

45. When an adverb is used to introduce a subordinate clause, it is said to be **Conjunctive**; as, —

I saw him *when* he came in.  
He came *while* you were away.

46. Such phrases as, — *at length, at all, in short, as yet, by far, of yore, at large, by and by, in general, at random, do not differ very much from compound words like beforehand, overhead, sometimes.* They serve the purpose of single adverbs, and may be parsed as such.

47. When parsing an adverb mention, —

1. **The Kind** . . . . . whether denoting manner, time, place, degree, repetition, order, cause and effect, uncertainty, interrogation, affirmation, or negation. If it is conjunctive, mention that fact also.
2. **The Comparison** . . . whether it is a positive, a comparative, a superlative, or an invariable form.
3. **The Relation** . . . . that is, name the word it modifies.

#### EXAMPLE OF PARSING.

*"In general men work more cheerfully when they are well paid."*

**In general** . . . . . is an adverb of time, invariable; modifying "work."  
**more cheerfully** . . . . . is an adverb of manner, comparative form; modifying "work."

**when** . . . . . is an adverb of time, conjunctive, invariable; modifying "are paid," and introducing the clause in which it occurs.

**well** . . . . . is an adverb of manner, positive form; modifying "are paid."

#### LESSON 181.

Parse the adverbs in the following sentences, —

1. Slowly and sadly we laid him down.
2. How old was Longfellow when he died? *34 true*
3. The man watched below while the boy went aloft.
4. Do not *peak* quite so fast, and you will pronounce your words much more distinctly. *false*
5. I have been there many times of late, but I shall probably not go again soon. *no you haven't*