

# University of M'sila

## English language and Literature Department

**Module: Translation / Level: 2<sup>nd</sup> year / Lecturer: C. Bounaas**

### **Lesson: Adverbs**

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, an adverb or the whole sentence.

**E.g.**

**The lion paced slowly.** The adverb **slowly** tells us how the lion paced.

**The table is very hard.** The adverb **very** tells us to what extent ( the degree) the table is hard.

**She works rather slowly.** The adverb **rather** tells us to what extent she works slowly.

**Today, the weather is nice.** The adverb **today** tells us when the weather was nice, it has modified the whole sentence.

An adverb may express :

**The manner:** how? She sings nicely.

**The place:** where? The car is outside.

**The time:** when? I'm going to the town later.

**The degree:** how much? How many? To what extent? It is quite nice.

**The frequency:** I'm **always** losing my keys.

Adverbs are often formed by adding the letters “-ly” to adjectives. This makes is very easy to identify adverbs in sentences. There are many exceptions to this rule; everywhere, nowhere, and upstairs are a few examples.

Some adverbs have Irregular forms: good- well

If the adjective ends in -y, change -y to -i. Then add -ly:

happy – **happily** but: shy – **shyly**

If the adjective ends in -le, the adverb ends in -ly: terrible – **terribly**

If the adjective ends in -e, then add -ly: safe – **safely**

**Notice** that not all words ending in -ly are adverbs: **adjectives ending in -ly:** friendly, silly, lonely, ugly; **nouns, ending in -ly:** ally, bully, Italy, melancholy; **verbs, ending in -ly:** apply, rely, supply

There is no adverb for an adjective ending in -ly.

**Notice** that some adjectives are similar to adverbs:

- **Fast:** the first runner came first (adj)/ you must work fast (adv).
- **Late:** the late comers have to sit in the back (adj)/ they arrived late (adv).
- **Early:** she came in the early morning (adj)/ she came early (adv).
- **Far:** I can see him in the far distance (adj)/ she can go far (adv).
- **Straight:** draw a straight line (adj)/ go straight to your room (adv).
- **Well:** she is well (adj)/ she sings well (adv).
- **Hard:** this is a hard chain (adj)/ he works hard.

An adverb may take the superlative and the comparative form:

- With short adverbs that do not end in -ly comparative and superlative forms are identical to adjectives: add -er to form the comparative and -est to form the superlative. If the adverb ends in e, remove it before adding the ending. E.g. he came earlier than planned/ you should come at 9 a.m at, at the earliest.
- When it ends in “ly” we use more and most to form the comparative and the superlative. E.g. she dresses more beautifully than her/ this is the most beautifully decorated house.
- Some adverbs have irregular comparative and superlative forms ( good- well- better- best/ bad- badly- worse-worst) . E.g. The little boy ran **farther** than his friend/ You're driving **worse** today than yesterday!

الحال: هو وصف لهيئة الفاعل عند حدوث الحدث أو الوصف، وتكون الحال دائماً منصوبة.  
تكون بمعنى "كيف". نحو قولك جاء الوالد باسمًا و رأيت الطفل نشيطًا.

2- صاحب الحال : صاحب الحال أنواع هي :

- يكون فاعلا .نحو قولك :رجع الحاج راضيا لما أداه من عبادة.

-و يكون مفعولا به .نحو قولك :صافحت العالم بشوشًا./ رأيت الجندي فطنا.

-و يكون اسما مجرورا .نحو قولك :مررت بالوادي جاريا/ ما في المدرسة من تلميذ

كسولاً.

-و يكون مبتدأ .نحو قولك :في الدار قائما رجل.  
فـ "قائما" حال من المبتدأ "رجل", لأنه نكرة و نعت النكرة إذا تقدم عليها أعرب حالا .  
هذا و يشترط في صاحب الحال أن يكون معرفا لأنه محكوم عليه إلا في حالات نادرة, كأن  
يكون مسبوqa بنفي. نحو قولك :ما في المدرسة من تلميذ كسولاً.

- 3-أنواع الحال تأتي الحال على أنواع هي :
- الحال المفردة :ما ليس جملة و لا شبه جملة. نحو قولك :
- ضل الطالب مستبشرا. رأيت اللص راكضا.
- 2-الحال شبه جملة :ظرفية أو جار و مجرور :ظهر القمر بين السحاب.  
/ ذهبت الأم إلى العرس في أبهى حللها.
- 3-الحال الجملة :و تكون الحال الجملة نوعين هما :
- جملة فعلية: نحو قولك شاهدت المهندس ييحث/ رأيت اللاعبين يتدربون.
- جملة اسمية: نحو قولك يتنافس المتنافسون و هم متحابون./شاهدت البحر أمواجه هائجة.  
جرى أن تترجم الأحوال إلى:

- 1- حال: اذهب مسرعا- /go quickly/ قالت باكية – she said weepingly
- 2- شبه جملة ( جار و مجرور أو مضاف و مضاف إليه): اذهب بسرعة- go quickly /قالت بحزم – she said decisively
- 3- مفعول مطلق: ابتسمت ابتسامة ساحرة- charmingly she smiled / يحبها  
حبا شديدا – he is passionately in love with her.
- 4- جملة تأتي مفسرة للحال: رحبوا بعرضه أو رحبوا بقبول عرضه – they  
willingly accepted his offer.