

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Background of the Study

Adverb is one of the eight parts of speech in English. It serves to qualify the meaning of other grammatical units in a construction. It may add some information to a verb, a noun, an adjective, an adverb, a sentence, or even a function word.

In addition, English adverbs may be constructed from other words through several processes. First, they can be derived by attaching affixes to the existing words. Among those affixes, suffix *-ly* is the most common one that marks adverbs. Further, several English adverbs are formed by the total change of the bases. In contrast, some other adverbs are constructed through conversion. In other words, they are of the same forms as their bases. The following examples may clarify the discussion above, that is, the fact that English adverbs are of various functions and formation processes:

(31/16/D/AdjM) When it came to business and investing, the First World – the Western World and the developed world – was seen as secure, stable and capital-rich while the Third World and the emerging economics were seen as unstable, capital-poor and *highly* risky.

(18/12/C/VM) Republican senator Lindsay Graham, who was a co-sponsor, dropped out last month, ostensibly because Democratic senate leader Harry Raeid planned to move *forward* on immigration reform first.

(66/24/S/VM) The Lib Dems emerged from the election holding the balance of power; they did less *well* than seemed likely during the campaign.

(103/23/CV/VM) All three women now these experiences, but they all have also noticed something else *fast*.

The form *highly* in sentence (31/16/D/AdjM) is a derived adverb modifying adjective. The derived adverb *highly* modifies the adjective *risky*. So, it is classified as adjective modifier. The derived adverb *highly* is constructed by attaching suffix *-ly* to the adjective base *high*. Next, the derived adverb *forward* in the sentence (18/12/C/VM) modifies the verb *move*. Further, it is formed by joining two bound morphemes, namely the morphemes *fore* and *ward*. The word *well* in the sentence (66/24/S/VM) is a derived adverb which qualifies the verb *did*. Hence, it is said to be a verb modifier. In this case, *well* is derived from the adjective base *good*. It undergoes the entire change of form. Further, the word *fast* in the sentence (103/23/CV/VM) is a derived adverb qualifying the verb *noticed*. So, it is also classified as a verb modifier. It is derived from an adjective base *fast*. Both the adverb *fast* and the adjective *fast* are of the same form. In other words, the formation of the adverb from the adjective *fast* involves zero modification. It is in line with Marius' opinion, saying that some words can be both adjectives and adverbs. They can have the same form in both instances (1950:224). In short, this adverb is derived from an adjective without any change, addition, or reduction of its base.

The illustration above implies that English adverbs may serve various functions in sentence construction and can be constructed in various ways. The phenomenon above becomes an interesting topic to discuss scientifically.

## **1.2 The Reason for Choosing the Topic**

A morphosyntactic analysis of English derived adverbs is chosen as the topic of the discussion in this research for some reasons. First of all, adverbs play important roles in syntactic structures. Next, they have high frequency of usage in utterances. Besides, knowing derived adverbs and their formation processes is indeed helpful for learners to enrich their comprehension on English, especially vocabulary mastery. Therefore, this topic is considered relevant to discuss in order to get detailed information on both the functions and formation processes of English derived adverbs.

## **1.3 The Statement of the Problem**

In relation to the previous description, two problems are proposed to discuss in this research. They are as follows:

1. How are English derived adverbs in *TIME* magazine of May 24<sup>th</sup> 2010 formed?
2. What are the functions of the English derived adverbs?

## **1.4 The Objective of the Study**

In line with the statement of the problems, this research attempts to answer those two questions as stated above, namely:



1. To describe the formation processes of English derived adverbs in *TIME* magazine of May 24<sup>th</sup> 2010.
2. To judge the functions of the English derived adverbs.

### **1.5 The Scope of the Study**

Adverbs are great in number and distribution. They are used in almost all of grammatical constructions. Therefore, they are of high effectiveness. In order to avoid unnecessary discussions on the topic intended, this research focuses its object of study on English derived adverbs only. In this case, English derived adverbs are discussed in terms of morphology and syntax. Morphologically, they are viewed from their formation processes, namely affixation, compounding, suppletion, and conversion. While syntactically, they are studied from their functions in sentence constructions, that is, derived adverbs as modifiers of noun, of adjective, of adverb, of sentence, or even of function word.

### **1.6 The Significance of the Study**

It is hoped that this research may give remarkable and impressive contribution for the readers, especially the students of Catholic University Widya Mandala Madiun. They are expected to get better understanding on the topic discussed, namely morpho-syntactic analysis on English derived adverbs. Practically, this research may help the readers to develop or increase their ability on linguistics; especially English derived adverbs in terms of morphology and syntax. In addition, through this study the readers can enrich their vocabulary.

Theoretically, this research may encourage other researchers to conduct further researches on the same topic seen from different points of view.

### 1.7 The Meaning of Key Terms

To make the discussion of this research more comprehensively understandable, some key terms together with their meanings are presented below:

1. Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words (Nida, 1962:2)
2. Syntax is the study of the arrangement of words into phrases, clauses, and sentences (Nida, 1962:2)
3. Morpho-syntactic is an analysis of language that uses criteria from morphology, the combining of morphemes to form word, and syntax, the structuring and functioning of words in sentences. (Richard, 1999: 243)
4. Function is the relationship between a linguistic form and other parts of the linguistic pattern or system in which it is used. (Crystal, 1980:155)
5. Word formation refers to the process of forming a new word out of the existing one. (Nida, 1999:115)
6. An adverb is a word that is used for qualifying the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a preposition, or a conjunction. (Izzan, 2006:65)
7. *TIME* magazine is an English magazine published weekly by *TIME* Asia (Hongkong)