

**ANALYSIS OF ADVERBIAL CONSTRUCTIONS
IN *THE SELFISH GIANT* BY OSCAR WILDE**



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ANALYSIS OF ADVERBIAL CONSTRUCTIONS IN *THE SELFISH GIANT* BY OSCAR WILDE

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are to describe the types of adverbial constructions and to describe the distributions of adverbial constructions based on structural approach especially syntactic structure of modification. The data are taken from adverbial constructions found in “The Selfish Giant” short story by Oscar Wilde. The type of the research is descriptive qualitative research. In collecting data, the writer uses observation and documentation method by applying the techniques of identifying, classifying, analyzing and coding the data found. In analyzing data, the writer uses the theory of Allshop (1990), the form of adverbial and its distribution. The writer uses Chinese box. The writer finds 195 data of adverbial constructions in sentences of *The Selfish Giant* short story.

The result of this research shows that the types of adverbial constructions are adverb of manner 5 or 3 %, adverb of place and direction 32 or 16 %, adverb of time 14 or 7 %, adverb of degree 10 or 5 %, adverb of frequency 5 or 3 %, conjunctive adverb 5 or 3%, noun phrase of time 9 or 5 %, to infinitive phrase 3 or 2 %, adverb phrase of manner 3 or 2 %, prepositional phrase of time 10 or 5 %, prepositional phrase of place 64 or 33 %, prepositional phrase of accompaniment 5 or 3 %, prepositional phrase of manner 7 or 4 %, adverbial clause of time 18 or 9 %, adverbial clause of cause 1 or 1 %, adverbial clause of purpose 1 or 1 %, adverbial clause of manner 1 or 1 %, adverbial clause of degree 2 or 1 %. Moreover, there are three distributions of adverbial constructions are initial position, mid- position and final position.

Keywords: Adverbial Constructions, Structural Approach, The Types of Adverbial Constructions, The Distributions of Adverbial Constructions

1. Introduction

Language is used to communicate with other people. Language can be study in linguistic approach. Studying linguistic, people will know how to interpret human's mind both written and spoken language. In written language especially English sometimes understanding the content is difficult for Indonesian people. The difficulties in understanding the content are caused by less understanding in English language especially adverbial. For that reason, the researcher concerns the study on adverbial constructions. However, many people are still confused in differentiating adverb and adverbial. So, this study is to determine the types of adverbial constructions and its distributions.

Here the example of analysis of adverbial constructions as the object of the study:

1. The meeting is passed *quite seriously*

From the first sentence, the adverb phrase is "*quite seriously*". The head of the phrase is "*seriously*" and the modifier is "*quite*". It can be said that adverb modified by an intensifier "*quite*". The word "*quite*" is pre-modifier that is placed before the head of phrase. The function of the phrase is adverbial which describes the verb "*passed*".

From the phenomena above, this research intent to (1) describe the types of adverbial constructions in *The Selfish Giant story by Oscar Wilde*. (2) describe the distribution of adverbial in a sentence based on structural approach

The researcher would like to present the previous study related to this study. It is done to prove the difference between the previous study and this research. First research was done by Hijriati (UMS, 2005) with her research entitled *An Analysis of Adverbial phrase in classical English Children Storybook*. Muntamah (UMS, 2008) done the research entitled *A Syntactical Study of Adjectival clauses in Hans Christian Anderson's Fairy tales*. The difference is that the types of object study would be analyzed. First study aims to know the constituents of Adverbial phrase that occur in Classical English children storybooks and to describe the modifiers of adverb and status of each modifier. Then, the second research aims to describe the structures and reveal the meaning of the adjectival constructions in Hans Christian Anderson's fairy tales.

Some theories are taken to support the data. The researcher involves some theories related to the case of the study. An adverbial is a construction that modifies, or describes, verbs (Allshop, 1990: 228). According to Allshop (1990: 229), Adverbials may have the following forms: Single word (called adverb), a prepositional phrase (having the pattern [preposition+noun]), a phrase without a preposition (time expression), a clause (a longer group of words). Some adverbials commonly go in the same place in the sentence then others go in different places depending on meaning or emphasis. In his book, Allshop (1990: 229), the position of adverbials are: **at** the beginning, before the subject of the sentence, **in** the middle, after or before main verb *to be*, more modal auxiliary after the first one, **at** the end, after verb + O, object or complement. To find the immediate constituents or elements, it uses syntactic analysis like giving brackets, tree diagram or Chinese box (Bloomfield: 1993). Based on the case above, the researcher aims to study the adverbial constructions from short story of *The Selfish Giant* by Oscar Wilde, entitled “Analysis of Adverbial Constructions in *The Selfish Giant* by Oscar Wilde”.

2. Research Method

In the relation to this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research which proposed to describe the types of adverbial constructions and its distributions. The object of this research is analysis of adverbial constructions found in *The Selfish Giant short story by Oscar Wilde*. The researcher uses observations and documentation methods in collecting data. The technique of analyzing data uses the theory written by Allshop with the following steps: (1) Identifying the types of adverbial constructions using Allshop’s theory (1990). (2) Describing the distribution of data that covers adverbial using the theory of Allshop (1990: 229). (3) Drawing Conclusion related to the data analysis and discussions.

3. Research Finding and Discussion

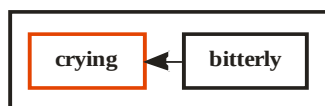
A. The Types of Adverbial Constructions

1) Adverb add information about verb and whole sentence has function as adverbial.

a) Adverb of Manner

N102/ P02/ L16/ ADVERB OF MANNER

he was wandering all round it, *crying bitterly*

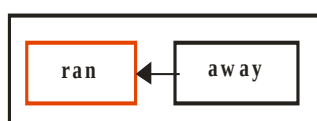


The adverb “*bitterly*” modifies the verb “*crying*”. The head of the construction is “*crying*”. Because of the modifier places after the head, so the adverb “*bitterly*” is called post-modifier. In conclusion, the adverb “*bitterly*” acts as adverbial especially adverbial of manner.

b) Adverb of Place and Direction

N022/ P01/ L12/ ADVERB OF DIRECTION

the children ran away



The adverbial construction is the simple in the form of adverb of place “*away*”. The analysis shows that adverb “*away*” as post-modifier. Then, the verb “*ran*” as the head of the construction. Adverb “*ran*” which modified the verb has functioned as adverbial especially adverbial of place.

c) Adverb of Time

N138/ P02/ L30/ ADVERB OF TIME

It is your garden *now*, little children



According to the sentence “*It is your garden now, little children*”, the adverbial is simple in the form of the adverb “*now*”. The adverb “*now*” becomes post-modifier of the whole sentence” *it is your garden*”. The sentence “*it is your garden*” is as the head of the adverbial constructions. The adverbial construction “*now*” indicates adverbial of Time.

d) Intensifying adverb.

N024/ P01/ L14/ ADVERB OF DEGREE

So he built a high wall all around it, and put up a notice-board.

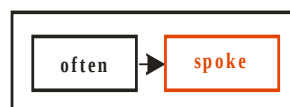


the adverbial is simple in the form of the adverb “so”. The adverb “so” becomes pre-modifier of the whole sentence” *he built a high wall all around it*”. The sentence “*he built a high wall around it*” acts as the head of the adverbial constructions. The adverbial construction “so” is adverbial of result.

e) Adverb of Frequency

N163/ P02/ L41/ ADVERB OF FREQUENCY

The Giant was very kind to all the children, yet he longed for his first little friend, and **often** spoke of him.



The construction in the Chinese box is phrase “*often spoke*”. The adverbial construction is simple in the form of the adverb of frequency “*often*”. The analysis shows that adverb “*often*” as pre-modifier which modifies the verb “*spoke*”. Then, the verb “*spoke*” as the head of the construction. Adverb “*often*” which modifies the verb has functioned as adverbial especially adverbial of frequency.

f) Conjunctive adverb

N114/ P02/ L20/ ADVERB

then I will knock down the wall,



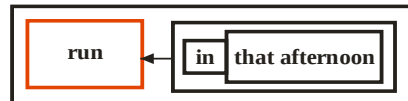
The sentence “*I will put the poor little boy on the top of the tree, and then I will knock down the wall, and my garden shall be the children’s playground forever and ever*” contains single adverbials. The adverb “*then*” modifies the sentence “*I will knock down the wall*”. The adverb “*then*” is pre-modifiers. The adverb “*then*” acts as adverbial especially adverbial of manner

2) A Prepositional Phrase

a) Prepositional Phrase of Time

N193/ P03/ L20/ PP OF TIME

And when the children ran *in that afternoon*

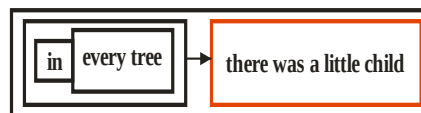


The sentence above, there is prepositional phrase acted as adverbial. The prepositional phrase “*in that afternoon*” modifies the head “*run*”. The head of this construction is a verb. The prepositional phrase “*in that afternoon*” consist of preposition “*in*”, and noun phrase “*that afternoon*”. The adverbial prepositional phrase above is post-modifier. The type of adverbial “*in that afternoon*” is adverbial of time.

b) **Prepositional Phrase of Place**

N092/ P02/ L10/ PP OF PLACE

In every tree that he could see there was a little child.

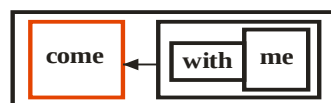


The prepositional phrase “*in every tree*” modifies the sentence “*there was a little child*”. The head of the construction is the sentence “*there was a little child*”. The prepositional phrase “*in every tree*” consists of preposition “*of*” then the noun phrase “*every tree*” that divides into determiner “*every*” and noun “*tree*”. The prepositional phrase is pre-modifier. The type of adverbial “*in every tree*” is adverbial of place.

c) **Prepositional Phrase of Accompaniment**

N190/ P03/ L19/ PP OF ACCOMPANIMENT

to-day you shall come **with me** to my garden, which is Paradise.”

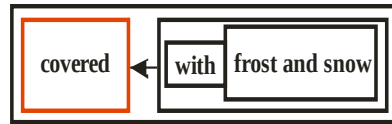


In the sentence “*And the child smiled on the Giant, and said to him, “You let me play once in your garden, to-day you shall come with me to my garden, which is Paradise.”*”, the prepositional phrase “*with me*” acted as adverbial. The prepositional phrase “*with me*” modifies the verb “*come*”. The prepositional phrase “*with me*” consists of preposition “*with*” then the noun “*me*”. The prepositional phrase is post modifier. the type of adverbial “*with me*” acts as adverbial of manner.

d) Prepositional Phrase of Manner

N104/ P02/ L17/ PP OF MANNER

The poor tree was still quite covered **with frost and snow**, and the North Wind was blowing and roaring above it.

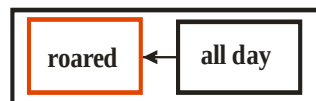


In the sentence above, the prepositional phrase “*with frost and snow*” act as adverbial. The prepositional phrase “*with frost and snow*” modifies the verb “*covered*”. The prepositional phrase “*with frost and snow*” consists of a preposition “*with*” and a noun phrase “*frost and snow*”. The prepositional phrase is post modifier.

e) Noun Phrase (Time Expressions)

N052/ P01/ L29/ NP OF TIME

He was wrapped in furs, and he roared *all day* about the garden, and blew the chimney-pots down.



In the sentence “*He was wrapped in furs, and he roared all day about the garden, and blew the chimney-pots down*”, the construction of adverbial is in the phrase “*all day*”. The head of the phrase “*roared all day*” is the verb “*roared*”. The verb “*roared*” is modified by the noun phrase “*all day*”. Noun phrase in here, is adverbial especially adverbial of time. Noun phrase “*all day*” consist of determiner “*all*” and noun “*day*”.

3) Adverbial Clause

a) Adverbial Clause of Time

N018/ P01/ L10/ AC OF TIME

When he arrived he saw the children playing in the garden



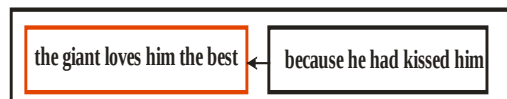
In the sentence “*When he arrived he saw the children playing in the garden*” contains adverbial’s function. The adverbial clause “*when he arrived*” acted

as adverbial. The sentence “*he saw the children playing in the garden*” is modified by the clause “*when he arrived*”. The head form is a sentence. The adverbial clause is pre-modifier. The type of adverbial construction “*when he arrived*” is adverbial of time.

b) Adverbial Clause of Cause

N151/ P02/ L35/ AC OF CAUSE

The giant loves him the best *because he has kissed him*.



In the sentence “*The giant loves him the best because he has kissed him*” contains adverbial clause of reason. The adverbial clause “*because he had kissed him*” acted as adverbial. The sentence “*the giant loves him the best*” is modified by the clause “*because he had kissed him*”. The head form is a sentence. The adverbial clause is post-modifier. The adverbial construction “*because he had kissed him*” is a type of adverbial of reason.

c) Adverbial Clause of Purpose

N010/ P01/ L01/ AC OF PURPOSE

The birds sat on the trees and sang so sweetly that the children used to stop their games **in order to listen to them**.



In the sentence “*the children used to stop their children in order to listen to them*” contains adverbial’s function. The adverbial clause “*in order to listen to them*” acted as adverbial. The sentence “*the children used to stop their children*” is modified by the clause “*in order to listen to them*”. The head form is a sentence. The adverbial clause is post-modifier. The adverbial construction “*in order to listen to them*” is a type of adverbial of purpose.

d) Adverbial Clause of Manner

N036/ P01/ L22/ AC OF MANNER

The birds did not care to sing in it **as there were no children**



In the sentence “*The birds did not care to sing in it as there were no children*” contains adverbial’s function. The adverbial clause “*as there were no children*” acted as adverbial. The sentence “*The birds did not care to sing in it*” is modified by the clause “*as there were no children*”. The head form is a sentence. The adverbial clause is post-modifier. The adverbial construction “*as there were no children*” is a type of adverbial of manner.

e) Adverbial Clause of Degree Comparison

N108/ P02/ L18/ AC OF DEGREE

“Climb up! Little boy,” said the Tree, and it bent its branches down **as low as it could**



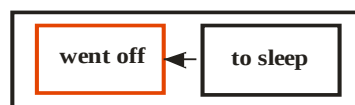
In the sentence “*it bent its branches down as low as it could*” contains adverbial’s function. The adverbial clause “*as low as it could*” acted as adverbial. The sentence “*it bent its branches down*” is modified by the clause “*as low as it could*”. The head form is a sentence. The adverbial clause is post-modifier. The adverbial construction “*as low as it could*” is a type of adverbial of manner.

4) A Verb Phrase

a) *to* – Infinitive Phrase

N043/ P01/ L25/ TO INFINITIVE

and went off **to sleep**.



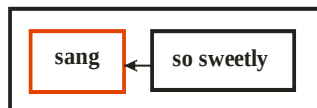
In the sentence “*went off to sleep*”, the phrase *to sleep* acted as adverbial. The infinitive phrase “*to sleep*” modifies the head “*went off*”. The head of this construction is a verb. The infinitive phrase “*to sleep*” consists of infinitive *to sleep* with no object. The adverbial infinitive phrase above is post-modifier. The type of adverbial “*to sleep*” is adverbial of purpose.

5) Adverb Phrase

a) Adverb Phrase of Manner

N009/ P01/ L06/ AP OF MANNER

The birds sat on the trees and sang **so sweetly** that the children used to stop their games in order to listen to them.



In the sentence “*The birds sat on the trees and sang so sweetly*”, the phrase *so sweetly* acts as adverbial. The adverb phrase “*so sweetly*” modifies the verb “*sang*”. The head of this construction is a verb. The adverbial adverb phrase above is post-modifier. The type of adverbial “**so sweetly**” is adverbial of manner.

After analyzing the data, the explanations of the types of adverbial constructions are presented in the table below:

Table 1. The Percentage of Types of Adverbial Constructions

N	Adverbial Constructions		Amount of data	Percentages
1	Single form			
	a. ADVERB	a. Manner	5	3 %
		b. Place and direction	32	16 %
		c. time	14	7 %
		d. degree	10	5 %
		e. frequency	5	3 %
		f. conjunctive adverb	5	3 %
2	Complex forms			
	a. Noun Phrase (A Phrase Without A Preposition)	a. Time	9	5 %
	b. Verb Phrase	a. To – infinitive phrase	3	2 %
	c. Adverb Phrase	a. Manner	3	2 %
	d. Prepositional Phrase	a. Time	10	5 %
		b. Place	64	33 %
		c. Accompaniment	5	3 %
		d. Manner	7	4 %
	e. Adverbial clause	a. Time	18	9 %
		b. Cause	1	1 %

		c. Manner	1	1 %
		d. Degree	2	1 %
		e. purpose	1	1%
Total			195	100%

B. The Distribution of Adverbial Constructions

The Adverbial constructions place randomly in sentence. The positions of adverbial constructions will describe below:

1. Initial position

Adverbial constructions place initial position, means that it places before the subject of the sentence. The adverbial constructions put at the beginning of the sentence.

N012/ P01/ L08/ NP OF TIME

One day the Giant came back.



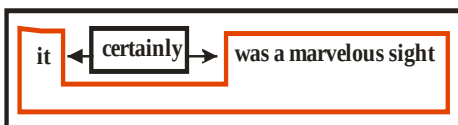
The sentence “*One day the Giant came back*” contains adverbial. The noun phrase “*one day*” acted as adverbial. The adverbial construction put before the subject *The Giant*, so the adverbial “*one day*” is related to initial position that places at the beginning of the sentence.

2. Mid-position

The adverbial modifier places in the middle means that adverbials position after main verb to be, before the main verb then where two or more modal verbs.

N173/ P03/ L06/ ADVERB OF MANNER

It *certainly*, was a marvelous sight.



The sentence above contains adverbial which the position is in the middle of sentence. The adverb “*certainly*” modifies the sentence “*it was marvelous sight*”. The adverb “*certainly*” places after the subject “*it*” and before the verb phrase “*was a marvelous sight*”

3. Final Position

The final position of adverbial constructions means that the constructions put at the end of sentence. The final position usually can be found after verb and object or complement.

N138/ P02/ L30/ ADVERB OF TIME

“It is your garden *now*, little garden” said the giant



The sentence “*it is your garden now*” contains adverbial. The adverb “*now*” modifies the sentence “*it is your garden*”. This construction related to the final position of adverbial constructions. The modifier places after verb and object.

Based on the research finding, the distributions of adverbial construction in a sentence are divided into three positions, namely: Initial Position, Mid-Position, and Final Position.

Table 2. The Percentage of adverbial constructions’ distributions

No	Adverbial Constructions	Amount of Data		
		Initial position	Mid position	Final position
1.	Adverb	16	20	35
2.	Noun Phrase	7	0	2
3.	Verb Phrase	0	0	3
4.	Adverb Phrase	0	2	1
5.	Prepositional Phrase	8	0	78
6.	Adverbial Clause	9	1	13
Total		39	23	130
Percentages		20%	12%	68%

From the table above, it shows that the positions of adverbial constructions are dominated by the final position or place at the end of sentences. The final positions of adverbial constructions are common used by the prepositional place. The data found of prepositional phrases place at the end of the sentence are 78 data from 195 data. Then the position of adverbial constructions is rare to find is mid- position. The mid positions of adverbial constructions are common used by adverbs or single words which are 20 data. Then the initial position is average to find, the data found are 16 data of adverbs.

4. Conclusion

From the data analysis, it can be made conclusion the types of adverbial constructions and its distributions. The adverbial constructions found in *The Selfish Giant* short story are dividing into six categories which including 18 types of adverbial constructions. The types of adverbial constructions are **Adverb** (Adverb of manner, Adverb of place and direction, Adverb of time, Adverb of degree, Adverb of frequency, Conjunctive adverb), **Noun Phrase** (Noun phrase of time), **Verb Phrase** (To Infinitive Phrase), **Adverb Phrase** (Adverb Phrase of Manner), **Prepositional Phrase** (Prepositional Phrase Time, Prepositional Phrase Place, Prepositional Phrase Accompaniment, Prepositional Phrase Manner), **Adverbial Clause** (Adverbial Clause Time, Adverbial Clause Cause, Adverbial Clause Purpose, Adverbial Clause Manner, Adverbial Clause Degree)

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