

# ADVERB PHRASE

# What is an adverb phrase?

- **Definition:**

**An adverb phrase** is a group of words that does the work as an adverb.

**The adverb phrase** has as its head an adverb, which may be preceded by pre-modifier and ( less common) followed by post-modifier.

# STRUCTURES OF AN ADVERB PHRASE

**common structure:**

**Pre-modifier + adverb**  
**H e a d**

**Less common structure:**

**Pre-modifier + adv + Post-modifier**  
**Head**

# Adverb Phrase: Pre-modifier

- Adverbs can be pre-modified by intensifying adverbs.
- Some intensifying adverbs are: very, really, extremely, too
- Examples:
  - a. She **very rarely** comes.
  - b. She drives **extremely slowly**.

# Adverb Phrase: Pre-modifier

- In some cases, like **comparative structure**, adverb is also be pre-modified by another adverb.
- Example:  
He runs **more slowly** than me.

# Adverb Phrase: Post-modifier

- Adverbs are post-modified by another adverb, like: **enough** and **indeed**.
- Examples:
  - a. The time flies quickly enough.  
                                    Head          Post-M
  - b. He works **hard enough** to pass the exam.

# Adverb Phrase: Post-modifier

- Adverbs can be post-modified by Infinitive Clause.

- Example:

He talks too quickly to follow.

Pre-M

Head

Post-M

# Adverb Phrase: Post-modifier

- Adverbs can also be post-modified by Prepositional Phrase (PP).



Example:

Luckily for you, the flight ticket was not so high.

Head      Post-M



# Adverb Phrase: Function

- Adv Phrase functions to **modify verb**. Ex: She drives **so slowly**.  
A blue curved arrow points from the adverb phrase 'so slowly' to the verb 'drives'. Below 'drives' is a red 'V'.
- Adv Phrase functions to **modify Adjective**.  
Ex: I'm **not quite** sure of that thing.  
A blue curved arrow points from the adverb phrase 'not quite' to the adjective 'sure'. Below 'sure' is a red 'Adj'.

# Adverb Phrase: Function

- Adv Phrase can also function to **modify another adverb.**

Example:

They **almost** never practice playing baseball.

**Adv**



# EXTRAS:

Things you must know about  
Adverb and Adverb Phrase

## Classes of adverbial



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graph LR; A[Classes of adverbial] --> B[Adjuncts]; A --> C[Disjuncts]; A --> D[Conjuncts];
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**Adjuncts:** are integrated within the structure of the clause to at least some extent.

**Ex:** They are waiting outside.

**Disjuncts:** are not integrated within the clause. They express an evaluation of what is being said.

**Ex:** Frankly, he is not a nice guy.

**Conjuncts:** have a connective function. They indicate the connection between what is being said and what was said before.

**Ex:** If they open all the windows, then I'm leaving.

# Adverb/Adverb Phrase: Uses

## a. Use 1: Manner

digunakan untuk memberikan informasi tentang bagaimana sesuatu terjadi. Contoh:

She walked **very carefully** across the street.

## b. Use 2: Place

digunakan untuk memberikan informasi tentang lokasi atau tempat sesuatu terjadi. Contoh:

**Here** is where I put my stuff.

## c. Use 3: Time

digunakan untuk memberikan informasi tentang waktu suatu kejadian. Contoh:

She got home **very late**.

# Adverb/Adverb Phrase: Uses

## d. Use 4: Duration

digunakan untuk memberikan informasi tentang seberapa lama sesuatu terjadi. Contoh:

This vitamin will recharge your stamina **temporarily**.

## e. Use 5: Frequency

digunakan untuk memberikan informasi tentang seberapa sering sesuatu terjadi. Contoh:

They **almost never** practice playing baseball these days.

## f. Use 6: Focusing

digunakan untuk memberikan informasi tentang sesuatu yang spesifik. Contoh:

I want **only half** a spoon of sugar in my coffee.

# Adverb/Adverb Phrase: Uses

## g. Use 7: Degree

digunakan untuk memberikan informasi tentang seberapa banyak atau sampai tingkat berapa sesuatu terjadi. Contoh:  
Her cat behaves **incredibly stupidly**!

## h. Use 8: certainty or necessity

digunakan untuk memberikan informasi tentang seberapa yakin atau butuh kah sesuatu itu. Contoh:  
The bus will **probably** be late.

## i. Use 9: Evaluative

digunakan untuk memberikan informasi tentang pendapat pembicara tentang sesuatu. Contoh:  
**Unfortunately for her**, she can't pass the test.

# Adverb/Adverb Phrase: Uses

## j. Use 10: Viewpoint

digunakan untuk memberikan informasi tentang pandangan atau tanggapan si pembicara. Contoh:


**Personally**, I don't see why the ceremony has to start so early.

## k. Use 11: linking

digunakan untuk memberikan informasi tentang hubungan antara klausa-klausa dan kalimat-kalimat. Contoh:

It rained very heavily this month. **Therefore**, many places were covered by flood.





Sekian dan  
Terima kasih