

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Adjective

1. Definition of Adjective

A term adjective is a word that modifies (tells something of the quality or limits in some way) a noun or pronoun.¹ From that definition, adjective can be defined as a word that is used to explain or modify a noun (person or thing) and pronoun.

In another definition, adjective is a word that indicates a quality of the person or thing referred by a noun which is divided into fact adjective and opinion adjective.² Beside that, if an adjective is created as answer of the question, that adjective usually answer one of a few different questions: "What kind?", "Which?" or "How many?"³

From the definition above, it can be concluded that adjective is a word class whose main syntactic role to modifies, describes or gives information about noun (person and thing) or pronoun, the words that indicates a quality of the person or thing and explain what kinds of the noun, which one the noun that mean and how many noun that is described. And then, the only dependable way to tell the use an adjective is to see how the word functions in the sentence. If a noun or pronoun is being described, use an adjective.

¹M. Thomas, *Common Errors in English*, (New Delhi: Lotus Press, 2006), p. 174

² Muhibbin Syah, *Islamic English* (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2006) p. 165

³Paul Lynch and Allen Brizee, <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/536/01/>
Retrieved, 31 December 2010

In a sentence, adjective is optional, it means that adjective is not always there in a sentence, it does not matter if make a sentence without adjective or use many adjectives.⁴

2. Types of Adjective

There are three types of adjective, they are descriptive adjectives, limiting adjectives and proper adjectives.⁵

a. Descriptive Adjectives

Descriptive Adjectives are the adjectives that explain the description or quality of noun or pronoun, that can be shapes, colours, sizes, tastes, etc. For example: *perfect* marriage, *red* dress, *honest* attorney.

b. Limiting Adjectives

Limiting adjectives are the adjectives that limit explanation about noun or pronoun, without more information about its kinds or conditions. According the function, limiting adjectives are divided into six categories; demonstrative, indefinite, interrogative, numerical, possessive, and relative. For example:

- Demonstrative adjective: *this* one, *that* one, *these* men, *those* woman.
- Indefinite adjective: *all* people, *any* person, *each* one, *most* people, *some* support.
- Interrogative adjective: *What* time is it? *Which* one will you take? *Whose* hat is missing?
- Numerical adjective: *six* cars, *twenty four* ounces, *third* horse, *first* violin.

⁴Achmad Fanani, Toyyibah, Uswatun Hasanah, *Cara Mudah Lolos TOEFL* (Gedongan Baru: Golden Books, 2009) p. 71

⁵Eugene Ehrlich, *Schaum's Outlines English Grammar* (Jakarta, Erlangga, 2004) p. 95

- Possessive adjective: *my* mistake, *his* elbow, *its* aroma, *our* company.
- Relative adjective: The lad *whose* mother died has left the school.

c. Proper Adjectives

Proper adjectives are the adjectives that comes from the proper names, for example: *Indian* customs, *French* perfume, *Austrian* cuisine.

3. Function of Adjectives

Grammatically, adjective in the sentence has the function as attributive or predicative. Attributive adjectives, when adjectives occur before a noun, they are called attributive adjectives, for example: “*An **old** car*”. Here, The position of adjective before the noun.

When adjectives occur in a predicate as complement of copular verb, they are said to be used as predicative adjectives, for example: “*That car is **old***”. Here, the position of adjective after the verb *be*. The predicative adjective can be subject complement or object complement, for examples:

- *Your daughter is **pretty***. (subject complement)
- *She is **beautiful***. (subject complement)
- *He made his wife **happy***. (object complement)
- *I consider him **foolish***. (object complement)⁶

From examples above, the adjective *pretty* and *beautiful* as subject complement, because that adjectives modify the subject of sentences. And the

⁶Fuad Mas’ud, *Essentials of English Grammar* (Yogyakarta: BPFE-Yogyakarta, 1996) p. 99

adjective *happy* and *foolish* as object complement, because that adjectives modify the object of sentences.

4. Order of Adjective

Generally, the order of adjective is: opinion + fact. Adjective like new/large/round/wooden are *fact* adjectives. They give us factual information about age, size, colour, etc. So, fact adjectives explain about the physical description about the thing/noun. Adjective like nice/beautiful are *opinion* adjectives. They tell us what somebody thinks of something or somebody. *Opinion* adjectives usually go before *fact* adjectives.⁷ There are many sources that explain the order of adjective. Writer chooses Ann Raimés book's as a source about order of adjective. Usual order of adjective can be seen in the following chart⁸:

Determiner	Opinion	Physical description				Nationality	Religion	Material	Noun	Head noun
		Size	Shape	Age	Color					
Three	beautiful			old						houses
My			long		blue			silk	evening	gown
A	delicious					French				meal
Her		big		old		English		oak	writing	desk
Lee's	charming						Catholic			teacher
Several		big	round					marble	coffee	tables

⁷Raymond Murphy, *English Grammar in Use* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994) p. 196

⁸Ann Raimés, *Grammar Troublespots* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004) p.

To make it clear in using adjective this in a sentence, these are the rules in making a sentence by using the adjective:

a. Put an adjective before the noun that it describes, examples:

- *The **guilty** party accepted the punishment quietly.*
- *He is a **clever** student in the school.*

From example above, the adjective *guilty* and *clever* describe/modify the noun *party* and *student*.

b. After the verb 'to be', the adjective is put after the noun, example:

- *His voice is **loud and clear**.*
- *The dress was **pretty but expensive**.*
- *The day was **windy**.*

c. Many adjectives are used with prepositions, example:

- *He is **famous for** his generosity to orphans.*
- *I was **surprised at** the value of those paintings.*
- *It was fortunate that he was **honest with** you.*
- *He is **very proud of** his achievements.⁹*

d. After the words 'seem', 'appear', 'look', 'become' and 'grow', the adjective comes after the noun, example:

- *He **looked very pale** when he came out of the hospital.*
- *She **became rich** after inheriting her uncle's property.*
- *That woman **seems angry** with you.*

⁹ J. B. Alter, *Essential English Usage and Grammar* (Yogyakarta: Bina Aksara, 1991) p.

From examples above, the adjectives are put after the linking verbs. Linking verbs are words that are used to connect subject and predicate in a sentence.¹⁰ By using linking verbs, handling a predicate adjective become easy. There are most common linking verbs, they are:

- (current attribute): be, appear, feel, look, smell (+ adjective only), sound, taste (+ adjective only)
- (resulting attribute): become, get (+ adjective only), go (+ adjective only), grow (+ adjective only), turn (+ adjective only)¹¹

5. Formation of Adjective

An adjective can be formed by adding letters to noun and verb. There are many formations of adjective which end in:

- a. Adjective from *verb + -ing and verb + -ed*, examples:
 - *amuse – amusing*
 - *confuse – confusing*
 - *bore – bored*
 - *interest – interested*
- b. Adjective from *verb + -able*, it means “that can be” examples:
 - *accept – acceptable*
 - *enjoy – enjoyable*
 - *break – breakable*

¹⁰Slamet Riyanto, Emilia NH, Leila NH. *A Handbook of English Grammar* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2008) p. 53

¹¹Scott Thornbury, *An A-Z of ELT*. (New York: Mc Millan Publishers Limited, 2006) p.

- c. Adjective from *verb* + *-ive*, it means “its condition” examples:
- *attract – attractive*
 - *create – creative*
 - *communicate – communicative*
- d. Adjective from *noun* + *-al*, it means “its condition”, examples:
- *agriculture – agricultural*
 - *centre – central*
 - *economy – economical*
- e. Adjective from *noun* + *-en*, it means “made from” examples:
- *gold – golden*
 - *wood – wooden*
 - *wool – woolen*
- f. Adjective from *noun* + *-esque*, examples:
- *Arab – Arabesque*
 - *Roman – Romanesque*
- g. Adjective from *noun* + *-ic*, examples:
- *angel – angelic*
 - *satan – satanic*
 - *Arab – Arabic*
- h. Adjective from *noun* + *-ish*, examples:
- *child – childish*
 - *blue – blueish*
 - *green – greenish*

i. Adjective from *noun* + *-y*, example:

- *anger* – *angry*
- *wind* – *windy*
- *rust* – *rusty*

j. Adjective from *noun* + *-ful* / *-less*, examples:

- *harm* – *harmful/harmless*
- *law* – *lawful/lawless*
- *care* – *careful/careless*

k. Adjective from *noun* + *-ous*, examples:

- *adventure* – *adventurous*
- *danger* – *dangerous*
- *humor* – *humorous*

l. Adjective from *noun* + *-ly*, examples:

- *friend* – *friendly*
- *father* – *fatherly*
- *man* – *manly*

m. Adjective from *noun* + *-some*, examples:

- *borden* – *bordensome*
- *quarrel* – *quarrelsome*
- *tire* – *tiresome*¹²

¹² Suryadi and Junaidi, *Complete English Grammar* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2008)
p. 84-91

Beside that, the adjective can also consist of two or more words which connected by a hyphen, it is called compound adjective. The main categories of adjective compound are:

- Adverb + adjective, e.g. *critically ill, highly sensitive*
- Adverb + *-ed* participle, e.g. *carefully planned, widely held, recently elected*
- Adverb + *-ing* participle, e.g. *slow-moving, rapidly expanding*
- Adjective + *-ed* participle, e.g. *ready-made, open-ended*
- Adjective + *-ing* participle, e.g. *free-standing, long-serving*
- Noun + adjective, e.g. *smoke-free, life-long*
- Noun + *-ed* participle, e.g. *king-sized, poverty-stricken*
- Noun + *-ing* participle, e.g. *peace-keeping, nerve-wracking*
- Adjective + noun, e.g. *full-time, large-scale, long-distance*¹³

6. Comparison of Adjective

The modification process from adjective to be comparative and superlative form shows that has happened an inflectional process. The inflectional process are not used to produce new words, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word.¹⁴ Many adjectives have the morphological possibility of taking a comparative (*-er*) and superlative (*-est*) inflection, as in *newer* and *newest*. The others instead may be modified by comparative and superlative degree adverbs (*more* and *most*, *less* and *least*). Adjectives that accept the *-er/-est* inflection or

¹³Graeme Kennedy, *Structure and Meaning in English*, (Great Britain: Graphicart Limited, 2003) p. 231

¹⁴George Yule, *The Study of Language*, (New York, Cambridge University Press: 2006) p. 64

modification by degree adverbs are called *gradable adjectives*. Unfortunately for the purposes of identifying adjectives, not all adjectives are gradable. *Non-gradable adjectives* do not accept the –er/-est inflection, or modification by degree adverb. Some examples of non-gradable adjective: *atomic, dead, potential, right, main, consummate, medical, fatal, final, second, third, supreme, giant, nuclear, leading, actual, due, annual, monthly*.¹⁵

In comparison of adjectives, there are three degree could be used to make the sentences.

1. The positive degree

Positive degree shows that two people, situations, or things are the same on some way. In positive degree, we use pattern *as.....as* in making the sentence. There are also negative degree, it shows that the first person, situation, or thing is less or smaller in some way than the second.¹⁶

Generally, the rule to make the positive degree can use the following pattern:

Subject + to be + as + adjective + as + noun/pronoun
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Examples:

- *Semarang is as hot as Surabaya.*
- *You are as old as she.*

¹⁵Noel Burton-Roberts, *Analysing Sentences* (England: Addison Wesley Longman Limited, 1997) p. 63

¹⁶Patricia K. Warners, John P. Nelson, Marylinn Spraventa, *Interaction Access Grammar* (New York: Mc-Graw Hill Company, 2002) p. 217

2. The comparative degree

Comparative show how two things are different. The form of comparative depends on how many syllables the adjective has. If the adjectives are one-syllable, we use *-er.....than* and two or more syllables, we can use *more.....than* to form the comparative.

The rule to make the comparative degree can use the following pattern:

Subject + to be +	adjective + er more + adjective less + adjective	+ than + noun/pronoun
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Examples:

- *Today is **hotter** than yesterday.*
- *You are **more diligent** than she.*

3. The superlatives degree

Use superlatives to compare three or more people or things. Use *the* with superlatives. The rule to make the comparative degree can use the following pattern:

Subject + to be +	adjective + est most + adjective least + adjective	+ of + in
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Examples:

- *He is **the tallest** boy in my family.*

- *These shoes are the **least** expensive of all.*¹⁷

Beside that, some very common adjectives have irregular forms, they are:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	Most
Many	More	most
Far	Farther/further	farthest/furthest

Beside that, based on ranking, there are three types of ranking adjectives: superlative, sequential, and unique. They all identify the noun and thus require *the*.

1. Superlative adjective

The superlative adjectives indicate the strongest form of comparison, as shown in the following examples:

- *Pest eradication is **the best** solution.*
- *Dioxin is one of **the most serious** pollutants.*
- *Hydrogen has **the lowest** atomic weight, uranium **the highest**.*

Exception: certain adjectives have both a superlative and a non-superlative meaning. The non-superlative (i.e., purely descriptive) meaning does not require *the*. Examples:

¹⁷ *Op. Cit.* Fuad Mas'ud, p. 103

- *A flu shot is **the best** protection against influenza. (superlative meaning)*
- *Most children have **a best** [=very good] friend. (non-superlative meaning)*
- *Plutonium is **the most** poisonous substance. (superlative meaning)*
- *The peacock has **a most** [a very] impressive courtship display. (non-superlative meaning)*

2. Sequential adjectives

The sequential adjectives indicate sequence in time or place, e.g., *the first*, *the second*, *the next*, *the following*, *the last*. This is shown in the following examples:

- ***The first** man on the moon was Neil Amstrong.*
- ***The second** step in an internal combustion engine is called compression.*
- ***The following** are prime numbers: 1, 3, 5 and 7. What is next?*
- ***The last** glaciation ended 10,000 to 15,000 years ago.*
- *Nuclear weapons were used in **the final** month of world war II. **The next month**, the war was over.*

Exception: certain adjectives have a both a sequential and nonsequential meaning. The nonsequential (i.e., descriptive) meaning can only be used when referring to a time in relation to the present. The nonsequential meaning does not require *the*.

- *Columbus discovered America in 1492. **The next year**, he returned to Spain. (sequential meaning)*

- *The cyclotron will be completed **next month**. **Last month**, it was in the final stages (non-sequential meaning)*

3. Unique adjectives

A unique adjective preceding a noun indicates that only one such noun exists or is possible, e.g., *the same, the only, the one, the chief, the principle, the main, the whole, the entire, the complete.*

- *Researcher are investigating **the principal** causes of cancer.*
- *Natural oil is **the one** product on which the industrialized world depends.*
- ***The only** specification was that the paint should dry in 28 minutes.*

Exception: certain adjectives have both a unique and a non-unique meaning. The non-unique (i.e., purely descriptive) meaning does not require *the*.

- *Jean was **the only** child. (unique meaning)*
- *Joan is **an only** child. (non-unique meaning)*
- *Fire was **the principal** cause. (unique meaning).¹⁸*

B. Adverb

1. Definition of Adverb

Adverbs are words that adds to our information about verbs, adjectives, or another adverbs¹⁹. Adverbs are modifier, they may modify sentences and

¹⁸Peter Master, *English Grammar and Technical Writing* (Office of English language Programs: Manila, 2004) p. 63-64

¹⁹David Dale House, *Spelling Grammar and Usage – Webster's Reference Library* (Scotland, Geddes & Grosset, 2002) p. 208

phrases, adjective or others adverbs²⁰. Adverbs are said to modify the words to which they apply since they limit the words in some way and make them more specific. Adverbs are members of a word class that is so large and mixed that it is often said, if in doubt about a word, classify it as an adverb.²¹

From that definition, it can be concluded that adverbs are words that can modify sentences, verbs, adjectives or other adverbs, some phrases and noun phrase.

Like adjective, adverb is also optional in a sentence, it means that we can make a sentence without an adverb, and also we can make a sentence with many adverbs.

2. Function of Adverb

Adverbs can modify other word classes (including other adverbs). The main kinds of modification are as follows:

a. Adverbs as premodifiers of adjectives, for examples:

- *absolutely* essential
- *perfectly* intelligible
- *completely* clear
- *entirely* coincidental
- *totally* untrue
- *utterly* unsuitable
- *terribly* nice
- *particularly* important
- *scarcely* noticeable
- *clearly* visible

b. Adverbs as premodifiers of other adverb, for examples:

- *very* slowly
- *extremely* slowly

²⁰ Steven Brown and Salvatore Attardo, *Understanding Language Structure, Interaction, and Variation* (Michigan, The University of Michigan Press, 2005) p. 354

²¹ *Op.Cit.* Scott Thornbury, p. 6

- *highly* unlikely - *incredibly* quickly

c. Adverbs as premodifiers of quantity words or phrases

Some adverbs have a very important role as approximators which can be used before quantifying determiners, for examples:

- *almost* all - *about* a thousand
- *approximately* half - *nearly* every

d. Adverbs as premodifiers of noun phrase

A small number of frequent adverbs can occur before noun phrase, for examples:

- *quite* a shock - *such* a disaster
- *rather* a lot

e. Adverbs as modifiers of verbs, for examples:

- The news travelled *quickly*.
- They spoke *quietly*²².

The adverbs can also modify past participles and adverbial phrase.

- (adverb + past participle) example: *This steak is very **badly** cooked.*
(NOT....*bad* cooked)
- (adverb + adverbial phrase) example: *He was **madly** in love with her.*
(NOT...*mad*)²³

²²*Op cit.* Graeme Kennedy, p. 241

²³Micheal Swan, *Practical English Usage* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995) p. 16

3. Types of Adverbs

There are three main classes of adverbs based on their form.

1. Derivational adverbs, which are formed by the addition of the suffix –ly to an adjective, for example: quick-quickly, shrewd-shrewdly.
2. Simple adverbs, which do not add a morpheme, for example: well, only, back, under, here, etc.
3. Compound adverbs, which are made of more than one morpheme but do add a derivational morpheme, for example: somehow, somewhere, somewhat, therefore.²⁴

Beside that, there are many adverbs based on their function in their sentences, they are:

- a. Adverb of manner, (the explanation about adverb of manner will be explained itself).
- b. Adverb of time, it tells us when something happened and they include such words as *now, then, later, soon, afterwards, yesterday, etc.*
- c. Adverb of place, it tells us where something happened, and they include such words as *there, here, somewhere, anywhere, thereabouts, abroad, outdoors, overhead, underground, hither and thither, etc.*
- d. Adverb of degree, it tells us the degree, extent or intensity of something that happens, and they include *hugely, immensely, moderately, adequately, greatly, strongly, tremendously, totally, etc.*

²⁴ *Loc. Cit.* Steven Brown and Salvatore Attardo. p. 354

- e. Adverb of frequency is used to tell us how often something happens, and they include *never, seldom, rarely, infrequently, often, always, sometimes, regularly, continually, occasionally, etc.*

Adverbs of frequency can be positive and negative.

<i>Positive adverb</i>	<i>negative adverb</i>
Always, almost always,	rarely, seldom,
Frequently, usually,	hardly ever,
Generally, often,	almost never,
Sometimes, occasionally	never

Note: Do not use negative adverbs of frequency in negative statements

- We do not rarely eat lunch. (Incorrect)²⁵

- f. Adverb of probability, it tells us how often something happens, and they include *perhaps, probably, possibly, maybe, hopefully, certainly, doubtlessly, definitely, etc.*
- g. Adverb of duration tells us how long something takes or lasts, and they include *briefly, temporarily, long, permanently, etc.*
- h. Adverb of emphasis adds emphasis to the action described by the verb, and they include *absolutely, certainly, positively, quite, really, simply, and just.*
- i. Interrogative adverb asks questions, and they include *where, when, how and why.*²⁶

²⁵ Cheryl Pavlik, *Grammar Sense 1* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004) p. 157

²⁶ *Op cit.* David Dale House, p. 208-209

- j. Adverb of completeness, are the adverbs that say how completely something happen, they include *completely, practically, almost, nearly, quite, rather, party, sort of, kind of, more or less, hardly, scarcely*.

Additional from others sources, the writer found kinds of adverb as follows:

- k. Focus adverbs, are the adverbs which give the focus attention, they include: *only, alone, even, specially, exactly, just, merely, purely, simply, solely*,

Examples

- You are *exactly* right.
- *Only* the boy did not come.

Focus adverbs are different with the other adverbs, because focus adverbs can also explain:

Noun : *Even* the father may not smoke.

Pronoun : *Only* I can do this.

Prepositional phrase : they did not come *only because of her*.

Subordinate clauses : I can not guess *exactly why they left early*.

- l. Conjunctive adverbs, are the adverbs which state the relation of sentences, they include: *beside, however, moreover, nevertheless/nonetheless, otherwise, then, therefore*. Examples:

- It has happened. *Therefore*, there is no need crying over split milk.
- I knew a lot about the subject already, but her talk was interesting *nevertheless*

- m. Explanatory adverbs, are the adverbs which give the explanation completely, they include: *for example, namely, as, ie (id est), eg (exempli gratia)*.

Examples:

- There are a lot of animals here, *for example*, birds, horses and cows.

- n. Relative adverbs, are the adverbs which relate the clause to another clause, they include: *when, where, why*.

- Monday is *the day when* everybody is busy.

- o. Exclamatory adverbs, are the adverbs which explain the expression of human, for example:

How nice of you!

How wonderful this picture!

- p. Interrogative adverbs, are the adverbs which is used to ask something, they include: *why, how, when, where*. Examples:

- *Where* did you do it?

- q. Sentence adverbs, are the adverbs which explain all of the words, they include: *actually, admittedly, apparently, decidely, finally, fortunately, frankly, luckily, naturally, obviously, officially, unexpectedly*.

Examples

- *Unexpectedly*, he appeared.
- *Obviously*, he is not telling the truth.

- r. Viewpoint adverbs, are the adverbs which state the point of view from the problem, they include: *technically, politically, economically, financially*,

scientifically, technologically, traditionally, medically, artistically, statistically, morally, humanely, physically. Examples:

- *Financially*, the company is having a problem.
- *Scientifically*, it can be done.
- *Technologically*, this machine is very advanced.

- s. Summary adverbs, are the adverbs which conclude the sentence before or all of the sentences, they include: *in other words, in summary, to summarise/summarize, in a word, in short, to make it short, in brief, briefly, in general, to conclude.* “Summary adverbs” include too sentence adverbs.

Examples:

- *In other words*, he is still child.
- *To conclude*, the economy needs the intervention of the government.

- t. Comment adverbs, are the adverbs which state the opinion, comment, or how the people comment something, they include: *interestingly, honestly, personally, honestly, probably, undoubtedly, obviously, certainly, carefully, foolishly, kindly.* “comment adverbs” include too sentence adverbs.

Examples:

- *Personally*, I won't be upset if he refuses to go
- *Probably*, she will come.
- *Carefully*, he crossed the street.²⁷

²⁷Robby Lou, English Grammar and How to Use It (Jakarta: V-Print, 2006) p. 121-124

4. Position of Adverb

Different kinds of adverbs go in different positions in the clause. Here are some general rules of their positions:

Verb and object

Adverbs are not usually put between a verb and its object.

....adverb + verb + object, for example:

*I **often** get headaches.* (NOT *I get **often** headaches*)

....verb + object + adverb, for example:

*She speaks English **well**.* (NOT *She speaks **well** English*)

There are three normal positions for adverbs:

- Initial position (at the beginning of a clause)

Some of adverbs that is usually put in initial position is connecting adverb (which join a clause to what came before) and some of time adverb, for example:

- ***However**, not everybody agreed.*
- ***Tomorrow**, I've got a meeting in Cardiff.*

- Mid-position (with the verb)

Some adverbs that can be in the mid-position are focusing adverbs (which emphasis one part of the clause), adverbs of completeness, adverbs of frequency, comment adverbs and some adverbs of manner. For examples:

- *She is done everything – she's **even** been a soldier.* (focusing)
- *I have **almost** finished painting the house.* (completeness)
- *My boss **often** travels to America.* (frequency)

- *I **stupidly** forgot my keys.* (comment)

- **End position (at the end of a clause)**

Some adverbs that can be in the end position are adverbs of manner, place and most of the adverbs of time. For examples:

- *She brushed her hair **slowly**.* (manner)
- *The children are playing **upstairs**.* (place)
- *I phoned Alex this **morning**.* (time)

Many adverbs can go in all three of these positions, and some others can go in both mid- and end position. Longer adverb phrases cannot usually go in mid-position. Compare:

- *He **quickly** got dressed.* - *He got dressed **quickly**.*

(*Quickly* can go in mid- or end position)

- *He got dressed **in a hurry**.* - (NOT *He **in a hurry** got dressed*)

(*In a hurry* cannot go in mid-position)

However, a few very common short adverb phrase like *at once* can go in mid-position; and adverbs of degree like *very*, *quite* can be added to mid-position adverbs.

- *She **at once** realised her mistake.*
- *I **very much** enjoy skiing.*

*We were **quite** often invited to parties at the weekends.*

When two or more adverbials are put together, they are usually placed in this order: i) Manner; ii)Place; iii)Time:

- *He was sleeping **neatly** (manner) **in the book** (place) **for two hours**. (time)*
- *The kitten was playing **happily** (manner) **under the bed** (place) **all afternoon**. (time)*
- *She signed her name **neatly** (manner) **in the book** (place) **just now** (time)*

5. Comparison of Adverb

Many adverbs, especially adverb of manner can be used to describe the degree of comparison, like in adjectives. Like as adjectives, there are three types comparison of adverb:

1. Positive degree

Positive degree shows that two people, situations, or things are the same on some way. In positive degree, we use pattern *as.....as* in making the sentence. There are also negative degree, it shows that the first person, situation, or thing is less or smaller in some way than the second. Like adjective, the rule to make the positive degree can use this pattern:

Subject + verb + as + adverb + as + noun/pronoun
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Examples:

- *His car runs **as fast as** a race car.*
- *Budi speaks English **as fluently as** Ali.*

2. The comparative degree

The rule to make the comparative degree can use the following pattern:

Subject + verb +	adverb + er more + adverb	+ than + noun/pronoun
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	less + adverb	
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Examples:

- *He speaks English **more fluently** than I.*
- *She visits her family **less fluently** than he does.*
- *Ali gets up **earlier** than Budi.*

3. The superlatives degree

Use superlatives to compare three or more people or things. Use *the* with superlatives. The rule to make the comparative degree can use the following pattern:

Subject + to be +	adverb + est	+ of
	most + adverb	+ in
	least + adverb	

Examples:

- *He runs **the fastest** in our school.*
- *It rains **the most frequently** in January.*

The irregular adverb forms are closely related to irregular adjective forms, they are:

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
Good	better	Best
badly	worse	worst
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

The modifiers based on the word *most* can be divided into two major groups: 1) those that indicate “the greater part”, “clear majority” or 70-90 percent

and 2) those that indicate “superlative degree” or 100 percent. These modifiers are of two types: determiners [det] or adverbs [adv].

- Majority or 70-90 percent
 1. *Most [det] example: **Most** animals have nervous systems. (general)*
 2. *Almost all [det] example: **Almost all** plants contain chlorophyll. (general)*
 3. *Most of [det] example: **Most of** the trees in this region are deciduous. (specific)*
 4. *Almost all (of) [det] example: **Almost all (of)** the cells in this sample are cancerous. (specific)*
 5. *Mostly [adv] example: Bronze consists **mostly** of copper (Cu).*
 6. *Almost [adv] example: The dam is **almost** finished.*
 7. *For the most part [adv] example: the water on the earth is **for the most part** salt water.*
- Superlative degree or 100 percent
 1. *The most [adv] example: Tokyo is **the most** populated city in the world.*
 2. *Most [adv] example: The medicine doctors prescribe **most** is acetaminophen.*
 3. *Most of all [all] example: Giant pandas eat various plants but prefer bamboo flowers **most of all**.*

4. *At most [adv] example: The gestation period of a rat is **at most** 21 days (maximum).*²⁸

6. Adverb of Manner

Adverb of manner tells us how something happens, adverb of manner answer the question *how?* or *how well?* Usually put them at the end of the clause or in the middle position in the perfect tense. Putting it at the beginning of the sentences gives it the strong emphasis. Do not put this adverb between the main verb and the direct object.

Correct : *Don cleaned the room **carefully**.*

Correct : *He **carefully** cleaned the room.*

Correct, emphatic : ***Carefully** he cleaned the room.*

Incorrect : *He cleaned **carefully** the room.*²⁹

Adverbs of manner have a meaning as a way in doing something and correspond to predicate adjectives, the words form have relation with their referents, for example: clearly; have a meaning (in a clear manner), cleverly; have a meaning (in a clever meaning), softly; have a meaning (in a sof manner) and foolishly; have a meaning (in a foolish manner).³⁰

Many adverbs of manner are closely related to adjective and noun forms of the same base word. The endings show whether the word is an adverb, an adjective, or a noun. Adverbs of manner are the largest group of adverbs. Most

²⁸ Op.cit Peter Master, p. 173

²⁹Alice Maclin, *Reference Guide to English* (Washington: Office of English Language Programs, 2001) p. 32

³⁰Wagiman Adisutrisno, *Semantics* (Yogyakarta: CV. Andi Offset, 2008) p. 16

adverbs of manner are closely related to corresponding adjectives. Although some words can be used as either adjectives or adverbs, in most cases, adverbs of manner are formed by adding *-ly* to the corresponding adjectives.

The changing process from adjective to adverb of manner has formed new words or to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem, this process is derivational process.

There are many rules to change adjective to adverb of manner, which suffixe *-ly* as the determiner in this changing process.

Spelling rules for adding *-ly*

In most cases, **ly** is simply added to the positive form of the adjective. It can be seen in this following form.

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
<i>Bad</i>	<i>Badly</i>
<i>Complete</i>	<i>Completely</i>
<i>Normal</i>	<i>Normally</i>
<i>Surprising</i>	<i>Surprisingly</i>

1. Adjectives ending in *ic*

However, when the adjective ends in *ic*, the syllable *al* is usually added before the *ly* ending. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
<i>Dramatic</i>	<i>Dramatically</i>
<i>Scientific</i>	<i>Scientifically</i>

Specific *Specifically*

2. Adjectives ending in *le*

When the adjective ends in *le* preceded by a consonant, the final *e* is usually changed to *y*, to form the *ly* ending. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
<i>Favorable</i>	<i>Favorably</i>
<i>Humble</i>	<i>Humbly</i>
<i>Simple</i>	<i>Simply</i>

When the adjective ends in *-le* preceded by a vowel, in most cases, *-ly* is simply added to the positive form of the adjective. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
<i>Agile</i>	<i>Agilely</i>
<i>Sole</i>	<i>Solely</i>

However, in the case of the adjective **whole**, the final **e** is removed before the ending **ly** is added:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
<i>Whole</i>	<i>Wholly</i>

3. Adjectives ending in *ll*

When the adjective ends in *-ll*, only *y* is added. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
<i>Dull</i>	<i>Dully</i>

<i>Full</i>	<i>Fully</i>
<i>Shrill</i>	<i>Shrilly</i>

4. Adjectives ending in *-ue*

When the adjective ends in *-ue*, the final *-e* is usually omitted before the ending *-ly* is added. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
<i>Due</i>	<i>Duly</i>
<i>True</i>	<i>Truly</i>

5. Adjectives ending in *-y*

When the adjective ends in *-y* preceded by a consonant, the *-y* is usually changed to *-i* before the ending *-ly* is added. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
<i>Busy</i>	<i>Busily</i>
<i>Easy</i>	<i>Easily</i>
<i>Happy</i>	<i>Happily</i>

However, in the case of the adjectives *shy* and *sly*, *ly* is simply added to the positive form of the adjective:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
<i>Shy</i>	<i>Shyly</i>
<i>Sly</i>	<i>Slyly</i>

When the adjective ends in *y* preceded by a vowel, in most cases, *-ly* is simply added to the positive form of the adjective. For example:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u>
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<i>Coy</i>	<i>Coyly</i>
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<i>Grey</i>	<i>Greyly</i>
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However, in the case of the adjective *gay*, -y is changed to -i before the ending -ly is added:

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb of Manner</u> ³¹
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<i>Gay</i>	<i>Gaily</i>
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Not all endings -ly are adverb. Some words have the same form whether they are used as adjectives or adverbs. Other -ly words can not be used as adverbs.

1. Words referring to time ending in -ly that can be adjectives or adverbs:

<i>early</i>	<i>monthly</i>
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<i>hourly</i>	<i>weekly</i>
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<i>daily</i>	<i>early</i>
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2. Words ending in -ly that are adjectives, never adverbs:

<i>courtly (manners)</i>	<i>lively (party)</i>	<i>leisurely (pace)</i>
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<i>deadly (weapons)</i>	<i>lonely (people)</i>	<i>worldly (wisdom)</i>
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<i>earthly (comfort)</i>	<i>heavenly (music)</i>	<i>lovely (friendship)</i>
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³¹Mary Ansel, <http://www.fortunecity.com/bally/durrus/153/gramch25.html>. Retrived 1 January 2011

Suffixes other than *-ly* that may be added to adjectives to form adverbs of manner include *-wards*, as in backwards, heavenwards; *-ways*, as in edgeways, sideways; *-wise*, as in clockwise, moneywise.³²

C. Adjective and Adverb with the Same Form

There are adjectives and adverbs that have the similar form, they can be either adjectives or adverbs depending on how they are used. These are samples of common adjectives and adverbs that have the same form:

high	adjective	: <i>She has a high position</i>
	adverb	: <i>She threw the ball high in the air.</i>
	highly means greatly	: <i>She was highly regarded.</i>
fast	adjective	: <i>You had a fast trip.</i>
	adverb	: <i>You must have been driving fast.</i>
hard	adjective	: <i>He had to make a hard choice.</i>
	adverb	: <i>He worked hard.</i>
	hardly means scarcely:	: <i>He was hardly able to choose.</i>
late	adjective	: <i>She has a late appointment.</i>
	adverb	: <i>She arrived late.</i>
lately means recently		: <i>She has not seen the doctor lately.</i>
likely	adjective	: <i>She is a likely candidate for the job.</i>
	adverb	: <i>Bus will very likely leave on time.</i>
low	adjective	: <i>The roof is low.</i>

³² Op. Cit, David Dale House, p. 209

	adverb	: <i>The tree's branch hung low over the porch.</i>
straight	adjective	: <i>The straight road led to the farmhouse.</i>
	adverb	: <i>The road led straight to farmhouse.</i>
deep	adjective	: <i>Keep away from deep water.</i>
	adverb	: <i>The treasure was buried deep in the earth.</i>
		deeply refers to emotion: <i>I am deeply sorry about your accident.</i> ³³
fine	adjective	: <i>You are doing a fine job.</i>
	adverb	: <i>You are skiing fine since you lesson.</i>
fair	adjective	: <i>He is a fair player.</i>
	adverb	: <i>He is not cheating, he is playing fair.</i>
right	adjective	: <i>That is the right answer.</i>
	adverb	: <i>The teacher said I spelled it right.</i>
wrong	adjective	: <i>That is the wrong answer.</i>
	adverb	: <i>The teacher said I spelled it wrong.</i>
close	adjective	: <i>We are close friends.</i>
	adverb	: <i>Sit close to me.</i>
low	adjective	: <i>That was a low blow.</i>
	adverb	: <i>I stopped low.</i>

The adjective and adverb can be differentiated based on its sentence, and students have to pay attention form of the sentence. It can be done by doing these instruction:

³³ Op cit, Alice Maclin, p. 28

1. Use adjective if the word modify the noun and use adverb if the word modify the verb.
2. Use adjective in telling what kind, and use adverb in telling how, when and where.
3. Use adjective with linking verb and adverb with action verb.

To make things even more complicated, most of these adverbs have two different forms: an *-ly* form and without the *-ly*. Notice that sometimes these words two forms have very different meanings.

- *Hold your head **high*** - *I **highly** recommend it.*
- *Robin hit Tucker **hard*** - *Robin **hardly** hit Tucker.*
- *They sit **close** together.* - *The girls are **closely** related.*
- *You are cooking dinner **fine**.* - *We need some **finely** chopped celery.*
- *He dug **deep** into the earth.* - *He felt **deeply** happy as he dug.*
- *He is playing **fair**.* - *He is playing **fairly** well.*
- *the teacher said I spelled it **right**.* - *She praised me **rightly**.*
- *the teacher said I spelled it **wrong**.* - *She accused me **wrongly**.*
- *I have been sleeping **late**.* - *I have not been sleeping **lately**.*³⁴

Some adverbs do not have an *-ly* form, there are fast, long and early (there are no such word as fastly, longly and earlyly).

³⁴Rebecca Elliott, *Painles Grammar* (New York: Barron's Educational Series, Inc, 1997) p. 44-45