**Definition:** An adverb is a word or a set of words that 'provide a deeper description' of the verb, adjectives, other adverbs and a sentence. In this modification, the adverb modifies a place, time, manner, degree, frequency, quantity, and negation.

**Both preposition and adverbs don’t change their forms as verbs and nouns according to number or person.**

**Many adverbs are derived from adjectives with the addition of -LY common - commonly, nice-nicely, usual - usually.**

**Both preposition and adverbs don’t change their forms as verbs and nouns according to number or person.**

**Adverbs of time:** Such adverbs highlight the time when the verb’s action is performed. The test question to discover these adverbs is: when?, which time? Some include: yesterday, tomorrow, today, later, now, last year, often, never, seldom. He often goes late to school. He usually plays tennis on Saturdays. Immediately, he stripped himself naked as he felt the bite of an ant.

**Adverbs of place:** The place where an action contained in the verb happened could be expressed by these adverbs. The test question is: where? Which place? Some include: here, there, around, behind, up, down, off, over, across, within, somewhere- /He goes up and down doing nothing. We have been living here for two years. /He goes everywhere with her.

**Adverbs of manner:** The way an action is performed could be expressed by such adverbs. The test question in this case is: How?, in which way? Some include: badly, quietly, easily, (adverbs derived from adjectives -hard, late, fast) /He drives slowly. /He spoke calmly but was poorly understood/ He works hard. /He comes late.

**Adverbs of degree:** They are also called adverbs of intensity. They stress the level of intensity of the adjective. Some include: extremely, quite, just, almost, very, too, enough etc. Example: /He is so kind to attract the friendship of most children. /She has a very high appetite for starchy foods/ Our people are quite intelligent to welcome foreigners/ He is too weak to carry a stone/We are extremely saddened by the loss.

**Adverbs of frequency:** They indicate routine or repeated activity. They have a lot in common with adverbs of time. Some include: always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never. Example/The visits his people once a year. /The bulldozer grades this road annually. /He seldom listens to advice. /He drinks water daily. /He never goes to work on time.

**Adverbs of affirmation (yes, definitely, clearly, surely, certainly, exactly, clearly) and negation (no, never, not -n’t, rarely, hardly, scarcely, contradictorily):** As the names imply, one accepts and the other refuses the action of the verb. I certainly will go. /I will not go./ Do you like playing chess? Yes./ Do you like playing chess? No.

**NB:** Adverbs derived from adjectives like fast, intelligent take the comparative, and the superlative forms. **EXAMPLE:** FAST-FASTER-FASTEST. MORE INTELLIGENTLY, MOST INTELLIGENTLY.