**Die Stellung der Adverbien – The position of adverbs**

We all know that Winston likes sausages very much. So he **often** runs **into the kitchen**, barks **loudly** and asks for a sausage. But Mr. Goodwill, who is **sometimes** a bit strict, does not **always** give him a sausage **every day**. He says, English sausages have much fat. This is why Winston can **usually** have a sausage, but then the two of them must **quickly** go **outside** and run around.

**At the weekend** Winston always gets a sausage. And whenever Winston gets a sausage, he wags his tail **happily** and **crazily** runs around the house. After that they go for a walk **in the park** and race around. After some time, they go home together **excitedly**. So you never need to ask why a wonderful dog and a happy man run around **crazily** **in the park every now and then**! All because of a delicious sausage...

 Hier im Text kannst du viele verschieden Adverbien an verschiedenen Positionen im Satz entdecken – diese sind fett gedruckt.

**Die folgende Übersicht zeigt dir, wo du die verschiedenen Adverbien im Satz einfügst.**

**1. Adverbien der Häufigkeit – Adverbs of frequency** (always, normally, usually, often, sometimes, never)

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| Diese stehen VOR dem Vollverb in ... | **… positiven Aussagesätze:** |  | Winston **often** runs into the kitchen. |
| **… negativen Aussagesätze:** |  | Mr. Goodwill does not **always** give him a sausage. |
| **… Sätzen mit einem Hilfsverb:** |  | Winston can **usually** have a sausage. |
| Diese stehen NACH einer ... | **… Form von**  **to be:** |  | Mr. Goodwill is **sometimes** a bit strict. |

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| Adverbien, die aus mehr als einem Wort bestehen, stehen am SATZANFANG...:  … oder am SATZENDE: |  | **At the weekend** Winston gets a sausage.  Winston gets a sausage **at the weekend.** |

**2. Adverbien der Art und Weise – Adverbs of manner** (loudly, happily, carefully, terribly; well, fast, hard)

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| Diese stehen …. | **NACH** dem Vollverb: |  | Winston barks **loudly**.  A dog and a man run around **crazily**. |
| ... oder | **NACH** dem Objekt: |  | He wags his tail **happily**.  They go home **excitedly**. |

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| Wenn du das Adverb besonders betonen möchtest, kannst du es **VOR** das Vollverb stellen: |  | Winston **crazily** runs around. |

**3. Adverbien der Bestimmung des Ortes und der Zeit – Adverbs of place and time** (place: here, everywhere, outside, in the park, down, south; time: now, at the moment, today, daily, weekly, last Monday, next Friday)

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| Diese stehen meist am **SATZENDE**: |  | Winston often runs **into the kitchen**.  They must quicklygo **outside**.  They go for a walk **in the park**. |

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| Wenn du das Adverb besonders betonen möchtest, kannst du es an den **SATZANFANG** stellen: |  | **In the park** they go for a walk. |

Wenn mehrere Adverbien am Satzende zusammenkommen, gilt die Reihenfolge:

Art vor *Ort* vor **Zeit** oder wie im Alphabet: A vor O vor Z

(Manner before *Place* before **Time** or: M before P before T):

A wonderful dog and a happy man run around crazily *in the park* **every now and then**.

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