

ADVERB CLASS	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
TIME	tells time of action: time when or within which an action takes place, the duration of time of an action; answers the questions "when?" "within what time frame?" "for how long?"	<i>He left at the third hour (time when); We shall leave within three hours (time within which); He toiled throughout the years (duration of time); today, following the sermon, when he finishes his cereal, etc.</i>
PLACE	tells place of action: the place where, the place from which, the place to which; answers the questions "where?" "from which?" "to which?"	<i>He is staying in the city (place where); We are sailing from the island (place from which); They are coming to the town (place to which); here, over the hill, where the red fern grows, towards the sun, etc.</i>
-Origin	answers the question "where or what did it come from?" (can indicate the source, as in parentage or station)	<i>He inherited his skill from a race of dreamers; He was born of reputable parents; She was born of nobility.</i>
MANNER	tells manner of action; answers the question "in what manner?" or "how?"	<i>He cut his son's hair as he would have cut the grain; He received the gift with great joy; She speaks with dignity; quickly, with great caution, etc.</i>
-Accompaniment	tells that a thing accompanies another	<i>He traveled with the boys; She sang with many voices; I came with my friend.</i>
-Agency	tells by whom a thing is done or accomplished	<i>This was done by Caesar; The fence was painted by many industrious boys; Classical music should be loved by the young as well as the old.</i>
-Assertion	tells speaker's belief or disbelief in a statement, or extent of belief or disbelief; answers the question "how certainly?"	<i>perhaps, probably, certainly, without a doubt</i>
-Condition	as in "if this condition existed" or "if this were the case" (NB: with adverbs of condition, nothing is implied contrary to fact - compare to adverbs of concession)	<i>You would think we won, to hear his version; If you go to Rome, you will see the Tiber; If he were there, I would kill him; If we tire of the saints, . . . ; Were goddesses mortal . . . ;</i>
-Circumstance (can also be under CAUSE)	indicates the circumstances surrounding or accompanying an action	<i>The city was founded under good auspices; When we see such things, we are frightened.</i>
CAUSE or Reason	answers the question "why?"; could begin with "because . . ." or "for this reason: "	<i>He closed the windows, as he needed to take a nap; I froze at the sound; I rejoiced at the good fortune of my friend; The baby leapt for joy; She lost her mind for lack of sleep; He died of cancer; She was pleased with the finished dress.</i>
-Purpose	very like cause or reason, but with a view to the goal of the action; "that one might . . ." (indicates the end toward which an action is directed, or the direction in which it tends)	<i>He worked for months that he might win the prize; The children set out to find acorns; These things are useful for war.</i>
-Result or Consequence (can also be under DEGREE)	some action occurs "that this happened" or "because this happened"	<i>To our great delight, she sang the entire aria; He agreed to the terms so that all was accomplished; He returned to find the ship wrecked; Hang the idiot, to bring me such stuff; He so lived that everyone praised him; Hers was the immortalizing touch which changes dust into gems.</i>

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DEGREE or Comparison	tells degree of adjective or adverb, tells the degree of difference between things; answers the questions "to what extent?" or "how much?"	<i>many, few, slightly, Prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law; He was as nervous as a long-tailed cat in a room full of rockers; She is happier than you are ; They cooked food enough to feed an army; His portion was smaller by a half; An angel is like you, Kate.</i>
-Number	tells how many regarding an adjective or adverb	<i>once, singly, two-by-two</i>
-Specification	tells "in respect to which"	<i>The river is twenty feet in depth; The Helvetians surpassed all the Gauls in valor.</i>
REFERENCE	means "with regard to" or "as to" or "respecting" or "about" or "concerning" (indicates to whom a statement refers, of whom it is true, to whom it is of interest)	<i>For the rest, sleep is the cure; He dreamed of the hour ; She boasted of her skills ; Do not write on that topic ; This is a great sorrow to me.</i>
MEANS OR INSTRUMENT	tells by what a thing is done or accomplished	<i>He gave up his weapon of his own free will; By great effort he finally reached the shore; The boys lifted the log with a crowbar; I busy myself with duty; They praise the gods in many languages.</i>
SEPARATION	tells that a thing is separate or apart from another	<i>All arrived in time except the lost ; The spot was cleared of branches; They took away the honor from the man.</i>
CONCESSION	this is the case "even though . . ." (NB: states one thing is true in spite of something else; there is an adversative relationship - compare to adverbs of condition)	<i>He had never really studied them, though he had seen them many times before; However good she may be, she will never become a champion ; For a fool, thou hast considered wisely; He won the race in spite of the obstacles; Although all virtue attracts us, yet justice does so especially.</i>
MATERIAL	tells that a thing is made of or done with a certain material	<i>A chalice crafted of the finest gold; Sandals made of boar's hide</i>