

Note that some of these adverbs can also be changed slightly and used with hurooful jarr (though in that case they are no longer considered adverbs – a slight grammatical difference). For example:

حَالًا can be changed to فِي الْحَالِ and the meaning is the same

likewise غَدًا can become: فِي الْغَدِ and the meaning remains the same

and أَثْنَاءَ can be فِي أَثْنَاءِ

مِرَارًا	Often, repeatedly
نَادِرًا	Rarely
حَدِيثًا	Recently
قَرِيبًا	Soon
سَابِقًا	Previously
دَائِمًا	Always
أَخِيرًا	Finally, at last
أَبَدًا	Never (can also mean “always” depending on the context)
حَالًا	Now!

عَادَةً	Usually
غَالِبًا	Often, mostly, most of the time
غَدًا	Tomorrow
الْيَوْمَ	Today
اللَّيْلَ	Tonight
أَمْسٍ	Yesterday
قَبْلَ	Before
أَثْنَاءَ	During
بَعْدَ	After
مُبَكَّرًا	Early
مُتَأَخِّرًا	Late

A few examples of how some of these words are used (and they don't always have to come at the end of the sentence):

كَمَا نَقُولُ مِرَارًا

As we often say

المدرس في الجامعة الإسلامية سابقاً

previously a teacher at the Islamic university

فعله النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم نادراً

The Prophet – sallallaahu alayhe wa sallam – rarely did it.

نَتَغَدَّى بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ

We'll have lunch after salaah.

لَا تَتَكَلَّمُ أَثْنَاءَ الْخُطْبَةِ

Don't talk during the lecture.