

**TYPES, FUNCTION AND POSITION OF ADVERBS IN THE YAK  
MAGAZINE**

**BY**

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**Abstrak**

*Jurnal ini berjudul "Types, Function and Position of Adverb In The Yak Magazine". Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis, fungsi dan posisi dari kata keterangan yang ada di dalam artikel "Interview" yang terdapat di majalah The Yak. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori grammar oleh Huddleston (1984), Quirk (1985) dan Swan (1996). Teori Huddleston khususnya mengenai klasifikasi kata keterangan didukung oleh teori pendukung dari C.E. Eckersley dan J.M Eckersley (1965). Dalam teorinya Huddleston (1985) membagi kata keterangan menjadi dua jenis yaitu secara morfologi dan secara sintaksis didalam bahasa Inggris. Secara morfologi kata keterangan dibagi atas tiga bagian yaitu simple adverb, compound adverb and complex adverb. Kemudian secara sintaksis kata keterangan dibagi menjadi sepuluh bagian yaitu adverb of degree, adverb of manner, adverb of time, adverb of frequency, adverb of place, adverb of affirmative, adverb of probability, adverb of duration, relative adverb and interrogative adverb. Selanjutnya teori dari Quirk (1985) khususnya mengenai fungsi kata keterangan didukung pula teori oleh Curme (1966). Quirk (1985) menyatakan bahwa kata keterangan mempunyai tiga fungsi yaitu adverb as adverbial, adverb as modifier dan adverb as complement of preposition. Teori dari Swan (1995) khususnya mengenai posisi kata keterangan dengan teori pendukung oleh Eastwood (2002). Dalam teorinya Swan menyatakan bahwa posisi kata keterangan yaitu front position, mid position dan end position. Metode yang digunakan dalam menganalisis penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pembahasan data diawali dengan membaca dan memilih artikel dalam majalah, memberi tanda dan mencatat kalimat-kalimat yang mengandung adverb, kemudian menganalisa jenis, fungsi dan posisi kata keterangan.*

*Kata kunci : types, function, position*

## **1. Background**

Adverb as one of the elements of grammar takes an important role in structure. Since adverbs can influence the expression of English grammatically, they various in types some morphologically and syntactically. Morphologically adverb can be classified into three parts, they are simple adverb, compound adverb and complex adverb. Syntactically, adverb can be classified into ten parts, they are adverb of

degree, adverb of manner, adverb of time, adverb of place, adverb of frequency, adverb duration, adverb of affirmative, adverb of probability, relative adverb and interrogative adverb.

## **2. Problem of the study**

Based on the current study, this writing is focused on some problems as follows:

1. What types of adverb occurs in The Yak Magazine?
2. What are the functions of adverbs occurring in The Yak Magazine?
3. Where are their positions in The Yak Magazine?

## **3. Aims of the Study**

There are three main aims of doing this study related to the problems proposed above; those are, to identify types of adverb, the function of adverb and the position of adverb taken from “Interview” article in The Yak Magazine.

## **4. Research Method**

The methodology of doing this study is the application of the systematic steps in order to make an accurate data. Research method used in this writing comprise three steps; they are data source, method and technique of collecting data and method and technique of analyzing data.

### **4.1 Data Source**

The data source of this study were taken from the written text “Interview” in The Yak Magazine. The data especially were taken from The Yak volume March – May 2008 presented by Marriam Carrol. She did an interview to Kerry Grima, who is the one of the successful fashion designers. In The Yak volume June – August 2010 presented by Salvador Bali. He did an interviewed to Sagon Tonasa, who is a Jazz pioneer. In The Yak volume September – November 2010 presented a written text entitled “Adam and Eyes” is presented Adam is a businessman who is successful in building a garment manufacturer in Thailand. These all data are conversations between the interviewer and the people as the data source.

#### 4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The data of this study were taken from The Yak Magazine using documentation method. In this method, the data were collected by choosing the article and taking note in order to find out the appropriate data as adverb words.

#### 4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data collected were analyzed using qualitative description method according to the theory concerned. All data collected were identified, classified and finally analyzed based on the theory is used. The theory of grammar proposed by Huddleston in his book entitled *Introduction to the Grammar of English* (1984) was used to analyze the types of adverb. The theory of grammar proposed by Quirk in his book entitled *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English* (1985) was used to analyze the function of adverb. The theory of grammar proposed by Swan in his book entitled *Practical English Usage* (1995) was used to analyze the position of adverb.

### 5. Analysis of Types, Function and Position of Adverbs in “The Yak” Magazine

The analysis of adverbs in The Yak magazine are divided into three parts of explanation; they are types of adverb, the function of adverb and position of adverb.

#### 5.1 Based on morphological analysis

Morphologically according to their lexical stems, adverb can be divided into three parts are simple adverb, compound adverb and complex adverb.

##### 5.1.1 Simple adverb

Adverbs are categorized into simple adverb, that is the ones with simple lexical stems. The primary function is to qualify verbs and other parts of speech. Many simple adverbs denote position and direction such as *back*, *down*, *near*, *out*, *just*, *only*, *etc.* For example:

1. Paris at that time *only* showed MTV. (YM,2010 : 70)
2. It’s true I’ve shared of *ups* and *downs*. (YM, 2008 : 35)

The italic words *only*, *ups* and *downs* are kinds of simple adverb because they consist of one lexical stem; besides, these adverbs also give a qualify meaning to the sentence.

### 5.1.2 Compound Adverb

Compound adverb are words formed by combining or joining two words into one word. The number of compound adverb is quite small, for example, *downstairs*, *sometimes*, *furthermore*, *hereby*, *somewhere*, *somewhat*, *somehow*, *anywhere*, *something*. For example:

1. *Sometimes* he makes it happen. (YM, 2008:68)
2. *Wherever* I am I hope it's still green and lush. (YM, 2008:44)

The italic words *sometimes* and *wherever* are kinds of compound adverbs because they are formed by two words into one word. *Sometimes* comes from words *some* (*adverb*) + *time* (*noun*) which denote adverb of frequency of an event. *Wherever* comes from the words *where* (*adverb*) + *ever* (*adverb*) which is denote adverb of place.

### 5.1.3 Complex Adverb

The great majority of adverbs have complex stems and the most of are formed by highly productive process of suffixing *-ly* to an adjective. For example:

1. ...so many *completely* different countries are nested on the continent. (YM, 2008:35)
2. ...and for me it's more *personally* satisfying. (YM, 2008:76)

The italic words *completely* and *personally* are kinds of complex adverbs because they are formed by adding *-ly* to the end of the word. *Completely* comes from words *complete* (*adjective*) + *-ly* (*suffix*). *Personally* comes from words *personal* (*adjective*) + *-ly* (*suffix*).

## 5.2 Based on Syntactical Analysis

Syntactically, analysis of adverb can be classified into ten parts; they are adverb of degree, adverb of manner, adverb of time, adverb of frequency, adverb of place, adverb of affirmative, adverb of probability, adverb of duration, relative adverb and interrogative adverb.

### 5.2.1 Adverb of Degree

Adverb of degree is used to explain degree or to what extent an action is done. Adverb of degree includes *nearly*, *completely*, *barely*, *quite*, *just*, *too*, *enough*, *very*, *all*, *rather*, *so*, *almost*, etc. For example:

1. I suppose I was closer to my mother, but we had a *very* happy family. (YM, 2008:40)

The word *very* is modifies the adjective *happy* and makes another word stronger.

### 5.2.2 Adverb of Manner

Generally this kind of adverb is formed by adding *-ly* and can describe how someone does something or how something happens or is done. For example:

1. We feel *gracefully* with the music. (YM, 2010:76)

*Gracefully* is derived from *graceful* (*adjective*) + *-ly* (*suffix*) then becomes an adverb. Adverb of manner normally modifies verb or placed before or after the verb and adjective.

### 5.2.3 Adverb of Time

Adverb of time may express of present time (*now, immediately, today*), *past time* (*ago, before, yesterday,*) and the future (*afterward, soon, tomorrow*). For example:

1. So *now* we have international standard musician. (YM, 2010:76).

In the data above the word *now* denote an adverb of time in the present time.

### 5.2.4 Adverb of Frequency

This kind of adverb express how often an event is happen. The words belong to the adverb frequency are *seldom, rarely, always, often, never, sometimes, usually*, etc. For Example:

1. My good feeling *usually* dictate my decision. (YM, 2010:80).

The adverb of frequency in the data above is *usually* placed in the middle of the sentence.

### 5.2.5 Adverb of Duration

This kind of adverb is used to explain how long an activity is done. The words belong to the adverb of duration are *always, while, never, still, ever*, etc. For example:

1. ..and we're *still* developing the product. (YM, 2010:70)

Adverb of duration in the data above is *still* which expresses a length of time in “developing the product”.

### 5.2.6 Adverb of Place

Adverb of place is used to answer question may denote place, denote motion to (forward, onward), motion from (away, hence). Adverbs of place usually modifies verbs. For example:

1. Take what we can from them move *forward* with the lesson. (YM 2008:43)

The word *forward* is kind of adverb of place may denote motion to and modify the verb moved.

### 5.2.7 Interrogative Adverb

Most common interrogative adverb is used to inquire concerning time, place, manner, cause and degree. For example:

1. *Where* did you grow up? (YM, 2008:43)

The word *where* is a kinds of interrogative adverb and is used to ask about information.

### 5.2.8 Relative Adverb

This kind of adverb is more complex in their function to modify verb, adjective and adverb. Additionally they relate, subordinate and join clause. For example:

1. Everything is good *until* the money run out. (YM, 2010:68)

The word *until* has function as adverb which modifies the adjective *good* and is used to related two clauses into one long sentence.

### 5.2.9 Adverb of Probability

This kind of adverb is used to explain what is said likely to happen or to prove the truth. For example:

1. That's a typical day for me *might be*. (YM, 2008:40)

In the data above *might be* used to say that something is possibly true or uncertain prediction.

## 6. Function of Adverb

There are three functions of adverb:

### 6.1 Adverb as Adverbial

This kind of adverb usually expresses about time, degree and manner. For example:

1. ...it was moved so *slowly*. (YM, 2008:35)

The word *slowly* is formed by a formulated words *slow (adjective) + -ly (suffix)*.

## 6.2 Adverb as Modifier

Modifier of Verb is kind of modifier is used to explain the activity done by the subject. For example:

1. ...if they clean *up* their act. (YM, 2010:72)

In the data above *up* is a kind of adverb which modifies verb *cleaned* and belongs to the simple adverb.

### 6.2.1 Modifier of adjective

An adverb may pre modifies an adjective and is used as an intensifier *very*. For example:

1. The D'or label has been *very* successful. (YM 2008:35)

In the data above the word *very* modifies the adjective *successful* and has meaning how the label develops.

### 6.2.2 Modifier of Adverb

An adverb may pre modifies another adverb and functions as an intensifier. For example:

1. Life has become *so much* more interesting. (YM, 2010:76)

In the data above the adverb *so* modifies another adverb that is *much*.

### 6.2.3 Modifier of Pronoun, Pre-determiner and Numeral

Intensifying adverbs can pre-modify indefinite pronouns, pre-determiner and cardinal numeral. For example:

1. A wedding ring worn for over 40 years by the same man... (YM, 2008:44)

In the data above adverb *over* pre-modifies the cardinal numeral 40, which is the determiner in this sentence is *40 years*.

### 6.2.4 Modifier of Prepositional Phrase

This kind of function adverb is commonly placed in the medial of the sentence. For example:

1. I'm coming *through* that at that moment. (YM, 2008:35)

The word **through** modifies the prepositional phrase *at that moment* and gives more meaning (intensifier) to the verb *coming*.

### 6.2.5 Modifier of Noun Phrase

A few intensifier may pre-modifies noun phrase; the noun phrase is normally indefinite noun. For example:

1. The island has **such** a versatile range of independent designers. (YM, 2008:44)

The word **such** is modify the noun phrase “a versatile range” which *such* function as intensifier.

### 6.2.6 Modifier of Clause

As a clause modifier, adverb is used to modify the whole clause. For example:

1. **Maybe**, in a few more years. (YM, 2008:43)

As the explanation above, *maybe* modifies the whole clause. *Maybe* has function as subjunctive which expresses about possibility.

## 6.3 Adverb as Complement of Preposition

A number of adverb, signifying of this kind of adverbs are *through, from, under, here, there, along*, etc. For example:

1. I had a friend who sailed from **here** to Australia. (YM, 2008:72)

From the data above here as the place adverb and has function as complement of preposition.

## 7. The Position of Adverb

### 7.1 Front Position

The adverb which has the front position is usually placed before the subject of the sentence. For example:

1. **Actually** I wanted to be a genetic engineer. (YM, 2010:76)

From the data above is a kind of adverb of manner placed in the beginning of the sentence which modifies the whole clause in the sentence.



## 7.2 Mid Position of Adverb

The term mid position is used here for those adverbs which are normally placed with the verb or after the unstressed finites of *be*, *have*, *do*, and the other auxiliary and modal finites. For example:

1. I *really* had to sell him idea....(YM, 2010:72)

The adverb in the data above is placed between subject and verb which expresses mid position of adverb.

## 7.3 End Position of Adverb

All example of adverb can come in his term position especially with prepositional phrase

For example:

1. There's one of the best British international school *here*. (YM, 2010: 72)

The adverb in the data above is relevant to theory concerned that the adverb comes after the long prepositional phrase *the best British international school*.

## 8. Conclusion

Dealing with the types of adverbs, it was found that adverb in “The Yak” can be classified morphologically and syntactically. Morphologically, adverb can be classified into three types: simple, compound and complex adverb. Syntactically, adverb can be classified into: adverb of degree, adverb of manner, adverb of time, adverb of frequency, adverb of duration, adverb of place, adverb of interrogative, adverb of relative, adverb affirmative and adverb of probability. The functions of adverbs in this writing are as adverbial which usually expresses about manner, action, etc. There were found seven types of adverb as modifier in the data such as : modifier of verb, modifier of adjectives, modifier of prepositional phrase, modifier of noun phrase, modifier of clause and modifier of pronoun, pre-determiner and numeral and adverbs may function as complement of preposition.

The positions of adverbs found in this writing are front position, mid position and end position. Types of adverbs appear in the front position such as adverb of time, place, manner and adverbs of interrogative which regularly appear in this position. The position of this adverb is usually put before the subject or at the beginning of the

clause. Types of adverbs which appear in the mid positions are adverbs of frequency and adverbs of degree. The term of mid position is placed between subject and verb or after auxiliary verbs. Usually an adverb is put in the mid position because it is not the main focus of the sentence. In the term of end position adverb is used for the adverb placed after the verb or after other complement of the sentence. The kinds of adverb that appear in the end position are adverb of manner and adverb of place. Usually these adverbs are put in the end position because there is the main focus of the sentence.

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