

**The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special
Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan
The Uzbek State University of World Languages**

Self-study

English Adverbs With –ly

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Tashkent 2013

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The Adverb

The adverb is a word denoting circumstances or characteristics which attend or modify an action, state, or quality. It may also intensify a quality or characteristics.

From this definition it is difficult to define adverbs as a class, because they comprise a most heterogeneous group of words, and there is considerable overlap between the class and other word classes. They have many kinds of form, meaning and function. Alongside such undoubtful adverbs as *here, now, often, seldom, always*, there are many others which also function as other word classes. Thus, adverbs like *dead* (dead tired), *clear* (to get clear away), *clean* (I've clean forgotten), *slow, easy* (he would say that slow and easy) coincide with adjectives (*a dead body, clear waters, clean hands*). Adverbs like *past, above* are homonymous with prepositions. There is also a special group of pronominal adverbs *when, where, how, why* used either as interrogative words or as connectives to introduce subordinate clauses.

The adverb is a part of speech characterized by the following features:

1. The lexico-grammatical meaning of “qualitative, quantitative or circumstantial characteristics of actions, states or qualities”.
2. The category of the degrees of comparison.
3. Typical stem-building affixes, as in *quick-ly, sideways, clock-wise, back-wards, a-shore*, etc.
4. Its unilateral combinability with verbs, adjectives, adverbs, less regularly with adlinks and nouns.
5. The function of adverbial complement, sometimes other functions.

The category of the degrees of comparison of adverbs is similar to that of adjectives. It is a system of three-member opposeemes (*soon — sooner — soonest; actively — more actively — most actively*) showing whether the characteristic the adverb contains is absolute or relative. In Russian these three-member opposeemes

have the same forms: поздно, позднее, самый поздний. When compare with Russian second form, i.e. comparative degree has suffix –ee and in superlative degree the word самый is put before an adverb. The ‘comparative’ and ‘superlative’ members of the opposeme are built up either synthetically (by means of affixation or suppletivity), or analytically (by means of word-morphemes). The synthetic and analytical forms are in complementary distribution like those of the adjective, only the number of synthetic forms is smaller inasmuch as there are fewer monosyllabic and disyllabic adverbs. For example: *lazy — lazier — (the) laziest, lazily — more lazily — most lazily.*

With regard to the category of the degrees of comparison adverbs (like adjectives) fall into comparables and non-comparables. The number of non-comparables is much greater among adverbs than among adjectives. In other words, there are many adverbs whose lexemes contain but one word (*yesterday, always, northward, upstairs, etc.*). In Russian we can meet the same thing: вчера, здесь, всегда.

As the definition of the lexico-grammatical meaning shows, adverbs may be divided into three lexico-grammatical subclasses: qualitative, quantitative and circumstantial.

Qualitative adverbs like *loudly, quickly, brightly, etc.* usually modify verbs, less often adlinks. They show the quality of an action or state much in the same way as a qualitative adjective shows the quality of some substance. For instance, *speaks loudly and loud speech, walks quickly and a quick walk.* But in Russian adverb is used: говорить громко, громкий голос, быстро ехать.

The connection between qualitative adverbs and adjectives is obvious. In most cases the adverb is derived from the adjective with the help of the most productive adverb-forming suffix *-ly*. Like the corresponding adjectives qualitative adverbs usually have opposites of the comparative and superlative degrees.

On the strength of this likeness **A. I. Smirnitsky** advances the view that *quick* and *quickly* might be treated as belonging to the same part of speech, but

having different combinability¹. In other words, *quick* — *quickly* might be regarded as an adjectival grammatical opposeme, and *-ly* as a grammatical morpheme of “adverbiality”. We must take issue with Prof. Smirnitsky over this theory.

1. The most typical feature of a grammatical morpheme distinguishing it from a lexico-grammatical one is its relativity.² As stated in page 10, the morpheme *-s* in *books* denotes ‘plurality’ because *books* is opposed to *book* with the zero morpheme of ‘singularity’. In the opposeme *quick* — *quickly* it is also possible to assert that *-ly* denotes ‘adverbiality’ because *quickly* is opposed to *quick* with the zero morpheme of ‘adjectivity’. But in *purpose* — *purposefully*, *part* — *partly*, *night* — *nightly* *-ly* denotes ‘adverbiality’, though it is not opposed to the zero morpheme of ‘adjectivity’, but rather to that of ‘substance’. In *first* — *firstly*, *second* — *secondly*, *third* — *thirdly*, etc. *-ly* denotes ‘adverbiality’ though it is opposed to ‘numerality’. In *mocking* — *mockingly*, *admiring* — *admiringly*, *confused* — *confusedly*, *broken* — *brokenly*, etc. the ‘adverbiality’ of *-ly* is opposed to ‘participiality’, etc. In short, the ‘adverbial’ meaning in *-ly* is not relative, and *-ly* is not a grammatical morpheme.

2. The suffix *-ly* is a lexico-grammatical morpheme which accounts for its being common to all the words of an adverb lexeme (see A.I. Smirnitsky, op. cit. p. 14), e. g. *violently* — *more violently* — *most-violently*.

3. Though *-ly* is very productive, there are other lexico-grammatical morphemes forming the stems of qualitative adverbs from adjective stems, or else adverbs and adjectives are related by conversion. For example, *loud* (a.) — *loudly*, *loud* (adv.), *aloud*; *long* (a.) — *long* (adv.), *longways*, *longwise*.

4. There are many adjectives in *-ly* related by conversion with corresponding adverbs *early*, *daily*, *deadly*, etc.

There are other adjectives in *-ly* which have no corresponding adverbs, e. g. *lovely*, *lonely*, *lively*, etc.

5. The comparison of such words as

high a. — *high* adv., *highly*,

¹ А.И. Смирницкий, О.С. Ахманова. Образования типа *stone wall*, *speech sound* в английском языке. Инст. Язык-я, доклады. М., т. 2. стр. 97

² op cit. p. 10-14

late a. — late adv., lately,
hard a. — hard adv., hardly,
near a. — near adv., nearly

It shows that the suffix *-ly* introduces changes in the lexical meanings of words, so that words with and without *-ly* cannot belong to the same opposeme or lexeme.

The words *probably, possibly, luckily, etc.*, derived from adjective stems, are no longer adverbs but modal words, so that the adjectives *probable, possible, lucky* have no corresponding adverbs, but they have corresponding modal words with the suffix *-ly*.

All these and similar facts show that *-ly* is not an inflexion but a highly productive stem-building suffix. Therefore *quick* and *quickly* are not members of a grammatical opposeme. They have different stems and belong to different lexemes. These lexemes with different stems, different combinability and different syntactical functions, naturally, belong to different parts of speech.

Russian in this case has ending *-(н)о* (most Russian adverbs end in this suffix: *скоро, поздно, быстро, современно, дурно и т.д.*).

Thus, qualitative adverbs, with or without *-ly*, are a subclass of adverbs with peculiar lexico-grammatical features. As they characterize the quality of an action or state, they are inwardly bound with a verb or an adlink and are usually placed as close as possible to the verb or adlink they modify.

And then nature mercifully intervened.

Tony and the daughter of the Polish governor catch one glimpse of each other and are madly aflame.

Quantitative adverbs like *very, rather, too, nearly, greatly, fully, hardly, quite, utterly, twofold, etc.* show the degree, measure, quantity of an action, quality, state, etc.

The combinability of this subclass is more extensive than that of the

qualitative adverbs. Besides verbs and adlinks quantitative adverbs modify adjectives, adverbs, numerals, modals, even nouns.

You've quite vamped the foreman.

Rather disconsolate she wandered out into the cathedral.

She knew it only too well.

He had become fully aware of her.

It was nearly ten.

He is wholly master of the situation.

Very probably he won't budge.

The combinability of some adverbs of this subclass can be rather narrow. The adverb *very* (*frightfully, awfully, etc.*), for instance, mostly precedes those adjectives and adverbs which have opposites of comparison. It does not, as a rule, modify verbs, adlinks or numerals.

The combinability of *nearly* or *almost*, on the other hand, is so extensive, that these words are close to particles.

Quantitative adverbs are correlative with quantitative pronouns, such as *much, (a) little, enough*.

Circumstantial adverbs serve to denote various circumstances (mostly local and temporal) attending an action. Accordingly they fall under two heads:

- a) adverbs of time and frequency (*yesterday, to-morrow, before, often, again, twice, etc.*),
- b) adverbs of place and direction (*upstairs, inside, behind, homewards*).

Circumstantial adverbs are not inwardly connected with the verbs they are said to modify. They do not characterize the action itself but name certain circumstances attending the action described in the sentence and usually referring to the situation as a whole. Therefore a circumstantial adverb can be used in a sentence in which the only verb is a link-verb, i. e. where no action is described.

E. g.

He will be ten to-morrow.

This accounts for the fact that, unlike qualitative and quantitative adverbs, circumstantial adverbs are not necessarily placed near the verb, they may occupy different places in the sentence. *E. g.*

It wasn't any too warm yesterday.

Yesterday they had a snow-squall out west.

When H. Sweet³ speaks of adverbs, as showing “almost the last remains of normal free order in Modern English”, it concerns, mostly, circumstantial adverbs. Similarly G. Curme's⁴ words that “An adverb can freely stand in almost any position” mainly apply to circumstantial adverbs.

Barring some adverbs with the *-ward(s)* suffix (*backwards, inwards*), the *-ice* suffix (*twice, thrice*), circumstantial adverbs have no typical stem-building elements (compare with the *-ly* suffix incident to qualitative adverbs). They are often morphologically indivisible (*north, home, down*, etc.), even more often are they related by conversion with prepositions (*in, out, behind*), conjunctions (*since, before*), nouns (*north, home*), adjectives (*late, far*) or they are homonymous with lexical word-morphemes.

Only a small group of circumstantial adverbs denoting indefinite time and place (*soon, late, often, near, far*) have opposites of comparison. Most adverbs of this subclass form no opposeemes of any grammatical category.

Circumstantial adverbs are mostly used in the function of adverbial modifiers of time and place.

See you tonight.

Going clear down-town?

But sometimes they can be used in other functions, e. g. as attributes. *E. g.*

See the notes above.

³ H. Sweet. A new English grammar. Logical and historical. Oxford. parag. 58

⁴ G. Gurme. Syntax. N.Y. 1931. p. 542

The room upstairs is vacant.

The words of an adverb lexeme like *soon* — *sooner*— *soonest* represent three grammemes with one actual grammatical meaning each. Lexemes like *forward*, *yesterday*, *ahead* contain but one word each with the oblique grammatical meaning of the ‘positive degree’. There are no adverbs in English with the oblique meaning of the ‘comparative’ and the ‘superlative’ degrees. Thus we may speak of but four grammemes in the class of adverbs.

When comparing English and Russian adverbs as parts of speech, one may say that they differ but slightly. Their lexico-grammatical meanings, morphological categories, combinability and syntactical functions are fundamentally the same.

Nevertheless, certain distinctions are worth noting.

1. The stem-building (lexico-grammatical) morphemes of Russian adverbs are somewhat more numerous and varied.

2. Among the adverb building morphemes we find several suffixes of subjective appraisal (*-онько|енько*, *-онечко|-енечко*, *-охонько|-ехонько*, *-овато*), which are absolutely alien to English.

3. The adverbialization of substantival or adjectival grammemes, (e. g. *шагом, стрелой, весной*) is the most productive way of forming adverbs in Russian⁵, whereas in English it is less common.

4. As to the degrees of comparison one might say that the synthetic form of the superlative grammeme (*подробнейше, нижайше, малейше*) is no longer used colloquially and is employed for some stylistic purpose. The corresponding English grammeme (*oftenest, soonest*) occurs in different speech styles.

⁵ see any Russian Grammar book.

Using Adverbs in a Numbered List

Within the normal flow of text, it's nearly always a bad idea to number items beyond three or four, at the most. Anything beyond that, you're better off with a vertical list that uses numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.). Also, in such a list, don't use adverbs (with an *-ly* ending); use instead the uninflected ordinal number (first, second, third, fourth, fifth, etc.). First (not firstly), it's unclear what the adverb is modifying. Second (not secondly), it's unnecessary. Third (not thirdly), after you get beyond "secondly," it starts to sound silly. Adverbs that number in this manner are treated as *disjuncts* (see below.)

Adverbs We Can Do Without

Review the section on Being Concise for some advice on adverbs that we can eliminate to the benefit of our prose: intensifiers such as *very*, *extremely*, and *really* that don't intensify anything and expletive constructions ("There are several books that address this issue.")

Kinds of Adverbs

Adverbs of Manner

She moved slowly and spoke quietly.

Adverbs of Place

She has lived on the island all her life.

She still lives there now.

Adverbs of Frequency

She takes the boat to the mainland every day.

She often goes by herself.

Adverbs of Time

She tries to get back before dark.

It's starting to get dark now.

She finished her tea first.

She left early.

Adverbs of Purpose

She drives her boat slowly to avoid hitting the rocks.

She shops in several stores to get the best buys.

Positions of Adverbs

One of the hallmarks of adverbs is their ability to move around in a sentence.

Adverbs of manner are particularly flexible in this regard.

- Solemnly the minister addressed her congregation.
- The minister solemnly addressed her congregation.
- The minister addressed her congregation solemnly.

The following adverbs of frequency appear in various points in these sentences:

- Before the main verb: I never get up before nine o'clock.
- Between the auxiliary verb and the main verb: I have rarely written to my brother without a good reason.
- Before the verb *used to*: I always used to see him at his summer home.

Indefinite adverbs of time can appear either before the verb or between the auxiliary and the main verb:

- He finally showed up for batting practice.
- She has recently retired.

Order of Adverbs

There is a basic order in which adverbs will appear when there is more than one. It is similar to The Royal Order of Adjectives, but it is even more flexible.

THE ORDER OF ADVERBS

Verb	Manner	Place	Frequency	Time	Purpose
Beth swims	enthusiastically	in the pool	every morning	before dawn	to keep in shape.
Dad walks	impatiently	into town	every afternoon	before supper	to get a newspaper.
Tashonda naps		in her room	every morning	before lunch.	

In actual practice, of course, it would be highly unusual to have a string of adverbial modifiers beyond two or three (at the most). Because the placement of adverbs is so flexible, one or two of the modifiers would probably move to the beginning of the sentence: "Every afternoon before supper, Dad impatiently walks into town to get a newspaper." When that happens, the introductory adverbial modifiers are usually set off with a comma.

More on Adverb Order

As a general principle, shorter adverbial phrases precede longer adverbial phrases, regardless of content. In the following sentence, an adverb of time precedes an adverb of frequency because it is shorter (and simpler):

- Dad takes a brisk walk before breakfast every day of his life.

A second principle: among similar adverbial phrases of kind (manner, place, frequency, etc.), the more specific adverbial phrase comes first:

- My grandmother was born in a sod house on the plains of northern Nebraska.
- She promised to meet him for lunch next Tuesday.

Bringing an adverbial modifier to the beginning of the sentence can place special emphasis on that modifier. This is particularly useful with adverbs of manner:

- Slowly, ever so carefully, Jesse filled the coffee cup up to the brim, even above the brim.
- Occasionally, but only occasionally, one of these lemons will get by the inspectors.

Inappropriate Adverb Order

Review the section on Misplaced Modifiers for some additional ideas on placement. Modifiers can sometimes attach themselves to and thus modify words that they ought not to modify.

- They reported that Giuseppe Balle, a European rock star, had died on the six o'clock news.

Clearly, it would be better to move the underlined modifier to a position immediately after "they reported" or even to the beginning of the sentence — so the poor man doesn't die on television.

Misplacement can also occur with very simple modifiers, such as *only* and *barely*:

- She only grew to be four feet tall.

It would be better if "She grew to be only four feet tall."

Some Special Cases

The adverbs *enough* and *not enough* usually take a postmodifier position:

- Is that music loud enough?
- These shoes are not big enough.
- In a roomful of elderly people, you must remember to speak loudly enough.

(Notice, though, that when *enough* functions as an adjective, it can come before the noun:

- Did she give us enough time?

The adverb *enough* is often followed by an infinitive:

- She didn't run fast enough to win.

The adverb *too* comes before adjectives and other adverbs:

- She ran too fast.
- She works too quickly.

If *too* comes after the adverb it is probably a disjunct (meaning *also*) and is usually set off with a comma:

- Yasmin works hard. She works quickly, too.

The adverb *too* is often followed by an infinitive:

- She runs too slowly to enter this race.

Another common construction with the adverb *too* is *too* followed by a prepositional phrase — *for* + the object of the preposition — followed by an infinitive:

- This milk is too hot for a baby to drink.

Relative Adverbs

Adjectival clauses are sometimes introduced by what are called the relative adverbs: *where*, *when*, and *why*. Although the entire clause is adjectival and will modify a noun, the relative word itself fulfills an adverbial function (modifying a verb within its own clause).

The relative adverb *where* will begin a clause that modifies a noun of place:

My entire family now worships in the church where my great grandfather used to be minister.

The relative pronoun "where" modifies the verb "used to be" (which makes it adverbial), but the entire clause ("where my great grandfather used to be minister") modifies the word "church."

A *when* clause will modify nouns of time:

My favorite month is always February, when we celebrate Valentine's Day and Presidents' Day.

And a *why* clause will modify the noun *reason*:

Do you know the reason why Isabel isn't in class today?

We sometimes leave out the relative adverb in such clauses, and many writers prefer "that" to "why" in a clause referring to "reason":

- Do you know the reason ~~why~~ Isabel isn't in class today?
- I always look forward to the day ~~when~~ we begin our summer vacation.
- I know the reason that men like motorcycles.

Authority for this section: *Understanding English Grammar* by Martha Kolln. 4th Edition. MacMillan Publishing Company: New York. 1994.

Viewpoint, Focus, and Negative Adverbs

A viewpoint adverb generally comes after a noun and is related to an adjective that precedes that noun:

- A successful athletic team is often a good team scholastically.

- Investing all our money in snowmobiles was probably not a sound idea financially.

You will sometimes hear a phrase like "scholastically speaking" or "financially speaking" in these circumstances, but the word "speaking" is seldom necessary.

A focus adverb indicates that what is being communicated is limited to the part that is focused; a focus adverb will tend either to limit the sense of the sentence ("He got an A just for attending the class.") or to act as an additive ("He got an A in addition to being published.")

Although negative constructions like the words "not" and "never" are usually found embedded within a verb string — "He has never been much help to his mother." — they are technically not part of the verb; they are, indeed, adverbs. However, a so-called negative adverb creates a negative meaning in a sentence *without* the use of the usual no/not/neither/nor/never constructions:

- He seldom visits.
- She hardly eats anything since the accident.
- After her long and tedious lectures, rarely was anyone awake.

Table of adverbs with -ly

A	
Abortively	Неудачно, бесплодно
Absently	Рассеяно
Absolutely	Совершенно, безусловно
Abstractedly	Рассеяно, абстрактно, отвлечено
Absurdly	Нелепо, абсурдно, глупо
Accidentally	Непредумышленно, случайно

Accordingly	Соответственно, поэтому, таким образом, следовательно
Accurately	Точно
Acidly	Едко, с раздражением, холодно
Admittedly	Предположительно, согласно
Advisedly	Обдуманно, намеренно
Agreeably	Приятно; соответственно
Airily	Воздушно, легко, грациозно, легкомысленно, беззаботно
Allowedly	Дозволенным образом; по общему признанию
Alphabetically	В алфавитном порядке
Amenably	Согласно, в соответствии
Amply	Обильно, полно, достаточно; пространно
Angrily	Гневно, сердито
Annually	Ежегодно
Anteriorly	Раньше
Anxiously	С тревогой, в волнении; очень сильно
Appallingly	Ужасающе, потрясающе
Apparently	Явно, очевидно; по-видимому, видимо
Appositely	Вероятно
Approvingly	Одобрительно
Approximately	Приблизительно, приближенно, почти
Ardently	Горячо, пылко
Assuredly	Конечно, несомненно
Attachedly	Преданно
Audebly	Громко, внятно; вслух, ясно
Aurally	Устно, на слух
Authentically	Подлинно, достоверно
Awfully	Ужасно, очень, крайне, чрезвычайно
B	
Baldly	Открыть; скудно, убого
Bally	Ужасно, страшно
Badly	Плохо, дурно
Barely	Прямо, открыто; только, просто
Basely	Низко, бесчестно
Basically	В своей основе; по существу, в основном
Beastly	Отвратительно, ужасно
Beggarly	Нищенски, умоляюще
Blackguardly	Мерзко
Blandly	Вежливо, ласково
Blankly	Безучастно, тупо, невыразительно
Blindly	Слепо, безрассудно
Bodily	Лично; целиком
Boldly	Смело, нагло
Briefly	Кратко, сжато
Broadly	Широко
Brotherly	По-братски
Busily	Назойливо, навязчиво
C	
Calmly	Спокойно, хладнокровно
Capitally	Превосходно, великолепно; чрезвычайно, основательно
Carefully	Бережно, внимательно, заботливо
Certainly	Конечно, непременно, несомненно

Characteristically	Типично, характерно
Chiefly	Главным образом, особенно
Childly	По-детски
Chilly	Холодно, зябко; сухо чопорно
Circumstantially	Подробно, обстоятельно
Civily	Вежливо, учтиво, любезно
Cleanly	Чисто, целомудренно
Clearly	Ясно, очевидно, несомненно
Closely	Близко, тесно; внимательно
Coldly	Холодно, неприветливо
Completely	Совершенно, полностью, вполне всецело
Conceivably	Предположительно
Concentrically	Концентрически
Confessedly	По личному и общему признанию
Confidentially	По секрету, конфиденциально
Confusedly	Смущенно; беспорядочно
Constantly	Постоянно
Constrainedly	Поневоле, стесненно, напряженно
Contemptuously	Презрительно
Contritely	Покаянно, с раскаянием, сокрушенно
Conversily	Обратно, наоборот
Cordially	Сердечно, по душам, радушно
Correctly	Правильно, верно; корректно, вежливо
Cosily	Уютно
Cowardly	Трусливо
Craftily	Хитро
Criminally	Преступно; согласно уголовному праву
Crossly	Раздраженно, сварливо; сердито
Cruelly	Жестоко, безжалостно; мучительно
Crustily	Сварливо, с раздражением
Curiously	Странно, необычайно
Cursedly	Мерзко, отвратительно
D	
Daily	Ежедневно
Damnably	Отвратительно; ужасно, очень
Darkly	Мрачно, злобно; темно; загадочно
Dazedly	Изумленно
Deadly	Смертельно, ужасно, чрезвычайно
Dearly	Нежно
Deathly	Смертельно
Decently	Порядочно, прилично, хорошо; скромно, любезно, мило
Decidedly	Решительно; несомненно, ясно, бесспорно
Deimally	По десятичной системе
Deeply	Глубоко
Densely	Густо, плотно
Depreciatingly	Пренебрежительно, неуважительно
Deservedly	Заслужено, по заслугам
Designedly	Умышленно, с намерением
Despairingly	В отчаянии, безнадежно
Devotedly	Преданно
Devouringly	Жадно
Diametrically	Диаметрально

Differently	Различно, по разному, по-иному, иначе
Directly	Прямо; непосредственно; немедленно
Dirtyly	Грязно; низко; бесчестно
Disapprovingly	Неодобрительно
Discomposedly	Беспокойно, тревожно; взволнованно
Disconnectedly	Бессвязно, отрывисто
Discontentedly	Недовольно; неудовлетворительно
Disobligingly	Не считаясь в другими; нелюбезно
Disorderly	Беспорядочно
Doughtily	Доблестно, отважно
Dreamily	Мечтательно, как во сне
Droningly	Моноotonно, заунывно
Drowsily	Сонно, вяло
Drudgngly	Усердно, старательно; с трудом
Duly	Должным образом, правильно
E	
Early	Рано, заблаговременно, преждевременно
Earnestly	Настоятельно, убедительно
Easily	Легко, свободно
Easterly	На восток, к востоку, с востока
Economically	Экономно, бережливо, практично
Educationally	Педагогически; с точки зрения воспитания
Embarrassingly	Ошеломляюще
Emphatically	Настойчиво; многозначительно
Enormously	Чрезвычайно
Exclusively	Исключительно, единственно, только
Experimentally	Опытным путем, в порядке опыта
Expressly	Нарочито, специально; точно, ясно
Extensively	Широко, пространно, во все стороны
Extraordinarily	Совершенно необычно, необычайным образом
Extremely	Чрезвычайно, крайне
F	
Faintly	Бледно, слабо
Fairly	Справедливо; сносно; явно
Faithfully	Верно, честно
Falsely	Притворно, фальшиво; ошибочно, плохо
Familiarly	Бесцеремонно
Fatherly	Отечески
Feelingly	С чувством, с жаром
Feigningly	Притворно
Fifthly	В пятых
Finally	В заключении, окончательно
Firstly	Во-первых
Fishily	Подозрительно, сомнительно
Fixedly	Пристально, в упор; твердо, крепко, прочно
Flatly	Плоско, ровно; скучно, уныло; решительно
Fluently	Плавно, гладко; бегло
Fondly	Нежно; наивно, доверчиво
Forcedly	Вынуждено, принуждено
Fouly	Грязно, отвратительно; предательски, жестоко
Freshly	Свежо, бодро

Friendly	Дружественно, дружелюбно
Frostily	Холодно, неприветливо, сдержанно
Fully	Вполне, совершенно, полностью
Furtively	Украдкой крадучись
G	
Gally	Весело, радостно; ярко
Generally	Обычно, как правило, в целом, вообще
Genially	Сердечно, добродушно
Gently	Мягко, нежно, кротко, тихо, осторожно
Genuinely	Искреннее, неподдельно
Geometrically	Геометрически
Ghastly	Страшно, ужасно
Giddily	Головокружительно; легкомысленно
Gingerly	Осторожно, осмотрительно
Glaringly	Ярко, ослепительно; вызывающе грубо
Glibly	Многоречиво, многословно
Gloatingly	Злорадно
Gloomily	Мрачно, уныло
Graciously	Милостиво, любезно; снисходительно
Gradually	Постепенно, последовательно, по-немногу
Graphically	Графически; наглядно, живо, красочно
Gratefully	С благодарностью; приятно
Greatly	Значительно, весьма; возвышенно
Greedily	Жадно, прожорливо
Gropingly	Ощупью
Grossly	Грубо, вульгарно
Guardedly	Сдержанно, осторожно
Guiltily	Виновато
H	
Half-yearly	Раз в полгода
Happily	Счастливо, успешно, удачно
Hardily	Смело
Hardly	Едва, с трудом; резко, сурово
Heartily	Сердечно, искренне, сильно, очень
Heavily	Тяжело, сильно
Hesitatingly	Нерешительно
Highly	Весьма, сильно; высоко; благоприятно
Honestly	Честно, искренне, правильно
Hourly	Ежечасно, часто, постоянно
Hugely	Очень, весьма
Humanly	По-человечески; гуманно, человечно
Hushfully	Приглушенно, в полголоса
I	
Ideally	Идеально, превосходно
Immediately	Немедленно, тот час же; непосредственно
Immensely	Безмерно, очень
Implicitly	Косвенным образом; безоговорочно
Imploringly	Умоляюще, с мольбой
Incidentally	Случайно, несущественно; между прочим
Incontinently	Несдержанно; тотчас, немедленно

Increasingly	Все больше и больше
Indefinably	Расплывчато, неопределенно
Indifferently	Равнодушно, безразлично; непосредственно
Indignantly	С негодованием, возмущенно
Indulgently	Снисходительно; милостиво
Industrially	С индустриально точки зрения
Ingratiatingly	Заискивающе, льстиво
Initially	В начальной стадии, в исходном положении
Insensibly	Незаметно, постепенно
Insignificantly	Незначительно
Insinuatingly	Вкрадчиво; неопределенно, туманно
Instantly	Немедленно, тотчас
Internally	Внутренне
Inversely	Обратно
Inwordly	Внутри, внутрь; в уме, в душе, про себя
J	
Jointly	Совместно, вообще
Jolly	Очень, чрезвычайно
Justly	Справедливо, законно
K	
Kindly	Доброжелательно, любезно; легко; приятно
Kingly	По-королевски, величественно
Knightly	По-рыцарски, благородно
Knowingly	Сознательно, намеренно; понимающе, искусно, ловко, умело
L	
Largely	В значительной степени; обильно, щедро
Lastly	Наконец, в заключении
Lately	Недавно; за последнее время
Latterly	Недавно; к концу, под конец
Leisurely	Спокойно, не спеша
Lightly	Слегка, несерьезно, легко, безразлично, беспечно
Likely	Вероятно
Lively	Живо, весело, оживленно
Locally	В определенном месте; в местном масштабе
Loosely	Свободно
Loudly	Громко, шумно, кричаще
Lowly	Скромно
Lubberly	Неуклюже, несмело
Luckily	К счастью, по счастливой случайности
M	
Mainly	Главным образом
Masterly	Мастерски
Materially	Существенным образом; материально; фактически
Meaningly	Многозначительно; сознательно, нарочно
Meanly	Подло низко; слабо, посредственно
Mentally	Умственно, мысленно
Merely	Только, просто, единственно
Merrily	Весело, оживленно
Mightily	Мощно, сильно, очень

Militarily	Воинственно; по-военному
Minutely	Подробно, точно
Miserably	Несчастно, ужасно
Mistakenly	Ошибочно; неуместно
Momentarily	На мгновение, немедленно, ежеминутно
Momently	С минуты на минуты, на мгновение
Monthly	Ежемесячно
Morally	Морально, нравственно, добродетельно
Mortally	Смертельно
Mostly	По большей части, главным образом
Motherly	По-матерински
Mutually	Взаимно, обоюдно
N	
Namely	А именно, то есть
Narrowly	Узко, тесно; чуть подробно, точно
Nationally	С общенациональной точки зрения, в национальном духе
Naturally	Конечно; по природе, от рождения; естественно
Nautically	По-флотски
Nearly	Близко, приблизительно, почти
Neatly	Аккуратно, опрятно; четко, ясно; искусно
Necessarily	Обязательно, непременно
Neighbourly	По-соседски
Nicely	Хорошо, мило, любезно, приятно
Niggardly	Скупое, скудное
Nightly	Ночью, по ночам
Nobly	Благородно, прекрасно, превосходно
Nominally	Номинально
Northerly	К северу
Northwardly	К северу, на север
Notably	Исключительно, особенно; весьма
Notedly	В значительной степени, заметно
Noticeably	Заметно, значительно
Numerously	В большом количестве
O	
Obligingly	Любезно, услужливо, вежливо
Occasionally	Изредка, время от времени
Oddly	Странно
Officially	Официально, формально
Only	Только, исключительно
Openly	Открыто, откровенно, публично
Orally	Устно
Ordinarily	Обычно, обыкновенно
Originally	Первоначально, по происхождению, оригинально
Outwardly	Внешне, снаружи, на вид
Overly	Чрезмерно, слишком
Overtly	Открыто, публично, откровенно
P	
Particularly	Очень, чрезвычайно, особенно, индивидуально
Partly	Частью, частично, отчасти
Passingly	Мимоходом; очень

Patently	Явно, очевидно, открыто
Peculiarly	Особенно; лично
Perennially	Всегда, вечно, постоянно
Perfectly	Совершенно, вполне, отлично
Periodically	Периодически; время от времени
Permanently	Постоянно, надолго, перманентно
Perplexedly	Недоуменно, растерянно
Personally	Лично, персонально, что касается меня
Pithily	В точку, по существу
Pityingly	С жалостью, к сожалению
Plainly	Прямо, открыто
Pleasantly	Любезно; весело, приятно
Politely	Вежливо, любезно
Politically	Расчетливо, хитро
Poorly	Скучно, плохо; жалко, неудачно
Popularly	Всенародно; популярно

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