

## THE FORMS OF INDONESIAN ADVERB OF MANNER IN *MENEPIS SEGALA RINTANGAN*

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### Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the forms of the Indonesian adverb manner. The data were taken from an Indonesian version of a bilingual biography entitled *Menepis Segala Rintangan*. A qualitative methodology was employed in this study. The Indonesian adverb theory proposed by Moeliono et al. (2017) was applied in analyzing the data. The results of the data analysis are presented using a narrative approach and descriptive sentences. According to the findings of this study's analysis, the forms of Indonesian adverb of manner have some varieties that can be categorized into base adverb, deverbal, deadjectival, denominal, as well as denumeral. A base adverb was applied directly as an adverb in a sentence or clause. Meanwhile, verb, adjective, noun, and number are involved in the formation of deverbal, deadjectival, denominal, as well as denumeral adverbs of manner.

**Keywords** - *base adverb, deverbal, deadjectival, denominal, denumeral*

### Introduction

Clause components that provide information about place, time, frequency, and manner are called adjuncts. Adjuncts might be single words, prepositional phrases, or other sorts of phrases (Sneddon, 1996: 207). Adjuncts are frequently referred to as adverbs or adverbials (Sneddon, 1996:208). In line with this statement, Moeliono et al. (2017) define adverbs as words that explain verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Adverbs can be distinguished based on their semantic behavior. There are eight types of adverbs, namely (1) qualitative adverbs, (2) quantitative adverbs, (3) limitative adverbs, (4) frequency adverbs, (5) temporal adverbs, (6) manner adverbs, (7) contrastive adverbs, and (8) adverbs of inevitability (Moeliono et al., 2017:239).

Moeliono et al. (2017:241) defined an adverb of manner as a type of adverb that expresses meaning related to the way an event occurs. Sneddon (1996:208) added with respect to this assertion about adverbs of manner that the term "adverb" is limited to manner adjuncts. They are a type of adjunct that provides information about the manner in which an action is accomplished; they are also known as adverbs of manner.

In English, adverbs of manner can mostly be formed from adjectives plus the suffix -ly (Sneddon, 1996:208). The formation of adverbs of manner in English can be explained as quietly, careful-carefully, and so on (Quirk: 1985). Meanwhile, in Indonesian, adverbs of manner can be formed from the reduplication of adjectives and numbers, for example (*erat-erat*: tightly); (*berdua-dua*: two at the time), etc.

From this explanation, it can be seen that Indonesian adverbs of manner have distinctive characteristics in terms of grammatical structure and lexical items when realizing adverbs of manner. Therefore, this research is necessary to be done, and it is very challenging and interesting to conduct research on the topic of Indonesian adverbs of manner found in a biography book called *Menepis Segala Rintang* by Adidharma (2004).

## Methods

This study is considered to be qualitative research. Qualitative research, which aims to understand the meaning and uniqueness of the object being studied, uses descriptive data analysis. (Sugiyono, 2020: 348). This study provides results that are not obtained using statistical procedures or other quantifiable methods. This study was conducted to comprehend and investigate the phenomenon of Indonesian adverbs of manner. Furthermore, it was carried out in order to acquire a deep understanding of the distinctive characteristics of Indonesian adverbs of manner found in *Menepis Segala Rintang* (2004). *Menepis Segala Rintang* is the Indonesian version of a biography book called *Against All Odds* (2004).

Methods and techniques of data collection were done by applying the observation method with note-taking techniques. In addition, qualitative data analysis methods were conducted by applying Indonesian adverbs of manner theory from Moeliono et al. (2017) to reduce, categorize, and organize the data. In this study, the results of the analysis were delivered using a narrative approach with descriptive sentences to describe the form of Indonesian adverbs of manner.

## Finding and Discussion

Moeliono et al. (2017) stated that adverbs can be realized by base or pure adverb as well as adverbs from other word classes.

### A. Base Adverb

This is a type of adverb in the form of a base word consisting of only one morpheme (Moeliono, et.al., 2017:). A morpheme is the smallest unit of language that has a relatively stable meaning and cannot be divided into smaller and more meaningful parts (Aziz et. al., 2021:1109). The application of the adverb manner in the form of a base word can be seen in the following example.

Datum	
1	Ingin menyenangkan tuan rumahnya, sang dokter menjawab <b>enggan</b> (Adhidarma, 2004:172) <i>Wanting to please his host, the doctor replied <b>reluctantly</b> (Pucci, 2004:86)</i>

*Enggan* is categorized as an adverb and can be defined as do not want to do something; do not like to do something (Aziz et al., 2021:443). The adverb *enggan* provided information about how *Sang Dokter* (the doctor) replied (*menjawab*) to a question. Therefore, *enggan* is considered an adverb of manner. The adverb of manner *enggan* refers to the feeling of *sang dokter* (the doctor) when performing the action *menjawab* (replied).

If it is seen from its form, *enggan* can be categorized as an adverb of manner that has a base form since it only consists of one morpheme and cannot be divided into smaller and more

meaningful parts. Besides, the adverb *enggan* can be considered a pure adverb since it was not derived from other word classes.

## B. Adverbs from other word classes

Apart from the base adverb category, single adverbs can be in the form of deverbal, deadjectival, denominal, as well as *denumeral* adverbs (Moeliono, 2017: 256).

### a. Deverbal Adverb

Deverbal adverbs are adverbs that are formed from basic verb categories (Moeliono, 2017: 257). The following example shows how to utilize a deverbal adverb.

Datum	
2	Satu demi satu mereka <b>diam-diam</b> berbaring di rumput dengan beralaskan punggung (Adhidharma, 2004:154)
	<i>One by one, they <b>quietly</b> laid down on the grass, flat on their back (Pucci, 2004:42)</i>

The verb *berbaring* (*laid down*) indicates an action. The adverb *diam-diam* provides information in which the verb *berbaring* (*laid down*) was done. Therefore, *diam-diam* is called an adverb of manner. The adverb of manner *diam-diam* is derived from the verb *diam*, which means not making any sound (no talking), moving, or doing anything (Aziz et al., 2021:443).

According to Moeliono et al. (2017:250), one form of adverb is the reduplication of a base word. The verb *diam* is reduplicated into *diam-diam*, and then it is categorized as an adverb. The adverb *diam-diam* can be defined as without telling anyone, in secrecy (Aziz et al., 2021: 443). If the verb *diam* is not reduplicated, it means that the verb *berbaring* (*laid down*) is conducted without talking, moving, or doing anything; and if it is reduplicated into *diam-diam*, it means that the action expressed using the verb *berbaring* (*laid down*) was done without telling anyone or in secrecy. From this explanation, it can be seen that if the verb *diam* is not reduplicated, it can change the message of the sentence.

### b. Deadjectival Adverb

Deadjectival adverbs are adverbs formed from adjectives, either through reduplication or affixation (Moeliono, 2017: 257). The following examples demonstrate the formation and application of a deadjectival adverb.

Datum	
3	Dengan pakaian diatas kepala, mereka mulai berjalan <b>pelan-pelan</b> ke dalam air hijau kebiruan (Adhidharma, 2004:167)
	<i>Placing the clothes on their heads, they began walking <b>slowly</b> into the blue-green water (Pucci, 2004:74)</i>

In the example above, it can be seen that *pelan-pelan* is used to express the way the action of *berjalan* (*walking*) was done. The adverb *pelan-pelan* is derived from the adjective *pelan*. The adjective *pelan* can be defined as to move slowly (Aziz et al., 2021: 1240). Then, the adjective *pelan* is reduplicated to form an adverb of manner, and it becomes *pelan-pelan*.

The adverb *pelan-pelan* can be defined as a slow speed, not quickly (Aziz et al., 2021: 1240). From this explanation, it can be seen that the action of *berjalan* (walking) is done at a slow speed.

Datum	
4	Pada waktu itu, sang raja sedang membaca daun lontar <b>keras-keras</b> (Adhidharma, 2004:150)
	<i>At that moment, the king was reciting <b>aloud</b> from the narrow strips of engraved palm leaf that traditional Balinese book are made of (Pucci, 2004:35)</i>

Sneddon (1996: 210) stated that reduplicated adjectives can function as adverbs, for example, *anak itu berteriak keras-keras* (the child screamed **loudly**). The same adverb can also be found in the example above. The reduplicated word *keras-keras* in the example above is categorized as an adverb, and *membaca* (reciting) is categorized as a verb. The adverb *keras-keras* can be defined as in a voice that other people can hear; in a loud voice. This adverb explained the way the verb *membaca* (reciting) is performed. Therefore, the adverb *keras-keras* is categorized as an adverb of manner.

The adverb manner *keras-keras* is derived from the reduplication of the adjective *keras*. Aziz et al. (2021: 807) defined this adjective as loud (related to sound). However, if the adjective *keras* is not reduplicated, the meaning of the sentence will be different or ambiguous: *Pada waktu itu, Sang raja sedang membaca daun lontar keras*. In this sentence, the function of the adjective *keras* is ambiguous, whether it functions as the modifier of the noun phrase *daun lontar* or as an adverb of manner to modify the verb *membaca* (reciting). Therefore, in order to explain how the verb *membaca* (reciting) is done, the adjective *keras* should be reduplicated into *keras-keras*. Besides, the adjective *keras* is reduplicated into *keras-keras* in order to indicate that the action *membaca* (reciting) is done in a very loud voice.

Datum	
5	Lalu, ia mendayung sampan melewati terumbu karang dan menurunkan drum, kabel dan babi itu ke air dan kembali <b>secepat-cepatnya</b> (Adhidharma, 2004:171)
	<i>Then, he rowed beyond the reef and lowered drums, cable and pig into the water and paddled back <b>as fast as possible</b> (Pucci, 2004:85)</i>

The adverb *secepat-cepatnya* indicates the function of the adverb of manner. This adverb showed the way the verb or action *kembali* (paddled back) was done. In the example above, it can be seen that the adverb of manner, *secepat-cepatnya*, derives from the adjective *cepat*. Aziz, et.al (2021:311) defined the adjective *cepat* as something that, in a short time, can cover quite a distance (travel, movement, event, etc.).

Moeliono (2017:250) stated that adverbs can be obtained by reduplicating base words and adding the affixes *se-...-nya*. In order to form the adverb *secepat-cepatnya*, the adjective *cepat* was reduplicated and affixes *se-...-nya* added to it. Affixes *se-...-nya* has a function to form the possibility of doing something and indicate the superlative effect or the highest level that can be reached. From this explanation, it can be seen that the action *kembali* (paddled back) is done in the possibility of the quickest time.



### c. Denominal Adverb

Datum	
6	Rai kecil mati <b>seketika</b> (Adhidharma, 2004:148) <i>Little Rai died <b>instantly</b></i> (Pucci, 2004:31)

In the example above, an event is stated by the verb *mati* (died). The occurrence of the event *mati* (died) is explained by the adverb *seketika* (instantly). Therefore, the adverb *seketika* can be considered an adverb of manner. This adverb of manner is derived from the noun *ketika*, which means a very short time or a certain time (Aziz et al., 2021: 822). In order to form an adverb from the noun *ketika*, the prefix *se-* was attached to it. Therefore, the noun *ketika* becomes the adverb *seketika*. The adverb *seketika* can be explained as straightaway in a short period of time (Aziz et al., 2021: 822). From this explanation, it can be seen that the event (died) happened immediately.

### d. Denumeral Adverb

Moeliono (2017: 258) stated that numbers can be used as base words to form adverbs. A set of manner adverbs based on numbers indicate the number of people or things involved in the action (Sneddon, 1996:58). The application of the denumeral adverb of manner can be seen in the following example.

Datum	
7	Begitu tiba di rumah kami di “tanah Djelantik”, kami menjejerkan lukisan itu <b>satu demi satu</b> di sepanjang beranda (Adhidarma, 2004:143) <i>Once up at our house, on “his land”, we lined them up <b>one next to the other</b> along the long verandah</i> (Pucci, 2004:12)

In the example above, an event is stated by the verb *menjejerkan* (line up). The way the event *menjejerkan* (line-up) was performed is described by the adverb phrase *satu demi satu* (*one next to the other*). Therefore, this phrase is considered a manner adverb. The numbers in a denumeral adverb can be separated by particle *demi* (Sneddon, 1996:58). *Demi* in the adverb phrase *satu demi satu* is considered a combination of elements to realize a manner adverb. This phrase is based on a number, indicating the step in doing something. Therefore, it can be categorized as a denumeral adverb.

### Conclusion

Base adverbs and adverbs from other word classes can be used to realize Indonesian adverbs of manner. A base adverb of manner was applied directly to describe the way the verb or event was conducted. Besides, there are types of adverbs of manner that come from other word classes, such as verbs, adjectives, nouns, and numbers.

In order to form an adverb of manner from a base verb, it involved a reduplication process, for example, *diam-diam*. The formation of adverbs of manner that have adjectives as the base word involved the reduplication process (*pelan-pelan*, *keras*), as well as the addition of affixes

*se- ...-nya (secepat-cepatnya)*. The prefix *se-* is needed to form the denominal adverb of manner (*seketika*), and the particle *demi* was involved in realizing the denominal adverb of manner (*satu demi satu*).

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