

THE SYNTAX ANALYSIS OF ADVERB OF MANNER FOUND IN THE NOVEL “*HUNGRY FOR YOU*”

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Abstract

This research paper is entitled “The Syntax Analysis of Adverb of Manner Found in the Novel “*Hungry for You*”. This research study analyzes the form of the adverb of manner and its positions of adverb of manner found in the clause and sentence structure. This research study used the theory that was proposed by Brown and Miller (1991) and it was supported by other theories in analyzing the form and the position of adverb of manner found in the sentence structure. The method that was used to get the data was qualitative method in library research. The data were taken from the novel entitled “*Hungry for You*” which was written by Lynsay Sands. The result of the research suggests that there was one form of adverb of manner found in the novel entitled “*Hungry for You*”. They were adverb of manner that could be filled in the sentence structure in the form of adverb of manner and prepositional phrase. Suffix –ly was added to the positive form of the adjective. The form of adverb of manner can be in the prepositional phrase which was characterized by a preposition as the head of adverbial.

Keywords: Adverb of Manner, Sentence Structure, Syntax Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Novel “*Hungry for You*” that was written by Lynsay Sands tells about the vampire lovers who will find themselves laughing throughout. The novel was published in the U.S. in December 2010. This novel is a work of fiction telling about one of the most ancient the Ageneau clan, Cale Valens that has given up on finding a life mate. It was told in the story that Cale hasn’t eaten real food in two thousand years. Alexandra Wilan has a restaurant that is due to open in two weeks, but her chef just walked out. There is some data on adverb of manners found in the novel entitled “*Hungry for You*”. There are some reasons why the writer chose the novel entitled “*Hungry for You*” as the data source in analyzing the form and position of adverb of manner. This study is important to be conducted to get the form and position of an adverb of manner which was found in the novel entitled “*Hungry for You*”.

A question, subject and statements are usually by word and they usually contains a subject and a verb. Phrases and sentences are usually built up from constituent series (syntactic units) that can serve as grammatical function. The arrangement and the form of word have been related in a sentence. Many words can build some sentences in English as one unit. There are subject, verb, complement, object and adverbial (SVCOA) that were found in a sentence.

An adverb of manner is usually placed in the initial, medial and final position in a clause. Adverb of manner is formed from an adjective and followed by -ly suffix. In the prepositional phrase form, an adverb of manner can be formed from preposition, followed by a noun phrase. The examples of adverbs are *immediately, quickly, slowly, and hurriedly*. An adverb of manner can explain of how the subject does an activity. An adverb provides information that is related to the manner, time, place, frequency, or certainty. Adverbials consist of words groups in which an adverbial phrase provides us something about the verb. Adverbs of manner are in the forms of adverbs, adverb phrases, or prepositional phrases. It can be seen that there are some classifications in adverbial. One of them is called as an adverb of manner.

The theory that is used to analyze the form and position of adverb of manner is proposed by Brown and Miller (1992). It describes that adverbial of manner indicates manner in which the event is described by the verb. An adverb of manner can give information about how the event is described by the verb. It can be seen that adverbial of manner explains on how an action can be performed. An adverb of manner can be formed by an adjective followed by -ly suffix. Adverbial of manner is formed by adding 'ly' to an adjective. An adverb of manner can also be formed by an adjective, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase. By using the constituent structure presentation, an adverb of manner is analyzed. The sentence structure is known as syntactical identification by analyzing the constituent. The adverbial of manner fills in some variations of its position. Adverb of manner is placed in the initial, medial, and end position.

The study included a review of related literature. The first study was written by Muhdhor, which examined the types and forms of relative clauses in Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald's novel "The Great Gatsby". The researcher also examined the dominant classification of relative clauses in the novel. The researcher found that there were two types of relative clauses in general in the novel. Those are restrictive relative clause and relative clause with relative pronoun. Non restrictive relative clause and sentential relative clauses were the lowest number found by the researcher. The researcher stated that specifically, there are 6 types of relative clauses found in the novel entitled "The Great Gatsby". Those are relative relative pronoun, nonfinite verb, omitted relative pronoun, relative adverb and sentential relative clauses.

The second study is "Indonesian Noun Phrase with Relative Clauses and Their Translation in English Found in the Short Story *"Mati Sunyi"*". This study aims to describe and explain the types of Indonesian noun phrases with relative clauses and their translations in English. Besides, this study investigated the translation procedure in translating the noun phrase. The collected data were analyzed using the theory of translation proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (2000), the theory of Indonesian Grammar by Sneddon (1996) and the theory of English Grammar proposed by Eastwood (1994). The study found that the types of Indonesian noun phrases found are the noun phrases with relative clause containing adjective and the noun phrase with relative clause whose relative pronoun functioned as the subject or the object. The translation procedures used in translating the data are modulation, adaptation, and literal translation.

Evha (2019) in her entitled "A Syntactical Analysis of Simple Sentences in *"Kembang Babur"*". The study found that there are three kinds of simple sentences in the literature. Those are (a) Affirmative sentences, (b) Negative sentences and (c)

Interrogative sentences. The research highlights notable syntactical differences between English and Madurese sentence structures.

However, the previous study which already investigated the adverb of manner's position was Nurjanah (2015) "The Positions of Adverbs of Manner in Novel Beautiful Boy By David Sheff. Employing a qualitative methodology, the study classifies the positions of adverbs of manner within sentences, specifically their occurrence in initial, mid, and end positions. The findings indicates that adverbs of manner are most frequently placed in the mid position, accounting for 47.69% of instances. This is followed by the end position at 43.07%, and the initial position at 9.23%. These results align with general English usage patterns, where adverbs of manner commonly appear in the mid or end positions.

The previous studies focus on identifying and classifying adverbs of manner without comparing their use to other syntactic categories, such as adverbs of time, place, or degree. It is important to analyze how the frequency and the placement of adverbs of manner differ from other types of adverbs in the literature. Furthermore, it is essential to investigate how the use of adverbs of manner influences tone, character development, or pacing in the narrative. Many studies often identify adverbs of manner but do not examine their stylistic or rhetorical contributions in depth. This paper conducted a comparative study to determine whether the syntactic patterns of adverbs of manner in *Hungry for You* align with other romantic or suspense novels or differ significantly from works in other languages or cultural contexts. Research on *Hungry for You* may not compare the findings with other works by the same author, within the same genre, or in different languages. Studies might generalize the placement and function of adverbs of manner without analyzing unconventional or stylistically marked syntactic structures.

METHOD

The novel entitled "*Hungry for You*" was used as the data source as there are many data of adverb of manner which were found in the data source. The data were collected by reading the entire data in the novel "*Hungry for You*" to get the data of adverb of manner. The parts of research method are the data source, method and technique of collecting data and method and technique of analyzing data. The data sources and method and technique of collecting data were stated as the procedures used to get certain objects. It also explains the data which were taken from the sources and how to analyze it. The research was done in the field of observation. The research was done by taking data source containing adverb of manner found in the novel.

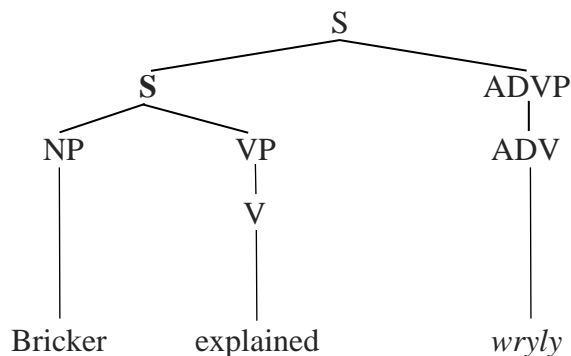
In analyzing data on adverb of manner, this research study used qualitative method. The collected data were analyzed descriptively. The collected data were classified and analyzed, based on the forms and positions of adverb of manner. The form and position of adverb of manner were analyzed using the theory by Brown and Miller (1991) using the tree diagram presentation. Finally, the position of adverb of manner was explained based on the theory proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The form and position of the adverb of manner are analyzed by using the tree diagram. It can be seen below, here are the presented data of adverb of manner and the analysis of them.

Data 1

Bricker explained *wryly*. (2)



Form

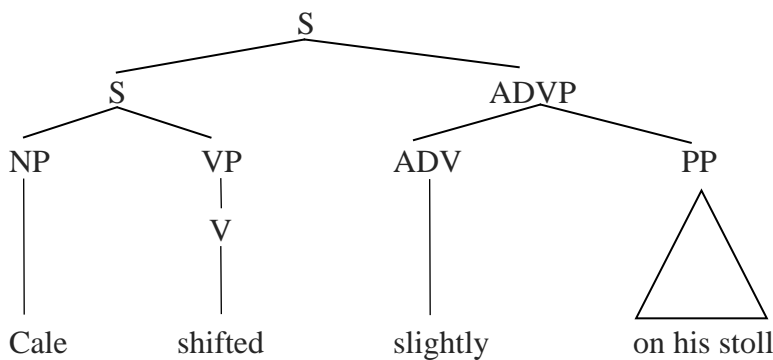
It can be seen from an adverb of manner in data 1 that *wryly* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *wryly* comes after a verb *explained* that is used to emphasize on how *Bricker explained*. *Wryly* is an adverb of manner that is derived from the adjective *wry* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: *wry* + *(-ly)* suffix becomes *wryly*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in data 1 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *wryly*. An adverb of manner *wryly* is optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Bricker explained*. An adverb of manner *wryly* is a VP modifier. The NP *Bricker* and VP *explained* are part of the constituent structure above.

Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in data 1 that fills the position adverbial of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *wryly* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *explained*.

Data 2

Cale shifted *slightly* on his stool (4)



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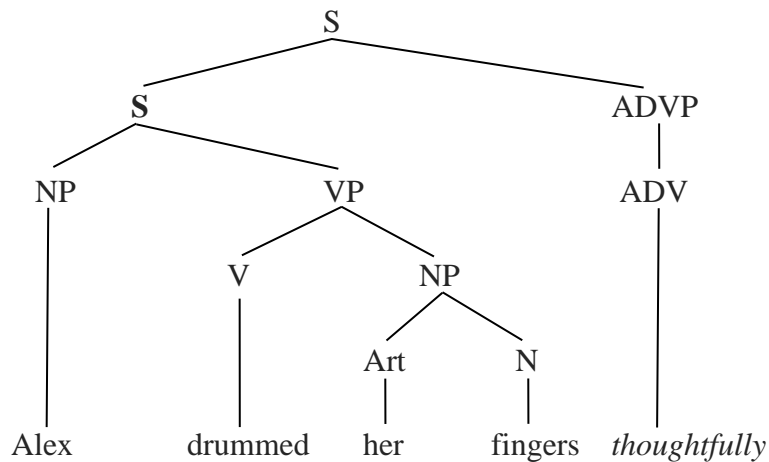
It can be seen from an adverb of manner in data 2 that *slightly* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *slightly* comes after a verb *shifted* that is used to emphasis on how *Cale shifted*. *Slightly* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *slight* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: slight + (-ly) suffix becomes *slightly*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in data 2 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *slightly*. An adverb of manner *slightly* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Cale shifted*. An adverb of manner *slightly* is VP modifier. The NP *Cale* and VP *shifted* are part of the constituent structure above.

Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in data 2 that fills the position of adverb of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *slightly* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *shifted*.

Data 3

Alex drummed her fingers *thoughtfully*. (17)



Form

We can see from an adverb of manner in data 3 that *thoughtfully* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *thoughtfully* comes after a verb *drummed* that is used to emphasis on how *Alex drummed*. *Thoughtfully* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *thoughtful* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: thought + (-ly) suffix becomes *thoughtfully*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in data 3 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. VP consists of verb and noun phrase. The form of adverb in the constituent is *thoughtfully*. An adverb of manner *thoughtfully* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Alex drummed*. An

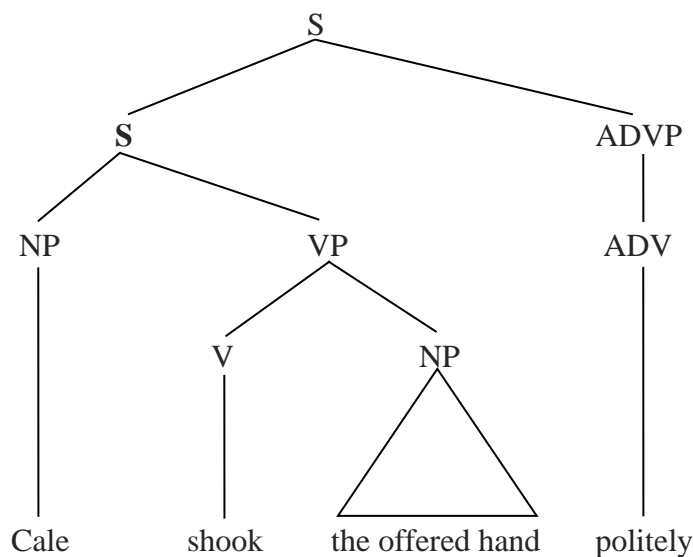
adverb of manner *thoughtfully* is VP modifier. The NP Alex and VP *drummed* are part of the constituent structure above.

Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in data 3 that fills the position of adverb of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *thoughtfully* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *drummed*.

Data 4

Cale shook the offered hand *politely*. (9)



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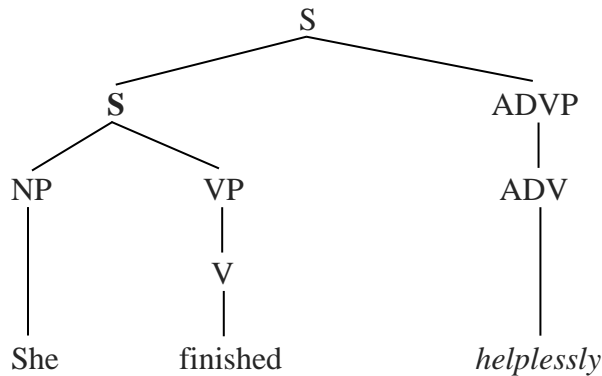
An adverb of manner that is *politely* in data 4 fills the position of adverb of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *politely* comes after a verb *shook* that is used to emphasis on how *Cale shook*. *Politely* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *polite* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: polite + (-ly) suffix becomes *politely*. We can see from the analysis of the tree diagram in data 4 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. VP consists of verb *shook* and noun phrase *the offered hand*. The form of adverb in the constituent is *politely* added by *ly*-suffix. An adverb of manner *politely* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Cale shook*. An adverb of manner *politely* is VP modifier. The NP *Cale* and VP *shook* are part of the constituent structure above.

Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in data 4 that fills the position of adverb of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *politely* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *shook*.

Data 5

She finished *helplessly*. (5)



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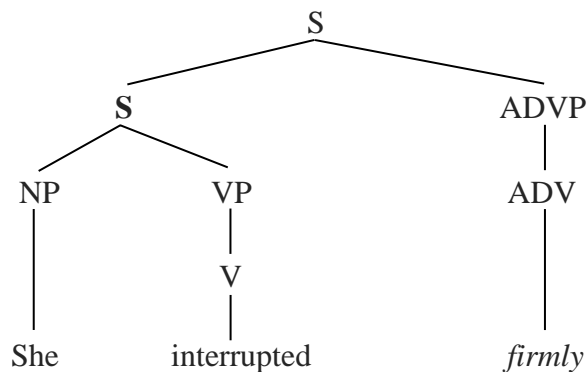
It can be seen from an adverb of manner in data 5 that *helplessly* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *helplessly* comes after a verb *finished* that is used to emphasis on how *She finished*. *Helplessly* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *helpless* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: *helpless* + *(-ly)* suffix becomes *helplessly*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in data 4 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *helplessly*. An adverb of manner *helplessly* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *she finished*. An adverb of manner *helplessly* is VP modifier. The NP *she* and VP *finished* are part of the constituent structure above.

Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in data 4 that fills the position adverbial of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *helplessly* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *finished*.

Data 6

Sam interrupted *firmly* (11)



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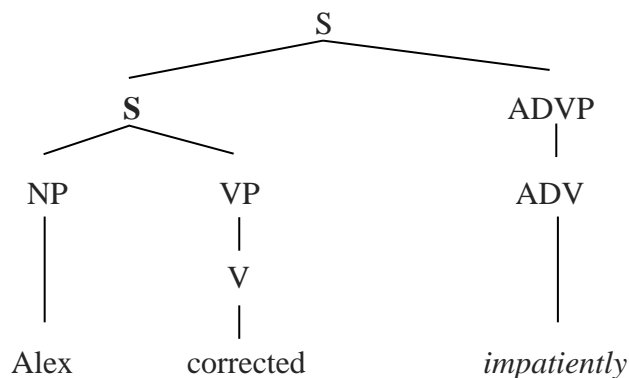
It can be seen from an adverb of manner in data 6 that *firmly* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *firmly* comes after a verb *interrupted* that is used to emphasis on how *She interrupted*. *Firmly* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *firm* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: *firm*+ (*-ly*) suffix becomes *firmly*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in data 6 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *firmly*. An adverb of manner *firmly* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *she interrupted*. An adverb of manner *firmly* is VP modifier. The NP *she* and VP *interrupted* are part of the constituent structure above.

Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in data 6 that fills the position adverbial of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *firmly* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *interrupted*.

Data 7

Alex corrected *impatiently*. (15)



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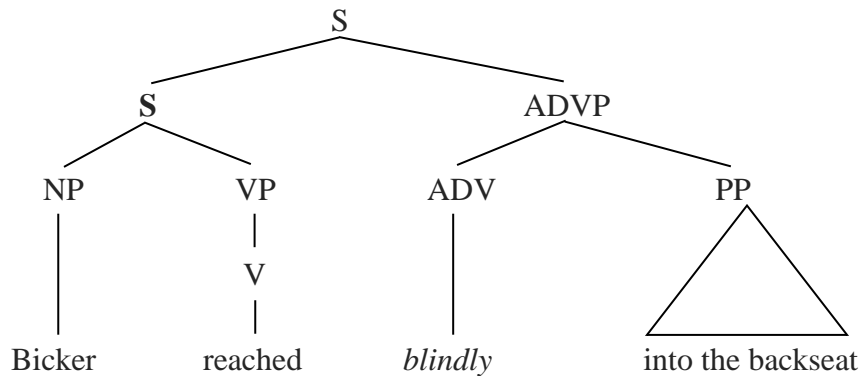
It can be seen from an adverb of manner in data 7 that *impatiently* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *impatiently* comes after a verb *corrected* that is used to emphasis on how *Alex corrected*. *Impatiently* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *impatient* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: *impatient*+ (*-ly*) suffix becomes *impatiently*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in data 7 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *impatiently*. An adverb of manner *impatiently* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Alex corrected*. An adverb of manner *impatiently* is VP modifier. The NP *Alex* and VP *corrected* are part of the constituent structure above.

Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in data 7 that fills the position adverb of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *impatiently* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *corrected*.

Data 8

Bicker reached *blindly* into the backseat. (25)



Form

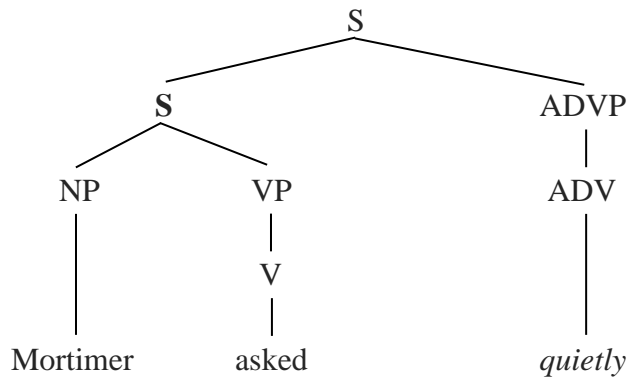
It can be seen from an adverb of manner in data 8 that *blindly* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *blindly* comes after a verb *reached* that is used to emphasis on how *Bicker reached*. *Blindly* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *blind* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: *blind*+ (-ly) suffix becomes *blindly*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in data 8 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *blindly*. An adverb of manner *blindly* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Bicker reached*. An adverb of manner *blindly* is VP modifier. The NP *Bicker* and VP *reached* are part of the constituent structure above.

Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in data 8 that fills the position adverb of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *blindly* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *reached* and its placed before the prepositional phrase *into the backseat*.

Data 9

Mortimer asked *quietly*. (5)



Form

We can see from an adverb of manner *quietly* in data 9 that *quietly* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *quietly* comes after a verb *asked* that is used to emphasis on how *Mortimer asked*. *Quietly* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *quiet* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: *quiet*+ (-ly) suffix becomes *quietly*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in data 9 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb of manner in the constituent *quietly* is formed by an adjective and ly-suffix. An adverb of manner *quietly* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Mortimer asked*. An adverb of manner *quietly* is VP modifier. The NP *Mortimer* and VP *asked* are part of the constituent structure above.

Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in data 9 that fills the position adverb of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *quietly* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *asked*.

The research would begin by identifying all instances of adverbs of manner in the novel. According to grammatical definitions, adverbs of manner explain how an action is carried out, often modifying verbs and providing an answer to the question “how”.

The Position of Adverbs of Manner

The common positions in the adverb of manner are: 1) Initial position, 2) Mid position, and 3) End position. The found data indicated that the mid and end positions are the most common for adverbs of manner in this analysis, with the choice depending on the focus or emphasis. Meanwhile, the initial position is less frequent and typically used for stylistic or emphatic purposes.

These results are consistent with the findings of Nurjanah (2015), who found that English novels tended to use mid-position placement. The findings in *Hungry for You*, however, indicate a greater focus on final-position placement, which may indicate a style decision exclusive to Lynsay Sands or the romance genre. Differences in syntactic flexibility between genres are further highlighted by comparison with research such as Muhdhor's (2020) on relative clauses in *The Great Gatsby*.

According to Quirk and Greenbaum's (1973) research, common adverb positions include those that come before the verb (e.g. *He hurried to the door swiftly*) and those that come after the verb (e.g. *She talked softly to the child*). Nonetheless, Sands' preference for end-position placement in *Hungry for You* is in line with research by Susnawati (2006), who observed similar trends in suspense novels, indicating syntactic tendencies influenced by genre.

The results of the research help us figure out the syntactic patterns in the romance genre's adverbs of manner. This research focuses on the stylistic and narrative roles of adverbs in influencing character expression and pacing, in contrast to earlier studies that concentrated on syntactic forms across genres (Nurjanah, 2015; Muhdhor, 2020). To learn more about how culture affects adverb placement, future research should examine cross-linguistic analyses or analyze how adverbs are used in other Lysay Sands works.

CONCLUSION

This study examined the positions and forms of adverbs of manner in Lysay Sands' novel *Hungry for You*. The results showed that adverbs of manner are usually found in the end parts of the sentence and are most commonly found in their normal "-ly" form. In addition to reflecting Sands' style that emphasizes narrative clarity and rhythm, this position preference is consistent with frequent English syntactic patterns as identified by Quirk and Greenbaum.

This study adds to the grammatical knowledge of manner adverbs in literary texts, but it also emphasizes how essential it is to examine how they improve pacing, character dynamics, and narrative tone.

In order to better comprehend the syntactic and stylistic differences between adverbs of manner employed by various authors or genres, further research might develop on these findings. Cross-linguistic examinations of manner adverbs may also shed light on the ways in which language and culture shape literary works' syntactic decisions.

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