

JEANNE D'ARC

SUB-HEADING – LES ADVERBES

CLASS : VIII

SUBJECT : FRENCH

CHAPTER NUMBER: 2

CHAPTER NAME : JEANNE D'ARC

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LES ADVERBES

One of the eight parts of speech, adverbs are descriptors: they can modify several different parts of speech, including themselves. Virtually every French word that ends in *-ment* is an adverb, equivalent to *-ly* in English. But there are also many adverbs that don't end in *-ment*.

Types of French Adverbs

Here are the different types of French adverbs with a few examples of each. Click the titles for detailed lessons on each type.

Adverbs of Frequency

jamais	ever
parfois	sometimes
rarement	rarely
souvent	often
toujours	always

Adverbs of Manner

bien	well
heureusement	fortunately
mal	poorly
poliment	politely
vite	quickly

LES ADVERBES

Adverbs of Place

dehors	outside
ici	here
là	there
partout	everywhere
quelque part	somewhere

Adverbs of Time

bientôt	soon
déjà	already
hier	yesterday
longtemps	for a long time
maintenant	now

Adverbs of Quantity

assez	quite, fairly
beaucoup	a lot
peu	few, little
très	very
trop	too much

Exclamative Adverbs

ce que	how, so
combien (de)	so much/many
comme	how, so
que (de)	how, so
qu'est-ce que	how, so

LES ADVERBES

Interrogative Adverbs

combien	how much/many
comment	how
où	where
pourquoi	why
quand	when

Negative Adverbs

ne ... guère	hardly
ne ... jamais	never
ne ... pas	not
ne ... plus	not any more
ne ... que	only

Comparative Adverbs

moins	less
plus	more, _____er
aussi	as

Superlative Adverbs

le moins	the least
le plus	the most, the _____est

FORMING ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

First take the **masculine** form of the adjective:

1. If the adjective ends in a **vowel**, simply add **-ment**.

We just saw some examples of this

with facile + ment = facilement and confortable + ment = confortablement. Other common examples include:

vrai → vraiment (true → truly)

probable → probablement (probable → probably)

spontané → spontanément (spontaneous → spontaneously)

absolu → absolument (absolute → absolutely)

If the adjective ends in a **consonant**, add **-ment** to the **feminine** form of the adjective.

This is the case of malheureux/malheureusement. You'll also see this rule at work in words such as:

religieux → religieusement (religious → religiously)

direct → directement (direct → directly)

réel → réellement (real → really)

léger → légèrement (light → lightly)

massif → massivement (massive → massively)

FORMING ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

3. If the adjective ends in **-ant** or **-ent**, replace the ending with **-amment** or **-emment**, respectively. So even though évident ends in a consonant, its adverbial form is not "évidentement," but évid**emment**.

Likewise, you have:

constant → const**amment** (constant → constantly)

récent → ré**emment** (recent → recently)

apparent → appare**emment** (apparent → apparently)

brillant → brill**amment** (brilliant → brilliantly)

THANKING YOU
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