

**ADVERBS FOUND IN *BBC NEWS***

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

**By:**

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**FACULTY OF TEACHERS' TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
MEDAN  
2018**

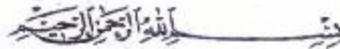


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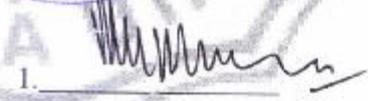
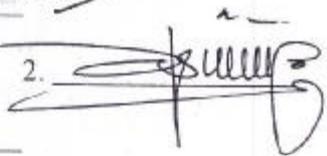
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## ABSTRACT

**Pranata Sukendro. NPM. 1402050041, “Adverbs Found in *BBC News*”. Skripsi : English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2018.**

This research concerned with the study of the types and the functions adverbs was aimed at finding the type and determining how the function of adverbs found in the BBC News article. The source of data were the article part of story entitled ““*He Wasn't Happy Until He Had Me All To Himself*” 17<sup>th</sup> January 2018 edition. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method and was taken place in the library of UMSU. The data was collected by reading some English grammar books, especially about adverbs and the data from internet to complete this study. The data classified into it ways of classification based on the type and function of adverbs. The result of the analysis the researcher found there were 112 data of adverbs from 160 sentences. The number of types of adverb classified by meaning were 97 data. . There was 6.19 % of adverb of manner , 39.17% of adverb of place , 24.74% of adverb of time, 2.06 % of adverb of sequence, 9.28 % of adverb of frequency, 11.34 % of adverb of degree, and % of adverb of emphasize. Meanwhile, the number of types of adverbs classified by function were 15 data. There was 13,33 % of sentence adverbs, 46.67 % of conjunctive adverbs, 26.67 % of relative adverbs, and 13.33 % of interrogative adverbs. The dominant type of adverbs found in the BBC News article was adverb of place. The function of adverb found the BBC News article were as modified verb, adjective, and modified of entire sentence. There was 64.3% of adverb modified verb, 13.4 % of adverb modified adjective, and 22.3% of adverb modified of entire sentence. The dominant function of adverbs that occurred was adverb which modified verb.

Keywords : *BBC News, adverbs, grammar* .

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Hopefully the findings of this research are expected to be useful for those who read this research and interested to the topics.

Finally, the researcher realizes that this research is still far from being perfect in spite of the fact he has done his best completing this work. Therefore, constructive criticism, comments, suggestions are welcomed for further improvement of this research.

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Medan, March 2018

Researcher,

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. The Background of the Study

English language is an international language used all over the world as a means of communication. It plays an important role for the people all over the world for political and commercial purposes and event tourism matters. And the important thing of which learning English is Grammar. Marry (2000:25) said that the *grammar* of language is an analysis of the various functions performed by the words of the language, as they are used by native speakers and writers.

There are many different ways of analyzing language. In such analysis, words can be given various names, depending on the function which they perform. According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010:77) words can be grouped into *parts of speech* or *word classes*. The basic parts of speech include: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, and Article. This study only focused on the *adverb*.

*Adverbs* are words which used to modify verbs or adjectives and other adverbs ( Marry, 2000: 363). From this statement, an adverb own characteristic from other part of speech in English. Therefore, we have to be able to understand the characteristic of adverbs well. In this study, the researcher try to invistigate the characteristic of adverbs and the researcher only focused on the types and the functions of adverbs.

In other hand, an adverb often appears in many kinds of text, such as books, news paper, magazine,etc. Because of it, understanding adverbs very important for English learners or Students. Not only that, if English learners know about adverbs well, they are not confused to use adverbs in written text appropriately. But, nowadays many mistakes from the English learners or the students in use adverbs in their writting and their speaking. They can not understand the rules of adverbs so that they make some mistakes in their writting and also in their comprehension. Even, *Pieter* in his research (2016 :1) said that adverb is often forgotten. Those are some reason why the researcher analyzed adverbs in his research.

Nowadays, many news publishers publish written news by using newer technology which is more popular and easy accessed namely internet service. By using internet service, anything can be done include to get information or read the issues appear around the world. Beside it is cheap and easy, using internet service also save time. That is why the researcher choose *the BBC news* media as the source of data in this study.

*The BBC news* is one of news publisher that publishes its online news under the website address <http://www.bbc.com/news> . There are many articles in the BBC news, such as bussines, technology, science, stories, entertainment, arts, world news, etc. Furthermore, the use English grammar especially adverbs always used in the BBC news. This study found out the types and the functions of adverbs in the BBC news. Moreover, this study also gives more understanding to the reader about the adverbs.

Based on those explanations, the researcher here is interested in understanding the types and the functions of English adverbs in the BBC news. For that reason, the writer analyzed the English grammar of adverbs used in the BBC news in a research entitled "*Adverbs Found in BBC News*".

### **B. The Identification of the Problems**

The problems in this research are identified as follows:

1. Many English learners and Students have difficulties on understanding the use of adverbs appropriately.
2. English learners and Students can not distinguish types of adverbs.

### **C. The Scope and Limitation**

The scope of study focuses on the grammar analysis of adverbs. The limitation in this study is the types and the function of adverbs found in BBC news.

### **D. The Formulation of the Problems**

The problem of the study is formulated as the following:

1. What are the types of adverbs used in the BBC News?
2. How are the functions of adverbs occurred in the BBC News?

### **E. The Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study are stated below :

1. to find out the types of adverbs used in the BBC News.
2. to find out the function of adverbs used in the BBC News.

### **F. The Significances of the Study**

The findings of the research are expected to be useful, theoretically and practically :

#### **1. Theoretically.**

- a) It gives a clear explanation about English adverbs.
- b) It can be used as references for the other researchers in the future.

#### **2. Practically**

- a) Teachers

The researcher hopes the result of the study can be useful for additional information that can be applied by the teachers in teaching and practicing.

- b) Students

The research can be used as the rules and knowledge on linguistics especially about adverbs.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Theoretical Framework

##### 1. Grammar

Marry (2000:25) stated the *grammar* of language is an analysis of the various functions performed by the words of language, as they are used by native speakers and writers. The other expert also have the other definition about grammar. According to Greenbaum and Nelson (2002:1) *grammar* is the central component of language. It mediates between the system of sounds or of written symbols, on the one hand, and the system of meaning, on the other. Grammar deals with the rules for combining words into larger units. The words can be grouped into *parts of speech* or *word classes* (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010:77).

##### 2. Parts of Speech

Parts of speech or word classes are sentence elements that work together to make up a sentence. According to Verspoor and Sauter (2000:86) word classes can be divided into **open classes** and **closed classes**. Open classes are readily open to new words, closed classes are limited classes that rarely admit new words. For example, it is easy to create new nouns, but not new pronouns. Listed below, the example the open and closed classes of word:

###### **Open classes**

noun

*Paul, paper, speech, food*

adjective	<i>young, cheerful, dark, round</i>
main verb	<i>talk, become, like, play</i>
adverb	<i>carefully, firmly, confidentially</i>

### **Closed classes**

Pronoun	<i>she, somebody, one, who, that</i>
determiner	<i>a, the, that, each, some</i>
auxiliary (verb)	<i>can, may, will, have, be, do</i>
conjunction	<i>and, that, in order that, if, though</i>
preposition	<i>of, at, to, in spite of</i>

#### **a. Noun**

The noun class includes such words as *book, coat, dog, human, milk, freedom*. Nouns are traditionally viewed as words that denote persons, places, ideas, and things (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010:78). For examples:

- (1) I love *cheese*.
- (2) I am learning *Spanish*.

#### **b. Adjective**

Adjectives include words such as *old, wise, red, attractive, friendly*. They denote qualities and are traditionally defined as words that modify nouns (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010:78). For examples:

- (3) He is a *boring* teacher.
- (4) Please take the *farthest* seat.

### c. Verb

Verbs include words such as *eat, leave, know, be, have, own, cough*. They are traditionally viewed as words that denote actions and states of being (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010:78). For examples:

(5) We made them *walk* to school.

(6) I let them *finish* early.

### d. Adverb

Adverbs include *wisely, attractively, regretfully, rapidly, wildly, knowledgeable, frequently*. They are traditionally defined as words that modify verbs, though they also modify adjectives, adverbs, and sentences (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010:78). For examples:

(7) The day seemed to pass terribly *slowly*.

(8) I spoke *more eagerly*.

### e. Pronoun

Pronouns divide into several subtypes, of which we'll mention only one here: personal pronouns (*I, you, he, she, it, they* and their variant forms) (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010:78). For examples:

(9) *I* want to do it by *myself*.

(10) *They* are coming to the party.

### f. Determiner

The term determiner refers collectively to all classes of noun modifiers that precede adjectives. There are four of the most important types of

determiners: *articles, possessives, demonstratives, and quantifiers* (Lester, 2008:29). Here is an example of each type of determiner:

- (11) Did you ever find *the* books? (article)
- (12) Did you ever find *your* books? (possessive)
- (13) Did you ever find *those* books? (demonstrative)
- (14) Did you ever find *any* books? (quantifier)

#### **g. Auxiliary (Verb)**

Auxiliary verbs include *be, have, do* and the modal auxiliaries: *will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must* (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010:78). For examples:

- (15) John *will* fly out tomorrow.
- (16) He *may* leave the room.

#### **h. Conjunction**

The conjunctions divide into two classes: *coordinating (and, but, or)* and *subordinating (that, if)*. Conjunctions join expressions to each other in various ways (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010:78). For examples:

- (17) John is British, *and* Sue is Chinese.
- (18) Everyone said *that* they had a good time.

#### **i. Preposition**

Prepositions include *up, to, toward, along, by, with, onto*. These denote direction, instrumentality, and a number of other such notions (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010:78). For examples:

- (19) We had an argument *in* the supermarket.
- (20) He became personal assistant *to* the managing director of the company.

### 3. Adverbs

Marry (2000:363) stated the words which are used to modify verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are usually referred to as **adverbs**. These are some examples sentence of adverb:

- (21) I **often** visit the library.
- (22) It is **surprisingly** hot today.
- (23) The train travels **very** quickly.

In the first example , the adverb **often** modifies the verb visit. In the second example, the adverb **surprisingly** modifies the adjective hot. The adverb **very** modifies the adverb quickly, in the last example.

Lester (2008:237) stated that there are three forms of adverbs at the word level: *simple adverbs*, *compound adverbs*, and *adverbs derived* from other parts of speech. **Simple adverbs** are uncompounded words whose primary meaning is adverbial. **Compound adverbs** are made up of two or more freestanding words, and **derived adverbs** are other parts of speech that have ben changed into adverbs by ending (usually -ly – for exampe : quick-quickly).

Like statements from lester, Angela (206:503) said morphologically, English adverbs are either **simple**, **derived** or **compound**.

### Simple forms

These are words of one or two syllables, usually of native origin, that are not compounded and do not have derivational affixes. Examples: *now, then, here, there, far, near, soon, as, such, pretty, quite, rather, else, well, even, ever, ago.*

Certain simple adverbs have the same form as the corresponding adjective:

A *hard* worker – he works *hard*      a *fast* car – she drives *fast*

An *early* arrival – we arrived *early*      a *late* performance – we left *late*

### Derived forms

1. Those formed from adjectives by the addition of the suffix *-ly* include: *badly, happily, fairly, freely, slowly, proudly, honestly, cheerfully, sadly, warmly.*
2. Some adjectives already have the *-ly* suffix (*friendly, princely, daily, weekly, monthly, etc.*), and this form is also that of the adverb. That is to say, another *-ly* suffix is not added: we don't say *\*monthlily*.
3. Some adjective–adverb pairs have quite unrelated meanings: *hard–hardly; bare–barely; scarce–scarcely; present–presently; late–lately; short–shortly.*
4. A few adverbs in *-ly* are not derived from adjectives: *accordingly, namely, jokingly*, among others.

5. Certain very common adjectives expressing very basic meanings don't lend themselves to adverb formation: *big, small, young, old, tall, tiny, fat*, among others.
6. Those formed from nouns, by the addition of *-wise, -ways, -ward(s)*, include: *clockwise, moneywise; sideways, lengthways; backward(s), forward(s)*.
7. A small group of adverbs beginning *a-* indicate mainly position or direction: *about, above, across, again, ahead, along, aloud, apart, around, aside, away*.
8. Another small set of adverbs has *be-* as first syllable, also indicating position or direction: *before, behind, below, beneath, besides, between, beyond*. These can also function as prepositions: I've been here *before* (adv.); It was *before* the war (prep.) (Angela, 2006:504).

### **Compound forms**

There are two types:

1. shortened forms of what were originally PPs: *downhill, indoors, inside, outside, downstairs, overhead, overall, overnight*, and others.
2. combinations with other classes of word: *somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere; however, moreover, nevertheless; anyway, anyhow*.

### 3.1. Types of Adverbs Classified by Meaning

There are some types of adverbs classified by meaning (Frank, 1972 : 141).

#### a) Manner (Quickly, Neatly , Awkwardly)

The manner adverb has the most characteristic adverbial form (an **-ly** ending added to a descriptive adjective). Adverbs of manner answer the question **how**? Adverbs of manner most often occupy the end position of a clause, where they follow an intransitive verb, or direct object of a transitive verb.

(24) We waited **patiently** for the play to begin.

(25) I sold the strawberries **quickly**.

#### b) Place or Direction (Here, Away, Outside, Left, Straight, West)

Among the adverbs of place and direction may be included some prepositional forms appearing after the verb (**He came in, They walked down**). Adverbs of place have two different meanings. One meaning is **position**. The other meaning is **direction** - that is, to some place. The question word *where* is (ambiguously) used for both meanings. For example:

**Position:** *Where* were you? (**word** : here, next door, outside).

**Direction:** *Where* did you go (to) ? (**word** : there, back home, out).

c) **Time**

Definite time. These adverbs have a fixed boundary in time (**yesterday, today, tomorrow**). Most of these words have noun form and some may be used in plural form (**He works *nights* and sleeps *days***). In addition, a group of words may function as single time expression (**last week, a month ago, the day before yesterday**). Adverbs of time answer the question **when** something that happened and **how long** something is done.

Indefinite time. This kind of time has no fixed boundary.

1. Words like **recently, nowadays, soon, already, still, just, immediatelly.**
2. Words denoting a sequence in time (adverb of sequence)  
(**now, then, before, after, next, first, later**)
3. Words denoting frequency (adverb of frequency)  
(**always, often, sometimes, never**).

d) **Intensifying adverbs**

Such adverbs serve as quantifiers or emphasize.

Adverbs of degree (Quantifiers)

1. Adverbs of degree denoting **how much** with respect to adjectives or adverbs (**very, too, quite, somewhat, rather, extremely, exceedingly, fairly, more**).

(26) she became **quite** angry with the insolent boy.

(27) He always walks **rather** quickly.

2. Adverbs of degree denoting **how complete (almost, entirely, nearly, partially, practically, utterly, wholly).**

(28) They have *almost* finished the work.

(29) They're *practically* ready to begin the show.

#### Distinguishing adverbs (Emphasizers)

These adverbs emphasize particular words or grammatical constructions (**especially, even, exactly, just, merely, not (used for contrast), only, purely, simply, solely**).

(30) She was not *especially* pretty.

(31) This isn't *exactly* right

(32) He *even* began to dress more neatly.

### 3.2. Types of Adverbs Classified by Function

There are some types of adverbs classified by function (Frank,1972: 144).

#### a) Sentence Adverbs

These adverbs often have a loose grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence, and are looked upon as modifying the whole sentence rather than the verb (**fortunately, presumably, actually, obviously, evidently**).

Sentence adverbs can serve as single word answers to questions, especially if they express *affirmation* (**yes, certainly, surely, absolutely, precisely, undeniably**), *negation* (**no**), *possibility or probability*

(perhaps, maybe, possibly, probably).

**b) Conjunctive adverbs**

These adverbs establish a relationship between one sentence or clause and the preceding sentence or clause. Conjunctive adverbs indicate such relationships as result (**therefore, accordingly**), addition (**moreover, besides**), contrast (**however, nevertheless**), condition (**otherwise**), time (**then**). Groups of words may be used to establish the same kinds of relationships as conjunctive adverbs do (**in addition, for this reason, after this, if not**).

**c) Explanatory Adverbs**

These adverbs illustrate or enumerate (**namely, for example, as, i.e. (= that is), e.g. (= for example), viz. (namely)**).

**d) Relative, Interrogative Adverbs (When, Where, Why, How)**

1. relative adverbs, these adverbs introduce adjective clauses.

(33) We visited the house *where* a famous poet once lived.

2. interrogative adverbs

-in questions

(34) *When* will he arrive?

-in noun clauses derived from questions

(35) I asked *when* he would.

### e) Exclamatory Adverb (How)

This adverb is used with adjectives and adverbs.

(36) **How** beautifully she dresses !

(37) **How** beautiful she is !

### 3.3. Function of Adverbs

There are three functions of adverb, that is modify adjectives or other adverbs, and modifier of sentence.

#### a. Adverbs which modify adjectives and other adverbs

According to Marry (2000: 364) adverbs which modify adjectives or other adverbs usually immediately precede the words they modify.

(38) The package is **extremely** large.

(39) We experienced **relatively** few difficulties.

(40) Buses depart **quite** regularly.

In the examples above, the underlined adverbs immediately precede the words they modify. **Extremely** modifies the adjective large, **relatively** modifies the adjective few, and **quite** modifies the adverb regularly.

The adverbs **ago** and **enough** are exceptional, because they usually follow the adjectives or adverbs they modify.

(41) That happened long **ago**.

(42) We ran fast **enough** to catch the bus.

In the examples above, the adverbs ago and enough follow the words they modify.

**b. Adverb as modifier of a verb**

(43) The boy threw the ball *quickly*.

(44) The boy *quickly* threw the ball..

**c. Adverb as modifier of an entire sentence**

(45) *Fortunately*, the boy threw the ball quickly.

**4. The BBC News**

**BBC News** is an operational business division of the British Broadcasting Corporation (**BBC**) responsible for the gathering and broadcasting of news and current affairs. The department is the world's largest broadcast news organisation and generates about 120 hours of radio and television output each day, as well as online news coverage. The service maintains 50 foreign news bureaux with more than 250 correspondents around the world. **James Harding** has been Director of News and Current Affairs since April 2013.

**BBC News Online** is the BBC's news website. Launched in November 1997, it is one of the most popular news websites in the UK, reaching over a quarter of the UK's internet users, and worldwide, with around 14 million global readers every month. The website contains international news coverage as well as entertainment, sport, science, and political news.

**B. Relevant of Studies**

In this study, the writer used the other study. The first previous study was

*“An Analysis of the Noun and Adverbial Phrases of the Students’ News Item Texts”* that has been written by Slamet the student of IAIN Salatiga University (2016). The aim of his study are to find out the types of phrases existing in news item texts and also to find out the profile of of phrases which are produce by the fourth semester students of English Education Department. His research design of his study was descriptive qualitative approach methodology. He used 45 data of news item texts then classified and analyzed the data. The result of the analysis shows that:

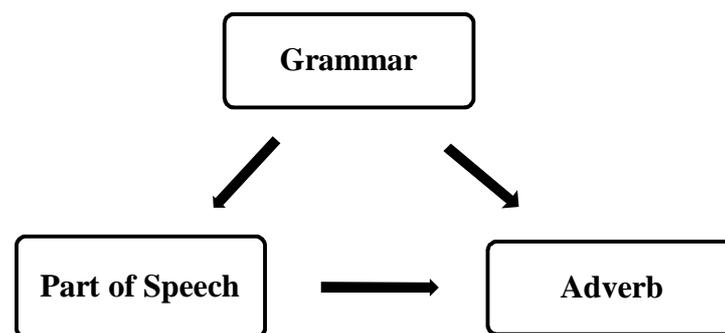
(1) The dominant type of phrases existing in news item texts was adverb phrase with 64.4 % out of 407 phrases texts. (2) The profile of the types of phrases are produce by the fourthsemester students were there were some kinds of adverb phrase in the students’ news item, those were adverb of place, adverb of time, adverb of manner, and adverb of frequency. The most dominant kind of adverb phrase in the students’ news item text was adverb of place.

The second previous study was *"Adverbial Phrases in Edgar Allan Poe’s the Tell- Tale Heart”* that has been written by Pieter (2016). The student of Sanata Dharma University, in his research entitled *"Adverbial Phrases in Edgar Allan Poe’s the Tell- Tale Heart”*. He analyzed the adjunct of adverbial phrase in a fiction story. The object used for his research is Edgar Allan Poe’s The Tell-Tale Heart which was published in 1843. In his study, he analyzed the adjunct phrase and focused on two problems. First, the distribution of adverbial phrase in the story. Second, the significance of adverbial in the story.

Presently, the researcher has inspired to make different object research with the title *“Adverbs Found in BBC News”* . In this research the researcher

used the BBC news online articles as the object. This study only focused on the types and the functions of adverbs in BBC news based on grammar perspective.

### C. Conceptual Framework



Grammar is the central component of language. It mediates between the system of sounds or of written symbols, on the one hand, and the system of meaning, on the other. The grammar of language is an analysis of the various functions performed by the words of language, as they are used by native speakers and writers.

Parts of speech or word classes are sentence elements that work together to make up a sentence. Word classes can be divided into **open classes** (noun, adjective, main verb, adverb) and **closed classes** (pronoun, determiner, auxiliary verb, conjunction, preposition). Open classes are readily open to new words, closed classes are limited classes that rarely admit new words. For example, it is easy to create new nouns, but not new pronouns.

Adverbs become a main topic in this study. This study tried to discover whether this investigation supported for realizing the types and the functions of

adverbs through sentences in the BBC news. In this research, the researcher's analyze used grammar analysis to identifying and classifying the types and the functions of adverbs used in the BBC news.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

Before going further to any explanation about the methodology, it is important to know that research design has some purposes. One of those is to provide answers to research questions. This research is conducted to uncover the research problem proposed in which the data studied are in the form of written articles in the online media.

This research used descriptive design with qualitative method. Qualitative research is defined as the research that is focused on note of words than numbers. The descriptive method was used to explain and to describe the types and the function of adverbial phrases that found in the BBC News online media.

#### **B. Source of Data**

The source of data is an article in part stories in BBC news, 17<sup>th</sup> January 2018 edition, which titles are *“He Wasn't Happy Until He Had Me All To Himself”*. There are three people who share their similiar experience like the two woman wrote before in BBC News about they had been gaslighted. They are Caroline from UK, Dwayne from US, and Esther from UK.

The researcher chooses this online news because this is the most popular English online news in the world. Beside that, the researcher believes that the adverbs always used in part of stories of the BBC News online.

### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

The researcher analyzed the data or samples of adverbs, with using document analysis as the methodology. Document analysis is a detailed and systematic examination of the contents of a particular body of a material for the purpose of identifying, theme or biased. Moreover, there are many types of document analysis that is typically performed of forms of human communication, including books, newspaper, films, television, art, music, video tapes of human interaction, and transcripts conversation. However, in term of data analysis, the researcher uses grammar analysis as the methodology to analyze the type of adverbial phrase in the data or samples.

These are some steps in collecting the data in this research:

1. First step reading and learning the data in BBC News online.
2. Next step collecting the data about adverbs especially the types and the functions.
3. Underlining the types, giving the mark and determining the functions of adverbs in BBC News online.
4. Finding the types and the functions of adverbs in BBC News online.

### **D. Technique of Analysis the Data**

After collecting the data, the researcher elaborated the steps to analyze the data, the following steps are taken in analyzing the data:

1. Identifying the types and the functions of adverbs of the selected sentence one by one.

2. Analyzing the types and the functions of adverbs in BBC News online.
3. Giving the sequence number for the sentence which founded the types and the function of adverbs.

Number of sentence : 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and so on.

4. Classifying the the types and the functions of adverbs that found in the BBC News online.
5. Interpreting the summarized data to make conclusion.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Data Collection

This chapter deals with the types and the functions of adverbs in online news media in respect to what have already been discussed. The data of this research were obtained from the BBC News entitled “*He wasn't happy until he had me all to himself*” 17<sup>th</sup> January 2018 edition that were related to adverbial phrases especially the types and the functions and by searching the data from the internet and also from the book to complete the data from library research.

Table. 4.1  
The Types of Adverb Classified by Meaning

No	Type of Adverb Phrase	In number	In percentage
1	Adverb of Manner	6	6.19%
2	Adverb of place	38	39.17%
3	Adverb of time	24	24.74%
4	Adverb of sequence	2	2.06 %
5	Adverb of frequency	9	9.28 %
6	Adverb of degree	11	11.34%
7	Adverb of emphasize	7	7.22%
	<b>Total</b>	97	100%

Table. 4.2  
The Types of Adverb Classified by function

No	Type of adverbial phrase	In number	In percentage (%)
1	Sentence Adverb	2	13.33 %
2	Conjunctive Adverb	7	46.67 %
3	Explanatory Adverb	0	0%
4	Relative Adverb	4	26.67%
5	Interrogative Adverb	2	13,33%
6	Exlamatory Adverb	0	0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>

The total number the types of adverbs from the data above that is found in the BBC News entitled “ *He wasn't happy until he had me all to himself*” 17<sup>th</sup> January 2018 were 112 phrases. The number of types of adverb classified by meaning were 97 data. There was 6.19 % of adverb of manner , 39.17% of adverb of place , 24.74% of adverb of time, 2.06 % of adverb of sequence, 9.28 % of adverb of frequency, 11.34 % of adverb of degree, and % of adverb of emphasize. Meanwhile, the number of types of adverbs classified by function were 15 data. There was 13,33 % of sentence adverbs, 46.67 % of conjunctive adverbs, 26.67 % of relative adverbs, and 13.33 % of interrogative adverbs.

Table. 4.3  
The Function of Adverbs

No	Function of Adverb	In number	In percentage (%)
1	Modifier of verb	72	64.3%
2	Modifier of adjective	15	13.4%
3	Modifier of entire sentence	25	22.3%
<b>Total</b>		112	100%

From the data above, the writer concluded that there were 112 adverbs function in the BBC News entitled “ *He wasn't happy until he had me all to himself*” 17<sup>th</sup> January 2018 which modified verb, adjective, and modified of entire sentence. There was 64.3% of adverb modified verb, 13.4 % of adverb modified adjective, and 22.3% of adverb modified of entire sentence. The dominant function of adverb that occurred was adverb which modified verb.

## B. Data Analysis

### 1. The Types of Adverb Classified by Meaning

#### a) Adverb of manner

The example of sentences used adverb of manner are in the following table:

Table 4.4  
Example of Adverb of Manner

No	Sentence	Number of sentence
1	Taken <i>individually</i> , those incidents seem stupid and trivial but he would be so convincing that I would start to question myself.	34 <sup>th</sup>
2	I spent about three years hiding from him, <i>constantly</i> moving house.	59 <sup>th</sup>
3	You could <i>clearly</i> see it from two parts of the apartment.	68 <sup>th</sup>
4	We were having an argument while we were driving, and she <i>purposely</i> wrecked the car.	81 <sup>st</sup>
5	He did <i>absolutely</i> nothing to dissuade me.	120 <sup>th</sup>
6	When I confronted him, he said it was a mix-up, he had <i>definitely</i> paid.	127 <sup>th</sup>

Based on the data above, adverbs of manner that founded have the characteristic adverb form (an **-ly** in ending) and also used for to say to say **how** something happens or **how** something is done, and modifying a verb.

### b) Adverb of Place

The example of sentences used adverb of place are in the following table:

Table 4.5  
Example of Adverb of Place

No	Sentence	Number of sentence
1	I moved <i>from southern England</i> to a small Scottish village to be with the love of my life,	1 <sup>st</sup>
2	Just before I moved, a friend said he thought my boyfriend wouldn't be happy until he had me living <i>in the middle</i> of nowhere, far away from anyone and all to himself.	2 <sup>nd</sup>
3	I lived <i>in a constant state</i> of confusion and worry, never knowing what I had done to make him angry	18 <sup>th</sup>
4	Another time, when he was home, I was walking up the lane <i>to our house</i> when the farmer who owned the land stopped by.	19 <sup>th</sup>
5	I soon stopped visiting my friends <i>in the village</i> .	24 <sup>th</sup>
6	He didn't like me going out to work either, so I was pretty much stuck <i>at home</i> in the middle of nowhere.	26 <sup>th</sup>

7	If I laughed at something <i>on TV</i> , he would get angry - he thought I was laughing at him.	45 <sup>th</sup>
8	Things started to go really wrong <i>at the wedding</i> .	93 <sup>rd</sup>
9	<i>At the reception</i> I found out later, he asked our guests for cash, saying he still had things	96 <sup>th</sup>
10	We had met <i>on a dating site</i> a year earlier.	97 <sup>th</sup>

From the data above, the form adverb of place is found by the researcher were some preposition phrase forms (*from, at, in, to and on*) which function as adverbial. Adverb of place used to say *where* something happens. The dominant types of adverb found in this research was adverb of place with 39.7 % percentage.

### c) Adverb of Time

The example of sentences used adverb of time are in the following table:

Table 4.6  
Example of Adverb of Time

No	Sentence	Number of sentence
1	<i>At first</i> he was completely attentive.	4 <sup>th</sup>
2	<i>every morning</i> , throughout the day and last thing <i>at</i>	5 <sup>th</sup>

	<i>night.</i>	
3	<i>One day</i> , after he had left for work, a woman from the village asked if I would like to go round to her house for some wine.	8 <sup>th</sup>
4	He immediately called and shouted at me <i>for 10 minutes</i> ,	15 <sup>th</sup>
5	<i>Another time</i> , when he was home, I was walking up the lane to our house when the farmer who owned the land stopped by.	19 <sup>th</sup>
6	Eventually he said he knew what had been going on <i>all this time</i> –	23 <sup>rd</sup>
7	I <i>soon</i> stopped visiting my friends in the village.	24 <sup>th</sup>
8	I didn't dare go out <i>in the evenings</i> because he would call the house phone to check where I was.	25 <sup>th</sup>
9	I spent <i>about three years</i> hiding from him, constantly moving house.	59 <sup>th</sup>
10	I couldn't believe I would have missed something so obvious <i>for so long</i> .	69 <sup>th</sup>

Based on the data above, adverb of time that occurred were adverb of time which showed definite time (*at first, every morning, at night, for 10 minutes, all this time, in the evenings, about three years*) and showed indefinite time (*one day, another time, soon, for so long*). The characteristic adverb of time used for answer the question **when** something is done, and **how long** something is done.

#### d) Adverb of sequence

The example of sentences used adverb of sequence are in the following table:

Table 4.7  
Example of Adverb of sequence

No	Sentence	Number of sentence
1	He did this more than once <b>after</b> an argument, which completely destroyed my confidence in myself.	30 <sup>th</sup>
2	<b>Before</b> , I was confident, I was always happy, always laughing.	44 <sup>th</sup>

The adverb of sequence is found from the data above (*after and before*) which denoting a sequence in time and has no fixed boundary in time (indefinite time).

e) **Adverbial of frequency**

The example of sentences used adverb of frequency are in the following table:

Table 4.8  
Example of Adverb of frequency

No	Sentence	Number of sentence
1	a handsome and charming man who made me feel more alive and special than I <i>ever</i> thought possible.	1 <sup>st</sup>
2	I lived in a constant state of confusion and worry, <i>never</i> knowing what I had done to make him angry,	18 <sup>th</sup>
3	Before, I was confident, I was <i>always</i> happy,	44 <sup>th</sup>
4	<i>always</i> laughing.	44 <sup>th</sup>
5	I will <i>never</i> forgive him and I'm telling my story so that hopefully it might help somebody else.	62 <sup>nd</sup>
6	Sometimes things escalated and she became physical, but I had been raised to <i>never</i> hit a woman, so I didn't fight back.	78 <sup>th</sup>
7	there was no shelter assistance and I was <i>frequently</i> referred to homeless shelters.	86 <sup>th</sup>
8	I <i>always</i> ended up doing what he wanted, to try	111 <sup>st</sup>

	and make him happy.	
9	He was <i>often</i> away for days at a time, taking my car.	123 <sup>rd</sup>

Based on the data above, adverbs of frequency that occurred were adverbs (*ever, never, always, frequently, often*) which showed denoting frequency. Adverb of frequency also showed **how often** something is done and has no fixed boundary in time (indefinite time).

#### f) Adverb of degree

The example of sentences used adverbs of degree are in the following table:

Table 4.9  
Example of Adverb of degree

No	Sentence	Number of sentence
1	At the time I laughed it off but it turned out it couldn't have been <i>more</i> true.	3 <sup>rd</sup>
2	At first he was <i>completely</i> attentive.	4 <sup>th</sup>
3	He did this <i>more</i> than once after an argument, which completely destroyed my confidence in myself.	29 <sup>th</sup>
4	which <i>completely</i> destroyed my confidence in myself.	29 <sup>th</sup>

5	I was a confident, independent person when we met, and by the time he <i>eventually</i> left me I was a shell.	31 <sup>st</sup>
6	I <i>actually</i> thought there was something wrong with my memory.	35 <sup>th</sup>
7	I couldn't get my brain to think of a good response because his arguments were <i>completely</i> irrational.	37 <sup>th</sup>
8	That was really <i>quite</i> scary.	56 <sup>th</sup>
9	I <i>completely</i> disappeared.	60 <sup>th</sup>
10	I'm glad that abuse like this is finally being taken much <i>more</i> seriously.	63 <sup>rd</sup>

Based on the data above, adverb of degree that occurred were adverb of degree as quantifiers ( *more and quite*), which denoting **how much**. Adverb of degree above also denoting **how complete** (*completely, eventually, actually*). Adverb of degree included as intensifying adverbs.

**g) Adverb of emphasize**

The example of sentences used adverb of emphasize are in the following table:

Table 4.10  
Example of Adverb of emphasize

No	Sentence	Number of sentence
1	I thought this was <i>really</i> nice of I thought this was really nice of in the bathroom or in a shop.	6 <sup>th</sup>
2	I had a <i>really</i> nice evening.	9 <sup>th</sup>
3	he'd accuse me of adding carrots just to upset him, <i>even</i> though I followed the same recipe every time or he would say I hadn't cleaned a room when I had,	33 <sup>th</sup>
4	I <i>actually</i> thought there was something wrong with my memory.	35 <sup>th</sup>
5	I still look back at things that happened, <i>even</i> petty things like how she had hung up a picture in the main hallway of our apartment	66 <sup>th</sup>
6	I feel I have to keep quiet about it because many people, <i>even</i> potential new partners, view the abuse as something that I, as a man, "should have done something about" - as though if I had just put my foot down, it all would have been fine.	91 <sup>st</sup>

7	Things started to go <i>really</i> wrong at the wedding.	93 <sup>rd</sup>
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Based on the data above, adverb of emphasize that occurred were adverbs (*really, even, actually*). The adverb of emphasize used for emphasize something and also as distinguishing adverb.

## 2. The Types of Adverb Phrase Classified by Function

### a) Sentence adverb

The example of sentences used the sentence adverb are in the following table:

Table 4.11  
Example of Sentence adverb

No	Sentence	Number of sentence
1	<i>Eventually</i> he said he knew what had been going on all this time -	23 <sup>rd</sup>
2	<i>Luckily</i> our child was not with us at the time.	82 <sup>nd</sup>

Based on the data above, the sentence adverb occurred have the function as modifying the whole sentence.

### b) Conjunctive adverb

The example of sentences used conjunctive adverb are in the following table:

Table 4.12  
Example of Conjunctive adverb

No	Sentence	Number of sentence
1	These arguments would make me feel terrible and he would blame me for not being able to concentrate or sleep because he was worrying about me, and <i>therefore</i> a danger on the road.	16 <sup>th</sup>
2	<i>But then</i> he would send lavish flowers and I would feel grateful he wasn't angry with me any longer.	17 <sup>th</sup>
3	<i>Because although</i> some of the other abuses I had suffered with my wife were long-lasting, the psychological abuse, especially in the form of gaslighting, was maybe the worst.	64 <sup>th</sup>
4	She would call me at work and say there was something wrong, that I had to come home – <i>then</i> , when I did, she would say I shouldn't have left work and make me feel like I'd overreacted.	71 <sup>st</sup>

5	<i>Then</i> she'd say: "Oh, weren't you supposed to go out?"	74 <sup>th</sup>
6	<i>Then</i> there is the social stigma.	89 <sup>th</sup>
7	<i>Somehow</i> , I forgave him.	105 <sup>th</sup>

The example of conjunctive adverb above have the function established a relationship between one sentence or clause and the preceding sentence or clause.

**c) Explanatory adverb**

There is no example from the data.

**d) Relative adverb**

The example of sentences used relative adverb are in the following table:

Table 4.13  
Example of Relative adverb

No	Sentence	Number of sentence
1	I sent him a text explaining <i>where</i> I had been.	14 <sup>th</sup>
2	Another time, when he was home, I was walking up the lane to our house <i>when</i> the farmer who owned the land stopped by.	19 <sup>th</sup>

3	But it got to the point <i>where</i> no matter what I did, nothing would make him happy.	112 <sup>nd</sup>
4	I don't know <i>where</i> he is now but I fear he has found his next victim.	159 <sup>th</sup>

Based on the data above, the relative adverb *when* means “*in which*” or “*at which*” and is used to refer to a time expression. The relative adverb *where* can be replaced by ‘*in/at which*’.

#### e) Interrogative adverb

The example of sentences used interrogative adverb are in the following table:

Table 4.14  
Example of Interrogative adverb

No	Sentence	Number of sentence
1	Friends of mine have said, " <i>How</i> on Earth do you do that?" But it's the only way to cope.	47 <sup>th</sup>
2	He said he was hurt by my lies: why had I not told him <i>where</i> it was parked?	129 <sup>th</sup>

### f) Exclamatory adverb

There is no example from the data.

## 3. The Function of Adverbs

### a) Adverb as modifier of a verb

The example of adverbs which have the function as modified the verb are in the following table :

Table 4.15  
Example the Function of adverb as modifier the verb

No	Sentence	Discussion	Number of sentence
1	I couldn't believe what I was reading - this had <u>come out</u> <i>of nowhere</i> .	The adverb of place ( <i>of nowhere</i> ) have the function as modified the verb <u>come out</u> .	13 <sup>th</sup>
2	When I <u>went</u> <i>into the house</i> my boyfriend was <u>sitting</u> <i>in a chair</i> , staring at me.	The adverb of place ( <i>into the house</i> ) have the function as modified the verb <u>went</u> . The adverb of place ( <i>in a chair</i> ) have the function as modified the verb <u>sitting</u> .	21 <sup>st</sup>

3	I <i>actually</i> <u>thought</u> there was something wrong with my memory.	The adverb of emphasize ( <i>actually</i> ) have the function as modified the verb <u>thought</u> .	35 <sup>th</sup>
4	I <i>completely</i> <u>disappeared</u> .	The adverb of degree ( <i>completely</i> ) have the function as modified the verb <u>disappeared</u> .	60 <sup>th</sup>
5	I will <i>never</i> <u>forgive</u> him and I'm telling my story so that hopefully it might help somebody else.	The adverb of frequency ( <i>never</i> ) have the function as modified the verb <u>forgive</u> .	62 <sup>nd</sup>
6	You could <i>clearly</i> <u>see</u> it from two parts of the apartment.	The adverb of manner ( <i>clearly</i> ) have the function as modified the verb <u>see</u> .	68 <sup>th</sup>
7	We had <u>met</u> <i>on a dating site</i> a	The adverb of place	

	year earlier.	<i>(on a dating site)</i> have the function as modified the verb <u>met.</u>	97 <sup>th</sup>
8	I <i>always</i> <u>ended up</u> doing what he wanted, to try and make him happy.	The adverb of frequency ( <i>always</i> ) have the function as modified the verb <u>ended up.</u>	111 <sup>st</sup>
9	Summonses for unpaid parking tickets began to <u>arrive</u> <i>in my</i> <i>name.</i>	The adverb of place <i>(in my name.)</i> have the function as modified the verb <u>arrive.</u>	124 <sup>th</sup>
10	When I confronted him, he said it was a mix-up, he had <i>definitely</i> <u>paid.</u>	The adverb of manner ( <i>definitely</i> ) have the function as modified the verb <u>paid.</u>	127 <sup>th</sup>

### b) Adverb as modifier of an adjective

The example of adverbs which have the function as modified the adjective are in the following table :

Table 4.16  
Example the Function of adverb as modified the adjective

No	Sentence	Discussion	Number of sentence
1	At the time I laughed it off but it turned out it couldn't have been <b>more true</b> .	The adverb of degree ( <b>more</b> ) have the function as modified the adjective <u>true</u> .	3 <sup>rd</sup>
2	At first he was <b>completely attentive</b> .	The adverb of degree ( <b>completely</b> ) have the function as modified the adjective <u>attentive</u> .	4 <sup>th</sup>
3	I thought this was really nice him but I started to notice he was <b>really ratty</b> if I missed a call because I was in the bathroom or in a shop.	The adverb of emphasize ( <b>really</b> ) have the function as modified the adjective <u>ratty</u> .	6 <sup>th</sup>
4	I couldn't get my brain to think	The adverb of	37 <sup>th</sup>

	of a good response because his arguments were <i>completely</i> <u>irrational</u> .	degree ( <i>completely</i> ) have the function as modified the adjective <u>irrational</u> .	
5	Before, I was confident, I was <i>always</i> <u>happy</u> .	The adverb of frequency ( <i>always</i> ) have the function as modified the adjective <u>happy</u> .	44 <sup>th</sup>
6	That was <i>really quite</i> <u>scary</u> .	The adverb of degree ( <i>really quite</i> ) have the function as modified the adjective <u>scary</u> .	56 <sup>th</sup>
7	I'm glad that abuse like this is finally being taken much <i>more</i> <u>seriously</u> .	The adverb of degree ( <i>more</i> ) have the function as modified the adjective <u>seriously</u> .	63 <sup>rd</sup>
8	The help for men who come out of abusive situations can be <i>incredibly</i> <u>slim</u> .	The adverb of degree ( <i>incredibly</i> ) have the function as	85 <sup>th</sup>

		modified the adjective <u>slim.</u>	
9	Things started to go <i>really</i> <u>wrong</u> at the wedding.	The adverb of emphasize ( <i>really</i> ) have the function as modified the adjective <u>wrong</u>	93 <sup>rd</sup>
10	I was <i>very</i> <u>depressed</u> and considered killing myself.	The adverb of degree ( <i>very</i> ) have the function as modified the adjective <u>depressed.</u>	119 <sup>th</sup>

**c) Adverb as modifier of the entire of sentence**

The example of adverbs which have the function as modified the entire of sentence are in the following table :

Table 4.17  
Example the Function of adverb as modified  
the entire of sentence

No	Sentence	Discuson	Number of sentence
1	<i>At the time</i> <u>I laughed it off but</u>	The adverb of time	3 <sup>th</sup>

	<u>it turned out it couldn't have been more true.</u>	( <i>At the time</i> ) have the function as modified the entire of sentence.	
2	<i>At first</i> <u>he was completely attentive.</u>	The adverb of time ( <i>At first</i> ) have the function as modified the entire of sentence.	4 <sup>th</sup>
3	<i>One day</i> , <u>after he had left for work, a woman from the village asked if I would like to go round to her house for some wine.</u>	The adverb of time ( <i>one day</i> ) have the function as modified the entire of sentence.	8 <sup>th</sup>
4	<i>But then</i> <u>he would send lavis flowers and I would feel grateful he wasn't angry with me any longer.</u>	The adverb of Conjunctive ( <i>But then</i> ) have the function as modified the entire of sentence.	16 <sup>th</sup>
5	<i>Eventually</i> <u>he said he knew what had been going on all this time.</u>	The sentence adverb ( <i>Eventually</i> ) have the function as modified the entire of sentence.	23 <sup>rd</sup>

6	<p><b><i>Before</i></b>, <u>I was confident</u>,  <u>I was always happy</u>,  <u>always laughing</u>.</p>	<p>The adverb of sequence (<b><i>before</i></b>) have the function as modified the entire of sentence.</p>	44 <sup>th</sup>
7	<p><b><i>Because although</i></b> <u>some of the other abuses I had suffered with my wife were long-lasting, the psychological abuse, especially in the form of gaslighting, was maybe the worst</u>.</p>	<p>The adverb of Conjunctive (<b><i>Because although</i></b>) have the function as modified the entire of sentence.</p>	64 <sup>th</sup>
8	<p><b><i>Then</i></b> <u>she'd say: "Oh, weren't you suppose supposed to go out?"</u></p>	<p>The adverb of Conjunctive (<b><i>then</i></b>) have the function as modified the entire of sentence.</p>	74 <sup>th</sup>
9	<p><b><i>Sometimes</i></b> <u>things escalated and she became physical, but I had been raised to never hit a woman, so I didn't fight back</u>.</p>	<p>The adverb of Conjunctive (<b><i>Sometimes</i></b>) have the function as</p>	78 <sup>th</sup>

		modified the entire of sentence.	
10	<i><b>Luckily</b></i> <u>our child was not with us at the time.</u>	The sentence adverb ( <i><b>Luckily</b></i> ) have the function as modified the entire of sentence.	82 <sup>nd</sup>

### C. Research Findings

After the researcher analyzed of the data, the findings can be shown as

Follows:

1. The researcher focused on the types and the functions of adverbs that found in the BBC News article entitled “ *He wasn't happy until he had me all to himself*” 17<sup>th</sup> January 2018 edition. The researcher found out 112 data of adverbs. There were 7 types of adverbs classified by meaning, 38 adverb of place, 24 adverb of time, 11 adverb of degree, 9 adverb of frequency, 7 adverb of emphasize, 6 adverb of manner, and 2 adverb of sequence. The researcher also found out 4 types of adverb classified by function, 7 conjunctive adverbs, 4 relative adverbs, 2 sentence adverbs, and 2 interrogative adverbs. The most dominant types of adverb that found was adverb of place.
2. The functions of adverbs that found by the researcher were 3 functions. The first as modified the verb, second as modified the adjective and the

last as modified of entire sentence. The most dominant function of adverb that found was the adverb as modified the verb.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

After analyzing all of the data, conclusion were drawn as the following:

1. There were eleven types of adverb found in the BBC News article entitled “ *He wasn't happy until he had me all to himself*” 17<sup>th</sup> January 2018 edition which classified by meaning and function. There were adverb of place, adverb of time, adverb of degree, adverb of frequency, adverb of emphasize, adverb of manner, and adverb of sequence ( classified by meaning ). There were 7 conjunctive adverbs, 4 relative adverbs, 2 sentence adverbs, and 2 interrogative adverbs (classified by function). The dominant types of adverb that found was adverb of place
2. The functions of adverbs that found by the researcher were 3 functions. The first as modified the verb, second as modified the adjective and the last as modified of entire sentence. The most dominant function of adverbs that found was the adverbial phrases as modified the verb.

## **B. Suggestion**

In the relation to the conclusion, suggestions were studied the following:

1. For the student, especially english department are suggested to learn more about adverbs, in order to get clear understanding and deeps comprehending especially about types and the functions of adverbs. And it can be also contribution for English learners.
2. And it can be a good suggested to read and understanding deeply how to analyzed the types and the functions of adverbs in the articles online or in the text of the books.
3. And also, the researcher realized that this research still not perfection, so it is why the researcher accepted all constructive critic and suggestion from the readers for making this analysis better.

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## Appendix 1:

Table 4.18

## Description the Type and the Function of Adverbs

No. Sentence	Sentence	Type of adverb	Function of adverb
1 <sup>st</sup>	I moved <i>from southern England</i> to a small Scottish village to be with the love of my life, a handsome and charming man who made me feel more alive and special than I <i>ever</i> thought possible.	Place Frequency	modified verb modified verb
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<i>Just before</i> I moved, a friend said he thought my boyfriend wouldn't be happy until he had me living <i>in the middle of nowhere</i> , far away from anyone and all to himself.	Time Place	Mod. of entire sentence Modified verb
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<i>At the time</i> I laughed it off but it turned out it couldn't have been <i>more</i> true.	Time Degree	Mod. of entire sentence Modified adjective
4 <sup>th</sup>	<i>At first</i> he was <i>completely</i> attentive.	Time Degree	Mod. of entire sentence Modified adjective
5 <sup>th</sup>	He worked away as a lorry driver but he called <i>every morning</i> , throughout the day and last thing <i>at night</i> .	Time Time	Modified verb Modified verb

6 <sup>th</sup>	I thought this was really nice him but I started to notice he was <i>really</i> ratty if I missed a call because I was <i>in the bathroom</i> or <i>in a shop</i> .	Emphasize  Place  Place	Modified adjective  Modified verb Modified verb
7 <sup>th</sup>	He became more and more short-tempered when I told him I had begun to make friends, causing us to have arguments <i>on the phone</i> .	Place	Modified verb
8 <sup>th</sup>	<i>One day</i> , after he had left for work, a woman from the village asked if I would like to go round <i>to her house</i> for some wine.	Time  Place	Mod. of entire sentence Modified verb
9 <sup>th</sup>	I had a <i>really</i> nice evening.	Emphasize	Modified adjective
13 <sup>th</sup>	I couldn't believe what I was reading - this had come out <i>of nowhere</i> .	Place	Modified verb
14 <sup>th</sup>	I sent him a text explaining <i>where</i> I had been.	Relative	Mod. of entire sentence
15 <sup>th</sup>	He <i>immediately</i> called and shouted at me <i>for 10 minutes</i> , not letting me speak.	Time Time	Modified verb Modified verb
16 <sup>th</sup>	These arguments would make me feel terrible and he would blame me for not being able to concentrate or sleep because he was worrying about me, and <i>therefore</i> a danger <i>on the road</i> .	Conjunctive  Place	Modified verb  Modified verb

17 <sup>th</sup>	<b><i>But then</i></b> he would send lavish flowers and I would feel grateful he wasn't angry with me any longer.	Conjunctive	Mod. of entire sentence
18 <sup>th</sup>	I lived <b><i>in a constant state of confusion and worry,</i></b> <b><i>never</i></b> knowing what I had done to make him angry, and worried in case he had an accident.	Place Frequency	Modified verb Modified verb
19 <sup>th</sup>	<b><i>Another time,</i></b> when he was home, I was walking up the lane <b><i>to our house</i></b> <b><i>when</i></b> the farmer who owned the land stopped by.	Time Place Relative	Mod. of entire sentence Modified verb Modified verb
20 <sup>th</sup>	We leaned <b><i>over the farm gate</i></b> and had a out <b><i>at the beautiful view.</i></b>	Place Place	Modified verb Modified verb
21 <sup>st</sup>	When I went <b><i>into the house</i></b> my boyfriend was sitting <b><i>in a chair,</i></b> staring at me.	Place Place	Modified verb Modified verb
23 <sup>rd</sup>	<b><i>Eventually</i></b> he said he knew what had been going on  <b><i>all this time</i></b> - I was making a fool of him and having an affair with the farmer! I couldn't believe my ears, but he wouldn't listen to me.	Sentence adv.  Time	Mod. of entire sentence  Modified verb

24 <sup>th</sup>	I <i>soon</i> stopped visiting my friends  <i>in the village.</i>	Time  Place	Modified verb  Modified verb
25 <sup>th</sup>	I didn't dare go out <i>in the evenings</i> because he would call the house phone to check where I was.	Time	Modified verb
26 <sup>th</sup>	He didn't like me going out to work either, <sup>so</sup> I was pretty much stuck <i>at home</i> in the middle of nowhere.	Place	Modified adjective
28 <sup>th</sup>	I spent the next nine years walking <i>on eggshells</i> , never knowing if I was doing the right thing or the wrong thing <i>in his eyes</i> .	Place  Place	Modified verb  Modified adjective
30 <sup>th</sup>	He did <i>this more</i> than once <i>after</i> an argument, which <i>completely</i> destroyed my confidence <i>in myself</i> .	Degree  Sequence  Degree  Place	Modified verb  Modified verb  Modified verb  Modified verb
31 <sup>st</sup>	I was a confident, independent person when we met, and by the time he <i>eventually</i> left me I was a shell	Degree	Modified verb
33 <sup>rd</sup>	Silly things, like I'd make spaghetti Bolognese and he'd accuse me of adding carrots just to upset him, <i>even</i> though I followed the same recipe <i>every time</i> or he	Emphasize  Time	Modified verb  Modified

	would say I hadn't cleaned a room when I had, and would clean it all over again.		verb
34 <sup>th</sup>	Taken <i>individually</i> , those incidents seem stupid and trivial but he would be so convincing that I would start to question myself.	Manner	Modified verb
35 <sup>th</sup>	I <i>actually</i> thought there was something wrong with my memory.	Emphasize	Modified verb
37 <sup>th</sup>	I couldn't get my brain to think of a good response because his arguments were <i>completely</i> irrational.	Degree	Modified adjective
44 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Before</i> , I was confident, I was <i>always</i> happy, <i>always</i> laughing.	Sequence Frequency Frequency	Mod. of entire sentence Modified adjective Modified verb
45 <sup>th</sup>	If I laughed <i>at something on TV</i> , he would get angry - he thought I was laughing at him.	Place	Modified verb
47 <sup>th</sup>	Friends of mine have said, <i>How</i> on Earth do you do that?" But it's the only way to cope.	Interrogative	Mod. of entire sentence
56 <sup>th</sup>	That was <i>really quite</i> scary.	Degree	Modified adjective
59 <sup>th</sup>	I spent <i>about three years</i> hiding from him, <i>constantly</i> moving house.	Time Manner	Modified verb Modified verb

60 <sup>th</sup>	I <i>completely</i> disappeared.	Degree	Modified verb
62 <sup>th</sup>	I will <i>never</i> forgive him and I'm telling my story so that hopefully it might help somebody else.	Frequency	Modified verb
63 <sup>rd</sup>	I'm glad that abuse like this is finally being taken much <i>more</i> seriously.	Degree	Modified adjective
64 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Because although</i> some of the other abuses I had suffered with my wife were long-lasting, the psychological abuse, especially in the form of gaslighting, was maybe the worst.	Conjunctive	Mod. of entire sentence
66 <sup>th</sup>	I still look back <i>at things that happened, even</i> petty things like how she had hung up a picture <i>in the main hallway of our apartment</i> and when I commented on how nice it looked, she insisted it had been there <i>for two weeks</i> and I was stupid for not noticing it sooner.	Place Emphasize Place Time	Modified verb Mod. of entire sentence Modified verb Modified verb
68 <sup>th</sup>	You could <i>clearly</i> see it from two parts of the apartment.	Manner	Modified verb
69 <sup>th</sup>	I couldn't believe I would have missed something so obvious <i>for so long</i> .	Time	Modified adjective
71 <sup>st</sup>	She would call me at work and say there was something wrong, that I had to come home - <i>then</i> , when I did, she would say I shouldn't have left work and make me feel like I'd overreacted.	Conjunctive	Mod. of entire sentence

72 <sup>nd</sup>	I ended up losing a job <i>over this</i> .	Place	Modified verb
74 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Then</i> she'd say: "Oh, weren't you supposed to go out?"	Conjunctive	Mod. of entire sentence
78 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Sometimes</i> things escalated and she became physical, but I had been raised to <i>never</i> hit a woman, so I didn't fight back.	Time Frequency	Mod. of entire sentence Modified verb
81 <sup>st</sup>	We were having an argument while we were driving, and she <i>purposely</i> wrecked the car.	Manner	Modified verb
82 <sup>nd</sup>	<i>Luckily</i> our child was not with us <i>at the time</i> .	Sentence adv Place	Mod. of entire sentence Modified verb
84 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Since</i> I left the relationship there have been a few difficult things to deal with because I am a man.	Time	Mod. of entire sentence
85 <sup>th</sup>	The help for men who come out of abusive situations can be <i>incredibly</i> slim.	Degree	Modified adjective
86 <sup>th</sup>	When I was <i>in the process of leaving my wife</i> , there was no shelter assistance and I was <i>frequently</i> referred to homeless shelters.	Time Frequency	Modified verb Modified verb
88 <sup>th</sup>	We ended up living with family <i>in the end</i> .	Time	Modified verb

89 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Then</i> there is the social stigma.	Conjunctive	Mod. of entire sentence
91 <sup>st</sup>	<i>even</i> potential new partners, view the abuse as something that I, as a man, "should have done something about" - as though if I had just put my foot down, it all would have been fine.	Emphasize	Mod. of entire sentence
93 <sup>rd</sup>	Things started to go <i>really</i> wrong <i>at the wedding.</i>	Emphasize  Place	Modified adjective  Modified verb
96 <sup>th</sup>	<i>At the reception</i> I found out later, he asked our guests for cash, saying he still had things to pay for and he didn't want to spoil my day.	Place	Mod. of entire sentence
97 <sup>th</sup>	We had met <i>on a dating site</i> a year earlier.	Place	Modified verb
100 <sup>th</sup>	A contractor working <i>in IT</i> , he was generous and looked after me, taking on the boring little tasks of life, like sorting out the car insurance or my medication.	Place	Modified verb
101 <sup>st</sup>	<i>Soon</i> I made a discovery that shocked me.	Time	Mod. of entire sentence
105 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Somehow</i> , I forgave him.	Conjunctive	Mod. of entire sentence
111 <sup>th</sup>	I <i>always</i> ended up doing what he wanted, to	Frequency	Modified

	try and make him happy.		verb
112 <sup>th</sup>	But it got to the point <i>where</i> no matter what I did, nothing would make him happy.	Relative	Mod. of entire sentence
113 <sup>th</sup>	When he was offered an exciting new opportunity <i>in Spain</i> , I left my well-paid job and removal men packed up our belongings.	Place	Modified verb
119 <sup>th</sup>	I was <i>very</i> depressed and considered killing myself.	Degree	Modified adjective
120 <sup>th</sup>	He did <i>absolutely</i> nothing to dissuade me.	Manner	Modified verb
123 <sup>rd</sup>	He was <i>often</i> away for days <i>at a time</i> , taking my car.	Frequency Time	Modified verb Modified adjective
124 <sup>th</sup>	Summonses for unpaid parking tickets began to arrive <i>in my name</i> .	Place	Modified verb
125 <sup>th</sup>	Bailiffs knocked <i>on the door</i> , demanding payments for other unpaid bills - he had taken out credit cards <i>in my name</i> .	Place Place	Modified verb Modified verb
127 <sup>th</sup>	When I confronted him, he said it was a mix-up, he had <i>definitely</i> paid.	Manner	Modified verb
129 <sup>th</sup>	He said he was hurt by my lies: why had I not told him <i>where</i> it was parked?	Interrogative	Mod. of entire sentence
130 <sup>th</sup>	He said he couldn't talk to me any longer because I wasn't <i>on his side</i> .	Place	Modified verb

131 <sup>st</sup>	He felt like he was all alone <i>in the world</i> - and it was all my fault.	Place	Modified verb
132 <sup>nd</sup>	<i>One day</i> , when he came back from one of his jaunts,	Time	Mod. of entire sentence
	he left his bag <i>in the car</i> .	Place	Modified verb
135 <sup>th</sup>	Homeless? He had several homes - the one we were renting <i>in Spain</i> , and one here with his wife.	Place	Modified verb
142 <sup>n</sup>	Distraught, I took my dog and drove to my friend's office <i>in London</i> .	Place	Modified verb
144 <sup>th</sup>	He disappeared <i>six months ago</i> .	Time	Modified verb
154 <sup>th</sup>	His mother was surprised to hear from me - he told her I was <i>in hospital in Germany</i> , following a suicide attempt.	Place	Modified verb
159 <sup>th</sup>	I don't know <i>where</i> he is now but I fear he has found his next victim.	Relative	Mod. of entire sentence

## **Appendix 2**

### **The Text of Article**

#### **'He wasn't happy until he had me all to himself'**

When two women wrote about how they had been "gaslighted" - made to question their sanity by an abusive partner - many readers, male and female, got in touch to share similar experiences. Here, three of them explain how they were left feeling utterly isolated."

#### **I actually thought there was something wrong with my memory"**

I moved from southern England to a small Scottish village to be with the love of my life, a handsome and charming man who made me feel more alive and special than I ever thought possible.

Just before I moved, a friend said he thought my boyfriend wouldn't be happy until he had me living in the middle of nowhere, far away from anyone and all to himself. At the time I laughed it off but it turned out it couldn't have been more true.

At first he was completely attentive. He worked away as a lorry driver but he called every morning, throughout the day and last thing at night. I thought this was really nice of him but I started to notice he was really ratty if I missed a call because I was in the bathroom or in a shop. He became more and more short-tempered when I told him I had begun to make friends, causing us to have arguments on the phone.

One day, after he had left for work, a woman from the village asked if I would like to go round to her house for some wine. I had a really nice evening. When I got home, my mobile had several missed calls and many text messages. I had left it behind and not thought about it. The text messages started off asking why I wasn't answering the phone, and descended into calling me all sorts of horrible names, accusing me of being out with other men and so on. I couldn't believe what I was reading - this had come out of nowhere. I sent him a text explaining where I had been. He immediately called and shouted at me for 10 minutes, not letting me speak.

These arguments would make me feel terrible and he would blame me for not being able to concentrate or sleep because he was worrying about me, and therefore a danger on the road. But then he would send lavish flowers and I would feel grateful he wasn't angry with me any longer. I lived in a constant state of confusion and worry, never knowing what I had done to make him angry, and worried in case he had an accident.

Another time, when he was home, I was walking up the lane to our house when the farmer who owned the land stopped by. We leaned over the farm gate and had a long chat, looking out at the beautiful view. When I went into the house my

boyfriend was sitting in a chair, staring at me. He kept denying there was something wrong, but he wouldn't speak to me and kept glaring. Eventually he said he knew what had been going on all this time - I was making a fool of him and having an affair with the farmer! I couldn't believe my ears, but he wouldn't listen to me.

I soon stopped visiting my friends in the village. I didn't dare go out in the evenings because he would call the house phone to check where I was. He didn't like me going out to work either, so I was pretty much stuck at home in the middle of nowhere. In some ways it was a relief because I didn't have to pretend to people that all was well.

I spent the next nine years walking on eggshells, never knowing if I was doing the right thing or the wrong thing in his eyes. His ultimate punishment was to attempt suicide. He did this more than once after an argument, which completely destroyed my confidence in myself. I was a confident, independent person when we met, and by the time he eventually left me I was a shell.

He would also try to make me think I had gone mad by claiming I had said things that I knew I hadn't.

Silly things, like I'd make spaghetti Bolognese and he'd accuse me of adding carrots just to upset him, even though I followed the same recipe every time. Or he would say I hadn't cleaned a room when I had, and would clean it all over again.

Taken individually, those incidents seem stupid and trivial but he would be so convincing that I would start to question myself. I actually thought there was something wrong with my memory.

I couldn't argue any more. I couldn't get my brain to think of a good response because his arguments were completely irrational. It was easier to just agree. I became a quiet, dull person - a shadow of my former self.

I didn't really look like myself either - he didn't like me going to get a haircut because I had a male hairdresser, so I started cutting my own hair. I stopped wearing make-up or high heels. If I wore nice clothes, I was "dressing up" for somebody. I had to think about everything I did.

Before, I was confident, I was always happy, always laughing. If I laughed at something on TV, he would get angry - he thought I was laughing at him.

I trained myself not to be happy. Friends of mine have said, "How on Earth do you do that?" But it's the only way to cope. If you don't let yourself be happy, you can't get too hurt or upset by what's happening to you. It doesn't make a lot of sense, looking back.

I made two failed attempts to leave. But mostly I felt like I'd made my bed with this person, and I had given up too much to be with him. I hoped it would all turn around and it would be OK - but it never was. It's a bit like a dog that isn't treated well - it stays loyal to the person that feeds him.

The day he told me we were splitting up I thought I had won the lottery but a few months later, he decided he wanted to get back together. When I refused, he tried to lure me back to the house. That was really quite scary. He was on a mission - if he couldn't have me, then nobody could. I was afraid he was going to kill us both.

I spent about three years hiding from him, constantly moving house. I completely disappeared.

What I didn't realise was that it would take years for me to get back to being myself and repair the damage he did to me.

I will never forgive him and I'm telling my story so that hopefully it might help somebody else.

Caroline, UK

### **"As a man, I feel I have to keep quiet about it"**

I'm glad that abuse like this is finally being taken much more seriously. Because although some of the other abuses I had suffered with my wife were long-lasting, the psychological abuse, especially in the form of gaslighting, was maybe the worst. It has taken me a lot of therapy to work through the pain.

I still look back at things that happened, even petty things like how she had hung up a picture in the main hallway of our apartment and when I commented on how nice it looked, she insisted it had been there for two weeks and I was stupid for not noticing it sooner. It was such an obvious place because it was hung right where the living room met the hallway. You could clearly see it from two parts of the apartment. I couldn't believe I would have missed something so obvious for so long.

This was the kind of thing that began happening more and more.

She would call me at work and say there was something wrong, that I had to come home - then, when I did, she would say I shouldn't have left work and make me feel like I'd overreacted. I ended up losing a job over this.

I would plan to do things with friends, but in the lead-up she would create problems so I couldn't go. Then she'd say: "Oh, weren't you supposed to go out?"

I could no longer make any plans, big or small. I became afraid of the consequences of anything I did, because I didn't want to be punished. I gained weight and got depressed, but still had this hopeless desire to make things work.

Sometimes things escalated and she became physical, but I had been raised to never hit a woman, so I didn't fight back. I couldn't see what good would come of it.

The situation came to a head when she threatened my life. We were having an argument while we were driving, and she purposely wrecked the car. Luckily our child was not with us at the time.

That was when I knew I had to get out.

Since I left the relationship there have been a few difficult things to deal with because I am a man.

The help for men who come out of abusive situations can be incredibly slim. When I was in the process of leaving my wife, there was no shelter assistance and I was frequently referred to homeless shelters. As I was also trying to take our very young child out of the situation with me, that was not an option. We ended up living with family in the end.

Then there is the social stigma. I feel I have to keep quiet about it because many people, even potential new partners, view the abuse as something that I, as a man, "should have done something about" - as though if I had just put my foot down, it all would have been fine. That sometimes feels like an extension of the abuse.

Dwayne, US

### **"He stole everything from me"**

Things started to go really wrong at the wedding. The vintage bus he had booked to transport our guests didn't turn up - it had broken down, he said. In fact he had never paid for it. At the reception, I found out later, he asked our guests for cash, saying he still had things to pay for and he didn't want to spoil my day.

We had met on a dating site a year earlier. He was a widower and told me he missed his child, who was living with his late wife's family. I felt for him, he seemed like such a good guy. A contractor working in IT, he was generous and looked after me, taking on the boring little tasks of life, like sorting out the car insurance or my medication.

Soon I made a discovery that shocked me. His wife had not died a year before we met, like he'd told me, but just six weeks earlier. He said he was sorry. He had been unhappy and lonely. Somehow, I forgave him. That's what marriage is about, right?

He managed to alienate me from all my friends and colleagues. He said one of my friends made a pass at him, so we avoided her. Another friend was "taking advantage of me" so I should cut her off. Or maybe he didn't feel like going out because he was feeling low, or he hadn't been paid, so we would stay in.

I always ended up doing what he wanted, to try and make him happy. But it got to the point where no matter what I did, nothing would make him happy.

When he was offered an exciting new opportunity in Spain, I left my well-paid job and removal men packed up our belongings. But there were delays - payments kept not coming through, contracts weren't honoured. Nothing was ever his fault. My redundancy money drained away.

I tried to help him sort his finances out, but every time I was due to meet an accountant or a solicitor, something happened: a mix-up, they were ill or they'd had an accident - a couple of them actually died, he said.

Nothing made any sense, I thought I was losing my mind. I was very depressed and considered killing myself. He did absolutely nothing to dissuade me. I realise now that if I had died, he would have had a payout from my pension. Was that the price he put on my life?

He was often away for days at a time, taking my car. Summonses for unpaid parking tickets began to arrive in my name. Bailiffs knocked on the door, demanding payments for other unpaid bills - he had taken out credit cards in my name.

The car turned out not to be insured. When I confronted him, he said it was a mix-up, he had definitely paid. I tried to hide the car, but he found it. He said he was hurt by my lies: why had I not told him where it was parked?

He said he couldn't talk to me any longer because I wasn't on his side. He felt like he was all alone in the world - and it was all my fault.

One day, when he came back from one of his jaunts, he left his bag in the car. Inside, I found a letter from another woman. She wrote that she loved him, and was sorry that he was homeless.

Homeless? He had several homes - the one we were renting in Spain, and one here with his wife.

I walked back upstairs to find him waiting for me. He demanded his bag back. I said "No." He twisted my arm and slammed me up against the wall. My dog put her ears back and growled at him, which she had never done before. He let me go. Distraught, I took my dog and drove to my friend's office in London. When she came out to meet me, she said: "You do realise you're wearing your pyjamas, don't you?"

He disappeared six months ago. He has stolen everything from me. I lost my income, my credit rating, and for a short time, my sanity. I can't even get my stuff back - I thought it had been shipped to Spain, but actually it's been in storage and about to be auctioned off.

I can't go back to my old life, I can't face having to explain. And who would believe me? If they know him, they'll say: "But he's such a nice guy."

He was so clever at picking up on my weaknesses and my good nature. He destroyed me from the inside out - he made me doubt my own sanity.

When I went to the police they said: "Everybody lies, there's nothing we can do about it."

And the lies keep coming.

His mother was surprised to hear from me - he told her I was in hospital in Germany, following a suicide attempt. She had given him thousands of pounds to pay for my care.

When I tracked down one of his other women, she was horrified. He had told her I was his mentally unstable sister, who had a controlling husband. They were planning to move in together.

I don't know where he is now but I fear he has found his next victim. I wish I could warn her, but nobody will listen.

Esther, UK

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### **IDENTITY**

1. Name : Pranata Sukendro
2. Place / Date of Birth : Cinta Damai, 18<sup>th</sup> December 1992
3. Register Number : 1402050041
4. Sex : Male
5. Religion : Moslem
6. Marital Status : Single
7. Adress : Pasir Putih street, Cinta Damai Village
8. Hobbies : Reading and Sports
9. Parents :
  - a. Father's Name : Syukur
  - b. Mother's Name : Miswen
  - c. Parent's Adress : Pasir Putih street, Cinta Damai Village

### **EDUCATION**

1. Elementary School at SDN 1040207 Cinta Damai (1999-2005)
2. Junior High School at SMPN 4 Percut Sei Tuan (2005-2008)
3. Senior High School at SMA Negeri 1 Percut Sei Tuan (2008-2011)
4. The Student of UMSU in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, English Departement (2014-2018)