

## Lesson 170

### Parts of the Sentence - Adverbs

**Adverbs** are words that modify (1) **verbs**, (2) **adjectives**, and (3) other **adverbs**. They tell *how* (manner), *when* (time), *where* (place), *how much* (degree), and *why* (cause).

*Why* is a common one-word adverb that tells why. Adverbs that tell us *how*, *when*, *where*, and *why* always modify the verb. These adverbs can shift location in the sentence without changing meaning or what they modify. Adverbs that tell us *how much* modify adjectives or other adverbs. Adverbs that tell *how much* will come just before the adjectives or adverbs that they modify. These adverbs are also called **qualifiers** because they strengthen or weaken the words they modify.

Examples:

He kicked the ball **solidly**. (how)

He kicked the ball **immediately**. (when)

He kicked the ball **forward**. (where)

He kicked the ball **too** hard. (how much)

*Not* and its contraction *n't* are adverbs. They really modify the entire sentence, but we will have them modify the verb as it is the most important word in the sentence. This is a common practice in grammar books.

**Adverbial objectives** or **adverbial nouns** are **nouns** used as adverbs. They usually tell *amount*, *weight*, *time*, *distance*, *direction* or *value*. They can have adjectives modifying them.

Example:

He waited **two days**.

**Instructions:** Find the **adverbs** in the following sentences and tell what word they modify.

1. The completely exhausted boater was quickly pulled aboard.
2. The manager has called me once or twice about policy.
3. Usually these antibiotics work rather slowly.

4. The Christmas decorations surely weren't very expensive.

5. Harry greedily had too much candy.