



In English we **never** put an **adverb** between the **verb** and the **object**.

correct: → We **often** **play** **handball**.

incorrect: → We **play** **often** **handball**.

## front position (at the beginning of a sentence)

	adverb	subject	(auxiliary 1)	(auxiliary 2)	main verb	(object)
1.	<b>Suddenly,</b>	the man			saw	the house.
2.	<b>Surprisingly,</b>	our bird	could		speak	(French.)
3.	<b>Finally,</b>	the speaker			ended	his presentation.



Usually in front position: sentence adverbs (example 1 and 2) and linking adverbs (example 3)

Many other types of adverbs can go in front position if they are emphasized!

## end position (at the end of a sentence)

	subject	(auxiliary 1)	(auxiliary 2)	main verb	(object)	adverb
1.	I			shouted	(at her)	<b>angrily.</b>
2.	My sister			is sleeping		<b>in the garden.</b>
3.	Mary	will	be	sleeping		<b>at ten o'clock.</b>
4.	She	has		called	him	<b>twice.</b>



Usually in end position: adverbs of manner (example 1), place (example 2), definite time (example 3) and definite frequency (example 4).

Many other types of adverbs can go in end position if they are emphasized!

## More than one adverb in end position

For more than one adverb in end position the rule is:

- manner → place → time and
- more specific → more general.

		manner	place	time
1.	Jason is flying		<b>to New York</b>	<b>at 8 o'clock on Saturday.</b>
2.	Gina behaved	<b>strangely</b>	<b>at the party</b>	<b>last night.</b>

## mid-position

### (A) The adverb goes between subject and verb.


	subject	adverb	main verb	object
1.	We	<b>often</b>	go	to the disco.
2.	The sun	<b>always</b>	rises	in the east.

### (B) If the verb is a form of „to be“, the adverb comes after the form of „to be“.

	subject	main verb	adverb	object
1.	Mary	<b>is</b>	<b>often</b>	at home
2.	Chris	<b>is</b>	<b>sometimes</b>	nervous before tests.

### (C) If there is one auxiliary or more, the adverb comes after the first auxiliary.

	subject	auxiliary 1	adverb	(auxiliary 2)	main verb	object
1.	Mary	<b>has</b>	<b>just</b>	been	called	to the door.
2.	People	<b>will</b>	<b>always</b>		eat	chocolate.
3.	Our parents	<b>are</b>	<b>soon</b>	going to	leave	the house.

 Usually in mid-position: short adverbs of indefinite time (example C.1 and C.3), adverbs of indefinite frequency (all other examples).

 **Exercise:** Rewrite these sentences, correcting the mistakes.

- 1) A new study on teenage driving in 2008 was in Britain published.
- 2) If teenage drivers travel with a group of friends apparently, can this be extreme dangerous and they are likelier to have an accident than when they alone travel.
- 3) British insurance companies want immediately to introduce drastically restrictions on young drivers.
- 4) Drivers under 20 will not be allowed to carry more than one teenage passenger for the first six months in their car after they have their driving test passed.
- 5) Young passengers distract often young drivers and encourage them to drive in a more riskier way.
- 6) Several states have already in the USA limited the number of passengers a teenage driver can in the first six or twelve months carry.
- 7) Fatal crashes fell in those states actually by 37 per cent after the strictly limits were introduced.
- 8) The insurance companies said the limit would reduce drastically the cost of insurance because the number of multimillion-pound claims significantly would fall.