



ADVERB IN INDONESIAN
Kata Keterangan dalam Bahasa Indonesia

I Dewa Putu Wijana
Universitas Gadjah Mada
Jalan Sosio Humaniora, Bulaksumur, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 55281
idp_wijana@yahoo.com

Naskah Diterima Tanggal 15 Mei 2020—Direvisi Akhir Tanggal 23 Maret 2022—Diterbitkan Tanggal 3 Juni 2022
doi: <https://doi.org/10.26499/rmh.v11i1.2454>

Abstrak

Makalah ini bertujuan untuk memerikan bentuk dan makna adverbial dalam bahasa Indonesia. Adverbial adalah kata-kata yang berfungsi untuk menghususkan atau melokasikan proposisi yang diungkapkan oleh sebuah klausa. Dengan konsep ini, penulis membatasi perhatian pada apa yang selama ini disebut adverbial ekstra klausal, konsep kategori yang sepadan dengan nomina, adjektiva, verba, dsb. Konsep ini secara fundamental dibedakan dengan adverbial, elemen struktur klausa yang sepadan dengan subjek, predikat, objek, dsb. Dengan data yang dikumpulkan melalui metode introspektif dan beberapa di antaranya dikumpulkan dari Majalah Intisari, dan setelah menganalisisnya dengan metode distribusional disertai dengan teknik lanjutannya (permutasi, parafrase, dan perbandingan), penelitian menemukan bahwa adverbial bahasa Indonesia sekurang-kurangnya dikonstruksi secara formal dengan proses konversi, afiksasi, reduplikasi, dan pemajemukan. Sementara itu berdasarkan peran semantisnya adverbial bahasa Indonesia dapat dibedakan menjadi adverbial cara dan keadaan, modalitas, keseringan dan kuantitas, dan waktu. Akhirnya adverbial-adverbial yang tergolong ke dalam tipe semantik yang sama memiliki perbedaan dalam hal tingkat keformalan, intensitas, kesantunan, dan ragam tuturan.

Kata-kata kunci: adverbial, adverbial, morphological form, peran semantik

Abstract

This paper is intended to describe the forms and meanings of adverb in Indonesian. Adverbs are “words” that function to specify or locate the proposition expressed within the clause. By this concept, I limit my attention to merely what the so called “extra clausal adverbs”, a categorical concept along with noun, adjective, verb, etc. This concept is fundamentally differentiated from “adverbials”, elements of clause structure along with subject, predicate, object, etc. By using data collected through introspective methods and some extracted from Intisari, and after analyzing them using distributional analysis followed by its continuation techniques (permutation, paraphrase, and comparison), the research found that Indonesian adverbs are formally constructed at least by four kinds of morphological process, i.e. conversion, affixation, reduplication, and compounding. As far as the semantic roles are concerned, they can mainly be classified into four types, i.e. adverbs of manner and state, adverbs of modality, adverbs of frequency and quantity, adverbs of time. Finally, the differences that hold among Indonesian adverbs belong to the same semantic types might be related to degree of formality, intensity, politeness, and style of the utterances.

Keywords: adverb, adverbial, morphological form, semantic role

How to Cite: Wijana, I Dewa Putu. (2022). Adverb in Indonesian. *Ranah: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa*. 11(1). 26—34. doi: <https://doi.org/10.26499/rmh.v11i1.2454>

INTRODUCTION

Word classification as stated by Crystal (1967, 26-27) has very significant role in any activity concerning with language description. It constitutes a stage which can not be neglected in

grammar writings. Accordingly, any discussion about a language grammar will certainly involve consideration of word classification, and without it the structure of phrases, clauses, and sentences are impossible to explain (Ramlan, 1985, 1). In addition, the discussion on word classes will be very fruitful, and will give many benefits to the grammar writings and language teachings. Meanwhile, Verhaar (1996, 162) states that syntactically, there are three ways of analyzing clause, i.e functions, roles, and categories. The first relates with syntactic functions or empty slots, such as subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverbial. The second, relates with semantic grammatical expressed by those functions, such as agent, action, place, time, etc. The third does with categories of linguistic constituents that fill the slots. So, we will find terms such as noun, verb, adjective, etc.

The importance of word classification has long been aware of by grammarians. This is clearly shown by the facts that the efforts for classifying word have already been begun since 429-347 BC, marked by the work of Plato. In a narrower scope, the efforts of classifying word concerning Indonesian, have been done by many scholars through traditional approach, as well as modern one (see Ramlan, 1985, 9-48). However, up till now there is no fixed agreement achieved concerning the kinds and the number, and characteristics of word classes in Indonesian. As such, this paper will try to describe one type of Indonesian parts of speech, i.e adverb which often causes serious problems and confusions for the Indonesian experts.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Verb is a categorical concept which refers to any word used to specify the mode action of the verb. Any discussion concerning this category is commonly mixed with adverbials, a syntactic slot which functions to specify or locate temporally or spacially the proposition expressed by the clause. As such, this category can not be clearly differentiated with adverbials, such as adverbial of times, adverbial of place, adverbial of state, adverbials of manner, etc. The constituents may formally be words (simple or complex), phrases of various categorical and construction types, or clauses (Crystal, 1980, 16-17). Because of the broad concept, any categories that function to merely specify heads (verb, adjective, number, etc) in phrase level may often be included in this category (see Alwi et als. 2010, 203-2019; Chaer 83-85; Kridalakana, 2014, 56-61; Kaswanti Purwo, 1986, 41-56; Ekowardono, 2019, 275-283) In this paper, I will focus my attention on Indonesian adverbs, or precisely “extra-clausal adverbs” which morphologically denote any word whose main function is to specify the proposition of the whole clause. As words, these constituents are relatively free to place preceding or following the verbal predicates. In other words, an adverb is strictly distinct from an adverbial. The first refers or belong to word class along with noun, adjective, verb, etc. while the later is an element of clause structure along with subject, predicate, object, etc. As an agglutinative language, like many others belonging of the same type, Indonesian complex words contain a linear sequence of morphs formulated through complicated morphological processes (see Katamba, 1993, 56-57). Semantically, those processes are used to express various grammatical meanings. This paper will try to more deeply focus Indonesian adverbs to find more varieties of adverb form and meanings which have not been profoundly studied by Indonesian experts.

RESEARCH METHOD

Most data presented in this paper, are my own intuitive creations as a native speaker of Indonesian, and only a few of them are taken from *Intisari* magazine of November 2019. Before they are classified according to their forms and semantic types, their identification as adverbs are justified by using permutation technique in order to see their moving possibility whether they follow and precede a verbal predicate within the clause. The types of affixes of

the adverbs being identified are determined by their grammatical meanings followed by immediate constituent analysis. Finally, the semantic types of the adverbs are identified by using paraphrasal technique. Observe examples (a) to (f) below.

- a) Kebetulan saya tinggal bersama dia 'Coincidentally I lived with him'
- b) Saya kebetulan tinggal bersama dia 'I Coincidentally lived with him'
- c) Saya tinggal bersama dia kebetulaan 'Coincidentally I lived with him'
- d) *Kebetul saya tinggal bersama dia
- e) ?Betulan saya tinggal bersama dia.
- f) Secara kebetulan saya tinggal bersama dia 'Coincidentally I lived with him'

Examples (a) - (c) prove that *kebetulan* 'coincidentally' is an adverb because of its possibility to permute preceding and following the verb within the clause. However the fact that (d) and (e), are not possible, proves that *kebetulan* 'coincidentally' is morphologically constructed from *betul* and *ke-an*, and not from *betul* plus prefix *ke-* and suffix *-an*. And, the possibility to paraphrase it into (f) suggests that *kebetulan* is an adverb of manner. To strengthen paraphrasal technique, I also add it with comparison technique which is carried out by comparing sentence(s) being analyzed with other sentence(s) containing similar or opposite meanings. For example, (g) is impossible to be paraphrased into (h), but it have the same semantic role with (i) although both of them have opposite meaning. By this comparison, it can be analogically determine that both sentences contain adverbs of the same type.

- g) Dia datang sendirian 'He came alone'
- h) *Dia datang secara/dengan sendirian.
- i) Dia datang secara bersama-sama 'He came together'

DISCUSSION

Various Forms of Indonesian Adverbs

Morphologically, there are at least two types of Indonesian adverb, i.e monomorphemic adverb and polymorphemic adverb. Monomorphemic adverb is expressed by base morphs. Those are ones that have not yet undergoing morphological process. This is made possible only by conversion in which a lexical unit is transposed in such way to fill adverbial slot. For example, the Indonesian adjective *keras* 'hard', *kencang* 'fast', and *lemah* 'weak' in (1), (2), and (3) below are becoming adverb after undergoing transposition process because these words are commonly to fill predicate slot.

- (1) Ia bekerja keras 'He works hard'.
- (2) Angin bertiup kencang 'The wind is blowing fast'.
- (3) Jantungnya berdegup lemah 'His heart beats weakly'.

There are also several monomorphemic words that are categorically true adverbs, such as *selalu* 'always', *pernah* 'once, ever', *sering* 'often', *sengaja* 'intentionally', etc. Consider (4) to (7) below:

- (4) Ia selalu datang tepat waktu 'He always comes on time'
- (5) Saya pernah pergi ke sana 'I once went there'
- (6) Ia sering datang terlambat 'He often comes late'.
- (7) Ia sengaja datang malam itu 'He intentionally came that night'.

Meanwhile, polymorphemic Indonesian adverbs are constructed through three morphological processes, i.e affixation, reduplication, and compounding. Some affixes can function to derive adverbs from various categorial bases. They are *-nya*, *ter-*, *se-nya*, *ke-*, *ke-/-an*, and *-an*, etc, which can be seen in (8) to (12) below:

- (8) Sayangnya pendaftaran sudah ditutup 'Unfortunately, the registration was already closed'
- (9) Keng kie ternyata baru saja pulang dari Kedutaan Jerman 'Keng kie apparently has just returned from German Embassy'

- (10) Bersekolah di luar negeri sebenarnya adalah impian terbesarnya selama ini ‘Studying overseas actually is his greatest dream all this time.’
 (11) Kedua ia harus bekerja keras ‘Secondly, he must study hard’. Kebetulan saya kenal orang itu ‘Coincidentally I knew the person’
 (12) Ia sendirian bekerja di rumah ‘He worked alone at home’

Reduplication is one of characteristics that differentiate Asian languages from Standard Average European (SAE) like English, Dutch, German, etc. Asian languages, one of which is Indonesian, place reduplication as an important grammatical devices to inflect and derive new categories. Accordingly, as far as Indonesian is concerned, Linguistic description, is considered incomplete without involving reduplication (Simatupang, 1979, 1). With regard to the discussion topic, various types of reduplication are found to be functioned for formulating adverbs from other categories in Indonesian. The types cover total reduplication, partial reduplication, and affix combined with reduplication. Observe the following examples:

- (13) Ia mengangkat tangan tinggi-tinggi ‘He rose his hand up high’
 (14) Ia berjalan pelan-pelan ‘He walked slowly’.
 (15) Perhatikan baik-baik ‘Pay attention carefully’.
 (16) Ia sesekali datang kemari ‘He occasionally came here’.
 (17) Bertahun-tahun ia belajar di Pulau Jawa ‘He studies for years in Java’
 (18) Rudi ingin kuliah setinggi-tingginya ‘He want to study as high as possible’

Tinggi-tinggi ‘held up’ in (13), *pelan-pelan* ‘slowly’ in (14) and *baik-baik* ‘carefully’ in (15) are respectively total reduplication, *sesekali* ‘occasionally’ in (16) which is derived from base form *sekali* ‘once’ is partial reduplication, and *bertahun-tahun* ‘for years’ in (19) and *setinggi-tingginya* ‘as high as possible’ in (20) are affix combined reduplication. The other examples are (20) and (21):

- (20) Wanita tua itu berjalan tertatih-tatih ‘The old woman walked wobbly’
 (21) Mereka tertawa terbahak-bahak ‘They laugh uproariously’

Finally, there are only several data showing Indonesian adverb formulated from compounding process, i.e *lambat laun* ‘slowly’ (22) and *sekaligus* ‘simultaneously’ (23), and *serta merta* (24) ‘automatically’. These compounds consist of an adjective *lambat* ‘slow’ and *sekali* ‘once’, *serta* and a unique morph *laun*, *gus*, *merta* for intensifying and totally change the meaning of the preceding constituents. Unique morph is any morpheme which can only occur with certain category of free form (Bauer 1988, 40-43; Bloomfield 1961, 160-163; Hedrokumoro & Wijana, 2019, 16-17; Wijana, 2018, 1). While in (25) all compound’s constituents, *terus* and *terang* are free morphs. Consider (22), (23), (24) and (25) below:

- (22) Lambat laun kondisi tubuhnya membaik ‘Slowly his condition is getting better’
 (23) Sekaligus ia membalas kekalahannya ‘He simultaneously respond his defeat’
 (24) Hal itu tidak serta merta menyelesaikan masalah ‘That matter did not automatically solve the problem.’
 (25) Terus terang saya tidak tahu duduk masalahnya ‘Honestly I do not know the state of the case’ The differences among the various forms are determined to greater and lesser degree by the stylistic types (formal, informal, or literary) of the sentence in which they occur.

Semantic Types of Indonesian Adverb

Semantically Indonesian adverbs can express various kinds of meaning. Those meanings are manner and state, modality, time, frequency, This section will consecutively discuss these varieties of meanings from the most common to the least common one.

Adverb of manner and state

There are a lot of adverbs whose function is to express manner associated with mode of the verb filling the predicate slot. These adverbs may constitute monomorphemic verbs (26) and (27) or ones which morphologically constructed by affixation of *-nya* (28) and (29),

total or partial reduplication (30) and (31), and reduplication combined with *se-nya* (32) and (33).

- (26) Mereka bekerja keras 'they worked hard'
- (27) Semalam angin berembus kencang 'The wind blew fast last night'
- (28) Sejarahanya lembaga ini didirikan untuk mendukung kebutuhan Revolusi industri 'Historically, this institution was established for supporting the need of industry revolution'
- (29) Umumnya mahasiswa asing akan mengikuti studienkollegs 'Generally overseas students will follow "studienkollegs"'
- (30) Perlahan-lahan matahari tenggelam di barat 'slowly the sun set in the west'
- (31) Cepat-cepat ia memasukkan uang itu ke saku 'Quickly he put the money in The sack'
- (32) Ia akan mengerjakan tugas itu sebaik-baiknya 'He will do the job the best he can'
- (33) Ia ingin menyelesaikan program doktornya secepat-cepatnya 'He want to finish his doctorate program as quickly as possible'

Meanwhile, to express the superlative nuances, (32) and (33) should be paraphrased by using *se-* plus *mungkin*. See (34) to (35) below:

- (34) Ia akan mengerjakan tugas itu sebaik mungkin 'He will do the job the best he can'
- (35) Ia ingin menyelesaikan program doktornya secepat mungkin 'He wants to finish his doctorate program as quickly as possible'

A few of full adjectival reduplications are used to express state. See *panas-panas* and *dingin-dingin* in (36) and (37) below and their paraphrastic equivalents (38) and (39):

- (36) Supaya sembuh makan bubur ini panas-panas. 'To be recovered, eat the porridge when it is hot'
- (37) Kalau diminum dingin-dingin, badanmu tidak akan berkeringat. 'If you drink it cold, your body wouldn't be sweaty'
- (38) Supaya sembuh makan bubur in dalam keadaan panas 'to be recovered, eat the porridge when it is hot'
- (39) Kalau diminum dalam keadaan dingin, badanmu tidak akan berkeringat 'If you drink it cold, your body would not be sweaty'

The maximum state to describe mode of verbal can be expressed by *setidaknya* 'at least' or *setidak-tidaknya* 'at least' which paraphrase with *paling tidak* 'at least'. See (40) and (41):

- (40) Sekarang setidak-(tidak)-nya ia sudah sampai Kintamani 'By now, he at least has reached Kintamani'
- (41) Sekarang paling tidak ia sudah sampai Kintamani 'By now, he at least has reached Kintamani' The reduplication of number in Indonesian is used to describe or state the rate the action take place:
- (42) Satu-satu mereka masuk ke ruangan 'One by one they entered the room'
- (43) Mereka diijinkan menengok pasien tiga-tiga 'They allowed to see the patient three by three'

Sentences (42) and (43) have the opposite adverbs of manner with (44) and (45):

- (44) (Secara) bersama-sama mereka masuk ke ruangan 'They entered the room together'
- (45) Mereka diijinkan menengok pasien bersama-sama 'They are allowed to visit patient together'

Adverb of Modality

Adverbs of modality are ones that are used to express various speaker's attitude toward the verbal mode of the sentences. The attitudes may be associated with doubt or hesitence, belief, expectation, potential, intention, etc. Alwi (1992) classified modalities into several categories, i.e intentional modality which concerns with intention, desire and expectation; epistemic modality wich does with probability, predictability, obligation, and certainty; deontic modality which does with permission; and dynamic modality which does with potential. In Indonesian, all of these categories can be expressed by many kinds of grammatical categories, such as auxilliary verbs, clauses, and adverbs as well. As far as modlities are concerned, the the expressions of modality adverb are mostly related with intentional and epistemic modalities. The following examples are adverbs used to expressed

several of such modalities. Sentences (46) to (48) are bearing intention, desire, and expectation; (49) to (51) predictability, obligation, and certainty; (52) and (53) hesitation.

- (46) Kamu hendaknya menyadari kekuranganmu 'You should be aware of your flaws.'
- (47) Sebaiknya kamu berkonsultasi dengan dokter 'You had better to consult with physician'
- (48) Semoga/moga-moga mereka berhasil 'Hopefully they are successful'
- (49) Tampaknya/kiranya hari ini akan hujan deras 'It seems raining heavily today'
- (50) Kamu seharusnya/semestinya tahu peraturan itu 'You should know that regulation'
- (51) Tentunya Indonesia akan menang melawan Timtim 'Indonesia will certainly win against East Timor'
- (52) Sepertinya/agaknya ia tidak yakin dengan kemampuannya 'It looks that he is not sure with his ability'
- (53) Kayaknya ia tidak akan mampu menulis buku setebal itu 'It seems that he is not able to write a book that thick'

With regard to obligation, there are slight differences between expressions using verbal modalities *harus* and *mesti* and extra-clausal adverbs *seharusnya* and *semestinya*. The differences involve with degree of obligation and politeness. *Harus* and *mesti* occur in utterances of having higher degree of obligation but lower politeness, and vice versa. Compare (50) with (54) below:

- (54) Kamu harus/mesti tahu peraturan itu 'You must know that regulation'

Adjective reduplication combined with *-nya*, such as *tega-teganya* 'how could someone bring him/herself to', *sempat-sempatnya* 'how could someone have time to', *bisa-bisanya* 'How can someone be able to', etc. are used to construct adverbs to express amazement or astonishment. Consider the following (55) to (57):

- (55) Tega-teganya ia mengabaikan anak itu 'How could he bring himself to ignore that child'
- (56) Sempat-sempatnya ia menulis makalah di tengah kesibukannya 'How could he spare time to write paper in his busy time'
- (57) Bisa-bisanya ia membuat sepeda antik seperti itu 'How could he be able to make that antique bicycle'

Adverb of Frequency and quantity

Adverbs of frequency are those related with how frequent the action done or the state expressed by the verbal predicate of the sentence happens. The action or the state could be ever, often, or rarely done or happens in reality. The adverbs such as *pernah* 'ever', *kadang-kadang* 'sometime' or *terkadang* 'sometime', *jarang-jarang* 'rarely', *sering* 'often' in Indonesia are typically used for expressing this matter. The adverbs mentioned earlier have higher frequency than that of the later. See (58) to (63) below:

- (58) Saya pernah membaca buku itu 'I once read that book'
- (59) Mereka jarang-jarang datang ke sini 'They rarely come here'
- (60) Mereka kadang-kadang/terkadang bingung dengan kelakuannya 'They are sometime confused with his behavior'
- (61) Mereka jarang-jarang datang ke sini 'They rarely come here'
- (62) Kita sering/kerap diajak makan malam di rumahnya 'We are often invited to have dinner to his house'
- (63) Mereka selalu/senantiasa punya jalan keluar.
- (64) Meanwhile, *kadang-kadang* and *terkadang* 'sometime', *sering* and *kerap* 'often', *selalu* and *senantiasa* 'always' are different stylistically, in which the later used to appear in literary styles. *Kadang-kadang* or *terkadang* has the same meaning as *sekali-sekali* or *sesekali*. Therefore adverbs (60) can be substituted with *sekali-sekali* and *sesekali* without any significant difference. See (64) below:
- (65) Mereka sekali-sekali/sesekali bingung dengan kelakuannya 'They are sometime confused with his behavior'

The use of *se-* followed by and unit of measurement, such as *ton* ‘ton’, *kilo* ‘kilo’, *meter* ‘metre’, etc, and the use of the same base with *ber-* combined with reduplication are intended to issue adverb of quantity, see (65) to (67) below:

(66) *Dia berhasil menyita sekilo* ‘He was able to confiscate a kilo’

(67) (66) *Jeruk datang berton-ton dari Bali* ‘There comes for tons of orange from Bali’

(68) (67) *Yang dihabiskan sudah ada bermeter-meter* ‘It has already finished for metres’

Sekilo means ‘one kilo’, meanwhile *berton-ton* and *bermeter-meter* mean ‘for many (several) metres’. The following (68), (69) and (70) are paraphrases of (65), (66), and (67):

(68) *Dia berhasil menyita satu kilo*. ‘He was able to confiscate one kilo’

(69) *Jeruk datang puluhan ton dari Bali* ‘Oranges came for many ton from Bali’

(70) *Yang dihabiskan sudah ada beberapa meter* ‘It has already used up several meters’

Adverb of Time

Indonesian adverb used for expressing time can be either associated with time location of the action or length of time the action or the state take place. *Kemarin*, *semalam*, *lusa* etc in (71) to (73) are respectively concerned with time location. They deictically refer to the occasion that occur one day and two days prior and after the moment of speaking.

(71) *Kemarin kamu kemana saja?* ‘Where have you been yesterday’

(72) *Semalam ada perampokan bank* ‘There was a bank robbery yesterday’

(73) *Lusa aku akan pergi ke Hongkong* ‘In the next two days I will go to Hongkong’

Semalam in (72) can be paraphrased with phrase *tadi malam*. See (74):

(74) *Tadi malam ada perampokan bank* ‘Yesterday there was a bank robbery’

If the occasion happened nearly at the same time with the action expressed by the main verb, Indonesian speakers would use verbal reduplication, especially in informal styles. This adverb is issuing the same meaning with *begitu plus verb*. Compare (75) and (76) to (77) and (78):

(75) *Datang-datang, semua orang dimarahi* ‘Just as he came, all people were infuriated’

(76) *Pulang-pulang, nasinya sudah habis* ‘just as he arrived home, the rice had gone’

(77) *Begitu datang, semua orang dimarahi* ‘Just as he came, all people were infuriated’

(78) *Begitu pulang, nasinya sudah habis* ‘just as he arrive home, the rice had gone’

For issuing the length of time, Indonesia exploit affix *se-*, *-an*, and *ber-* combined with base reduplication, as shown by (79) and (80) below:

(79) *Sehari/seharian ia tidak pulang hari ini* ‘He did not come home a whole day’

(80) *Berhari-hari/berbulan-bulan ia menunggu ayahnya* ‘He was waiting for his father for days/for months.’

Full reduplication of lexical items referring part of day, such as *siang-siang*, *pagi-pagi*, and *malam-malam* are used to express unusual occasion. The occasions might be considered by the speaker too early or too late to do or to happen. See (81) to (83) below:

(81) *Mengapa siang-siang kamu datang?* ‘Why do you come in day time’

(82) *Orang itu datang pagi-pagi ke kantor* ‘The person came early to the office’

(83) *Malam-malam masih ada orang bejalan* ‘It is already late at night, there is still any people walking’

Order of action and state, such as *pertama-(tama)* ‘(at) first’, *mula-mula* ‘at first’, *akhirnya* ‘finally’, etc seems more properly to classify under this category.

(84) *Pertama-(tama) ia tinggal dengan temannya* ‘First, He stayed with his friend’.

(85) *Mula-mula ia belum terbiasa makan makanan itu* ‘At first he was not used to have such food’

(86) *Akhirnya, ia kembali ke kampung halamannya* ‘Finally, he return back to his home town’

Other Types of Adverb

There are certainly several other semantic types of adverb in spite of those have been described in above sections. These types are considered minor because they are rarely found in the use of Indonesian. For example, the use of *jauh-jauh* ‘although it was far’ in (87) and *tinggi-tinggi* ‘although it was high’ in (88) are intended for expressing contradiction. Meanwhile, *rupanya* ‘in fact’ in (89) and *ternyata* ‘apparently’ in (90) are used to express ‘unexpectedness’.

(87) Jauh-jauh mereka datang juga ‘It may be far, but they come’

(88) Tinggi-tinggi, pohon itu dipanjat olehnya ‘It may be high, he climbed the tree’

(89) Rupanya ia ada di Semarang ‘Apparently, he is in Semarang’

(90) Ternyata ia senang dengan gadis itu ‘It appears that he loves that girl’

Lagi ‘again’ and *kembali* ‘again, back’ are Indonesian adverbs for expressing iteration or repetition (91). *Kembali* is more formal than *lagi*. If the repetition do not really expect by the speakers, *lagi-lagi* is used (92).

(91) Ia datang kembali /lagi ke tempat itu ‘He came again to that place’

(92) Lagi-lagi ia datang ke tempat itu ‘again and again he came back to that place’

Finally, *tahu-tahu* and *tahunya* is used to describe the state and action which is unexpected or not aware by the speaker. See (93) and (94):

(93) Tahu-tahu ia sudah di belakang ‘Without being known, he was already in the back’

(94) Tahunya ia teman kakak saya ‘To my surprise, she is my brother’s friend’

CLOSING

As a consequence of an agglutinative language, Indonesian has various forms of adverb. This category is formally constructed at least through 4 morphological formations, i.e conversion, affixation, reduplication, and compounding. Conversion is implemented by using or placing certain adjectives within the clause without modification. Affixation is carried out by affix addition to the base, such as *-nya*, *ter-*, *ber-*, *se-nya*, *ke-*, *ke-/-an*, and *-an*. Reduplication is implemented by fully or partially reduplicating the base forms and combining this process with affixation. Eventually, compounding is executed by combining two free morphs or one of which can be a unique morph. As far as the syntactic roles are concerned, Indonesian adverbs can mainly be classified at least into, adverb of manner and state, adverb of modality, adverb of frequency and quantity, and adverb of time. There are also other small number of minor adverbs for expressing contradiction, repetition, and unexpectedness. Each semantic type of adverb shows internal variations to indicate degree of formality, intensity, politeness, and other stylistic differences.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alwi, Hasan, Soenjono Dardjowidjojo. Hans Lapoliwa & Anton M. Moeliono. (2010). *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia. 8th Edition*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Alwi, Hasan. (1992). *Modalitas dalam bahasa Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
- Bauer, Laurie. (1988). *Introducing Linguistic Morphology*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Bloomfield, Leonard. (1961). *Language*. London: Allen & Unwin.
- Chaer, Abdul. (2008). *Morfologi Indonesia: Pendekatan Proses*. Bandung: Rineka Cipta.
- Crystal, David. (1967). *English Word Classes*. North Holland Publishing Company.
- Crystal, David. (1980). *A First Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Colorado: Westview Press.
- Ekowardono, B. Karno. (2019). *Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia: Kajian dengan Ancangan WP dan Teori Leksem*. Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara.

- Hendrokumoro dan I Dewa Putu Wijana. (2019). "Unique Morphs in Javanese". *Sekar Rinonce*. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Sastra Jawa Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Kaswanti Purwo, Bambang. (1986). "Konstruksi Adverbial dalam Bahasa Indonesia". *Pusparagam Linguistik & Pengajaran Bahasa*. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo Eds. Jakarta: Arcan.
- Katamba, Francis. (1993). *Morphology*. The Macmilland Press Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-349-22851-5>
- Kompas Gramedia. 2019. *Intisari*. Periode November.
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. (2014). *Introduction to Word Formation and Word Classes*. Jakarta: Obor.
- Ramlan, M. (1985). *Penggolongan Kata*. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.
- Ramlan, M. (2005). *Sintaksis*. Yogyakarta: UB Karyono.
- Simatupang, M.D.S. (1979). *Reduplikasi Morfemis Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Djambatan.
- Verhaar, J.W.M. (1996). *Asas-asas Linguistik Umum*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Wijana, I Dewa Putu. (2018). *Indonesian Unique Morphs*. IEDRIC Conference. Seoul National University. <https://doi.org/10.18178/IJLLL.2018.4.2.160>