

1 Adverbs show manner, location, time, quantity, and so forth. Adverbs have an E-ending in Esperanto.

2

**rapide** = rapidly, with speed

**bele** = beautifully, with beauty

**urbe** = in the city/cities

**hejme** = in one's own home

**tage** = in the day

**matene** = in the morning

**lunde** = on Mondays, every Monday

**normale** = in a normal manner, in normal situations

**multe** = in a large quantity

**alveninte** = after (the) arrival

3 On locational adverbs, [the accusative N ending for direction](#) is sometimes used: **urban** = "al la urbo(j)" (to the city(ies)), **hejmen** = "al la propra(j) hejmo(j)" (to their own home(s)). But an adverb can never receive a J-ending.

4 For [comparisons](#), adverbs are used together with the particles **pli** (more) and **plej** (most).

## Use of adverbs

5 An adverb can act as an adjunct (an addition or description) of a verb:

6

Ili **manĝas rapide**. - They eat quickly.

**Rapide** (quickly) is an adjunct of **manĝas** (eat), and shows the manner of eating.

**Urbe troviĝas multaj restoracioj**. - Many restaurants can be found in a city.

**Urbe** (in a city) is an adjunct of **troviĝas** (can be found), and shows the place of the finding.

7 An adverbial adjunct can also relate to a whole phrase:

8

**Kompreneble mi iros**. - Of course I will go.

**Kompreneble** (understandably, of course) relates to the whole phrase. It doesn't show the manner of going, but comments on the fact that I will go. This whole fact is understandable or obvious.

9 An adverb can also act as an epithet of an adjective, of another adverb, and of an adverbial particle:

10

Ĝi estas **sufiĉe granda**. - It is sufficiently big.

Li manĝas **terure multe**. - He eats terribly much.

Ili revenos **treege baldaŭ**. - They will return extremely soon.

11 An adverb can also be a [predicative description of an infinitive verb or of a subclause](#):

12

Estas **amuze labori**. - It is fun to work.

**Amuze** (fun) describes the word **labori** (to work).

**Multe maĉi** estas **necese por bona digesto**. - Chewing a lot is necessary for good digestion.

13 Adjectives and adverbs are very similar. The thing that is to be described determines whether an adjective or an adverb should be used.

14 [Quantitative adverbs can be used as if they were nouns](#): Tie loĝas **multe** (= multo) da stranguloj.

## Adverbial particles

15 Some of the particles in Esperanto can be used like adverbs in a sentence, but they don't have the E-ending. These are the [table words in E, EL, OM, AM, and AL](#), the particles **pli** and **plej**, the particle **ne**, the particles **ĉi**, for, **ankoraŭ**, **baldaŭ**, **hodiaŭ**, **hieraaŭ**, **morgaŭ**, **jam**, **ĵus**, **nun**, **plu**, **tuj**, **ajh**, **almenaŭ**, **ankaŭ**, **apenaŭ**, **des**, **do**, **eĉ**, **ja**, **jen**, **jes**, **ju**, **kvazaŭ**, **mem**, **nur**, **preskaŭ**, **tamen**, **tre** and **tro**. Adverbial particles are adverbs in principle, but in this grammar they are called **adverbial particles**, to clearly distinguish them from the adverbs that have an E-ending.

