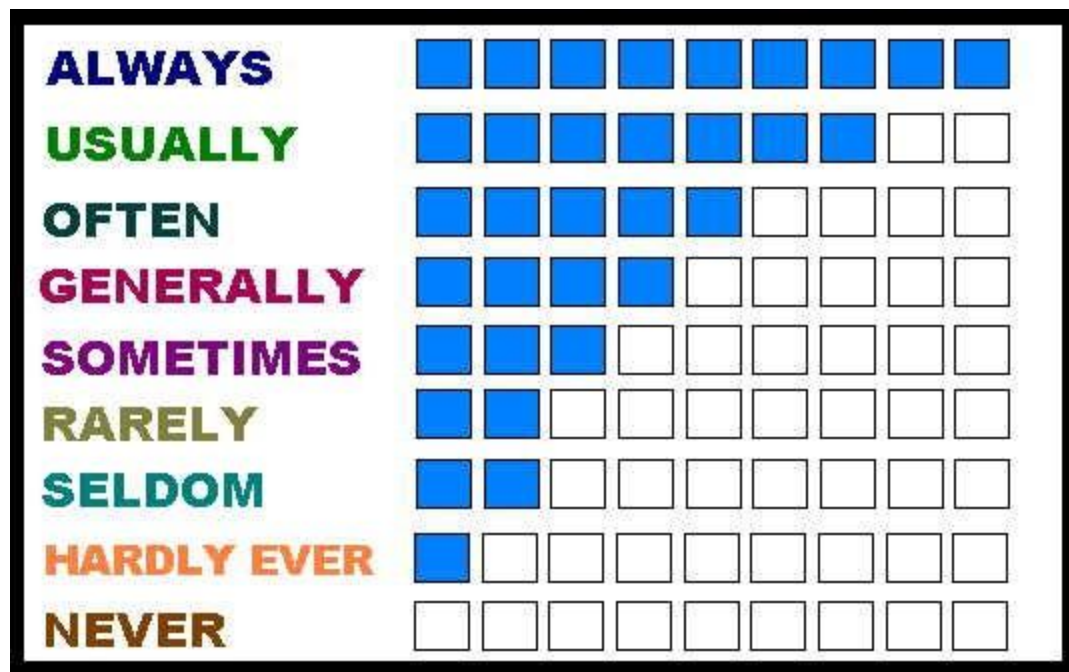
Resources:

<http://speakSpeak.com/resources/english-grammar-rules/adjectives-adverbs/irregular-adverbs>

<http://speakSpeak.com/confusing-words/wrong-wrongly-wrongfully>

<http://closeyourtextbooks.blogspot.com.es/2013/04/adverbs-of-degree.html>

<http://myenglishscrapbook.blogspot.com.es/2013/08/adverbs.html>



Adverbs

In most cases, to create an adverb we simply add **-ly** to the adjective. *Quick* becomes *quickly*, *slow* becomes *slowly*, etc.

Some adverbs, however, are irregular. Here's a list of irregular adverbs in English.

Irregular adverbs	
Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to an adjective (e.g. <i>slow</i> - <i>slowly</i>). However, there	

are some irregular adverbs.	
adjective	adverb
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
late	late
early	early
daily	daily
wrong	wrong / wrongly

[wrong / wrongly](#)

As dictionaries tell us, the word **wrong** means 'incorrect'. There's nothing difficult or confusing about that, is there? Well, providing **wrong** is an adjective there isn't (the **wrong** day, the **wrong** number, etc.)

The trouble starts when we use **wrong** as an adverb and people start saying that it should be **wrongly** because adverbs always end in **-ly**. That's true with many adverbs but in fact it IS acceptable to use both **wrong** and **wrongly** as an adverb. Here are two instances:

1. If we want to sound less formal:

He pronounced my name **wrongly**. [more formal] ✓

He pronounced my name **wrong**. [less formal] ✓

2. **Wrong** can be used as an adverb instead of **wrongly** when it comes after a verb:

It was spelt **wrong**. ✓ (also spelt **wrongly** = more formal)

or after the object of a verb:

He spelt the word **wrong**. ✓ (also spelt **wrongly** = more formal)

We cannot use **wrong** as an adverb before a past participle:

His name was **wrongly** spelt. wrong spelt

or before a clause beginning with that:

The newspaper stated **wrongly** that the company planned to open new offices in Paris. ~~stated wrong that~~

Wrongfully

So how do we use **wrongfully**?

Wrongfully is used in formal legal statements, as seen in these examples:

He was **wrongfully** accused of murder. ✓ (They accused him but he was found not guilty.)

He was innocent, so he was **wrongfully** imprisoned. ✓ (He was sent to prison for a crime he didn't commit.)

We also use **wrongfully** with words like convicted and dismissed.

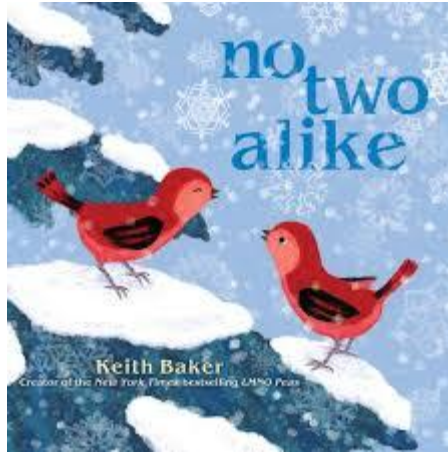


Order of Adverbs in a sentence

A, a

allegedly /ə'ledʒədli / || /ə'ledʒɪdli/
adverbio (indep) supuestamente, según se dice;

She **allegedly** visited him that morning = supuestamente or según se dice lo habría visitado esa mañana



alike (adv)

(=*in the same way*) del mismo modo, igual

to think/dress **alike** pensar/vestir del mismo modo **or** igual

(=*both, equally*)

men and women **alike** tanto los hombres como las mujeres



eg

For young children and adults **alike** it can be intimidating to speak a foreign language in front of other people.



aplenty

B, b

bluntly

adverb say sin rodeos, claramente; **refuse** rotundamente;
to put it bluntly, you bore me hablando en plata, me aburres
(colloquial)

E, e

eventually

F, f

First and foremost,

=En primer lugar,

=more than anything else

In spite of being elected to office, she remains **first and foremost** a writer.

G, g

Generally speaking,

by hook or by crook

adv figurative (by any means necessary) de una forma u otra *expr*

I, i

indeed

Source:

<http://menuaingles.blogspot.com/2011/02/indeed-significado-y-usos.html> by Roberto Reboredo.

Los usos de la palabra "indeed" son dos: como interjección y como adverbio. En ambos casos, más que una traducción concreta lo que debemos hacer es atender al uso que en inglés se hace de esta palabra y buscar equivalentes en español.

- Cómo **interjección**, "indeed" nos servirá para expresar una impresión súbita, una exclamación, como en este diálogo:

- *This is a beautiful house* - *Ésta es una casa preciosa*

- *Indeed!* - *¡Ya te digo!* / *¡Ya lo creo!* / *¡Vaya que sí!* / *¡Sí que lo es!*

- Como **adverbio**:

Podremos utilizarlo como intensificador:

Thank you very much indeed - *Muchísimas gracias* / *Gracias de verdad*

- *What a wonderful place!* - *¡Qué lugar tan maravilloso!*

- *Yes, indeed!* - *¡Pues sí que lo es!* / *¡Cierto!*

También para responder preguntas:

Do you like seafood? - *¿Te gusta el marisco?*

I do indeed - *¡No va a gustarme!* / *Claro que me gusta* / *Por supuesto que sí*

En otros casos, "indeed" puede expresar ironía, sorpresa o escepticismo. Su significado es similar al de expresiones como "For sure?", "Honestly?", "Really?"

También posee un significado similar a "in fact" ("de hecho", "en realidad" "incluso", "en efecto"...) o "what is more" (lo que es más / es más)

They have learned that it is not necessary - indeed, is counterproductive - *Han aprendido que no es necesario sino que, (lo que es más) (es más)(de hecho) (en realidad), es (incluso) contraproducente.*

Con el significado de "certainly" o "without a doubt"

We had a conversation with Mr. Jones who stated that the situation has indeed improved. - *Mantuvimos una conversación con el Sr. Jones, quien afirmó que, ciertamente (sin lugar a dudas), la situación ha mejorado.*

Roberto Reboredo.

Colaborador de "El Blog Para Aprender Inglés"

intently

=atentamente

[intently](#)

evenly

adverb

A 1

[spread](#) uniformemente; [progress](#) de manera [or](#) modo constante; [breathe/move](#) acompasadamente, regularmente

2 ([calmly](#)) [say/speak](#) sin alterarse

B ([equally](#)) [distribute/divide](#) equitativamente, en [or](#) a partes iguales; **the two teams are evenly matched** los dos equipos están muy igualados, son dos equipos muy parejos (Latin America)
)

L, I

And **last** but not **least**

= y por último, pero no por eso menos importante

Question:

Is it possible to introduce the preposition *at* before or is it only a set phrase?

As in: *At last, but not at least

Apparently, you can't, simply because *last* and *least* function as adverbs in this set phrase. This means that their Spanish translation would be *por último* and *menos* (adverb)

last but not least	adv	(finally)	por último, si bien no menos importante fr hecha
Last but not least, I finished dessert!			
Por último, si bien no menos importante, trabaje siempre con una sonrisa y trate bien a todos.			

Last but not least: =importantly, despite being mentioned after everyone else: e.g. *I would like to thank my publisher, my editor and, last but not least, my husband.*

M, M

Maybe vs Perhaps

<http://forum.wordreference.com/showthread.php?t=1067557>

'Perhaps' sounds a little bit more formal to me, at least in AE. Other than that, there is no difference.

Perhaps seems slightly more formal than *maybe*.

"Perhaps" is certainly more formal in BE. When writing I would always use "perhaps", but when speaking I would generally use "maybe". A sign of indecision, possibly ?

According to Burchfield, *maybe* fell into disrepute a hundred years ago and was seldom used for a while in Britain. It has since been rehabilitated and there is no difference in meaning between it and *perhaps*, although I think that *perhaps* still has the upper hand in formal settings. (*Fowler's Modern English Usage*)

maybe / perhaps

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/grammar/learnit/learnitv162.shtml>

In British English both of these adverbs are still very commonly used and

have the same meaning. You use them to say that something is possible or may be true, but you are not certain.

They can be used interchangeably but of the two, **maybe** is very appropriate for more informal contexts and **perhaps** is used in more formal situations. Compare the following:

- I can't find it anywhere. ~ **Perhaps** / **Maybe** you threw it away.
- How old is Jane? ~ I don't really know. In her twenties, certainly. Twenty-five, **maybe**.
- There were **perhaps** as many as fifty badly wounded soldiers in the hospital.
- **Perhaps** I should explain to you how they came to be there.
- St Paul's Cathedral is **perhaps** one of London's most prominent landmarks.
- Why don't you join us for the New Year celebrations? ~ Yeah, **perhaps** / **maybe** I will.
- **Maybe** you are right! **Perhaps** it would be best if you didn't invite Johnnie
- **Maybe** / **Perhaps** it'll stop raining soon.
- Julius Caesar is **perhaps** the greatest of Shakespeare's early plays.
-

Note that **perhaps** is pronounced 'praps' in BrtE. Note also from the above illustrations that **perhaps** and **maybe** can be used to refer to past, present or future events.

N, n

neatly

Would you like me to write this **neatly**? =quieres que lo pase a limpio

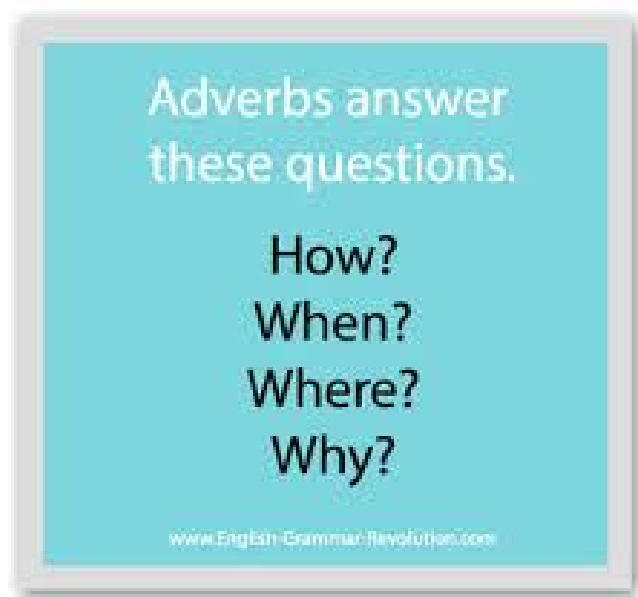
O, o

off-hand

offhand

=by any chance

=**without some thought**



overleaf

=al dorso; **see overleaf** véase al dorso

The panel **overleaf** shows a selection of words taken from Roger's categories.
(David Crystal)

overly

=demasiado, excessively, extremely

Critical/overly critical
not overly impressed
overly broad
Overly depressing
overly emotional way
overly informative
Overly literal friend
Overly personal
Overly Polite
overly reliant
Overly Sentimental
overly thorough

overly verbosity - grammar

too - overly [They are synonymous. **Overly** is less common and more literary than **too**]

P, p

patently

/ˈpeɪntntli/

It's patently clear or obvious that ... salta a la vista or está clarísimo que ...

it's patently untrue es una mentira a todas luces, está clarísimo que no es cierto

There is **patently** no way in which we can ascribe to literary works (David Crystal)

pursuant

<http://www.wordreference.com/es/translation.asp?tranword=pursuant>

pursuant [pə'sjʊənt] *adverbio* según

pursuant to our agreement, según lo acordado

Synonymies:

- compatible
- following
- agreeable
- harmonious
- consequent

S, s

singlehandedly

single-handedly <i>adv</i>	<i>figurative</i> (on one's own, without anyone's aid)	sin ayuda (de nadie) <i>loc adv</i>
	Construí mi refugio sin ayuda.	
		por su propia cuenta <i>loc adv</i>
	Atacó a los enemigos por su propia cuenta.	

single-handedly <i>adv</i>	a solas
single-handedly <i>adv</i>	sin ayuda

sin·gle·hand·ed (sɪŋɡl'gəh-ænd'ɪd)

adj.

1. Working or done without help; unassisted.
2. Intended for use with one hand.
3. Having or using only one hand.

adv.

In a single-handed manner.

sin 'gle-hand 'ed-ly *adv.*

sin 'gle-hand 'ed-ness *n.*

Adv.	1.	single-handedly - without assistance; "I built this house single-handedly" single-handed
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smugly

smugly / 'smʌgli/ *adverbio*

con aire de suficiencia

'smugly' also found in these Oxford entries:

Spanish:

suficiencia

e.g. When the curator had finished speaking, his assailant smiled **smugly**. (*The Da Vinci Code*)

Here's another question:

Are the sentences below grammatically correct?

I very much look forward to meeting you

I look very forward to meeting you.

W, w

willy-nilly

= (adv) de cualquier manera

[willy-nilly](#)

