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Adverbs implies quality, manner, type, situation and condition of an action done by main verb. When we ask question to main verb that how an action has been done then this adverb gives the answer. We want to know more about actions as how it happened or for what purpose. This need will be fulfilled by the correct use of adverbs in sentences. Adverb of manner provides more information about the action done by the subject in a sentence. This adverb is identified by asking question to the verb with 'how'. Students will know more about this adverb of manner from its application in sentences. An adverb of manner shows how an action is done or how it is just happened in certain way. Manner means how something in front of us is something in what way. In the same way, adverb of manner also depicts in what way an action has been done. Readers will know much details about an action just by the use of adverb of manner. Adverb of manner is generally placed at the end of main verbs in a sentence. Adjectives are formed adverb of manner by adding ly at the end of it. Some common adverb of manner are: slowly, fluently, calmly, heavily, sweetly, loudly, barely, briefly, kindly, hardly, quickly, lovingly, boldly, affectionately, carefully etc. Examples: She sang a song Please open the box He took the right step She was talking to all children My brother was reading Can you read the story briefly? He can speak French fluently. I will try to reach the ball quickly. She was moving there calmly. He walks slowly every time. All the highlighted words used in the sentences are examples of adverb of manner. How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' Favorites Adverb clauses are an essential component of English grammar, and understanding them is crucial for effective communication. These clauses provide additional information about the verb in a sentence, such as the time, place, manner, cause, or reason of an action. Adverb clauses can be fused to create complex sentences, adding depth and complexity to your writing. In this article, we will explore the concept of adverb clauses in detail. We will discuss the different types of adverb clauses, their functions, and provide examples to illustrate their usage. By the end of this article, you will be a solid understanding of adverb clauses and be able to use them effectively in your writing. So, let's dive in and explore the world of adverb clauses together! Adverb Clauses Understanding Adverb Clauses Adverb clauses are subordinate clauses that function as adverbs. They provide additional information about the main clause, such as when, where, why, how, to what extent, or under what condition something happens. In this section, we will explore the different types of adverb clauses and how they are used. Types of Adverb Clauses There are several types of adverb clauses, each with its own function. Here are some of the most common types: Time clause: This type of adverb clause indicates when something happens. Place clause: This type of adverb clause indicates where something happens. Manner clause: This type of adverb clause indicates how something happens. Cause and effect clause: This type of adverb clause indicates why something happens. Purpose clause: This type of adverb clause indicates why something is done. Condition clause: This type of adverb clause indicates under what condition something happens. Examples of Adverb Clauses Here are some examples of adverb clauses in sentences: "After I finish my work, I will go for a walk." (Time clause) "Wherever you go, I will follow." (Place clause) "He talks like he knows everything." (Manner clause) "Since it is raining, we will stay indoors." (Cause and effect clause) "She speaks softly so that she doesn't wake the baby." (Purpose clause) "If you need any help, just let me know." (Condition clause) Types of Adverb Clauses In this section, we will explore the different types of adverb clauses and provide examples to illustrate their usage. Adverb Clauses of Time Adverb clauses of time is used to indicate when an action takes place. It is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction such as "when," "before," "after," "while," "as soon as," or "since." Here are some examples: I will call you when I get home. Before coming to the office, please turn off the lights. After she finished her homework, she watched TV. Adverb Clauses of Place An adverb clause of place is used to indicate where an action takes place. It is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction such as "where," "wherever," or "everywhere." Here are some examples: I will meet you where we first met. She travels wherever her job takes her. The flowers were blooming everywhere we looked. Adverb Clause of Reason An adverb clause of reason is used to indicate why an action takes place. It is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction such as "because," "since," or "as." Here are some examples: I stayed home because I was feeling sick. Since it was raining, we decided to stay indoors. As I was running late, I skipped breakfast. Adverb Clause of Condition An adverb clause of condition is used to indicate under which an action takes place. It is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction such as "if," "unless," or "provided that." Here are some examples: If it rains, we will stay indoors. Unless you finish your homework, you cannot go out. Provided that you do your chores, you can come with us. Adverb Clause of Comparison An adverb clause of comparison is used to compare two actions or situations. It is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction such as "than," or "like." Here are some examples: She runs faster than he does. She sings like an angel. Adverb Clause of Manner An adverb clause of manner is used to describe how an action takes place. It is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction such as "as," or "the way." Here are some examples: He ate his food as he talked to his friends. She danced like a professional. He talks the way his father does. Adverb Clause of Concession An adverb clause of concession is used to indicate a contrast between two actions or situations. It is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction such as "although," "even though," or "while." Here are some examples: Although it was raining, we went for a walk. Even though she was tired, she stayed up late to finish her work. While he was shy, he still managed to give a great presentation. Adverb Clause of Purpose An adverb clause of purpose is used to indicate the reason why an action is taken. It is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction such as "so that," "in order that," or "to." Here are some examples: I am studying hard so that I can get good grades. In order that everyone can hear, speak loudly. He went to the store to buy some milk. How to Identify an Adverb Clause Adverb clauses are dependent clauses that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs in a sentence. They can indicate time, place, manner, reason, purpose, condition, or contrast. In this section, we will discuss how to identify adverb clauses and provide examples of each type. Steps to Identify an Adverb Clause To identify an adverb clause, follow these steps: Look for a dependent clause that begins with a subordinating conjunction, such as after, although, as, because, before, if, since, unless, until, when, where, while, etc. Determine the function of the adverb clause in the sentence. It can modify a verb, an adjective, or an adverb in the main clause. Identify the subject and the verb in the adverb clause. It cannot stand alone as a sentence because it is incomplete. Examples of Adverb Clauses Here are some examples of adverb clauses with their subordinating conjunctions and functions: Subordinating Conjunction Function Example after Time After we finish dinner, we will go for a walk. although Contrast Although it was raining, we went for a walk. as Time As I was walking to the park, I saw a beautiful bird. because Reason I stayed home because I was feeling sick. before Time Let's leave before it gets too late. if Condition If it rains, we will stay indoors. since Time Since I moved to this city, I have met many new people. until Time We will wait until the rain stops. while Contrast While I like coffee, he prefers tea. Tips for Using Adverb Clauses Here are some tips for using adverb clauses effectively: Use adverb clauses to add more information and variety to your sentences. Be careful not to confuse adverb clauses with adjective clauses or noun clauses, which have different functions and structures. Use commas to separate adverb clauses from the main clause if they come at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence. Use a comma after the main clause if the adverb clause comes at the end of the sentence. Vary the position of the adverb clause in the sentence to create different effects and emphasis. In conclusion, adverb clauses are important components of complex sentences that add meaning and depth to our writing and speaking. By following the steps outlined in this section, you can easily identify and use adverb clauses in your own writing. The Role of Subordinating Conjunctions in Adverb Clauses In this section, we will discuss the role of subordinating conjunctions in adverb clauses. Subordinating conjunctions are words that connect an independent clause with a dependent clause. They signal the relationship between the two clauses, which can be of time, place, manner, condition, reason, or contrast. Some common subordinating conjunctions include: "after," "although," "because," "if," "since," "until," "when," and "while." In adverb clauses, subordinating conjunctions help to provide additional information about the main clause. They can modify the verbs, adjectives, or adverbs in the main clause, providing information about time, place, manner, condition, reason, or contrast. For example: Time: "After I finish my work, I will go to the gym." Place: "Wherever you go, I will follow you." Manner: "He speaks as if he knows everything." Condition: "If it rains, we will stay at home." Reason: "Because he is sick, he cannot come to the party." Contrast: "Although he is a doctor, he still smokes." As you can see from the examples above, subordinating conjunctions play a crucial role in the structure and meaning of adverb clauses. They help to provide additional information about the main clause, and they can come with us. Adverb Clause of Comparison An adverb clause of comparison is used to compare two actions or situations. It is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction such as "than," or "like." Here are some examples: She sings better than she plays the piano. The weather is colder than it was yesterday. He runs faster than his brother. Adverb Clause of Manner An adverb clause of manner is used to describe how an action takes place. It is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction such as "as," or "the way." Here are some examples: He ate his food as he talked to his friends. She danced like a professional. He talks the way his father does. Adverb Clause of Concession An adverb clause of concession is used to indicate a contrast between two actions or situations. It is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction such as "although," "even though," or "while." Here are some examples: Although it was raining, we went for a walk. Even though she was tired, she stayed up late to finish her work. While he was shy, he still managed to give a great presentation. Adverb Clause of Purpose An adverb clause of purpose is used to indicate the reason why an action is taken. It is usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction such as "so that," "in order that," or "to." Here are some examples: I am studying hard so that I can get good grades. In order that everyone can hear, speak loudly. He went to the store to buy some milk. How to Identify an Adverb Clause Adverb clauses are dependent clauses that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs in a sentence. They can indicate time, place, manner, reason, purpose, condition, or contrast. In this section, we will discuss how to identify adverb clauses and provide examples of each type. Steps to Identify an Adverb Clause To identify an adverb clause, follow these steps: Look for a dependent clause that begins with a subordinating conjunction, such as after, although, as, because, before, if, since, unless, until, when, where, while, etc. Determine the function of the adverb clause in the sentence. It can modify a verb, an adjective, or an adverb in the main clause. Identify the subject and the verb in the adverb clause. It cannot stand alone as a sentence because it is incomplete. 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Use commas to separate adverb clauses from the main clause if they come at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence. Use a comma after the main clause if the adverb clause comes at the end of the sentence. Vary the position of the adverb clause in the sentence to create different effects and emphasis. In conclusion, adverb clauses are important components of complex sentences that add meaning and depth to our writing and speaking. By following the steps outlined in this section, you can easily identify and use adverb clauses in your own writing. The Role of Subordinating Conjunctions in Adverb Clauses In this section, we will discuss the role of subordinating conjunctions in adverb clauses. Subordinating conjunctions are words that connect an independent clause with a dependent clause. They signal the relationship between the two clauses, which can be of time, place, manner, condition, reason, or contrast. Some common subordinating conjunctions include: "after," "although," "because," "if," "since," "until," "when," and "while." In adverb clauses, subordinating conjunctions help to provide additional information about the main clause. They can modify the verbs, adjectives, or adverbs in the main clause, providing information about time, place, manner, condition, reason, or contrast. For example: Time: "After I finish my work, I will go to the gym." Place: "Wherever you go, I will follow you." Manner: "He speaks as if he knows everything." Condition: "If it rains, we will stay at home." Reason: "Because he is sick, he cannot come to the party." Contrast: "Although he is a doctor, he still smokes." As you can see from the examples above, subordinating conjunctions play a crucial role in the structure and meaning of adverb clauses. They help to provide additional information about the main clause, providing information about time, place, manner, condition, reason, or contrast. It is important to note that subordinating conjunctions cannot stand alone as a sentence. They always need to be paired with an independent clause to form a complete sentence. Additionally, the word order in adverb clauses is different from the word order in independent clauses. The subordinating conjunction usually comes at the beginning of the clause, followed by the subject and the verb. Related Adverbs of Degree: The Ultimate Guide for English LearnersPositioning of Adverb Clauses in Sentences Adverb clauses can be placed in different positions in a sentence, depending on the intended meaning. Initial Position Adverb clauses can be placed at the beginning of a sentence, followed by a comma. This is known as the initial position. When an adverb clause is placed in the initial position, it is usually used to introduce the sentence and provide background information. Here are some examples: Although it was raining, we still went for a walk. Because he was tired, he decided to take a nap. If you need any help, just let me know. Mid-Position Adverb clauses can also be placed in the middle of a sentence. When an adverb clause is placed in the mid-position, it is usually used to provide additional information or to create a pause in the sentence. Here are some examples: She went to bed early, since she had to wake up early the next day, so no one was able to reach her. He didn't want to go to the party, because he didn't know anyone there, but his parents talked him into going. They decided to cancel the trip, although they had already bought the tickets, and the kids were upset. End Position Adverb clauses can also be placed at the end of a sentence, after the main clause. When an adverb clause is placed in the end position, it is usually used to provide additional information about the main clause in a sentence. Adverb clauses can modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They can also indicate time, place, manner, cause or reason, purpose, result or consequence, comparison, condition, supposition, or concession. In this section, we'll look at some practical exercises for using adverb clauses. Exercise 1: Combining Sentences with Adverb Clauses To practice using adverb clauses, combine the sentences using a subordinating conjunction to form an adverb clause. Here are some examples: Original Sentences Combined Sentence with Adverb Clause The movie was just beginning. We bought our tickets right then. We bought our tickets right then because the movie was just beginning. She swims well. Bob, however, does not swim very well. Although she swims well, Bob does not swim very well. Mother took a nap. At the same time, Amy and I went cycling. While Mother took a nap, Amy and I went cycling. Dinner is not ready yet. Take a walk. Take a walk until dinner is ready. Exercise 2: Identifying Adverb Clauses In this exercise, your task is to identify the adverb clause in each sentence. Here are some examples: Although the weather was bad, we went to the beach. After she finished her homework, she watched TV. Because he was tired, he went to bed early. When the phone rang, she answered it. Unless you study hard, you will fail the exam. Exercise 3: Writing Sentences with Adverb Clauses In this exercise, your task is to write a sentence with an adverb clause that indicates the given information. Here are some examples: Time: After I finish my work, I will go for a walk. Place: Wherever you go, I will follow you. Manner: She sings as if she were an angel. Cause or Reason: Since he was sick, he did not attend the party. Purpose: I am learning English so that I can travel abroad. Result or Consequence: He ate too much, so he felt sick. Comparison: She is taller than her sister. Condition: If it rains, we will stay inside. Supposition or Concession: Although she is busy, she always finds time for her family. Frequently Asked Questions What are some common types of adverb clauses? There are several types of adverb clauses, including time, place, manner, condition, purpose, and reason clauses. Time clauses indicate when an action takes place, place clauses indicate where an action takes place, manner clauses indicate how an action is done, and condition clauses indicate under what condition something happens. Purpose clauses indicate why something is done, and reason clauses indicate why something happens. How do you punctuate an adverb clause? Adverb clauses are usually set off by commas when they appear at the beginning of a sentence. If the adverb clause appears at the end of a sentence, it is usually not preceded by a comma. However, if the adverb clause is essential to the meaning of the sentence, it should not be set off by commas. There are several types of adverb clauses, including time, place, manner, condition, purpose, and reason clauses. Time clauses indicate when an action takes place, place clauses indicate where an action takes place, manner clauses indicate how an action is done, condition clauses indicate under what condition something happens. Purpose clauses indicate why something is done, and reason clauses indicate why something happens. How do you punctuate an adverb clause? Adverb clauses are usually set off by commas when they appear at the beginning of a sentence. If the adverb clause appears at the end of a sentence, it is usually not preceded by a comma. However, if the adverb clause is essential to the meaning of the sentence, it should not be set off by commas. There are several types of adverb clauses, including time, place, manner, condition, purpose, and reason clauses. 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Adverbial phrases can also modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, but they do not contain a subject and a verb like adverb clauses do. How do you punctuate an adverb clause? Adverb clauses are usually set off by commas when they appear at the beginning of a sentence. If the adverb clause appears at the end of a sentence, it is usually not preceded by a comma. However, if the adverb clause is essential to the meaning of the sentence, it should not be set off by commas." }},{"@type": "Question","name": "What are some common mistakes to avoid when using adverb clauses?","acceptedAnswer":{"@type":"Answer","text": " One common mistake is to use an adverb clause when an adverbial phrase would be more appropriate. Another mistake is to use an adverb clause that is too long and complex, which can make the sentence difficult to understand. To avoid these mistakes, it is important to be aware of the different types of adverb clauses and to use them correctly. Adverb clauses are a powerful tool that can add depth and complexity to your writing. By understanding the different types of adverb clauses and how they are used, you can avoid common mistakes and write more effectively. I hope this article has been helpful in providing you with a clear understanding of adverb clauses. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to leave them in the comments section below. Thanks for reading! Adverb Clauses Examples Looking to hone your understanding of adverbial manners? Dive into these exercise examples. Crafted to challenge and stimulate, they'll help sharpen your application of these descriptive adverbs. The bird ___ (sing) in the morning. The toddler ___ (eat) his food with enthusiasm. She ___ (talk) during the entire movie. The rain ___ (fall) during the night. He ___ (work) on his project for hours. The candle ___ (burn) in the dark room. The student ___ (write) her notes during the lecture. The car ___ (drive) on the snowy road. The detective ___ (think) about the case details. The cat ___ (scratch) the furniture when left alone. Adverbial Manner Examples with Answers Test your proficiency in understanding adverbial manners with these illustrative examples. They come paired with answers, ensuring you can measure your progress and identify areas of improvement. The phone ___ (ring) in the other room. (Answer: incessantly) The athlete ___ (run) during the final lap. (Answer: determinedly) The children ___ (wait) for the school bus. (Answer: impatiently) The baker ___ (knead) the dough for the bread. (Answer: thoroughly) She ___ (smile) when she received the flowers. (Answer: radiantly) The book ___ (fall) off the shelf. (Answer: unexpectedly) The wind ___ (blow) through the trees. (Answer: chillingly) The lion ___ (stalk) its prey in the grasslands. (Answer: stealthily) The kettle ___ (start) whistling when boiling. (Answer: suddenly) The children ___ (watch) the magic show. (Answer: eagerly) How to Use Adverbial Manner? Adverbial manner, more commonly known as manner adverbs, can be a crucial tool for enhancing the depth and clarity of your sentences. When you want to explain how an action is done or how something happens, adverbial manner comes to the rescue. Let's dive deeper into the rules and strategies for using them effectively. Identifying Adverbial Manner Adverbial manners typically answer the question "how?" They provide more information about the verb they're modifying. For instance, in "She spoke softly," "gently" is the adverbial manner, telling us how she spoke. Placement in Sentences Adverbial manners can usually be placed in various positions within a sentence without changing its meaning. Beginning: Carefully, he opened the door. Middle: He carefully opened the door. End: He opened the door carefully. Avoiding Redundancy: Sometimes, the verb already implies the manner, and using an adverb can be redundant. For instance, "whisper quietly" is redundant because a whisper is inherently quiet. Using with Adjectives: Sometimes, adverbial manners can modify adjectives or other adverbs, giving more context to those words. For instance, "She was incredibly happy." Tips for Using Adverbial Manner Be Precise: Choose the adverb that most accurately depicts the action. "She ate quickly" and "She ate ravenously" both describe speed, but the latter also indicates a degree of hunger. Avoid Overuse: Overloading your sentences with adverbs can make your writing seem cluttered. Use them when they enhance the meaning or clarity of a sentence, not just for the sake of using them. Show, Don't Just Tell: While adverbs can be helpful, sometimes it's more effective to show an action rather than tell it. Instead of writing "He spoke angrily," you might write, "His face turned red as he raised his voice." Familiarize with Common Adverbial Manners: Words like "quickly," "slowly," "loudly," and "silently" are commonly used. Familiarizing yourself with these can make it easier to recognize when to use them and when to opt for a more unique adverb. Mind the Adjective-Adverb Difference: Ensure you're using the adverb form of the word. For instance, it's "speak clearly" (adverb) and not "speak clear" (adjective). Enhance with Comparative and Superlative Forms: Many adverbial manners can be used in their comparative and superlative forms, like "faster," "most beautifully," etc., to show varying degrees of the action. Proofread and Edit: After writing, revisit your sentences to ensure that the adverbial manners used are necessary and that they add value to the sentence. Sometimes, upon reviewing, you might find a more apt verb that eliminates the need for an adverb. Remember, the goal of using adverbial manners, like all components of language, is to communicate clearly and effectively. Balancing their use with other elements of grammar and style will ensure your writing is both engaging and precise. Add Tone Friendly Formal Casual Instructive Professional Empathetic Humorous Serious Optimistic Neutral 10 Examples of Public speaking 20 Examples of Gas lighting Prev Article Next Article Adverbs of manner are a type of adverb that describes the way in which an action is performed. They are incredibly useful when it comes to expressing your thoughts and ideas in writing and speaking. In this article, we will be looking at 10 examples of adverbs of manner in sentences to help demonstrate their importance and use. We will be exploring how these adverbs can enhance the meaning behind what is being said and add emphasis to particular statements. 10 Examples of Adverbs of Manner and Their Definitions Slowly: in a slow manner; at a slow pace Quickly: in a fast or speedy manner; at a high rate of speed Carefully: in a cautious manner; taking care not to make mistakes Happily: in a joyful or cheerful manner; with pleasure or satisfaction Loudly: in a manner that is loud or noisy; with a high volume Softly: in a gentle or quiet manner; with a low volume Seriously: in a solemn or grave manner; with sincerity and without humor Smoothly: in a manner that is even and consistent; without interruption or disruption Gracefully: in a manner that is elegant or stylish; with poise and fluidity Confidently: in a self-assured or assertive manner; with a strong belief in oneself. Related: 100 Examples of Adverbs of Manner 10 Examples of Manner Sentences Using a butter knife, generously butter each slice. The adult conversation quickly bores children. Fruit does not ripen well in the shade. The stage designs are beautifully stunning. She sat waiting patiently for her turn. It is preferable to do well rather than say well. The soprano performed beautifully. He treated everyone justly and without any bias. The skirt fits perfectly in her wardrobe. The cat darted swiftly across the room. He walked swiftly to the door. She touched his cheek tenderly. The nurse spoke to the patient tenderly. I tensely waited for the results. He nervously looked around the room. I thoughtfully considered my options before making a decision. She thoughtfully placed the book back on the shelf. He was tightly bound to the chair. He truthfully answered all of the questions. She violently shook the can of paint before opening it. The party was vivaciously alive with music and people. Her voice sounded weakly over the phone. He moved weakly across the room. I feel so wearily after working all day. She looked at him wearily, expecting an answer. He wildly threw the ball across the field. I wildly laughed at the silly joke. I wisely chose not to wear a white shirt today. She spoke wisely about the situation. The audience watched the band play wearily. She wildly danced around the room. He silently entered the room. I am slowly learning to live again. He violently hit the punching bag, working out his anger. I danced vivaciously across the room. She acted recklessly and now she is in trouble. I eat breakfast regularly. He openly discussed his concerns. The new employee is doing perfectly in her role. The guests were politely asked to leave. She gladly gave me a book. I ate the bacon greedily. He selfishly took the last piece of cake. I rapidly drank the water. PinAdverb of Manner WorksheetAnswerswearilywildlysilentlyslowlyviolentlyvivaciouslyrecklesslyregularlyperfectlypolitelygladlygreedilyselfishlyrapidlyRead also PinAn adverb of manner tells us how something is done. It answers the question "how?". Some common adverbs of manner are quickly, carefully, and loudly. When we want to describe how we did something, we use an adverb of manner.Let's see further!Adverb of manner is a word that modifies the verb and answers the question how?. It tells us how something is done. See the examples:I quickly ran to catch the bus.The dog angrily stared at the mailman.She sang loudly in the shower.He was walking happily down the street.The meeting ended up being canceled, which was luckily for us because we weren't prepared to present anything.Accidentally is an adverb of manner that means unintentionally. See these examplesI accidentally spilled my coffee on the floor.He bumped into me accidentally.Adverb of Manner UsageExampleAdverb of manner can be placed before verb.He bravely fought off the attacker.If there is a preposition before the object, adverb of manner is placed after the object of the verbThe woman looked at me angrily.If there is no object of verb, adverb of manner is placed after the verbsShe sings beautifully.Placement of adverb of manner can change the meaning the the sentence. Look at this example.I foolishly thought I could fix the sink foolishly. (Here fixing is foolish)accidentallyanxiouslyawkwardlybeautifullyblindlybravelybrightlyboldlycalmlycarefullycheerfullyclearlycorrectlycruellydaringlydeliberatelyeagerlyeasilyenormouslyequallyeventually faithfully fatally fondly foolishly frankly frantically gently gladly greedily happily honestly hastily hungrily hurriedly inadequately innocently irritably joyously justly kindly lazily loosely loudly madly mortally mysteriously neatly nervously obediently open ly painfully perfectly politely powerfully punctually quickly rapidly rarely recklessly regularly repeatedly reluctantly rightfully roughly sadly safely sensibly of Manner Listl walked into the room, accidentally slamming the door shut behind me.Fumbling with my keys, I accidentally dropped them on the ground.She tripped over the cord to the lamp, accidentally knocking it over.He glared at me angrily and shouted, "Leave now!"I was anxiously waiting for my friend to arrive.The patient was anxiously tapping his foot.She looked around anxiously, as though she were expecting someone.She awkwardly shifted in her chair, trying to get comfortable.He awkwardly cleared his throat before beginning his speech.I badly need a new car.I badly want to go home.You are doing it very badly.I am blindly following your instructions.I am blindly trusting you.I am blindly going along with this.She bravely faced her fears and conquered them.The sun was brightly shining in the sky.She smiled brightly as she walked down the aisle.He looked at her with a brightly shining face.She sadly shook her head.I regretfully inform you that your application has been denied.He looked at me sadly.I was busily typing away on my computer.She was busily folding laundry.He was busily cleaning the kitchen.I calmly walked to the grocery store.She calmly read a book on the couch.He calmly played with his toy truck.I carefully put the book back on the shelf.She carefully stepped over the dog's toys.He carefully put the toy truck down.I cheerfully sang in the shower.I carelessly dropped my phone on the ground.She carelessly stepped on the dog's toy.He carelessly bumped into a chair.I cautiously stepped out into the street.She cautiously opened the door to the room.He cautiously approached the bear cubs.I cheerfully sang in the shower.She cheerfully danced around the room.He cheerfully played with his toy truck.I clearly saw the bird in the tree.She clearly heard the dog barking.He clearly understood what I said.I closely watched the bird in the tree.She closely followed the dog barking.He closely examined the bear cubs.I darkly imagined what he would say next.I correctly spelled the word 'onomatopoeia'.She correctly answered the question.He correctly put the toy truck back together.I eagerly awaited his arrival.I courageously faced my fears.She courageously jumped off the diving board.He courageously went into the dark forest.I deeply loved spending time with her.She deeply regretted what she had done.He deeply cared about his family and friends.I directly asked him what he meant.She directly confronted him about his behavior.He directly addressed the issue at hand.I cruelly teased him about his accent.She cruelly laughed at his misfortune.He cruelly hurt the dog's feelings.I easily solved the puzzle.She easily found the lost cat.He easily lifted the heavy box.I fluently spoke in front of the class.She fluently read from her notes.He fluently played the song on the guitar.I daringly climbed to the top of the tree.She daringly jumped out of the airplane.He daringly walked through the dark forest.I deliberately chose to wear my new dress.She deliberately stayed up all night studying.I doubtfully looked at the instructions.She doubtfully stepped through the door.I eagerly awaited his arrival.She eagerly listened to what he had to say.I elegantly dressed for the party.She elegantly walked down the aisle.I enormously enjoyed the party.She enormously appreciated the gift.I enthusiastically supported the team.She enthusiastically greeted her friends.I equally shared the candy with my friends.She equally distributed the toys among the children.I eventually finished the project.She eventually got a good night's sleep.I exactly followed the recipe.She exactly knew the answer to the question.I faithfully took my medication every day.She faithfully kept her promise.She fatally stabbed him in the heart.I fatally wounded the deer with my arrow.I fought fiercely against the enemy.She furiously typed on her keyboard.They spoke passionately about their loveI fondly remember the time we spent together.She ran into the street foolishly.I was, fortunately, able to finish my project on time.I frankly don't care what you think.I was frantically typing away on my computer when I heard a knock at the door.I generously offered her a seat on the bus.The company generously gave her a year's salary.I gently push the door open and tiptoe inside.I gladly accepted the offer.He gladly helped me carry the groceries.He gobbled up the cake greedily.She wolfed down the food greedily.I hastily grabbed my phone and keys before leaving the house.She hastily scribbled down the notes from the meeting.I try to eat healthily as much as possible.I honestly didn't know what to expect.It was the best decision I ever made honestly.I feel inadequately prepared for this test.He spoke inadequately about his feelings.She ingeniously solved the Rubik's Cube in less than 2 minutes.He ingeniously hacked into the school systemI innocently asked if she wanted to go out for coffee.She innocently agreed and we went on our date!I looked inquisitively at the clock, wondering why he was late.She looked at me inquisitively.I was irritably getting dressed for work when I heard a knock at the door.I was joyously dancing around my living room.She looked at me joyously.The party was joyously celebrating their victory.Justly, I distributed the candy equally to each child.The judge ruled justly in the defendant's favor!I lazily stretched my arms and legs before getting out of bed.We loosely interpreted the definition of the word.I'm going to loosely tie this ribbon around the present.I yelled loudly for help.She stomped her foot loudly in frustration.He whispered quietly to me! was madly in love with her.She spoke madly about her day.I nearly died when I saw the snake.The injury was mortally wounding.The mysteriously cold room was unsettling.I saw neatly arranged flowers in the vase.There were neatly folded clothes in the drawer.I was nervously tapping my foot against the ground.She nervously played with her hair.I was trying to work quietly, but he was making so much noise.I complied with the request obediently.She followed his orders obediently.I openly admit that I was wrong.She openly shared her feelings.I feel poorly today, so I'm going to stay home from work.The patient's health is declining rapidly.She powerfully closed the door.He powerfully kicked the ball.The wind was powerfully blowing.The cat promptly chased the mouse.She promptly responded to my email.He was promptly arrested by the police.I always arrive punctually for my appointments.She always arrives punctually for her appointments.I quickly grabbed the remote before he could.We need to quickly finish up so we can go home.I need to work quietly so I can focus.She rapidly typed the letter.The rabbit rapidly ran across the field.I rapidly drank the water.I rarely see that movie.I really like this shirt.She really needs to calm down.It's really starting to rain.I am going to drive recklessly through the streets.I brush my teeth regularly.I go to bed on time regularly.I reluctantly agreed to go to the party.She reluctantly gave me the information.I reluctantly took the job.She rightfully deserves the award.He was acting rightfully.It is rightly your turn.I roughly estimate that there are about a hundred people here.The storm is expected to hit the area roughly around 9 pm.I was rudely awakened by the sound of my alarm clock.I sadly cannot attend the party.I selfishly didn't share my toys with my brother.Seriously, I can't believe he just did that.I need to speak to you sharply about your behavior.She shyly asked him to dance.He shyly accepted her request.They danced shyly together!I silently closed the door.You must silently creep up on your prey.I move slowly through the days, not wanting to upset the delicate balance.I smoothly transitioned into my new role.I whispered softly to her, "I like your gift."I solemnly swear to always tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.I need to speedily finish this project so I can go home.Harry crept stealthily around the corner, his heart racing as he prepared to take down the enemy.I asked him to stop, but he continued to work sternly.I feel stupidly happy today.He acted stupidly in front of her.I successfully completed the project on time.The cat suddenly darted out from under the bed.It happened suddenly and without warning.The detective looked at the suspect suspiciously.He acted suspiciously when questioned by the police.I moved swiftly through the crowd.The cat darted swiftly across the room.He walked swiftly to the door.She touched his cheek tenderly.The nurse spoke to the patient tenderly.I tensely waited for the results.He nervously looked around the room.I thoughtfully considered my options before making a decision.She thoughtfully placed the book back on the shelf.He was tightly bound to the chair.He truthfully answered all of the questions.She violently shook the can of paint before opening it.The party was vivaciously alive with music and people.Her voice sounded weakly over the phone.He moved weakly across the room.I feel so wearily after working all day.She looked at him wearily, expecting an answer.He wildly threw the ball across the field.I wildly laughed at the silly joke.I wisely chose not to wear a white shirt today.She spoke wisely about the situation.The audience watched the band play wearily.He silently entered the room.I am slowly learning to live again.He violently hit the punching bag, working out his anger.I danced vivaciously across the room.She acted recklessly and now she is in trouble.I eat breakfast regularly.He openly discussed his concerns.The new employee is doing perfectly in her role.The guests were politely asked to leave.She gladly gave me a book.I ate the bacon greedily.He selfishly took the last piece of cake.I rapidly drank the water.PinAdverb of Manner WorksheetAnswerswearilywildlysilentlyslowlyviolently

What's the difference between an adverbial clause and an adverbial phrase? An adverbial clause is similar to, but not the same as, an adverbial phrase. Both are groups of words that play the adverb role, but with one key difference: An adverbial clause contains a subject and a verb, while an adverbial phrase does not. Here are a few examples of adverbial phrases: Andrei eats his lunch with gusto. We thought, through logic, that the next bus would come at 3:10. And here are similar examples of adverbial clauses: Andrei eats his lunch faster than everyone else eats. We thought, because the bus has been so predictable lately, that the next one would come at 3:10. Types of adverbial clauses Adverbial clauses come in many different forms. Each of these forms is characterized by the nature of the information the clause is communicating. Adverbial clauses of manner An adverbial clause of manner describes how the action described in the sentence's main clause is taking place or previously took place. Here are a few examples: She addressed the crowd as she had practiced in the mirror. They designed the new product the way innovators problem-solve around design flaws. Adverbial clauses of place Adverbial clauses of place describe where the action in a sentence's main clause takes place. See how they work in these examples: My son told me another fight broke out where he eats lunch at school. They drove beyond where the city ends. Adverbial clauses of condition, you can communicate the conditions related to the verb, adverb, or adjective in the sentence's main clause. These examples demonstrate a few ways to use adverbial clauses of condition: We'll be sitting in the conference room until they tell us to leave. Whether my husband likes it or not, we'll be celebrating Thanksgiving at my parents' house. Adverbial clauses of reason Adverbial clauses of reason tell us the reason for the action being taken in the sentence's main clause. These clauses generally use subordinating conjunctions like because, unless, and since. Here are a few examples of sentences that include adverbial clauses of reason: We adopted these two cats because they are a bonded pair. He's amazing at billiards since he spent his youth working in a pool hall. Adverbial clauses of time Adverbial clauses of time communicate when the action in a sentence takes place: Before she got home, she called and ordered a pizza. They assembled, dressed, and marched out as the band played. Adverbial clauses of purpose Like adverbial clauses of reason, adverbial clauses of purpose frequently involve subordinating conjunctions. These two kinds of clauses can look similar, but they have one key difference: While adverbial clauses of reason give the reason why something is happening, adverbial clauses of purpose explain the reason to take a specific action. Here are a few examples: We studied all night so we would pass the exam. So that they could ease the traffic flow, the event organizers split the group into three cohorts. Adverbial clauses of comparison Adverbial clauses of comparison are clauses that communicate how the subject of the dependent clause compares to the subject in the main clause. There are two types of adverbial clauses of comparison: adverbial clauses of comparison of degree and adverbial clauses of comparison of manner. Here are a few examples of adverbial clauses of comparison of degree: Felix is as good at video games as he is good at weight lifting. We expected the afternoon class to perform better on the test than the morning class did. Here are a few examples of adverbial clauses of comparison of manner: The events unfolded as the oracle prophesized. My wedding vows went as well as I'd hoped. Adverbial clause of concession In an adverbial clause of concession, the writer acknowledges or admits a factor that modifies the main clause. Take a look at these adverbial clauses of concession: Despite how I had good intentions, the interaction went horribly wrong. The department head hired the first person they interviewed, though twenty people applied for the job. Examples of adverbial clauses Previously, we demonstrated how adverbial clauses can appear at the beginning or at the end of a sentence. They can also appear in the middle, as they do in these examples: Our team, whenever they win a match, acts like a swarm of bees and comes together as a cohesive unit. Udarsh sat, because his usual spot at the table was taken, in a chair in the corner. Adverbial clauses can be long, sometimes even longer than their sentences' main clauses: Because there was ice on the road and I'd already slipped and fallen twice in the last week, I stayed home from school. My sister, although she showed more patience than I've ever seen her have before, still rushed ahead. They can also be quite short: I took out the trash because it stank. We sat in the hallway, so Nina illuminated it after she found a match in her backpack. Adverbial clause FAQs What is an adverbial clause? An adverbial clause is a dependent clause that functions as an adverb in a s