

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Part of Speech

Part of speech is word classification based on their function. Sherlock (2012, p.12) says that there are eight kinds of part of speech in English namely *noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, verb, conjunction, interjection, and preposition*.

Noun is a name of person, thing, idea and so on. Noun has functions as a subject, object, and other. For example, **song, Angie, table, book, lips** and so forth. *Pronoun* is a word used to take the place of a noun. A pronoun is used as a noun such as, **her, him, them** and so on. *Adjective* is used to modify a noun or a pronoun. An adjective may be a single word, a phrase, or a clause such as, **beautiful, smart, short** and so forth. *Adverb* is one of the parts of speech. Adverb is used to give more information, also used to modify verb, adjective and adverb such as, **faithfully, certainly, quietly** and so on. *Verb* is a word used to express action, being, or state of being such as, **work, write, play, cook** and so on. *Conjunction* is the other part of speech. Conjunction has function to connect words or groups of words. For example, **and, but**, and or. *A familiar word* has no grammatical to the rest of the sentence and it can be used to express strong feeling such as, **oh , ssttt, ouch** and so forth. *Preposition* shows the relations between its object and some other words in the sentence. For example, **on, in, above, between** and so on.

2.2 Adverb

Adverb is one of part of speech that explains about the aspects of actions. Adverb is used to give more informations. Adverb is also used to modify verb, adjective and adverb. Surayin (1999, p.220) says that an adverb as a word or

group of words that describes or adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a whole sentence.

For example:

1. An adverb modifies a verb :

She *sings* **beautifully** ; **beautifully** is an adverb that modifies a verb “*sings*”.

2. An adverb modifies an adjective :

The test was **extremely** *difficult* ; **extremely** is an adverb that modifies an adjective “*difficult*”.

3. An adverb modifies an adverb :

He talks **exceptionally loudly** ; **Exceptionally** is an adverb that modifies other adverb “**loudly**”.

Thomson (1986, p.47) says that the kinds of adverbs are adverb of *manner*, adverb of *place*, adverb of *time*, adverb of *frequency*, and adverb of *degree*.

1. Adverb of Manner

Adverb of manner is adverb that answered the question *how* or *how well*. The examples of adverb of manner are: bravely, carefully, happily, hard, aggressively, fluently and so on.

For example: I speak fluently. *Fluently* is adverb modifies the verb *speak* and gives information how I speak.

2. Adverb of Place

Adverb of place answers the question *where*. The examples of adverb of place are: by, near, there, up, here and so on.

For example: Nani makes a cake in the kitchen. *In the kitchen* is adverb that gives information where Nani makes a cake.

3. Adverb of Time

Adverb of time is adverb that tells about the time of the activity. The examples of adverb of time are: now, soon, still, then, today and so forth.

For example: I never say never. *Never* is adverb of time that modifies *say*.

4. Adverb of Frequency

Adverb of frequency is adverb that gives more information about frequency of doing activity. The examples of adverb of frequency are: always, never, seldom, often, and sometimes.

For example: I seldom go to traditional market. *Seldom* is adverb modifies the frequency of activity *go to traditional market*.

5. Adverb of Degree

Adverb of degree is adverb that modifies an adjective or another adverb. The position of degree is before the adjective or adverb. The examples of adverb of degree are: fairly, hardly, pretty, quite, too, very, just, absolutely and so forth.

For example: I am absolutely right.

2.3 Adverb Phrase

A phrase is two or more words that do not contain the subject-verb pair necessary to form a clause. Azar (1992, p.346) says a phrase is a group of related words that does not contain a subject and a verb. The kinds of phrases are *prepositional phrase*, *noun phrase*, *adverb phrase*, and *adjective phrase*.

Adverb phrase or adverbial phrase has function as an adverb but does not contain subject and verb. Sherlock (2012, p.93) says when a group of word not containing a subject and verb acts as an adverb, it is considered as an adverbial phrase. Adverb phrases are similar in structure to adjective phrases. Modifiers of adverbs are chiefly expressions of degree. One of the examples of adverb phrase is Because of the recent rainfall, our vegetable garden is thriving. *Because of the recent rainfall* is the adverb phrase.

2.4 Types of Adverb Phrase

Shrives (2014, p.1) says that there are three types of adverb phrases as follows:

1. Adverb Phrase of Time

Adverb phrase of time states **when** something happens or **how often** something happens. Adverb phrase of time includes:

Yesterday afternoon	Two days ago
Next two months	A day later
In a minute	After break
In an hour	Every day

For example:

- a. I'll do it in a minute.
- b. After the game, the king and pawn go into the same box.
- c. Do not wait for the last judgment. It takes place every day.

2. Adverb Phrase of Place

Adverb phrase of place is to talk about **where** something happens. Adverb phrase of place includes:

Outside the class	Anywhere near the place
Inside the room	On the top of
Under the table	In the back
over there	On the chair

For example:

- a. I used to work in a fire-hydrant factory. You couldn't park anywhere near the place.

- b. Opera is when a guy gets stabbed in the back and, instead of bleeding, he sings.

3. Adverb Phrase of Manner

Adverb phrase of manner is to talk about **how** you do something. Adverb phrase of manner includes:

Extremely hard	Quite fast
Very carefully	Hardly ever
Quite melodiously	Fortunately enough
More quickly	With a nationalistic tone
In a low register	Like a baby

For example:

- a. He would always talk with a nationalistic tone.
- b. He sings in a low register.
- c. People who say they sleep like a baby usually don't have one

There are also two types of adverb phrases based on Quirk (2006, p.102) namely:

1. Adverb Phrase Modifies Adverb

Example: Whoever took it acted totally inhumanely.

2. Adverb Phrase Modifies Adjective

Example: The song is boomingly well.

Furthermore, Maurer (2000, p.395) gives five formation of adverb phrases as follows:

1. With a Present Participle

Adverb phrase with a present participle used when it is talking about two actions or events occur in the same general time frame. Place the idea that is

considered more important in the independent clause. Make sure that the verb in the adverbial phrase is in the *-ing* form.

For example: Shots rang out, shattering both windows on the driver's side of the car.

2. With *by* plus a Present Participle

Adverb phrase with *by* plus a present participle is used when there is a clear sense of intention or purpose, that one action causes a certain result, makes sure that *by* is followed by a present participle.

For example: Maurizio Costanzo, the host of a talk show, summed up the common feeling by saying "You have giventhe face of pain and sorrow"

3. With a Past Participle

Adverb phrase with a past participle is used when you want to communicate a passive meaning. Replace the subject and the auxiliary with a past participle.

For example: Rushed to a hospital, Nicole lay in coma for two days. *Rushed* is the passive meaning in a past participle.

4. With *having* plus a Past Participle

Adverb phrase with *having* plus a past participle is used when you are talking about actions or events that occurred at different times. Replace the subject and verb with *having* plus past participle.

For example: Having spent a wonderful day exploring the ruins at Paestum in Southern Italy, George and Jhon were driving south in the area of Italy known as the boot. Two actions in different times are *they spent a day exploring the ruins* and *they drove South*.

5. With a Subordinating Conjunction

An adverb phrase is sometimes a reduced form of an adverb clause in which the subordinating conjunction is maintained but the subject and any auxiliary verbs are deleted. The main verb is changed to an *-ing* form or left as a past participle. Common subordinating conjunctions in this kind of phrase are

after, although, before, even though, if, though, unless, until, upon, when, whenever, while. To reduce a clause in this way, delete the subject and any auxiliary verbs from the adverb clause, change the verb to an-*ing* form, and keep the subordinating conjunction.

For example: After returning

2.5 Position and Order of Adverbial Phrases

Position and order of adverb phrase based on Thewlis (2004, p.36), when there is more than one adverb phrase, the order usually follow these guidelines:

- Shorter adverb phrases usually come before longer adverb phrase. Since the frequency phrase is long, it is better to have it follows the time phrase. For example: He exercises vigorously at the gym after work every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. *After work* is short adverb phrase and *every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday* is longer adverb phrase.
- When there are two adverb phrases of the same kinds such as, adverb phrase of place, adverb place of time, and so on, the more specific adverb phrase always comes first. For example: Many people frequently eat dinner in neighborhood restaurant in Toronto. *In neighborhood* is a specific adverb phrase, so it comes first. *In Toronto* is more general so that is why it comes after the specific one.
- It is not common to have more than two or three adverb phrases after the verb phrase. If there are several adverbs, then one is usually moved to the beginning of the sentence. For example, Once a week, he carefully washes his car in the driveway with a special soap. *Once a week* is adverb phrase in the beginning of sentence, and *in the driveway with a special soap* is adverb phrase in the last of the sentence.