

ADVERBS MODIFY PREPOSITIONS.

It has been already repeated, that an Adverb is a word joined to a Verb, an Adjective, and sometimes to another Adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it. But besides these relations which the Adverb has respectively with the *Verb*, *Adjective*, or with another *Adverb*, it has also a relation with the *Preposition*, as may be seen in the following examples:

I have had too **MUCH** *of* that.

I must have **MORE** *of* this.

I only wish to have **ENOUGH** *of* every thing.

He lives **CONSIDERABLY** *above* his means.

He has **ENOUGH** *for* his present wants.

John is **NEARLY** *up* to James in his Latin.

His head was **QUITE** *under* the water.

The water is **SCARCELY** *below* its usual level.

He went **ALMOST** *to* Quebec.

Improved Definition of the Adverb.

An Adverb is a word joined to a *Verb*, an *Adjective*, a *Preposition*, or another *Adverb*, to modify it, or to denote some circumstance respecting it: as, "Fred *learns* **WELL**; he is **REMARKABLY** *diligent*; he has advanced **CONSIDERABLY** *beyond* his class-mates; and he draws **VERY** *beautifully*."

Phrases which do the duty of Adverbs, are termed Adverbial Phrases: as, "in the best manner possible; in fine; in general; in vain; at most; at least; so on; such like," &c.

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