

Adjectives

Form

Adjectives are formed by adding a suffix to a word or word stem.

Typical suffixes are:

-ful	-less	-able
-ous	-ive	-y
-al	-ible	-ic

Usage

Adjectives give more information about nouns and pronouns. They typically are placed before the noun or pronoun. Adjectives often describe things or people.

Examples

The company is in the middle of a **hopeless** crisis.

Renewable energy sources have a **positive** effect on our environment.

Adverbs

Form

Adverbs are typically formed by adding the suffix –ly to an adjective.

Depending on the adjective’s suffix spelling may change:

adjective	adverb	example
-y	-ily	happy - happily
-ic	-ically	economic - economically
-l	-lly	global - globally

Some adjectives do not change their form:

adjective	adverb
daily	daily
fast	fast
early	early
hard	hard

Usage

Adverbs give more information about verbs, adjectives and adverbs. They are used to add information about time, place, manner and frequency.

Examples

Adverbs of time, place and manner:

e.g., immediately, late, here, slowly, successfully

After the earthquake in Fukushima the workers of the plant left the premises **immediately**.

The company has sold two generators **recently**, one last week and one last month.

BMW **successfully** introduced a new hybrid car last year.

Adverbs of frequency:

e.g., never, sometimes, rarely, often, always

Peter **never** works on Sundays.

Sarah **always** checks her e-mails before she goes home at night.