

AN ANALYSIS OF ADVERBS USED IN PAULO COLEHO “THE WITCH OF PORTOBELLO”

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ABSTRACT

This paper is entitled “*An analysis of adverbs used in Paulo Coelho The Witch of Portobello*”. This paper dealt with the type and function of adverbs based on A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet. The method used in analyzing the data was descriptive method with qualitative approach. the data were taken from the novel of Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*”. the data were analyzed to find out the type and function of adverb and to find out the most dominant used of adverb in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*”. The results of this paper that (1) The available adverbs in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*” are adverb of manner, adverb of place, adverb of time, adverb of frequency, sentence adverb, adverb of degree and interrogative adverb. (2) The function of adverbs in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*” are as modifier of verb, adjective and entire sentence and as adverbial. (3) The most dominant type of adverbs is used in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*” is adverb of time it consists of thirty eighth data from one hundred and one data, and the most dominant function of adverb is as modifier.

Key word : *Adverb, analysis, paper*

1.1 The Background of the Study

Grammar is the one important part in learning language especially for students, the study of grammar gives students the background in the structure and mechanics of language. By knowing grammar well, students will be easier to express their ideas in written English and one part of grammar is part of speech.

There are eight parts of speech in the English, they are noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, and interjection. The parts of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence. In this paper analyze about adverb. Adverb is a word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word group, expressing a relation of place, time, manner, cause, and degree. Adverb typically express manner, place and time, and frequency, degree, level of certainty, etc.

When the writer was in fourth semester, the writer got assignment to read a novel and retell the summary of the novel.

That research is important for the writer and the other students to know the types of adverbs because they certainly use adverbs in their writing, and they can use this writing as a resource in other research about adverbs. The learners will get information about how adverb used in novel and they can use adverb correctly which shows their grammatical ability.

1.2. The Problems of the Study

1. What are the types and function of the adverb used in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*”?
2. What is the most dominant type and function of adverb used in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*”?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the types and function of adverb used in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*”?
2. To find out the most dominant types and function of adverb used in paulo coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*”?

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The analysis is focused in the types and function of adverb, the dominant type and function of adverb which are used in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*” and the writer limit the pages, the writer analyzed from page 1 until page 28.

SUPPORTING THEORIES

2.1 Definition of Adverb

According to Geoffrey Leech (2006:7) adverbs are a major class of words, mainly consisting of words which modify verb, adjective, and other adverb.

Based on the explanation that stated above, it can be concluded that an adverb is a word that modifies (describes) a verb (he sings loudly), an adjective (very tall), another adverb (ended too

quickly), or even a whole sentence (Fortunately, I had brought an umbrella).

Examples

- a. My sister *always* comes on time.
- b. Her mother looked *very* happy.
- c. She runs so fast.

2.1.1 Adverbs of Place

Adverbs of place tell us where something happens. They are usually placed the main verb or after the object. Adverb of place include : *above, away, everywhere, here, near, there, outside* etc.

1. After the main verb

Example : He looked everywhere.

The word *everywhere* as an adverb of place put after the word “looked” as the main verb from that sentence. *Everywhere* emphasis the main verb “looked”.

2.1.2. Adverb of Time

Adverb of time usually put at the end of the sentence. These adverbs tell us about the time of section. Adverb of time include : now, when, soon, tomorrow, yesterday, today, tonight, again, early, yesterday,etc.

Time adverbs express position in time, duration, frequency, and relationship.

Example:

- a. We are practicing English *now* (time position)
- b. He always hurts me (time frequency)

2.1.3. Adverbs of frequency

Adverb of frequency provide information of how often something happens. Adverbs of frequency tell us how many times the action occurs or occurred or will occur. Adverbs of frequency include: (a) *always, continually, frequently, occasionally, often, once, twice, periodically, repeatedly, sometimes, usually,etc.* (b) *ever, hardly, ever, never, rarely, scarcely ever, seldom.*

1. Adverb in both the above groups are normally placed :

a. After the simple tenses of to be :

Example : He is *always* in time for meals

b. Before the simple tenses of all other verbs :

Example: They *sometimes* stay up all night. And when in compound verb, the auxiliary is stressed.

Example: a. I can *never* remember

Similarly when *do* is added for emphasis :

Example : I *always* do arrive in time.

1. Adverbs in group (a) above can also be put at the beginning or end of a sentence or clause.

Always is rarely found at the beginning of a sentence/clause except with imperatives.

Often, if put at the end, normally requires very or quite.

Example : often he walked. He walked quite often.

2.1.4. Sentence Adverbs

Sentence adverb has function to explain the sort sentence and usually can be put in front, in the middle and in the end of sentence.

1. Adverbs expressing degrees certainty: *actually, apparently, certainly, clearly, evidently, obviously, presumably, probably, undoubtedly, definitely, perhaps, possibly, surely.*

2.1.5. Interrogative Adverbs

This adverb is used to tell interrogative sentence. An interrogative adverb introduces question. Interrogative adverbs usually placed at the beginning of sentence. Interrogative adverbs include : *When ?, Where ?, Why ?, and How ?.*

Example; a. When will he come back to Medan ?

b. Where do you stay while this year?

3.1 The Research Method

In writing a paper there are two kinds of research namely, field research and library research. Field research is research in which the data taken from some informants while in library research the data are gotten from library. This paper conducted by using descriptive method with qualitative approach.

3.2 The Techniques for collecting Data

The techniques of collecting data are formulated as follows :

1. Reading of the novel of Paulo Coelho *The Witch of Portobello*
2. Identifying the sentences which contain with adverbs

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Data

The primary data of this study were taken from a novel by Paulo Coelho, *The Witch of Portobello*. The theory used to analyze the data was Thomson and Martinet's theory which has found in (*A Practical English Grammar*). **Data 1: Heron Ryan, Fourty Four, Journalist**

There are 6 types of adverb found in data 1 in Paulo Coelho “ *the witch of portobello* ”, they are : adverb of manner, adverb of place, adverb of time, adverb of degree, adverb of frequency and relative adverb. Adverb of manner is found five (5) times, adverb of place is found eleven (11) times, adverb of time is found eleven (11) times, adverb of degree is found one (1) time, adverb of frequency is found three (3) times and relative adverb is found four (4) times. So it can

be concluded that there are thirty one (35) adverbs in data 1 and the function as modifier is found 24 times and as adverbial is found 10 times. The adverb can be seen from the table below.

Table 4.1. Adverb in Paulo Coelho “ The Witch of Portobello”

No	Sentence	Types of Adverb									The Function of Adverb
		A M	AP	AT	AF	SA	AD	IA	RA	M	
1	No one lights a lamp in order to hide it <i>behind the door</i> .										
2	<i>A long time after</i> Athena's death, her former teacher asked me to go with her to the town of Prestonpans in <i>Scotlandia</i> .										
3	Taking advantage of certain ancient feudal powers that were due to be abolished the <i>following month</i> ,										
4	Who were executed in the <i>sixteenth and seventeenth centuries</i> for practicing witchcraft.										
5	There is point <i>now</i> in going into all the excesses committed by the inquisition,										
6	Edda said <i>several times</i> that there was something about that gesture which she found unacceptable.										
7	The town and the fourteenth Baron of Prestoungrange & Dolphinstoun were granting pardon to people who had been <i>brutally</i> executed.										
8	Here we are in the <i>twenty first century</i> , and yet the descendants of the real criminals,										
9	Anyone who happens to discover a gift and dares to speak of their ability is <i>usually</i> regarded with distrust,										
10	My trip to <i>Transylvania</i> to make a documentary on vampires was also a way of proving how people are deceived.										
11	<i>When</i> I visited <i>Dracula's castle</i> , which has been reconstructed merely to give tourists the feeling that they are in the special place.										
12	I was approached by a government official who implied that I would receive a significant gift <i>when</i> the film was shown on the <i>BBC</i> .										
13	One of the guides said that the number of visitors increased <i>each</i>										

year.											
14	Even if the idea <i>behind</i> my script was to de-mythologize the place,										
15	I was <i>simply</i> be helping to generate more publicity.										
16	And yet my journey to <i>Transylvania</i> was to have a huge impact on my life, for I met Athena there <i>when</i> she was trying to track down her mother.										
17	And <i>since</i> that love remains alive, the energy remains, even though Athena is dead										
18	Even though all I want <i>now</i> is to forget what I saw and learned.										
19	I need every thing to return as <i>quickly</i> as possible to how it used to be.										
20	<i>When</i> the meetings in <i>Portobello</i> started to get out of control, we had endless arguments about how she was behaving.										
21	If there is any possible consolation in the tragedy of losing someone we love <i>very</i> much,										
22	She must have stood late at night in many a tube station, waiting for muggers who <i>never</i> came.										
23	She must have walked through the most dangerous part in <i>London</i> ,										
24	She managed to get her self <i>brutally</i> murdered.										
25	Our body remains alive, yet <i>sooner or later</i> our soul will receive the mortal below.										
26	The owner will go to the <i>office</i> , the servants will return to their quarters,										
27	Waiting for a taxi or a bus to restore us to the mediocrity of our <i>everyday</i> lives.										
28	I also know that, at <i>night</i> , another part of me will remain wandering in space,										
29	I will wake up sweating and go into the <i>kitchen</i> for a glass of water.										
30	The next day, I will look at the scissors with a touch of regret										
Total		5	10	11	3	-	1	-	4	24	10

a) Data 2: Andrea McCain, Thirty two, Actress

There are 6 types of adverb found in data 2 in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*”, they are : adverb of manner, adverb of time, adverb of frequency, sentence adverb, adverb of degree and relative adverb. Adverb of manner is found five (5) times, adverb of time is found three (3)

times, adverb of frequency is found two (2) times, sentence adverb is found one (1) time, adverb of degree is found one (1) time, relative adverb is found one (1) time. So it can be concluded that there are twelve (13) adverbs in data 2 and the function as modifier is found 10 times and as adverbial is found 2 times. The adverb can be seen from the table below.

Table 4.2

Adverb in Paulo Coelho “The Witch of Portobello”

No	Sentence	Types of Adverb									The function
		AM	AP	AT	AF	SA	A	D	IA	RA	
1	That's what Athena used to say, but she herself behaved quite <i>differently</i> .	✓									
2	When we venture into that unfamiliar sea, we trust <i>blindly</i> in those who guide us.	✓							✓		
3	People who are on spiritual quest don't think, they <i>simply</i> anonymous masses,	✓									
4	I understand that she <i>once</i> felt a profound admiration for St.Therese of lisieux.			✓							
5	Athena mentioned <i>once</i> that she would like to share a similar fate.		✓								
6	<i>Initially</i> , I was fascinated and wanted to be like her.				✓						
7	Everything we began together could have worked out <i>really well</i> .	✓									
8	Had she behaved more <i>discreetly</i> ,	✓									
9	We would <i>now</i> be fulfilling the mission with which we were entrusted.			✓							
10	I will have to continue to the end, even though <i>sometimes</i> I feel very weak and <i>often</i> dispirited.				✓		✓				
11	I am not surprised that her life ends as it did, she was <i>always</i> flirting with danger.					✓					
Total		5	-	3	2	1	1	-	1	10	2

they are: adverb of manner, adverb of time, adverb of frequency, sentence adverb. Adverb of manner is found three(4) times, adverb of time is found four (4) times, adverb of frequency is found three (3) times, sentence adverb is found three (2) times and the function as modifier is found 24 times. So it can be concluded that there are thirteen (13) adverbs in data 3.

The adverb can be seen from the table

Table 4.3. Adverb in Paulo Coelho “The Witch of Portobello”

No	Sentence	Types of Adverb									The function
		AM	AP	AT	AF	SA	A	D	IA	RA	
1	If a man we don't know phones us up <i>today</i> and talks a little,										✓
2	But nevertheless pays us the kind of attention we <i>rarely</i> receive,							✓			✓
3	We are quite capable of going to bed with him that <i>same night</i> ,										✓
4	That is what woman are like, and there is nothing wrong with that it's nature of the female to open herself to love <i>easily</i> .										✓
5	We were <i>totally</i> and <i>profoundly</i> different, especially in the way we dealt with other people.										✓
6	As her teacher, I <i>always</i> did my best to help her in her inner search.							✓			✓
7	Her greatest problem was that she was a woman of the <i>twenty-second</i> century living in the <i>twenty-first</i> ,										✓
8	I will just sort these things out, then I will devote my self to my dream, <i>always</i> complaining that the conditions are <i>never</i> quite right.							✓			✓
9	The importance of this has been <i>completely</i> forgotten,										✓
10	<i>Finnally</i> , the witch justifies her existence by going in the search of complete and limitless pleasure,										✓
11	<i>Normaly</i> a woman has to choose from one of these traditional feminine archetypes, but Athena was all four at <i>once</i> .										✓
12	<i>Obviously</i> we can justify her behavior, alleging that all those who enter a state of trance or ecstasy lose contact with reality.										✓
Total		4	-	4	3	2	-	-	-	1	-

b) Data 3: Deidre O'Neill, Thirty seven, Doctor, Known as Edda

There are four types of adverb found in data 3 in Paulo Coelho “The Witch of Portobello”,

c) Data 4: Lella Zainab, Sixty four, Numerologist

There are four types of adverb found in data 4 in Paulo Coelho "The Witch of Portobello". They are : adverb of manner, adverb of time, adverb of frequency, sentence adverb. Adverb of manner is found three (3) times, adverb of time is found four (4) times, adverb of frequency is found three (3) times, sentence adverb is found three (3) times, and the function as modifier is found 6 times. So it can be concluded that there are thirteen (13) adverbs found in data 4.

The adverb can be seen from the table below.

Table 4.4
Adverb in Paulo Coelho "The Witch of Portobello"

No	Sentence	Types of Adverb								The Function of Adverb	
		AM	AP	AT	AF	SA	AD	IA	RA		
1	She has an interest in mystical subjects and through these tries to bring harmony to those <i>around</i> her.									✓	
2	She will <i>always</i> be subject to envy, sadness, introversion, and impulsive decisions.									✓	
3	So <i>what</i> did she do ?									✓	
4	She was priestess who understood the forces of nature, or, <i>rather</i> , she was someone who, by the simple fact of having little to lose or to hope for in life.									✓	
5	And in each of this position she <i>always</i> revealed the priestess within.									✓	
6	I lived with her for <i>eight years</i> , and I owed her this, to recover her memory, her identity.									✓	
Total		-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	6	-

1. That is what woman are like, and there is nothing wrong with that it's nature of the female to open herself to love *easily*.

In this sentence *easily* is part of adverb of manner because it is added the suffix -ly, it is formed from adjective *easy* by adding -ly, the function of *easily* is modifying verb of *love*.

2. We were *totally* and *profoundly* different, especially inthe way we dealt with other people.

In this sentence *totally* and *profoundly* is part of adverb of manner because it is added the suffix -ly, it is formed from adjective *total*

and *profound* by adding -ly, the function of quickly is modififying adjective of *different*.

3. The importance of this has been *completely* forgotten.

In this sentence *completely* is part of adverb of manner because it is added the suffix -ly, it is formed from adjective *complete* by adding -ly, the function of *completely* is modififying verb of *forgotten*.

4. *Normaly* a woman has to choose from one of these traditional feminine archetypes, but Athena was all four at *once*.

In this sentence *normally* is part of adverb of manner because it is added the suffix -ly, it is formed from adjective *normal* by adding -ly, the function of *normally* is modififying a whole sentence.

5. I realized that he was listening to what she was saying and taking it *seriously*.

In this sentence *seriously* is part of adverb of manner because it is added the suffix -ly, it is formed from adjective *serious* by adding -ly, the function of *seriously* is modififying verb of *taking*.

b) Adverb of Place

There are 25 adverb of place found in the novel. Namely :

1. No one lights a lamp in order to hide it *behind the door*.

In this sentence *behind the door* is part of adverb of place, it is express

g) Interrogative adverb

There is 1 interrogative adverb found in the novel.

Namely :

1. So *what* did she do in her uncle's house?

In this senetence *what* is a part of interrogative adverb because it is asking for something, the function of *what* in this sentence is modifying verb of do.

4.2.2 The Most dominant Type and Function of Adverb in Paulo Coelho "The Witch of Portobello".

In terms of adverb, the dominant type and function of adverb in Paulo coelho "The Witch of Portobello" the type is adverb of time and the function is as modifier. The total members of adverb of manner, adverb of place, adverb of time, adverb of frequency, sentence adverb , adverb of degree, interrogative adverb and relative adverb are 110 sentences. are shown in the table below.

Table 4.6. Table Occurrences of the Dominant Type of Adverb

Type of Adverb	Adverb of				
	Manner	Place	Time	Frequency	Sentence Adverb
Table 4.1	5	10	12	3	-
Table 4.2	5	-	3	2	1
Table 4.3	4	-	4	3	2
Table 4.4	-	1	1	2	-
Table 4.5	4	14	18	4	3
Total	18	25	38	14	6

Type of Adverb	Adverb of			
	Degree	Introgative Adverb	Relative Adverb	Total
Table 4.1	1	-	4	35
Table 4.2	1	-	1	13
Table 4.3	-	-	-	13
Table 4.4	1	1	-	6
Table 4.5	-	-	3	51
Total	1	8	118	

Table 4.7. Table Occurrences of the Dominant Function of Adverb

Function of Adverb	As Modifier	As an Adverbial	Total
Table 4.1	24	10	34
Table 4.2	10	2	12
Table 4.3	11	-	11
Table 4.4	6	-	6
Table 4.5	29	9	38
Total	80	21	101

4.3 Findings

There are 8 types of adverbs used in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*” they are adverb of manner, adverb of place, adverb of time, adverb frequency, sentence adverb, adverb of degree, introgative adverb and relative adverb.

1. The function of adverb in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*” are as modifier of verb, adjective and entire sentence, and as an adverbial.
2. The most dominant type of adverb used in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*” is adverb of time, it consists of 38 sentences from 110 sentences.
3. The most dominant function of adverb in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*” is as modifier. It consists of 80 sentences from 101 sentences.

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data from Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*”, the conclusions can be drawn as follows :

1. The available adverbs in the Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*” are adverb of manner, adverb of place, adverb of time, adverb of frequency, sentence adverb, adverb

of degree, introgative adverb and relative adverb.

2. The most dominant type of adverbs in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*” is adverb of time with 38 sentences.
3. The most dominant function of adverb in Paulo Coelho “*The Witch of Portobello*” is as modifier. It consists of 80 sentences from 101 sentences.

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