

fond of the pastime of angling. I must express my displeasure at your behaviour. You have displeased me by your behaviour. He is not prone to behaviour of this kind. We rely on your promise. Reliance on his promises is useless. Do your duty to him. What is my duty to my neighbour? He adhered to his determination to make the attempt. He is too feeble to make the attempt. He gave him his best wine to drink. The place abounds in good water to drink. Do you see that man on horseback? He has given up riding on horseback. The master praised the boy at the top of the class. He shouted to the boys at the top of his voice.

Exercise 86. Make a dozen sentences in which a preposition followed by a noun or pronoun forms an attributive adjunct, and a dozen in which it forms an adverbial adjunct.

XL. Parsing of Adverbial Adjuncts.

Exercise 87. Nouns occurring in adverbial phrases, and not governed by prepositions, must be parsed as being in the Adverbial Objective Case (i.e., the Objective Case used adverbially), except those in the *absolute* construction, which must (now) be parsed as being in the nominative absolute. What is called the Cognate Object is really one kind of adverbial objective.

Parse the words in italics in the following sentences, carefully distinguishing the adverbial objective from the other uses of that case:—

I will pay you next *week*. We shall spend next *week* in London. Papa goes to London every *day*. He spends every other *day* in London. He spends the *half* of every *day* in bed. We sat up half the *night*. We have lost half the *day*. I see him most *days*. Most *days* are joyless to me. Every *evening* we have a rubber. Every *evening* next *week* is engaged. We are engaged every *evening* next *week*. We went over dry *foot*. Come this *way*. Lead the *way*. I have told him that twenty *times*. I cannot count the *times* that I have told him that. The *horses* having been harnessed, we started. "The rest must perish, their great *leader* slain."

Exercise 88. Parse the words in italics in the following sentences:—

He will have the expense *besides* all the trouble. He will have the expense and the trouble *besides*. Both John and I were present. Both brothers were present. I will *both* lay me down in peace and sleep. All those present heard it. He sat up *all* night. All is lost. He is *all* powerful at court. We have *other* things to attend to. Others may believe it, but I cannot. You may break him, *but* you will never bend him. He spoke to all *but* me. There was *but* a minute to spare. I would do it *but* that I am forbidden. There is no one *but* pities him. Parse 'but' in the last sentence. *Either* road is difficult. I never drink *either* beer or wine. They gave us trouble *enough*. * We have not *enough* to eat. They have bread *enough* and to spare.

* 'Enough' may be a substantive, but it is never an adjective. It is usually an adverb.