A CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH
AND INDONESIAN ADVERBS

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Presented to
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INTRODUCTION

English language learning is becoming more and more important to the students in Indonesia. It is so, because to enlarge and deepen their knowledge they have to read books in English.

It is generally acknowledged that most Indonesian learners, after having studied English for years, still have no sufficient skill of expressing thoughts in spoken and written English. The reason lies, for the greater part, in the differences of the two languages, i.e. English and Indonesian.

This work then with the topic "A contrastive study on English and Indonesian adverbs" is one way of helping the learners acquire the possible skill of how to get the right idea and find out the difficulties they may encounter in learning the adverbs.

To find out the difficulties we have especially used the technique of contrastive linguistic analysis. The analysis of the adverbs here may not be very exhaustive, for our chief aim is not the analysis itself. We use the work of traditional grammarians as our basis of analysis. This does not mean that we dislike the other analyses but, for some reason, we think that the traditional one is easier to be used to see the problems. In order to get a clear distinction between the two different languages we also use translation in our discussion.

Therefore, it would be wise to know first what is meant by an adverb both in the English and Indonesian language. This will be discussed in chapter I.

The different forms of adverbs will be dealt with in chapter II while in chapter III we will focus our attention on the functions of adverbs.
The last chapter, chapter IV, will give a discussion of the distribution of adverbs. It is here that we will see the position of adverbs in a sentence and the arrangement of adverbs with the words they modify.
CHAPTER I

What is an adverb?

If we wish to understand what an adverb is in a deeper way than usual we will see that the word is not as easy as we think.

Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language defines the word adverbs "any of a class of words used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb by expressing time, place, manner, degree, etc."

George C. ruling, like the other traditional grammarians, defines an adverb as "a word that modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb". But these definitions are not sufficient because an adverb can also modify a noun and even a numeral or a sentence.

Paul Roberts in his Patterns of English defines an adverb as "a word that patterns like in, happily, often; She went ___
This consequently means that the word happily, for example, is not an adverb because it cannot be substituted in the pattern "She went ___". The word happily, according to Paul Roberts, is an intensifier. It is actually an adverb that modifies an adjective or another adverb but a verb. Fries makes use of the term "class 4" for any words that can fit a pattern like "(The) _____ went ___".

For the purpose of this study, we would like to define an adverb as "a class of words that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a noun, a numeral, or a sentence, expressing time, place, manner or degree.

We are not involved in terminology because though they are different in terms, they approximately mean the same. Thus, in our further discussion, we will always use the term "adverb".

1) George C. ruling: English Grammar p. 24
2) Paul Roberts: Patterns of English p. 17
3) C. G. Fries: The Structure of English p. 54
Our definition above implies that we have based it on function, form, and meaning. Function and form are a more consistent basis because all words can only occur in certain positions in English and because they are signalled by certain features of form which are mostly suffixes and prefixes. However, we will find it incomplete not to deal with meaning when we discuss a definition of a word. (a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb)

What is an adverb in Indonesian? It is not easy to answer this question because there are different terms. Poedjadjatna, for example, prefers the term "kata keterangan tambah" to the term "kata keterangan" which is used by some traditional grammarians.

Gorys Karaf uses the term "kata tuan".

Poedjadjatna and Soetmaldar in their "Tatabahasa Indonesia untuk Sekolah Lanjutan Atas" define "kata keterangan tambah" as "kata yang selalu dipakai sebagai keterangan tambah, yang dapat menunjuk waktu, cara, derajat, sifat atau keadaan dan sebab" (a word which is always used to modify another word which can show time, manner, degree, state and reason).

According to Dr. C. A. Heri, adverbs are "kata keterangan" in the Indonesian language. He says "kata keterangan" isah suatu kata yang menemankan kata kerja dan nomen verbal dalam segala fungsiya, adverb yang lain, kata bilangan, predikat kalian tak perlu jenis kata ata predikat itu, menegaskan subjek dan predikat kalimat".

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4) I. S. Poedjadjatna dan Drs. P. J. Soetmaldar, Tatabahasa Indonesia untuk Sekolah Lanjutan Atas (Djakarta 1992, Gowa) p. 123
Drs. Gerya Keraf\(^6\)) makes use of the term "kata tugas" for any word which can function as an "adverb in English, since he says that, in fact, the Indonesian language has only four parts of speech, namely, kata benda (noun), kata kerja (verb), kata sifat (adjective) and kata tugas (function word). He further says that "kata tugas isalih kata yang tak termasuk salah satu jenis kata di atas. Kata ini merupakan tugas memperlihatkan (a word which is not a noun, a verb or an adjective. It expand a sentence)

Having seen these definitions which have their own interpretations, we can draw a conclusion that the Indonesian language does have a group of words which may function as "adverb do in English, whatever the term is.

Since English and Indonesian are two different languages, we cannot expect to get a definition of adverb in Indonesian which is exactly the equivalent of that in English.

For our purpose, however, what we mean by an adverb, as stated in our definition, can be applied to Indonesian. Moreover, in our discussion, we will mainly start from English the to Indonesian.

\(^6\) Drs. Gerya Keraf, Tatabahasa Indonesia (Rade Flores 1970 - Penerbitan Nusa Indah) p. 99
CHAPTER II

The analysis in detail

Since the concern of our discussion is the study of English adverbs contrasted to those of Indonesian, we will use English as the starting point of the analysis. Let us look at the forms of these adverbs first,

The Form of adverbs

We would see that there are several forms of adverbs. So, it would be good if we go through them one by one.

1. Words without the suffix —ly as adverbs

If we look at the forms of adverbs we will notice that most of the adverbs end in "—ly". However, there are also words without the suffix "—ly" functioning as adverbs.

The following would be some examples:

- attack = kebelakang
- aboard = dipapal
- abroad = berjumpa, berunjur,
- abroad = berpisah
- aside = tepian, langsah
- afield = tepian sumut
- afire = terbakar
- affect = jalan kaki, sedang berlaku
- afresh = lagi, baru
- afterwards = kemudian
- again = lagi
- agape = terganggu
- aglow = bermula
- ago = yang lalu, silam
- aground = terdempar
- ahead = depan, lebih dahulu
- ajur = terbuka sedikit, tergantung
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<td>anywhere</td>
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<td>slap</td>
<td>= langsung</td>
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so = begitu
somehow = agak, entah
sometimes = kadang-kadang
sometime = suatu saat
somewhat = agak, sedikit
somewhere = disuatu tempat
soon = segera
still = masih
then = lalu, kemudian
there = disana
thus = demikian
to and fro = mengenai-makna
today = hari ini
together = bersama
tomorrow = besok
too = juga, terlanjut
two = dua kali
underfoot = dibawah kaki
up = atas
upstairs = diloteng, diatas
upwards = keatas
un aware = tiba-tiba, mendadak
very = sangat, amat
well = dengan baik
when = kapan, apabila
whenever = kapan saja, setiap saat
where = disana
yet = belum
yesterday = kemarin
you/yonder = disana, dibalik
We can see now that Indonesian has miscellaneous ways of saying those adverbs. However there are in English, as well as in Indonesian, a number of individual words which can at the same time be an adverb and an adjective. In order to decide in a particular occurrence whether a word is an adverb or not, we must see the environment in which it is used.

The following are the words which can serve both as an adverb and as an adjective.

**alone**
- He can do it alone. (adv)
- Dia dapat mengerjakan sendirian.
- Let him alone (adj).
- Biarkan dia sendiri.

**best**
- He works best in the early morning (adv).
- Dia bekerja paling baik pada pagi hari.
- Which is the best way to go to Japan? (adj)
- Kapan cara yang terbaik untuk ke Jepang?

**better**
- He swims better than his sister (adv)
- Dia berenang lebih baik daripada kakaknya.
- It is better to win than to lose (adj).
- Adalah lebih baik menang daripada kalah.

**deep**
- We had to dig deep to find water (adv).
- Kita harus (meng) gali dalam-dalam untuk mendapatkan air.
- How deep is the river? (adj)
- Berapa dalam sungai itu?
All players should play fair (adv).
Games remains until someone joins.
We are hoping for fair weather (adj).
Kami mengharapkan cuaca yang baik.

That will suit you fine (adv).
Itu akan cocok bagus.
She has grown up to be a fine young lady (adj).
Dia (telah) tumbuh menjadi seorang gadis remaja yang baik/content.

Children usually sing flat (adv).
Anak-anak biasanya menyanyi dengan nada yang flatter.
A floor must be flat (adj).
Lantai harus datar.

They are forbidden to play foul (adv).
Mereka dilarang bermain kotor (cursed).
Then a dead body is found, foul play is often suspected (adj).
Bila sebuah mayat ditemukan, sering (bila) disuspekkan pertunang kotor/curhat.

No one is allowed to get in free (adv).
Tidak seorangpun dipermbolehan masuk (bebas/Gratis).
Indonesia is a free country (adj).
Indonesia adalah negara yang bebas.
head

- They have to think hard to solve the problem (adv).
- Berusaha harus berpikir *hard* untuk memahami masalah itu.
- Stones are hard substances (adj).
- Batu adalah benda *hard*.

high

- Our plane flew high above the cloud (adv).
- Pesawat kami terbang *high* di atas awan.
- How high is "Sunset View Building"? (adj)
- Bagaimana *high* "Sunset View Building"?

late

- He arrived late (adv).
- Dia datang *late*.
- Don't be late for school (adj).
- Jangan terlambat ke sekolah.

little

- He is a little better this morning (adv).
- Dia agak *better* pagi hari ini.
- She slept very little last night (adv).
- Dia tidur sangat *little* tadi malam.
- Look at the little house (adj).
- Lihatlah rumah *little* itu.
- He has little knowledge of mathematics (adj).
- Dia mempunyai *little* pengetahuan matematika.

left

- They all turned left (adv).
- Mereka semua membalik *left*.
- Not many people write with their left hand (adj)
- Tidak banyak orang menulis dengan tangan *left*.
Long

1. I knew him long before I knew you (adj).
2. Esensial dia jauh/lebih dekat kearahmu.
3. A giraffe has a long neck (adj).
4. Seekor jerapah mempunyai leher yang panjang.

Long

1. Everyone in the hall bowed low to the queen (adv).
2. Setiap orang dalam ruangan itu membalas-balas kepala rendah-rendah kepada/badannya sedemikian rupa.
3. Our stock is very low (adj).
4. Persediaan kami sangat rapat/kecilnya hubis.

Near

1. Easter is drawing near (adv).
2. Pasca sudah mendatang.
3. The post office is quite near (adj).
4. Posko pos itu cukup dekat.

New

1. a new laid egg (adv).
2. sebuah telur yang baru.
3. This work is new to me (adj).
4. Pekerjaan ini baru bagian.

Right

1. It seems he guessed right (adv).
2. Seemakan akhir dia memastikan benar/benar.
3. Then is the right time to start? (adj)
4. Kapan waktu yang tepat untuk mulai?

Round

1. Don't look round (adv).
2. Jangan menoleh.
3. A round table conference (adj).
The road turns sharp to the left (adv).
Jalan itu menembus ke arah kiri.
A sharp knife (adj).
Sebuah pisau (yang) tajam.

The clock stopped short (adv).
Jadinya berhenti tiba-tiba.
A short story (adj).
Sebuah cerita pendek.

A man who remains single is called a bachelor (adv).
Seorang yang masih tinggal sendiri.
A single bed room (adj).
Sebuah kamar tidur untuk satu orang.

"Go slow!" The police commanded (adv).
"Jalan pelan-pelan!" perintah polisi itu.
A slow runner (adj).
Seorang pelari yang lamban.

The course of true love never runs smooth (adv).
Cita-cita cinta suatu tak pernah berjalan lancar.
The way is now smooth (adj).
Jalan nya yang seluas.
A smooth road (adj).
Suatu jalan yang licin.
tight

: Please, hold me tight(adv).

Peganglah saya kuat-kuat/kerat-kerat.
The drawer is so tight that I can't open it (adj).
Laci itu begitu kuat/kerat sehingga tak dapat dibuka.

wrong

: All the plans have gone wrong(adv).

Semua rencana itu salah.
Can you prove that I am wrong(adj).
Bapaklah kamu buktikan bahwa aku keliru.

2. Adjective + the suffix —ly as adverbs

There are adverbs identified by the derivational suffix —ly added to an adjective. For example:

clear = clearly = dengan terang
dengan jelas

sure = surely = dengan pasti
dengan yakin
certain = certainly = dengan pasti

correct = correctly = dengan benar/benar
dengan tepat

strong = strongly = dengan kuat

frank = frankly = dengan terus terang
dengan berhendil
fruitful = fruitfully = dengan indahnya
dengan bagus(rya)

angry = angrily = dengan marah
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<td>dengan sia-sia</td>
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<td>carelessly</td>
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<td>secara tak hidihpot</td>
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<td>miserable</td>
<td>miserably</td>
<td>secara nasyidikan</td>
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<td>comfortably</td>
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<td>dengan comong</td>
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<td>independently</td>
<td>independently</td>
<td>secara bebas</td>
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<td>conveniently</td>
<td>conveniently</td>
<td>(dengan) asik</td>
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<td>inductively</td>
<td>inductively</td>
<td>secara inductif</td>
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<tr>
<td>childish</td>
<td>childishly</td>
<td>secara kanak-kanak</td>
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</table>
selfish = selfishly = secara egois
dengan menantang
diri sendiri

It is obvious that to form an adverb from these adjectives is not difficult. Indonesian uses the word demons or accurs. Sometimes, in Indonesian the duplication of a word can change it to be an adverb. The word can either be a noun, a verb or an adjective.

The following are some examples:

hati = a heart
hati-hati = carefully
tiba = to arrive
tiba-tiba = suddenly
lambat = slow
lambat-lambat = slowly

We sometimes find words with the suffix -anya functioning as adverbs. For example:

rupanya = apparently
biasanya = usually
sebelumnya = formerly
selanjutnya = eternally

5. Nouns + the suffix "-ly" as adverbs

Other adverbs may be derived from nouns by adding the suffix "-ly". Since the numbers are limited, we will list all of them here.

body = bodily = secara shli
hourly = setiap jam
humanly = secara manusiawi
monthly = yaitu, yaitu
nightly = setiap malam
monthly = setiap bulan
niggardly = dengan kikir
poetically = dengan leluasa
purposely = dengan sengaja

As can be seen above, Indonesian uses miscellaneous ways of forming these adverbs.

Before we go on any further it would be good if we mention something about the possible change in spelling when we derive an adverb from an adjective or a noun.

a. When an adjective ends in "-ble" or "-ble", the final "-le" is dropped when the suffix "-ly" is added.
   e.g. humble = humbly
        possible = possibly
        gentle = gently

b. When we derive an adverb from an adjective or a noun ending in "y" by adding the suffix "-ly", the "y" is changed into "i".
   e.g. angry = angrily
        body = bodily

c. When we derive an adverb from an adjective ending in "-ic", it does not end in "-ically" but it ends in "-ical + ly".
   e.g. poetic = poetically
         systematic = systematically
It is also good to note here that there are words ending in "-ly" which are not adverbs. They are either nouns, verbs or adjectives. If we list them we will have the following:

- ally = beraneka
- apply = mempergunakan,
- appetitively = memperoleh,
- belly = perut
- briskly = seperti itu
- bully = mendinga
- byly = tegap
- butterfly = kaya-kaya
- chilly = dingin
- easily = jolota
- cautiously = nista, cola,
- fitnah
- courtly = bahu budi
dengan hormat
- countryly = seperti asah
- crumby = mahak harsur
- daily = ber-amin
- mesra murti
- daily = alam pieing
cundi
- daily = kaharya
- fatherly = bapakkaan
- fallly = anak kuda botima
- fallly = kebodohan
- friendly = ramah
- frissly = finik, berasbak
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<td>gently</td>
<td>seperti suntum bercahut</td>
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<td>ghostly</td>
<td>seperti hantu</td>
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<td>godly</td>
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<td>grisly</td>
<td>manakahan</td>
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<td>heavenly</td>
<td>sangat bunga, surgai</td>
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<td>sejenis tumbuhan</td>
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<td>sedaranya</td>
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<td>hourly</td>
<td>khotbah</td>
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<td>lusty</td>
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<td>negara Italia</td>
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<td>agar-agar</td>
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<td>riang, sakura</td>
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<td>seperti jaja</td>
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<td>knightly</td>
<td>berani, gagah perkasa</td>
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<td>lively</td>
<td>giat, rami, bernas cita</td>
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<td>indah, bunga</td>
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<td>gagah berani</td>
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<td>seperti suntum</td>
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<td>masterly</td>
<td>kepulauan</td>
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<td>nastily</td>
<td>rapih, teratur</td>
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<td>pretty</td>
<td>gemuk</td>
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<td>seperti mata</td>
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<td>rally</td>
<td>bersama-sama</td>
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<td>reply</td>
<td>menyambut, menyayang</td>
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<td>sadly</td>
<td>sedih guru, bersama</td>
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<td>seriously</td>
<td>pandai, cerdik</td>
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<td>simply</td>
<td>rupayaan</td>
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<td>sickly</td>
<td>sakit-sakit</td>
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<td>silly</td>
<td>bodoh</td>
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<tr>
<td>skillly</td>
<td>sejenis makanan (sec)</td>
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<td>stately</td>
<td>mahar</td>
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<td>sally</td>
<td>mewah</td>
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<td>peredisan, cadangan</td>
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<td>catatan, etiket</td>
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<td>timely</td>
<td>kecepatan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ugly</td>
<td>jelek, buruk</td>
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<td>wooly</td>
<td>berbulu</td>
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4. Words with the suffix "-or" or "-est" as adverbs

There are adverbs derived from the simple word adverbs by adding the suffix -or or -est: The suffix "-or" or -est is usually added to monosyllabic adverbs. Some examples would be:

- They walked faster than the day before.
- Mereka berjalan lebih cepat dari (pada) hari sebelumnya.
b. The police brought him nearer.
   Polisi membawanya lebih dekat.

c. They arrived earlier.
   Mereka tiba lebih awal.

d. He worked hardest.
   Dia bekerja paling keras.

We may particularly notice that the derivation of such adverbs is quite different from that in Indonesian. Indonesian uses the word *lebih* for the suffix *tahap* and the word *paling* or the suffix *sangat* for the suffix *rampuh*.

The problem which might occur lies in the fact that the Indonesian learners would say, for instance, "They walked slower" instead of "they walked more slowly". This is then influenced by the construction of adjective comparison they have already learned such as *lovelier* becomes *loveliest*.

5. Phrases as adverbials

Phrases used as adverbials are mostly prepositional phrases.

1) The preposition that introduce the phrases are underlined. The following would be some examples:

- above the clouds = di atas awan
- across the river = ke seberang sungai
- beside the church = di sepihak gereja
- among the trees = di antara pepohonan
- against the wall = di / pada dinding
- along the road = (di) sepanjang jalan
- at the little shop = di toko kecil itu

---

1) A prepositional phrase is a combination of words in which preposition is one and the first component part.
behind the door = di balik pintu
below the tomb = di bawah Kuburan
beneath the horizon = di bawah horizon
beyond the hill = di balik bukit
by the fire = di dekat parapi
down the river = ke bawah/dasar sungai
from the cave = dari gua
in the room = di kamar
into the bedroom = ke dalam kamar tidur
near the bridge = di dekat jembatan
on a chair = di atas kursi
through the air = lewat angkasa
unlike the crowd = ke arah orang
over the fence = ke balik pagar

From the examples above we know that Indonesian mostly uses the word di, ke, pada to introduce these prepositional phrases. Therefore, as far as passive understanding of those prepositional phrases is concerned, Indonesian students will not have serious problems. The difficulty will arise when they have to translate di, ke, pada into English. For example:

di bawah = below
beneath
under

di balik = behind
above
beyond

***************
CHAPTER XIII

Functions of Adverbs

This part is to discuss the three kinds of functions of adverbs:

I. Adverbs in connection with Parts of speech

II. Adverbs in connection with sentences

III. Conversion of Adverbs

It would be good if we, under this heading, discuss the functions of adverbs systematically.

We first start with:

I. Functions of Adverbs in connection with Parts of speech

We may have an adverb as

A. a verb modifier

B. an adjective modifier

C. an adverb modifier

D. a noun modifier

E. a numeral modifier

As Adverbs as verb modifiers

Paul Roberts 1) has divided these adverbs into three distinct types. The three types are the "then" group, the "there" group and the "thus" group.

It is clear that what he actually means by adverbs in these types are what many grammarians mean by the adverbs of time, the adverbs of place, and the adverbs of manner. For our purpose, we would still use the latter terms. Harold E. Palmer 2) even suggests the existence of one more type of adverb, i.e.,

The adverbs of frequency.

---

1) Paul Roberts  Patterns of English p. 97
2) Harold E. Palmer  The New Method Grammar p. 93

25
A.1. Adverbs of time

Some examples of this type would be:

already, early, forever, overnow, afterwards, ago, first, hereafter, hitherto, instantly, immediately, just, last, late, now, nowadays, over, overnight, presently, recently, secondly, since, soon, still, then, today, tomorrow, tonight, lately, formerly, yesterday, yet.

In the English language, time is closely related to tense. A different adverb of time usually brings about a different verb form or tense. The following examples show the relation between time and tense:

1. Rudy has played badminton already.
   Rudy sauk hermain badminton.

2. Rudy played badminton two days ago.
   Rudy main badminton am hari yang lalu.

3. Rudy will play badminton immediately.
   Rudy akan hermain badminton segera.
   Rudy akan segera main badminton.

4. Rudy will play badminton instantly.
   Rudy akan segera hermain badminton.

5. Rudy has not played badminton lately.
   Rudy tidik hermain badminton ahir-ahir ini.

6. Rudy will have played badminton then.
   Rudy akan sauk main badminton最大限度.

7. Rudy has just played badminton.
   Rudy baru main hermain badminton.

8. Rudy is still playing badminton.
   Rudy masih hermain badminton.
9. Rudy played badminton formerly.
   "Rudy main badminton main dah.

10. Rudy hasn’t played badminton yet.
    "Rudy belum main badminton.

It is obvious that there are different forms of the verb "play" in English, whereas there is only one form in Indonesian, i.e., "main" or "bermain". Therefore Indonesian learners will find difficulties in changing the verb form according to the adverbs used. Moreover, some of the adverbs of time may also present difficulties because they can have more than one translation in Indonesian or because they are different in usage in English.

The following would be some examples:

**yet and already**

These words are the same in meaning but different in usage in English. "Yet" is used in a negative statement and in a question the answer to which is uncertain, "already" is used in an affirmative statement and in a question the expected answer to which is "yes".

Some examples are:

a. The train has *not* come yet.
   "Kereta itu *belum* datang.

b. Did you see the picture yet?
   "Seandainya kamu melihat gambar itu?"

c. The train has *already* left.
   "Kereta apinya *sudah* berangkat.

d. Have you seen the picture *already*?
   "Seandainya kamu melihat gambar itu?"

As we can see from the above examples, "yet" in negation is translated into Indonesian not as "tidak yet" but as "belum".
These adverbs are similar in meaning. They mean “segera” in Indonesia. Actually the problem presented by these adverbs is not the problem of usage but the problem of the position in a sentence.

For example:

1. a. He will come back **immediately**.
   - Dia akan kembali **segera**.

   b. He will come back **instantly**.
   - Dia akan kembali **segera**.

   c. He will come back **soon**.
   - Dia akan kembali **segera**.

2. a. He will **immediately** come back.
   - Dia akan **segera** kembali.

   b. He will **instantly** come back.

   c. He will **soon** come back.
   - Dia akan **segera** kembali.

3. a. He **immediately** saw the difference.
   - Dia **segera** melihat perbedaannya.

   b. He **instantly** saw the difference.

   c. He **soon** saw the difference.
   - Dia **segera** melihat perbedaannya.

**Lately**

"Lately" means "recently" but generally "lately" is used in negatives and questions. "Lately" will probably be considered by Indonesian learners as an adverb of manner derived from the adjective "late", which in fact is not true. They might translate "lately" as "secara or dalam korlamin" because Indonesian uses the word "secara/dalam" for most of the suffix "-ly" added to an adjective. The equivalent of "lately" in Indonesian is "akhir-akhir ini" or "baru-baru ini", for example:

...
a. Have you seen him lately?
   Apakah kamu melihatnya akhir-akhir ini?

b. I haven’t seen him lately.
   Saya tidak melihatnya akhir-akhir ini.

c. They have visited the museum recently.
   Mereka telah ke museum baru-baru ini.

Then

The word “then” can be translated into Indonesian as

* kemudian or lalu, mantan, lalu besi.*

Example:

a. He took some bread and then went away.
   Dia mengambil beberapa potong roti lalu pergi.

b. Prices were not so high then.
   Harga-harga tidak begitu tinggi mantan itu.

c. You don’t want to eat and you don’t want to drink, what do you want then?
   Kamu tidak ingin makan dan tidak ingin minum lalu apa yang kamu inginkan?

still

“Still” is an adverb of time which means up to the present time. The opposite of “still” is “not anymore” or “not any longer” and the Indonesian equivalent is “tidak lagi.”

For example:

a. He is still teaching.
   Dia masih mengajar.

b. He is not teaching anymore.
   Dia tidak mengajar lagi.
I don't live there anymore.
Saya tidak tinggal disana lagi.

There are also phrases\(^3\) which serve as adversials because one word alone is not enough to express the idea. The adversial phrases which tell the time usually begin with a function word.

The following words can serve as examples:

1. Determiners: the, this, that, these, those, one, every, a, two, several, many, next, last.

2. Prepositions: about, after, before, during, at, for, in, by, on, till, until, since, within, from.

Here are some examples in sentences and their translations in Indonesian:

1. She'll get there about 10 o'clock.
   Din akan tiba disana kira-kira jam 10.

2. He'll take her after dinner.
   Dia akan mengajaknya makan malam setelah makan.

3. They started work before lunch.
   Mereka mulai bekerja sebelum siang.

4. He came during the rain.
   Dia datang waktu hujan (ditera).

5. She went to bed at nine o'clock.
   Din pergi tidur pada jam sembilan.


* A phrase is a combination of words that forms a part of a sentence, but does not constitute a complete sentence.
6. They were imprisoned for 30 days.
   Mereka dipenjarakan selama 30 hari.

7. They work in the morning.
   Mereka bekerja pada pagi hari/sewangi hari.

8. I'll have read all the letters by next week.
   Saya akan membaca semua surat itu盛典下
   minggu depan.

9. We left on Sunday.
   Kami berangkat pada hari Minggu.

10. We united till/until the next morning.
    Kami menunggu sampai/hingga pagi berikutnya.

11. They have gone since morning.
    Mereka telah pergi sejak pagi.

12. I'll be back within 2 hours.
    Saya akan kembali 2 jam lagi.

13. He was in London from May till August.
    Dia berada di London dari Mei hingga Agustus.

14. They'll finish their work this month.
    Mereka akan menyelesaikan pekerjaannya bulan ini.

15. He did not work that day.
    Dia tidak bekerja hari itu.

16. They are here several hours ago.
    Mereka berada di sini beberapa jam yang lalu.

17. I drink coffee every morning.
    Saya minum kopi setiap pagi hari.

18. At 'Pelamak' went for a walk one day.
    Di 'Pelamak' pergi berjalan-jalan pada satu hari.

19. She promised to come next week.
    Dia berjanji akan datang minggu depan/nimagu ming
    gnu depan.
20. I wrote to her last week.

Saya menulis surat kepadanya minggu lalu.

As we can see from the examples, some function words would present serious problems to Indonesian learners especially when they are translated into Indonesian because they have several different meanings in Indonesian.

The following would be some examples:

**about**

This word can be translated into Indonesian as

*bis
*   or *sita
*   tung*

*ex.* They went out about an hour ago.

Mereka keluar *bisa/sita tung* sekitar jam lima.

They talked about the matter last night.

Mereka membicarakan *tung* sampai tadi malam.

**before**

It means *sebelum,* *situ* or *di depan,* *di/hadapan.*

*ex.* She was here before the war.

Dia berada disini *sebelum perang*.

He stood before the stairs.

Dia berdiri *di depan tangga*.

The slaves were brought before the king.

Budak-budak itu dibawa *hadapan raja*.

**by**

This word can be translated into Indonesian as *

*jelang* or *jadi lambat* or is not translated at all when it is used to tell the time. In passive voice sentences by means *alah,* sometimes by is translated as *dahuluk* or *debar.*
Can you finish the work by tomorrow?

Pula boleh kamu menyelesaikan pekerjaan itu sampai besok?

Supatih kamu menyelesaikan pekerjaan itu malam ini?

Supatih kamu menyelesaikan pekerjaan itu besok?

This novel is written by Charles Dickens.

Novel ini ditulis oleh Charles Dickens.

He was standing by the window.

Dia menunggu berdiri di dekat jendela.

He went to London by plane.

Dia pergi ke London naik pesawat.

Please let me know by letter.

Mohon beritahukan saya dengan surat.

The word *for* can be translated as *untuk* baik or *karena* sebab.

Mother bought a new dress for me.

Ibu membelikan baju baru untuk saya.

Ibu membelikan baju baru karena lucu.

Mother felt no fear, for she was a brave woman.

Ibu tidak takut karena sebab dia perempuan.

Adverbs of Frequency

As stated before, adverbs of time are words used to answer the question *when*. Now, we will see the adverbs of time which do not really answer the question *when* but *how*.

Harold S. Palmer therefore does not include these adverbs in the group of adverbs of time or in the *then* group of Paul.
Roberts, he calls these "adverbs of frequency". Some examples of this type would be:
  - always, often, usually, regularly, ever,
  - constantly, frequently, generally, hardly ever,
  - occasionally, once, seldom, sometimes,
  - scarcely ever, twice, rarely, never,
  - weekly, monthly, yearly.

The following are sentences containing these adverbs and their constructions with the Indonesian translations:

1. She always gets up early.
   Dia selalu bangun pagi.

2. They often go to the zoo.
   Mereka sering kali pergi ke kebun binatang.

3. Ali usually walks to school.
   Ali biasanya jalan (kaki) ke sekolah.

4. She rarely goes shopping on Tuesday.
   Dia biasanya berbelanja pada hari Sabtu.

5. The postman sometimes comes late.
   Pak pos itu kadang-kadang datang terlambat.

6. Do you ever help your teacher?
   Apakah kamu pernah membantu guru?
   - Pernahkah kamu membantu guru?

7. He is constantly asked for advice.
   Dia selalu diminta nasihat.

8. Does your mother frequently go shopping in that shopping centre?
   Apakah ibumu sering berbelanja di pusat perbelanjaan itu?
9. They are generally busy.

Heran kemana/bisanya selalu.

10. We hardly ever go to the theatre.

Kami hampir tak pernah/kenapa sekali pergi ke bioskop.

11. I occasionally write to Susan.

Saya sekali-sekali melar perjan kepada Susan.

12. I have been there once.

Saya sudah kesana sekali.

13. He seldom smokes.

Dia jarang merokok.

14. She scarcely ever at home on Sundays.

Dia jarang sekali di rumah pada hari Minggu.

15. He has been here twice.

Dia sudah kesini dua kali.

16. Father is rarely angry with his children.

Ayah jarang marah pada anak-anaknya.

17. The lazy boy never does his home-work.

Anak (yang) malas itu tak pernah mencalon pekerjaan rumahnya.

18. The magazine was published monthly.

Sajalah itu diterbitkan setiap bulan.

As we can see from the examples above, the English adverbs of frequency like *seldom, rarely* and *ever* are not used in negative sentences, but in Indonesian the word *jarang, pernah* — the Indonesian equivalents of *seldom or rarely* and *ever* — can be put in a negative statement while *never = tak pernah* never occurs in interrogatives.
The examples are:

Iran 

Ivan does not seldom/does not rarely work at home.

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used inversion than they are placed at the beginning of a sentence. For example:

1. Hardly ever does any one believe that.
   *Hampir tak pernah seorangpun percaya akan hal itu.*

2. Scarcely ever did the boss get angry.
   *Hampir tak pernah majikan itu marah.*

Here, the examples show that the learners will have two interferences at the same time, namely the difference in usage and the inversion although they mean the same. However, the Indonesian learners might consider "hardly" and "scarcely" as the adverbs of manner. We may often find sentences like "He worked hardly" instead of "He worked hard".

Phrases can also be used as adverbials of frequency. They are usually the combination of words like: every hour, again and again, now and then, every three hours, every other day, three or four times a week, etc.

The following are some examples in sentences:

1. The buses leave every hour.
   *Bis itu bernafas setiap jam.*

2. Again and again I have warned you not to arrive late.
   *Kembali-kembali/berkali-kali sudah memberitahukan jangan datang terlambat.*

3. Now and then we heard shots in the woods.
   *Kadang-kadang hutan mendengar tembakan abang.*

4. We stopped every three hours.
   *Kami berhenti setiap tiga jam.*

5. They have English lessons every other day.
   *Mereka mendapat pelajaran bahasa Inggris pada hari-hari ke-...
6. They play golf three or four times a week.
   Mereka bermain golf tiga atau empat kali seminggu.

   The above examples show that these phrases are easy enough for Indonesian learners because their translations are straightforward.

A.7. Adverbs of place

   They are words which will serve as the answers to the question "where?". There are only a few one-word adverbs of place.

   Some examples would be:

   here, there, inside, outside, upstairs, downstairs, out, far, aboard, abroad,
   ashore, home, away, indoors, outdoors.

   The following would be some examples in sentences:

1. The police brought them here.
   Polisi membawa mereka di sini.

2. They did not build the house there.
   Mereka tidak membangun rumah di sana.

3. They are waiting outside.
   Mereka sedang menunggu di luar.

4. She is sitting inside.
   Dia sedang duduk didalam.

5. She is alone upstairs.
   Dia sendiri/tidur di atas.

6. They went downstairs.
   Mereka pergi ke bawah.
   Mereka turun.

7. I did not go out last night.
   Saya tidak keluar tadi malam.
8. He has travelled far.
Dia telah berpergi jauh.

9. They went abroad.
Mereka pergi (ke luar negeri).

10. They went abroad.
Mereka (pergi) ke luar negeri.

11. We ran ashore.
Kami lari ke pantai.

12. He went home.
Dia pulang (ke rumah).

13. He has run away.
Dia telah lari (jauh).
Dia sudah tidak diari.

14. You must stay indoors.
Kamu harus tinggal di rumah/didalam.

15. Is it cold outdoors?
Apakah dingin di luar (rumah)?

Some words ending in "-wards" may also serve as adverbs of place. They are:

- backwards = ke belakang
- forwards = ke depan
- eastwards = ke timur
- southwards = ke selatan
- northwards = ke utara
- westwards = ke barat
- upwards = ke atas
- downwards = ke bawah
Many adverbs of place are adverbial phrases consisting of two or more words. The following could be used for further illustration:

a. They lived in Yogakarta.
   Nenun tinggal di Yogakarta.

b. Many trees grow along the banks of the river.
   Banyak pohon tumbuh disepanjang tepi sungai itu.

From the examples above we observe that prepositional phrases are not limited in number.

Some prepositions which may be used to form a prepositional phrase functioning as an adverb of place are:

above, across, along, against,
among, at, behind, below,
beneath, beside, between, beyond,
by, from, in, inside, into,
towards, through, under, round,
down

The following are some examples and their Indonesian translations:

1. The plane was above the clouds.
   Pesawat itu berada di atas awan.

2. He swam across the river.
   Dia berenang ke seberang sungai.

3. He sat against the wall.
   Dia berada pada dinding.

4. We walked along Halifax.
   Kami jalan-jalan di (sepanjang) Halifax.

5. We were hiding among the trees.
   Kami bersembunyi di antara pokok-pokok.

---

4) A prepositional phrase is a combination of words in which the proposition is one and the first component part.
6. I bought this pen at the little shop.
   Saya beli pena ini di toko kecil itu.
7. He stood behind the door.
   Dia berdiri dibelakang pintu.
8. There is a very interesting crypt below the church.
   Ada sebuah makam yang menarik dibawah gereja itu.
9. The sun is now beneath the horizon.
   Matahari sekarang berada dibawah horison.
10. The house is beside the school.
    Rumah itu disebelah sekolah.
11. The village lies beyond the hill.
    Desa itu terletak di belakang itu.
12. He sat by the fire.
    Dia duduk di dekat api.
13. It was not easy to go down the river.
    Tidaklah mudah pergi kecilir sungai itu.
14. It is not far from the park.
    (Itu) tidak jauh dari taman itu.
15. She is in the bedroom.
    Dia (berada) di kamar tidur.
16. He went inside the park.
    Dia masuk ke dalam taman itu.
17. They went into the building.
    Mereka masuk ke dalam gedung itu.
18. They lived near the bridge.
    Mereka tinggal di dekat jembatan itu.
19. He sat on a chair.
    Dia duduk di kursi.
20. He climbed over the fence.
   Di pelengki pagar.

21. They walked round the park.
    Mereka berjalan di sekitar taman.

22. Hold it between your thumb and forefinger.
    Pegang di antara jari dan telunjuk.

23. Please return the books to the library.
    Kembalikanlah buku-buku itu ke perpustakaan.

24. The children ran towards me.
    Anak-anak itu lari ke arah saya.

25. The birds flew through the air.
    Burung-burung itu terbang di angkasa.

26. The cat lay under the table.
    Kelinci itu berbaring di bawah meja.

It seems that these prepositions have their equivalents in Indonesian which are started with at, in, on, etc. However, it would be difficult for Indonesian learners to translate them from Indonesian into English because the Indonesian equivalents can sometimes be translated into several ways in English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. di antara pohon-pohon</td>
<td>among the trees</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. di bawah gudang</td>
<td>below the store</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. di bawah pintu</td>
<td>behind the door</td>
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<td>4. di atas gunung</td>
<td>above the mountain</td>
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<td>5. di di bawah air</td>
<td>beneath the sea</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. di atas air</td>
<td>above the water</td>
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</table>
A. Adverbs of manner

These adverbs are words that give the answer to the question "how?". An adverb of manner is usually formed by adding the suffix "-ly" to an adjective as has been discussed in the previous chapter (p. 16 - p. 18)

Some examples are:

a. They sang slowly.
   Heroka menyanyi dengan perlahan.

b. They fought bravely.
   Heroka berjuang dengan berani.

c. They managed it systematically.
   Heroka mengatur secara sistimatik.

d. They looked at me angrily.
   Heroka menundangku dengan marah.

There are also simple words (as we meant in the previous chapter) which may also be used as adverbs of manner.

Some examples would be:

1. The boys were walking slowly.
   Anak-anak itu sedang berjalan perlahan teguh.

2. They will do it again.
   Heroka akan mengulanginya lagi.

3. Things are going ahead.
   Segala sesuatu berjalan teguh.
4. She worked alone.
   Dia bekerja sendiri.

5. Please, read the story aloud.
   Baca cerita ini dengan keras.

6. The drummer ran amuck.
   Pemain itu mengacau.

7. They stood apart from me.
   Mereka berdiri jauh terpisah dariku.

8. He rode astride on a donkey.
   Dia duduk menggantung diatas kudanya.

9. They walked barefoot.
   Mereka berjalan tanpa sepatu/dengan kaki telanjang.

10. Can you do it better?
    Dapatkah kamu menangkapannya dengan lebih baik?

11. They ran fast.
    Mereka lari dengan cepat/cepat-cepat.

12. He would die first.
    Dia akan mati lebih dulunya.

13. Please, get him free.
    Sokong bahasanku dia.

    Dia berkerja (dengan) kawan.

15. The bird flew high.
    Burung itu terbang tinggi.

16. The watch stopped short.
    Jam itu berhenti tiba-tiba.
17. How slow the time passes!
Bentapa lambat waktu berlalu!

18. True love never runs smooth.
Cinta sejati tak pernah berjalan sempurna.

19. When he saw it, he stood still.
Ketika melihatnya, dia berdiri tak bergerak/ tetap.

20. The package is kept tight by ropes.
Bungkusannya ditikat-tikat dengan tali.

21. War and poverty come together.
Perang dan kemiskinan datang bersama-sama.

22. They speak English well.
Mereka berbahasa Inggris baik.

23. All our plans went wrong.
Semua rencananya kita gagal.

Looking at the above examples it might be worth mentioning here that simple-word adverbs of manner can be sorted into four groups:

1. Some adverbs of manner have the prefix "un-".
Some examples would be:
absent, ahead, aloud, around, again,
alone, apart, astride, after.

2. Some adverbs of manner are in the comparative and superlative form. The following could serve as examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Better</th>
<th>Best</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Further</td>
<td>Furthest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harder</td>
<td>Hardest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faster</td>
<td>Fastest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>Highest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Some adverbs of manner are combined with verbs to form a set of idiomatic expressions.

Some examples would be:

- to stop short = berhenti (dengan) tiba-tiba
- to act free = membebaskan
- to go wrong = gagal
- to pull fair = bermain (dengan) jujur
- to take easy = menganggap gampang ( mudah ), tanang
- to go easy = perlahan-lahan
- to move right = pindah
- to stand still = berdiri tak bergerak
- to hold tight = pegang ketat-ketat
- to open wide = buka lebar-lebar

From the above examples, we can also see that in Indonesian we sometimes use the word "dengan" or "tanang" for the simple-word adverbs as the adverbs of manner but the appearance of the words sometimes makes it sound clumsy. We can certainly say "Too much let the gun tinge or denote tinge" for the birds fly high, although this might sound clumsy. Since the omission of this word is relatively optional, this will not be considered as a problem for Indonesian learners. On the other hand, a problem will arise when an adverb of manner together with a verb change its original meaning. The phrase "to stop short" for instance, will be a problem for Indonesian learners because the word short here does not have its original meaning any longer ( mudah ); it now means "tiba-tiba", for the phrase means "berhenti tiba-tiba".

Some of the simple-word adverbs of manner may present serious problems to Indonesian learners because they have different meanings from those of the adverbs which are formed.
by adding the suffix "-ly" to them. Some examples would be:

1. He worked hard.
   Dia bekerja (dengan) keras.
   I can hardly see him.
   Saya hampir tidak dapat melihatnya.

2. They came close to us.
   Mereka mendekati/ Akan dekat saya.
   They are closely guarded.
   Mereka dimitrak (dengan) ketat.

3. The plane flew high.
   Pesawat itu terbang tinggi.
   They spoke highly of Moh. Ali.

So far, we have dealt with adverbs of manner in the form of "simple word" and adjective plus "-ly".
As we have said earlier, some prepositional phrases can also function as adverbs of manner. These phrases are limited to those with the prepositions by, with, without, in, on.

Some examples would be:

1. I went there by bus.
   Saya ke sana naik bus.

2. They travelled by plane.
   Mereka pergi dengan pesawat terbang.

3. She cut it with a knife.
   Dia memotongnya dengan pisau.

4. I can't do it without help.
   Saya tak dapat mengejarannya tanpa bantuan.

5. We'll have to go back on foot.
   Kita harus pergi dengan berjalan kaki.
6. They came on horseback.
   Naresia datang dengan memegang kuda.

7. She spoke in a soft voice.
   Dia berkicau dengan suara (rasu) lembut.

8. They ate in a strange way.
   Naresia makan dengan cara yang aneh.

In addition to the three main kinds of adverbs of manner we have had, we also have prepositional phrases which are formed by a preposition and a verb functioning as adverbs of manner.

Here are some examples:

1. He told me by sending a telegram.
   Dia memberitahuku dengan mengirim telegram.

2. He went out without saying a word.
   Dia keluar tanpa mengatakan apapun.

3. Please, leave the room without banging the door.
   Silakan, keluar dari kamar tanpa mengejek pintu.

As we can see from the examples above, the Indonesian language uses the word "dengan" for some different English prepositions. This, of course, would present a problem for Indonesian learners to translate it from Indonesian into English.

For example:

- dengan bis — by bus
- dengan pisau — with a knife
- dengan suara keras — in a loud voice
- dengan berjalan kaki — on foot

Another important way to answer the question "How?" is by repeating the adverb. In this case, when the adverb is formed by the suffix "-er", the adverbs are connected by the word "and", but when the adverb is formed by "more",
the adverb is put at the end of the group.

Some examples would be:

d. He ran faster and faster.
   Din lari semakin cepat.

d. The plane flew higher and higher.
   Pesawat itu terbang semakin tinggi.

d. They walked more and more slowly.
   Mereka berjalan semakin lamban.

d. The car moved more and more quickly.
   Mobilnya makin lama makin cepat.

If we go to our examples once more, we will notice that in Indonesian we use the words "semakin" or "bukan lama makin ... ."

Here the word "dengan" which is usually used to introduce the manner of an action is dropped.

E. Adverbs as adjective modifiers

What we mean by adjectives here are those forms which can fit a pattern like:

"It seems __________" and "They were very __________."

Some examples are:

It seems difficult.

It seems lonely.

They were very successful.

They were very interesting.

They were very interested.

As can be seen in the examples above, there are different forms of adjectives. They are simple words, words consisting of stem + ly, stem + ing or stem + ed.

5) Paul Roberts \ Patterns of English p. 19
It is necessary to make this clear because there are grammatical definitions defining adjective as:

1. a word that is used with a noun or pronoun to describe or point out the living being or lifeless thing, designated by the noun or pronoun, whereas what is understood by this definition is what we usually call "adjective" which can be either a noun, a verb or another kind of noun modification not necessarily an adjective.

Some single-word adverbs may function as adjective modifications. The following would be some examples:

1. very hard
   - sukuat: harder/better

2. too hot
   - terlalu panas

3. very handsome
   - lebih tampan

4. (The) most handsome
   - paling tampan/tertampak

5. rather difficult
   - cukup sulit

6. still busy
   - masih sibuk

7. somewhat difficult
   - cukup sulit

8. quite expensive
   - cukup mahal

---

5) George O. Curme: English Grammar p. 18
9. much better
   lebih baik

10. so beautiful
    indah

11. far heavier
    lebih berat

12. beautiful enough
    cukup bagus

Adverbs with the suffix "-ly" may sometimes serve as adjective modifiers. Some examples would be:

1. really lovely
   mencuri indah

2. fairly pale
   agak putih

3. fairly clean
   cukup bersih

4. deeply interested
   sangat tertarik

5. terribly sorry
   sangat memintal

In general, these adverbs do not present difficulties in translating them into Indonesian, but they present problems for Indonesian learners to choose the exact adverb to modify an adjective, especially an adverb with the suffix "-ly". The difficulty is also caused by the fact that some adverbs in Indonesian can have several translations in English. For example:
1. sangat = very
   = awfully
   = deeply
   = deadly

2. agak = somewhat
   = quite
   = rather
   = fairly

3. sungguh = really
   = indeed

However, the difference in usage of some adverbs as adjective modifiers may present problems to Indonesian learners. Some examples would be:

1. fairly, rather

   "fairly" is used with a sense of approval, whereas
   "rather" is used with a sense of disapproval.

   e.g. My room is fairly large.
   Kamar
   = agak besar / cukup besar.

   Your room is rather small.
   Kamar
   = agak kecil.

   My hands are fairly clean.
   Tangan
   = agak bersih / cukup bersih.

   Your hands are rather dirty.
   Tangan
   = agak kotor.

   He lives fairly near.
   Dia tinggal
   = agak dekat / cukup dekat.

   He lives rather far.
   Dia tinggal
   = agak jauh.
2. **too, very**

"too" is followed by the infinitive in such expression as:

It is **too hot** to play.

- Terlalu panas untuk bermain
  
  (This implies that it is impossible to play)

It is **very hot**.

- Sama / udara sangat panas.
  
  (It implies that it may be possible to play)

The Indonesian learners should also pay attention to the use of "most", when it is used to modify an adjective, it must be preceded by the determiner "the".

For example:

- The most handsome boy
  
  Anak yang paling tampan

- The most difficult problem
  
  Masalah yang paling sulit

- The most interesting story
  
  Cerita yang paling menarik

3. **Adverbs as adverb modifiers**

Here, we will deal with words which according to Roberts\(^7\) are "intensifiers". C. G. Price\(^8\) has also given a term for these words namely: "Group D". In fact, these words are used to modify other adverbs and adjectives, but not verbs.

The forms of these adverbs are very similar to those of adverbs modifying adjectives. They include such adverbs as: very, rather, fairly, pretty, so, quite, more, most, too, even, enough.

---

\(^7\) Paul Roberts : Pattern of English p. 294
\(^8\) C. G. Price : The Structure of English p. 256
The following are some examples sentences:

1. She works very rapidly.
   *Dia bekerja (dengan) sangat cepat.*

2. They bought it rather expensively.
   *Mereka membeli (dengan) agak mahal.*

3. We can do it pretty well.
   *Kita dapat melaksanakannya (dengan) cukup baik.*

4. Her work has been done so neatly.
   *Pekerjanya telah dikerjakan (dengan) sangat rapi.*

5. He has done his work fairly well.
   *Dia mengajak pekerjaannya (dengan) cukup baik.*

6. He explained it quite clearly.
   *Dia menerangkan (dengan) jelas akurat.*

7. You should check it again more thoroughly.
   *Kamu harus periksa lagi dengan lebih teliti.*

8. She danced the most beautifully.
   *Dia menari (dengan) paling bagus / terbaik.*

9. He walked too slowly.
   *Dia jalan (dengan) lambat.*

10. You can manage it even better.
    *Kamu dapat mengaturnya (dengan) bahkan lebih baik.*

11. They run fast enough.
    *Mereka lari (dengan) cukup cepat.*

The problems presented by adverb modifiers are similar to those of adverbs modifying adjectives, namely, costly the difference in usage of some adverbs, therefore we will not discuss this again.
However, it is good to note here that the word "dengan" can sometimes be left out. This is not considered as an interference.

5. Adverbs as noun modifiers

Before we start giving examples of these modifiers, it would be good to make clear what we mean by a noun.

A noun is a word that can come immediately after a determiner of before a verb\(^1\). However, if we look at the form of nouns, we may say that nouns are words which are marked
1. by certain derivational suffixes (---ment, ---city, ---tion, ---cy, ---ism, etc);
2. by the plural suffix "-s" and possessive apostrophe "-'s";
3. by the superlative of stress.

In actual fact, adverbs are seldom used to modify a noun. But if they appear, they are mostly "adverbs of time" and "adverbs of place".

The following are some examples in phrases:

1. the same afterwards
   permainan bolibut (nya)

2. the discussion yesterday
   diskusi / pertukaran kesan

3. The youngster nowadays
   anak-anak muda sekarang

4. people here
   orang orang disini

5. the disease everywhere
   penyakit dimana-mana

\(^1\)Priest : The Structure of English p. 76 – p. 79
6. the statement above
pernyataan diatas

Looking at the examples above, we will notice that
these phrases are actually the transformations of nouns with
relative clauses as modifiers like the following:

1. the same which comes afterwards
permainan yang berikutnya

2. the discussion which was held yesterday
diskusi yang diadakan kemarin

3. the youngsters who live nowadays
anak anak muda yang hidup zaman sekarang

4. people who are here
orang-orang yang ada disini

5. the disease which is found everywhere
penyakit yang terdapat dimana-mana

6. the statement which is found above
pernyataan yang terdapat diatas

The adverbs of manner such as late, together, slowly

can also appear as a noun modifier although very rarely. These
adverbs mostly modify nouns that are formed by adding the derivat-

ional suffix "-ing" to a verb.

For example:

1a (his) coming late
hadatangannya yang terlambat

2a (our) singing together
nyanyian kita bersama

3a (her) walking slowly
jalaninya yang lambat

4a (her) sleeping early
tidur (nya) lebih awal
The problem here is not caused by the adverbs but by the nouns. The Indonesian learners will be confused with the present participle form of a verb.

The translations of these phrases also present problems. It is necessary to put the word "yang" in the modifier in the first and the third phrases. However, if we put the word "yang" in the second it will sound awkward.

Phrases can also function as noun modifiers but the phrases we are dealing with are those which indicate place, time or manner.

Some examples could be:

1. the box on the table
   kotak (yang) di atas meja itu

2. the child under the tree
   anak yang di bawah pohon itu

3. (their) coming during the rain
   kedatangan mereka waktu hujan

4. (his) lessons after dinner
   pelajaran (nya) setelah makan malam

5. (their) travelling by plane
   perjalanan (mereka) naik pesawat

6. (her) speaking in a soft voice
   bicaranya dengan suara lembut

It is evident that phrases used as noun modifiers are mostly the prepositional phrases.

The problems which may be presented by these phrases have been discussed in the previous section, therefore we will not discuss them again.
In **adverbs as numeral modifiers**

There are some adverbs used to modify a numeral. Usually the numeral is followed by a noun; therefore, some grammarians call such numerals "determiners" while Frias calls them words of "Group 1". Some examples would be:

- **about ten** (pupils) = hiru-siku sepuluh (curid)
- **nearly four** (years) = hampir empat (thun)
- **around two** (o'clock) = sekitar (jam) dan
- **almost twenty** (feet) = hampir dua puluh (nadi)
- **just one** (minute) = hanya satu (menit)
- **only three** (persons) = hanya tiga (orang)
- **more (than) five** (pounds) = lebih (dari) lima (pound)
- **less (than) six** (dresses) = kurang (dari) enam (pakaian)

It would be worth mentioning here that when **more** and **less** are used as a numeral modifier, they are usually followed by the word **than**.

Actually, for Indonesian learners, these words, namely the adverbs as numeral modifiers, present no serious problems because their translations are straightforward and they are distributed in the same way. The word "just", however, may cause a problem because it can be translated in several ways into Indonesian.

For example:

- **just** = baru saja (as an adverb of time)
  - He has *just* come in.
  - Dia baru saja masuk.

- **just** = saja (as a numeral modifier)
  - (Give me) *just one*! (beri saja) satu saja!
just = persis (as an adverb modifier)

We have just enough money for what we need.

Ungu nasi persis cukup untuk koperian kami.

Even more than and less than are easy enough because Indonesian has its own equivalent, i.e. lebih daripada kurang.

2. Adverbs together with verbs form phrasal verbs

As stated before, one of the functions of an adverb is to modify a verb. However, there are a great number of adverbs together with verbs treated as one-word verbs. The adverbs sometimes assume a new meaning but do not change the normal meaning of that verb (to look over = to inspect) and sometimes cause a verb to assume a special new meaning (to carry on = to continue). Many of these adverbs, which are also called "adverb particles", are in fact prepositions but they are linking to the verbs preceding them instead of to nouns that follow them. Therefore they are considered as idiomatic expressions. For example:

We called on Vicky.
We called on Wednesday.

Although the two sentences above look the same, the meaning is very different. In the first sentence, the word on is linked to the verb and in the second sentence it is linked to the noun.

Since Bentus has already discussed the possible meanings and the difficult aspects of the phrasal verbs completely, here we only list out those which are more frequently used.

1. to bear down = menekan
2. to bear off = menggendol

11) J. B. Bentus : Proposition and Adverb Particles
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to bring about</td>
<td>menyebabkan</td>
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<tr>
<td>to bring in</td>
<td>menerima</td>
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<td>to bring off</td>
<td>memberhentikan</td>
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<td>to bring up</td>
<td>mendidik</td>
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<td>menghentikan</td>
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<td>to break down</td>
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<td>mengunjungi</td>
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<td>to call up</td>
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<td>to come upon</td>
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<td>menbejakan</td>
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<td>berhenti, lemah, sakit</td>
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<td>menggila</td>
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<td>to set down</td>
<td>mensekurikan</td>
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<tr>
<td>to set forth</td>
<td>berangkat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
56. to set up = mendirikan
57. to show off = memutul
58. to cut up = dijar, tutup minat
59. to sit back = istirahat
60. to slow down = menepisminat
61. to stand by = beresday
62. to step up = menambah
63. to switch on = menyalaikan
64. to switch off = menundakan
65. to take out = mencahut
66. to talk over = menceritakan
67. to take off = melopaskan, berangkat
68. to think over = mempertimbangkan
69. to tidy up = mengatur, menyusun
70. to try out = mencoba
71. to turn away = berpaling
72. to turn down = mengelikan
73. to turn off = menundakan
74. to turn on = menyalaikan
75. to turn up = menaik, tiba
76. to turn out = berhenti-henti
77. to wind up = menutup
78. to wipe out = menghapus
79. to work out = menyelesaikan
80. to wrap up = mengungkup, menutup

These phrasal verbs would present serious problems to the Indonesian learners because there are two interferences at the same time, namely, the choice of a correct adverb and the correct meaning of the expression/verbs. The learners must realize that such a combination should be treated as one unit. Thus, they must stop themselves from translating it into Indonesian word by word.
II. Adverbs in connection with sentences

Adverbs sometimes function as a modifier of a subject, a predicate and an object of a sentence. Even a whole sentence can be modified by an adverb.

As Subject

A subject of a sentence can be a noun, an infinitive, or a verbal. Each of these can have an adverb as a modifier.

Some examples would be:

The above statement is taken from "Lord Jim".

Perhatian atas itu disebabkan oleh "Lord Jim".

People there are striking for higher wages.

Orang-orang di mana sedang melakukan pengenalan untuk upah yang lebih tinggi.

The discussion yesterday was supported by the youngsters.

Perdebatan kemarin didukung oleh kaum remaja.

To speak fluently is difficult.

Berbicara dengan lancar adalah sulit.

To go abroad needs a lot of money.

Keluar ke luar negeri memerlukan banyak uang.

Sleeping early is healthy.

Tidur leluhur adalah sehat.

His coming late was not surprising.

Kedatangannya yang tertarik tidak mengherankan.

It would be worth mentioning here that if there is already an adjective which modifies a noun, the adverb as an adjective modifier can also be inserted. For example:

A deadly pale woman was running out.

Seorang wanita yang sangat muda sedang berlari keluar.

A very beautiful castle is being built there.

Satu istana yang sangat bagus sedang dibangun disana.
An adverb modifier may be easily placed between the verb or the gerund and the adverb. For example:

To walk **too quickly** is tiring.

Berjalan **terlalu cepat** melalakkan.

Walking **too quickly** is tiring.

Berjalan **terlalu cepat** melalakkan.

If we go through our examples above, we will notice that the only problem in the constructions of nouns with adverbs as modifiers is caused by the position of the modifier in the English construction which is usually different from that of its equivalent in Indonesian. In English, the modifier is usually in the position before the noun, whereas in Indonesian it is always after the noun. However, if the modifier in English is after the noun, which is very seldom, the construction is easy enough for the Indonesian learners to learn.

Although the adverbs ending the suffix "---ly" can sometimes appear before the verb, as we will discuss in the next chapter, we cannot find them in that position when they are used to modify an infinitive, or a gerund functioning as the subject of a sentence.

**B. Predicate**

Normally the predicate of a sentence is a verb. It can be a single verb only or a verb with an auxiliary. These verbs may be modified by an adverb. Some examples would be:

They arrived **yesterday**.

Bersama **kemarin**.

He will **immediately** come back.

Dia akan **segera** kembali.
They are waiting outside.

Mereka sedang menunggu diluar.

We fought bravely.

Kami berjuang dengan berani.

As can be seen from the examples above, the problems which might occur are presented by adverbs as verb modifiers. Since the these adverbs have been discussed in the previous section, we are not going to discuss them again.

There are sentences which have a linking verb + an adjective as the predicate. However, the adverb inserted here usually modifies the adjective and not the linking verb. The linking verbs which are frequently used are:

are, is, are, were, become, appear, feel, grow, remain, seem, smell, sound, taste, turn.

The following would be some examples:

1. He is still busy.
   Dia masih sibuk.

2. The man appeared very calm.
   Orang itu kelihatan menjadi tenang.

3. Father seems terribly tired.
   Ayah kelihatan terlihat lelah.

4. The flower smells sweet enough.
   Bunga itu bau cukup manis.

5. His story sounds quite reasonable.
   Ceritanya kedengarannya seolah mungkin benar.

6. The cake tasted as good.
   Kue itu terasa benar benar.

*) Paul Roberts: Patterns of English p. 45
7. The kids looked very foolish.
   Arab-mak itu kelihatan amat bodoh.

From the above examples, we notice that the most serious problem is caused by the linking verbs because they can be translated in several ways into Indonesian. Some examples would be:

appear means kelihatan, muncul 
smell means bau, sensasi 
sound means kedengaran, bunyi 
feel means terasa, merasa

The word enough as an adjective modifier would present difficulty to Indonesian learners because it always occurs after the adjective it modifies while it always occurs before the adjective in Indonesian always stands before the adjective.

There are sentences which have a linking verb + a noun as the predicate. The linking verbs that occur most often in such sentences are because; are, is, were, are. Here an adverb is used not to modify the linking verb but the noun, or the adjective which modifies the noun.

Some examples would be:

Who was the then secretary? 
adv N
Simpalah sekretaris amat itu?

These are very nice pictures.

adv adj N
Ini (adalah) gambar-gambar yang sangat indah.

It is obvious that the problem presented by the adverb is due to the fact that in English a noun usually has the modifier before it, while in Indonesian the reverse is the case for all constructions of nouns with adverbs as modifiers.
6. Object

There is not much to say about this point because either
a noun, an infinitive or a gerund can function as the object of
a sentence. A sentence may have a direct or an indirect object.
Each of these objects may be modified by an adverb. For examples:

1. I don't understand the statement above.
   Saya tidak mengerti pernyataan diatas.

2. The man gave the pretty good girl some sweets.
   Orang itu memberi gula-gula/biskuit gula kepada
   anak yang mengat main itu.

3. I couldn't help laughing loudly.
   Saya tak dapat menahan tertawa keras-keras.

4. They refused to go abroad.
   Mereka menolak (untuk) keluar negeri.

The problems which Indonesian students might face are
similar to those presented by the adverbs modifying the
subject of a sentence.

D. Adverbs as sentence modifiers

Under this heading we will discuss adverbs serving as
sentence modifers. It would be good to note here, though
very briefly, that what we mean by a sentence is actually
a clause, namely, a combination of words that has a predicate
and is part of a larger sentence.  
Therefore these adverbs look like a connector. They are mostly
in the suffix "-ly" although some simple words are also possible.

Some examples would be:

maybe, even, no, thus, therefore, hence,
accordingly, consequently, apparently,
evidently, finally, fortunately, probably,
possibly, really, surely,

The following are the examples in sentences and their transla-
tions in Indonesian:

1. Even he is right.
   Membuk di benar.

2. Even my teacher did not believe it.
   Bahkan guru bukan menyetujuinya.

---

10) B. E. Golding, Common Errors in English Language, p. 9.
5. It was late, so we went home.
Kami pulang malam, kerana itu hari pulang.

6. He is only a boy, thus he is not allowed to smoke.
Dia masih sangat boleh, sebab itu dia tidak boleh merokok.

7. By car broke down, therefore I was late.
Kebodohan angkut, kerana itu aku terlambat.

8. His father has a lot of money, hence he is sure to have a car.
Ayahnya kaya, sebab itu pastilah dia punya mobil.

9. He was not at home. Accordingly, I left my card.
Dia tidak di rumah, sebab saya tinggal kerana nama saya.

10. The documents were not ready, consequently we could not sign them.
Dokumen itu belum selesai, kerana itu kami tidak dapat menandakan tangan saya.

11. Apparently, the cause of his failure was his illness.
Jelaslah/terlahirnya sebab dari kegagalan saya adalah penyakitnya.

12. Evidently, he thought so.
Tentu dia berpendapat begitu.

13. Finally, they found the corpse.
Akhirnya mereka menemui mayat itu.

14. Fortunately, the message never arrived.
Untunglah berita itu tak pernah sampai.
15. Probably, he will win.
   *mungkin* dia akan menang.

16. Possibly, you came late yesterday.
   *mungkin* kamu datang terlambat kemarin.

17. Really, I did not know it.
   *sungguh* saya tak tahu hal itu.

18. Surely, I did not want to hurt his feelings.
   *tentu* saya tak ingin melukai hatinya.

These adverbs will present serious problems to Indonesian learners because although most of the adverbs in the examples have "-ly" endings, their translations into Indonesian are not preceded by the word *sungguh* or *mungkin*. Each of the adverbs has an equivalent in Indonesian.

III. Conversion of Adverbs

There are adverbs which are sometimes converted into nouns. 1) They will be easily recognized if they are preceded by a determiner especially *the*. The adverbs which are frequently used as nouns are the adverbs of place such as *up, out, up, down, inside, outside, back*. In Indonesian language, the suffix "-nya" is sometimes needed for this construction.

For examples:

The ups and downs of life.
   *Masa-masa* kehidupan.

I don't know all the ins and outs of the case.
   *Saya* tak mengerti *sesuatu-sesuatu baliknya* masalah itu.

---

1) Paul Roberts  Understanding Grammar p. 213
He examined the **inside** of the building.

Dia meneluruh ke bagian **dalam** gedung itu.

The conversion of an adverb into a noun does not present **difficulty** to Indonesian learners because the translation of those adverbs are **straightforward**.
CHAPTER XV

THE DISTRIBUTION OF ADVERBS

1. The Distribution of Adverbs in Sentences

According to their position in a sentence, adverbs may have:

1. Front Position
2. Mid Position
3. End Position

2. Front Position

When an adverb or adverbial is placed in this position, it shows that the adverb gets a special emphasis; however, sometimes it is meant to avoid having too many adverbs or adverbials at the end of a sentence.

Some examples are:

a. Last year we stayed at home, this year we are going to Bandung.

   Tahun lalu kami tinggal di rumah, tahun ini kami akan ke Bandung.

b. seldom do I hear such a beautiful voice.

   Seringkali suara yang indah.

b. Hardly ever had he seen such an accident.

   Hardly ever dia melihat kejadian begini.

c. Fortunately the message never arrived.

   Berkenaan berita itu, pesaun sampai.

d. Out you go!

   Lepaslah kamu!

2. Here they come.

   Ini mereka datang.

2. Ask it flow.

   Ask in turbang.
In the morning she cleans the rooms very happily.

Bisnis haru dia sebati mulia memasak nasi ayam.

This front position is usually occupied by almost any adverbs except the adverbs modifying an adjective or another adverb.

It means that adverbs distributed in the front position are easy enough for Indonesian learners except the words:

hardly, seldom, never, rarely.

These words need inversion, it means that an auxiliary comes first after these words and then comes the subject and the verb. The auxiliary depends upon the tense, and on the subject such as: did, do, does, have, has, had, will, would, shall, should, etc.

Some examples could be:

Never have I heard such nonsense.

Suk pernah undeng económica demikian.

Seldom do we go out in the evenings.

Jarang kami keluar pada waktu malam.

Hardly ever had he finished his work.

Jarang tuk pernah dia selesai kerja.

Rarely did they miss the train.

Jarang merubah kesingalan kereta api.

Although each of these words has the same position as that of its equivalent in Indonesian, it should be made clear that an English adverb still needs an auxiliary after it while in Indonesian there are no auxiliaries.

2. Mid Position

That is understood by mid-position is that the adverbs stand in the middle of a sentence.

The following are some examples of adverbs which may occur in this position.
a. She often writes to me.
   Dia sering menulis surat kepadaku.

b. She sometimes cycles to school.
   Dia kadang-kadang bersepeda ke sekolah.

c. It is pretty good.
   Hal itu sangat baik.

d. He quickly closed the door.
   Dia cepat-cepat menutup pintu.

e. The students abroad are on strike.
   Mahasiswa di luar negeri sedang mogok.

f. The above statement is completely true.
   Pernyataan di atas (adalah) sepenuhnya benar.

g. He has rarely been invited.
   Dia jarang diundang.

h. It is usually not here.
   Biasanya bukunya disini.

i. The train has already left.
   Kereta api itu sudah berangkat.

j. He has apparently changed his mind.
   Dia nyaman, telah menolak minatnya/ menubuh pendirian-nya.

k. He is still a child.
   Dia masih anak kecil.

l. He still is not working.
   Dia masih belum bekerja.

In general, the adverbs distributed in this position present no problems because the Indonesian equivalents can be distributed in the same way.
5. End Position

Almost all adverbs especially the adverbs of manner, the adverbs of time and the adverbs of place can come in this position.

For example:

a. The wind flew strongly.

Angin berting dengang kencang (cwe).

b. He worked hard.

Dia bekerja keras.

c. I met him yesterday.

Saya bertemu dengan dia kemarin.

d. We are waiting outside.

Kami sedang menunggu di luar.

e. They went upstairs.

Mereka pergi ke atas/ naik ke atas.

An adverb with the suffix "-ly" which is used to modify a whole sentence may also occur in this position. But in spoken English there is a slight pause preceding the adverbs.

For example:

The message never arrived, fortunately.

Berita itu tak pernah sampai untungannya.

He has changed his mind, surely.

Dia sudah mengubah niatnya, tentu (cwe).

Phrases used either as "time", "place" or "manner" adverbials usually appear at the end position, too.

For example:

They left on Sunday morning.

Mereka berangkat pada Minggu pagi.
The case before daybreak.
Dia datang sebelum pukul lima.
The children played in the yard.
Anak-anak bermain di halaman.
They were hiding among the trees.
Mereka bersembunyi di antara pohon.
She speaks in a soft voice.
Dia berbicara dengan suara lembut.
He cut it with a knife.
Dia memotongnya dengan pisau.

Actually, for Indonesian learners, these adverbs or adverbials do not present serious problems because their equivalents in Indonesian may also take this position.

II. The Distribution of Adverbs in Structures of Verb

Modification with Adverbs as Modifiers

If we observe the examples we have had so far and look at the position of the adverb viewed from the word it modifies, we can immediately say that an adverb can stand before or after the word it modifies, which is usually called the "headword".

In the following discussion we will deal with the position of each type of adverb in detail. We will also look into possible problems faced by Indonesian students when they are learning these.

1. The position of adverbs modifying a verb

As we know, there are some different kinds of adverbs modifying verbs, namely, the adverbs of time, the adverbs of place, the adverbs of manner and the adverbs of frequency.
1. **Adverbs of time**

When a verb modified by an adverb of time or an adverbial of time, the modifier usually occurs after the headword. It can stand immediately after the verb or after the direct and indirect objects.

The following are some examples:

1. She **came early**.
   - Dia datang pagi-pagi.

2. He is **working now**.
   - Dia sedang bekerja sekarang.

3. They **have returned lately**.
   - Mereka telah kembali baru-baru ini.

4. He **has been waiting for ten minutes**.
   - Dia telah menunggu selama puluh menit.

5. They **were during the rain**.
   - Mereka datang ketika hujan turun.

6. She **has come since yesterday**.
   - Dia (telah) kembali setelah kemarin.

7. She **bought some chocolates yesterday**.
   - Dia membeli beberapa coklat kemarin.

8. She'll **give the chocolates to my sister tonight**.
   - Dia akan memberikan coklat itu kepada adik pada malam ini.

Then a sentence has one or more auxiliaries the adverb usually occurs after the auxiliary or after the first one.
Some examples would be:

He is still a child.
Dia masih semasa bouch.

He has just come back.
Dia baru saja kembali.

We have already known the answer.
Kami telah mengerti jawabannya.

He is now trying to fight.
Dia sedang sahut sahutan.

My collection of stamps has already been stolen.
Kumpulan perangko saya telah dicuri.

The boy has just been taken to the hospital.
Anak itu baru saja dibawa ke rumah sakit.

It would be worth mentioning here that in a negative statement, the adverb "still" is placed before the auxiliary. For example:

She still has not finished talking.
Dia masih belum selesai bicara.

They still can't reach the top of it.
Mereka masih tak dapat mencapai puncaknya.

He still is not working.
Dia masih belum bekerja.

2. Adverbs of Frequency

When a verb is modified by an adverb of frequency, the modifier usually comes immediately before the verb.

Some examples would be:

They always sleep early.
Mereka selalu tidur lewat sekali.

Note: The adverb "always" is used to indicate habitual or frequent action.
This never happens.
Dial intuk pernah terjadi.

He sometimes comes to see me.
Dia kadang-kadang datang menangguku.

He seldom spoken.
Dia jarang terucap.

I occasionally go to the cinema.
Saya selalunya pergi ke bioskop.

We usually find adverbs of frequency appearing after an auxiliary. The following could serve as examples:

He has rarely been invited.
Dia (telah) jarang diundang.

She will never come back again.
Dia tak akan pernah kembali lagi.

I have often seen an elephant.
Saya sudah sering melihat(g sees) gajah.

As can be seen from the examples, the adverbs of frequency occurring in this position will not present a serious problem to Indonesian learners because the Indonesian equivalents can also take this position.

3. Adverbs of place

If the modifier of a verb is an adverb of place (an adverbial prepositional phrase), it always comes after the headword.
Some examples would be:

I want to go abroad.
"Saya ingin pergi ke luar negeri."

He is sitting inside.
"Dia sedang duduk dalam.
He is sitting inside.
Dia sedang duduk di dalam.

They ran ashore.
Mereka lazi ke pantai.

She was born in Surabaya. Dia lahir di Surabaya.
The policemen are waiting at the airport.
Pelintin-pelintin sedang menunggu di Bandara.

We went for a swim in the lake.
Kami pergi berenang di danau.

It is quite obvious that the order of this kind of adverbs or adverbials is the same as that in Indonesian. Therefore it is not considered as a problem.

Some adverbs of place sometimes appear before the headword. They usually come immediately before the verb as the headword or before the subject of a sentence. The following are some examples:

Away slow my hat!
(Danh) berturun topi!

Here comes the train.
Ini keretanya datang.

Here they come.
Ini mereka datang.

Off you go!
Pergi kamu!

Out you go!
Keluarlah kamu!

Since we have discussed those adverbs in section A. under the title the distribution of adverbs in sentences,
so we are not going to discuss them again.

4. Adverbs of manner

The most common position of an adverb of manner or an adverbial of manner is after the headword.

The following could illustrate this:

She sings well.
Dian berenang dengan baik.
she fought bravely.
Heroin pulang dengan berapi.
He worked hard.
Dia bekerja keras.
She danced with care.
Dia menari dengan hati-hati.
She spoke in a soft voice.
Dia berbicara dengan suara lemah.

We also at times find adverbs of manner in the position before the head. They are usually the adverbs of manner with the suffix "-ly".

For example:

He slowly walked into the house.
Dia sedang perlahan-lahan memasuki rumah itu.

He quickly picked up the ball.
Dia cepat memanggil bola itu.

I had completely forgotten it.
Saya sempat lupa melupukannya.

The position of adverbs in the Indonesian language is more optional, the adverbs can occupy almost any position. Therefore as far as position is concerned, such adverbs are easy enough for Indonesian learners.
So far we have discussed the position of the different kinds of verb modifiers as sole modifiers.

In practice, we also find clusters of modifiers. Early in the beginning of this chapter we have already said that the most common position of verb modifiers is after the headword. When two or more adverbs or adverbials are used together, the normal order is **manner, place, frequency and time adverbs**.

1. I sat **quietly** in the waiting room for an hour.
   
   *Saya duduk **tenang** di ruang tunggu, selama **menit**.*

2. The plane arrived at the airport earlier.
   
   *Pesawat itu tiba di bandara lebih **lama**.*

3. Take this immediately to the computer.
   
   *Bawa ini **segera** ke komputer.*

4. He saw that film at Jakarta Theatre **twice**.
   
   *Dia melihat film itu di Jakarta Theatre **dua kali**.*

This order can be changed if we want to give emphasis to a certain adverb. The adverb emphasized is placed immediately after the verb or after the object.

For example:

1. I sat **quietly** in the waiting room for an hour.
   
   *Saya duduk di ruang tunggu selama **menit**.*

---

2. The plane arrived earlier at the airport.
place

Pesan itu tiba lebih cepat di Bandara.

3. Take this to the shop immediately.
place manner

Bawa ini ke toko sekarang!

4. He saw that film twice last week at Jakarta Theatre.
place frequency time

Dia melihat film itu dua kali minggu lalu di Jakarta Theatre.

However, after the verbs of movement (come, go, run, walk, move) usually the adverbs of place or the adverbs of manner are put before the adverb of time.
For example:

They went to Jakarta by bus last week.
place manner time

Mereka pergi ke Jakarta naik bus minggu lalu.

G. The Distribution of Adverbs in Structure of Adjective Modification with Adverbs as Modifiers

When an adverb modifies an adjective it normally comes immediately before the adjective. The following could serve as examples:

1. He is too tired.

Dia terlalu lelah.

2. They are very busy.

Mereka sangat sibuk.

3. The patient was seriously sick.

Pasien itu sakit parah.

4. Our plans are completely successful.

Rencana kita sukses—sukses berhasil.
5. Those people are deeply *interested* in "wayang".

Guru-guru itu *sangat tertarik* akan "wayang".

Like English, Indonesian words used to modify adjectives also have the "Before Head" position. But the word "enough" is exceptional because it always stands after the head in English while its equivalent in Indonesian always comes before the head as in the following example:

We are *know enough*.

Kami *sangat bahagia*.

---

B. The Distribution of Adverbs in Structures of Adverbs

Modification with Adverbs as Modifiers

When an adverb modifies another adverb, it occurs before the adverb it modifies. But, the word "enough" is an exception for it comes after the headword.

The following are some examples:

1. Her work has been done *very neatly*.

Pekerjaannya telah dikerjakan *sangat rapi*.

2. He worked *very slowly*.

Dia bekerja *sangat lambat*.

3. We can do it *very well*.

Kami dapat melakukannya *sangat baik*.

4. You should check it again *very thoroughly*.

Kamu harus periksa lagi *sangat teliti*.

5. They walked *fast enough*.

Mereka berjalan *sangat cepat*.

The examples above show that Indonesian words used to modify the adverbs may also appear before the headword.

The problem which might occur is caused by the word "enough". As a modifier of an adverb, it always appears after the adverb.
whereas its Indonesian equivalent always comes before the adverb.

2. The Distribution of Adverbs in Structures of Non-Modification with Adverbs as Modifiers

Adverbs as modifiers of nouns most often take the position after after the headword. Some examples would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headword</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the statement</td>
<td>above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pernyataan</td>
<td>diatas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>students</td>
<td>abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mahasiswa</td>
<td>diluar negeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the party</td>
<td>afterwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasta</td>
<td>berikutnya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an hour</td>
<td>ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sejauh</td>
<td>yang lalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the river</td>
<td>below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sungai di</td>
<td>dibawah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the workers</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pekerjaan-perkerjaan</td>
<td>di sini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the stars</td>
<td>overhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bintang-bintang</td>
<td>diatas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>novadaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>sekarang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>people</td>
<td>upstaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orang-orang</td>
<td>diatas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the argument</td>
<td>later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perdebatan</td>
<td>kesudian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our singing</td>
<td>together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyanyian kita</td>
<td>bersama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her walking</td>
<td>slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jalannya</td>
<td>yang lebat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


We also find adverbs as noun modifiers in the position before the headword.

Some examples are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>Headword</th>
<th>Headword</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. underground</td>
<td>rail</td>
<td>2. jalan</td>
<td>kereta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. daily</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>koran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. (the) then</td>
<td>progress</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kemajuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. (an) overseas</td>
<td>trade</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>perjalan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. (an) hourly</td>
<td>service</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>perlayanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. (the) above</td>
<td>statement</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pernyataan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. (the) later</td>
<td>engagement</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>janji</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Indonesian, the adverbs as noun modifiers never take the position before the head. They always come after the noun as can clearly be seen from the above examples. Therefore only the adverbs serving as noun modifiers before the headword would present a serious problem to Indonesian learners.

It seems that a noun is seldom modified by more than one adverb in the position before the "headword", because when a noun is modified by more than one adverb they do not occur before the head but after it.

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>teenagers</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
<td>today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lalu remaja</td>
<td>dimana-sana</td>
<td>sekarang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their living</td>
<td>together</td>
<td>in the flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidup mereka</td>
<td>bersama</td>
<td>didalam flat itu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The order of phrases as noun modifications will facilitate the learning because, as in Indonesian, the modifiers always come after the noun.

Some examples would be:
1. the box on the table
   kotak diatas meja
2. the child under the tree
   anak dibawah pohon itu
3. speaking in a soft voice
   bicara dengan suara lembut
4. travelling by plane
   perjalanan naik pesawat

F. The Distribution of Adverbs in Numerical Constructions with Adverbs as Modifiers

In general, this type of adverb x is placed before the numerical modifier. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Numerical</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sekitar-sekitar</td>
<td>sepuluh</td>
<td>about ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanya</td>
<td>satu</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampir</td>
<td>lima</td>
<td>almost five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kira-kira</td>
<td>duapuluh</td>
<td>just twenty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since in Indonesian this kind of adverb is distributed in a similar way, the Indonesian learners will not have any problems.

************
CONCLUSION

It is quite obvious that English is rather different from Indonesian in many aspects. The Past Simple Tense, for example, is usually shown by the "ed" form of the verb in English, while in Indonesian a verb never has any inflection. We know that the action takes place in the past only from the adverb of time, from the word "sendah" or "telah" or from the context. In English how the action is done is mostly marked by the adjective with the derivational suffix "-ly", whereas in Indonesian, it is often shown by the duplication of an adjective, a noun or the word "dengan" or "secara". Thus, the word "slowly", for instance, is translated into "pelan-pelan", "dengan pelan" or "secara pelan".

In both languages, however, the adverbs are not always different from each other; the distribution of some adverbs is the same. These similarities will facilitate learning whereas the differences will become a hindrance.

From the discussion we have had, we may summarize some problems the Indonesian students might face in learning the English adverbs,

1. There are words ending in "-ly" which are not adverbs. They are probably nouns, verbs or adjectives.

   e.g., belly (noun) = perut
          family (noun) = keluarga
          apply (verb) = menerapkan
          reply (verb) = menjawab
          ugly (adjective) = **fikir**, buruk
          lonely (adjective) = sepuluh

2. Another problem which might occur is due to the fact that there are in English and in Indonesian a number
of words which can at the same time be an adverb
and an adjective.

For example: He worked hard (adv).

Dia bekerja keras.

Stones are hard substance (adj).

Batu adalah benda keras/padaat.

3. An English adverb sometimes has several meanings
in Indonesian or vice-versa.

This will certainly make the learners confused in
getting the exact meaning of the adverb.

For example:

about ten = kira-kira sepuluh

about Nixon = tentang Nixon

about here = disekitar sini

agak mudah = fairly easy

agak sulit = rather difficult

4. The order of an adverb serving as a modifier,
especially a noun modifier, is different because
the modifier usually occurs before the headword
while its equivalent in Indonesian appears after
the head. For example:

The average trade: perbandingan rata-rata

mod. head head mod.

The then progress: kemudian sent itu

mod. head head mod.

To achieve a satisfactory result, it is advisable
for Indonesian learners, for instance, to start with the
simple words functioning as adverbs because in Indonesian
they do not have suffixes to denote an adverb, particularly
the adverb of manner. As long as they have mastered this
kind of adverbs, they will easily have a control over the adverbs of manner with the suffix "—ly". Besides, drills and a lot of practices will help the learners have a better mastery.

It would not be exaggerating to say that translation will sometimes be helpful to overcome the possible problems. However, being able to translate each word in a construction does not always mean that the construction can be translated correctly, although the correct translation of a construction very often requires the exact translation of the individual words.

One last remark to close this discussion is that what we have done might not be completely satisfactory, nevertheless, it will at least make the learners realize the problem which may be a hindrance in learning English adverbs.
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