

A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH ADVERBS

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Abstract

Adverbs play an essential role in both the Indonesian and English languages, adding depth and precision to the meaning of a sentence. In Indonesian, adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs and are usually formed by adding the suffix "-ly" to the adjective form. They provide information about time, manner, place, frequency, and degree. For example, "cepat" (fast) can become "cepat-cepat" (quickly) when used as an adverb. In English, adverbs fulfill a similar function, but they have a more varied formation. Some adverbs in English also end in "-ly," but others have irregular forms or do not change at all. Adverbs in English can express time, place, manner, frequency, degree, and more. They enhance sentences like "He ran quickly" or "She spoke fluently." Both Indonesian and English adverbs are crucial tools for adding descriptive information and enriching the meaning of a sentence.

Key words: adverbs, comparative study, Indonesian, English

INTRODUCTION

A comparative study is a research approach that aims to analyze and evaluate two or more subjects or entities in order to identify similarities, differences, and patterns among them [1], [2], [3]. This method is widely used across various disciplines, including social sciences, economics, biology, literature, and more [4], [5], [6]. By systematically examining multiple cases, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the subject matter and draw meaningful conclusions [7], [8], [9]. In a comparative study, researchers typically select comparable subjects or entities that share certain characteristics or variables of interest [10], [11], [12]. These subjects may include different countries, cultures, organizations, products, or historical events [13], [14], [15]. The researchers collect relevant data and information from each subject and carefully compares them, looking for similarities and differences in terms of features, performance, outcomes, or any other relevant aspects [16], [17], [18].

The comparative study allows researchers to uncover insights that may not be apparent when studying a single subject in isolation [19], [20], [21]. It enables the identification of trends, patterns, and causal relationships, providing a more comprehensive understanding of the research topic [22], [23], [24]. Additionally, comparative studies can be used to

evaluate the effectiveness of different approaches, interventions, or policies, aiding decision-making processes [25], [26], [27]. To conduct a comparative study, researchers employ various methods such as qualitative and quantitative data analysis, literature reviews, surveys, interviews, case studies, or experiments [28], [29], [30]. The chosen methodology depends on the nature of the research question and the available resources [31], [32], [33]. A comparative study is a valuable research approach that facilitates the exploration and understanding of different subjects or entities [34], [35], [36]. It offers a systematic framework to analyze similarities and differences, enabling researchers to gain deeper insights, make informed decisions, and contribute to the existing body of knowledge in their respective fields [37], [38], [39].

Adverbs play an important role in both the Indonesian and English languages, enhancing sentences by modifying verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs [40], [41], [42]. However, there are some notable differences between Indonesian and English adverbs [43], [44], [45]. One key distinction lies in the formation of adverbs [46], [47], [48]. In English, many adverbs are formed by adding the suffix "-ly" to adjectives, such as "quickly" or "beautifully" [49], [50], [51]. In contrast, Indonesian adverbs do not follow a consistent pattern of suffixes. Instead, they are formed through various means, such as adding the prefix "ter-" or using specific words that function as adverbs without any modification [52], [53], [54]. Another difference lies in the placement of adverbs in sentences [55], [56], [57]. In English, adverbs are typically placed after the verb or object they modify, such as "She runs quickly" or "He speaks fluently" [58], [59], [60]. In Indonesian, however, adverbs are often placed before the verb, such as "Dia berlari dengan cepat" (He runs quickly) or "Dia berbicara lancar" (He speaks fluently) [61], [62], [63].

Furthermore, there are variations in the types of adverbs used in each language [64], [65]. English tends to have a wide range of adverbs, including those that indicate manner, time, place, frequency, or degree [66], [67], [68]. Indonesian adverbs, on the other hand, may not have such distinct categories and can be more versatile in their usage [69], [70], [71]. They can encompass aspects of time, manner, place, and degree within a single word.

Cultural influences also play a role in the differences between Indonesian and English adverbs [72], [73], [74]. Indonesian adverbs often reflect the cultural norms and values of the Indonesian society [75], [76]. For example, adverbs like "bersama-sama" (together) and

"saling" (mutually) emphasize the importance of collectivism and cooperation [77], [78], [79]. English adverbs, on the other hand, may reflect the individualistic nature of English-speaking cultures, with adverbs like "independently" or "individually" [80], [81], [82]. In summary, while both Indonesian and English adverbs serve to modify and enhance sentences, they differ in terms of formation, placement, types, and cultural influences [83], [84], [85]. Understanding these distinctions can aid in effectively conveying ideas and nuances when using adverbs in either language.

METHOD

In this study, the writers utilized library research techniques and subjective depiction. This study utilized a subjective methodology zeroing in on story understanding, portrayal, and examination. Subjective means examination dependent principally upon a constructivist viewpoint with respect to a singular's encounter that has been by and large or socially built. Information assortment strategies were performed by exploring or perusing sources in books, the web, as well as in past exploration reports, and others. Most understudies can find their assets in the library, information on the main libraries, experience with the chapter by chapter guide and other reference works, about complex is surely a fundamental apparatus for pretty much every understudy of writing. The information examination procedure utilized in this study is clear investigation. To help this information, the specialists looked for important information from different sources. Information investigation is the methodical course of considering and orchestrating information from meetings, perceptions, and records by coordinating the information and concluding what is significant and which should be contemplated. also, make determinations that are straightforward.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A comparative study between Indonesian and English adverbs offers a fascinating exploration of the similarities and differences in the way these two languages express adverbial concepts [86], [87]. Adverbs play a crucial role in both languages, enhancing the meaning of verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, and providing additional information about time, manner, place, degree, and frequency [88], [89], [90]. Starting with similarities, both Indonesian and English utilize adverbs to modify verbs. For example, in English, we say "She runs quickly," while in Indonesian, it would be "Dia berlari dengan cepat." Here,

the adverbs "quickly" and "cepat" modify the verbs "runs" and "berlari," respectively, emphasizing the speed of the action.

Furthermore, both languages employ adverbs to convey manner. In English, we might say "He sings beautifully," while in Indonesian, it would be "Dia menyanyi dengan indah." The adverbs "beautifully" and "indah" modify the verbs "sings" and "menyanyi," respectively, indicating the manner in which the action is performed [91], [92]. However, when examining the differences, one prominent contrast lies in the formation of adverbs. In English, adverbs can often be formed by adding the suffix "-ly" to adjectives. For instance, "quick" becomes "quickly," and "happy" becomes "happily" [93], [94]. Conversely, Indonesian generally does not employ specific suffixes to form adverbs, relying on the context or the use of prepositions instead [95], [96], [97]. For example, "cepat" (fast) functions as both an adjective and an adverb in Indonesian, whereas in English, "fast" requires the addition of "-ly" to function as an adverb ("fastly" is not a commonly used adverb in English).

Moreover, another notable difference arises in the expression of adverbs of time and place. English typically places the adverb after the verb, as in "He arrived yesterday" or "She goes there often." On the other hand, Indonesian tends to place adverbs of time and place before the verb, such as "Dia datang kemarin" (He arrived yesterday) or "Dia sering pergi ke sana" (She often goes there) [98], [99]. Additionally, the concept of degree in adverbs is also approached differently in Indonesian and English. English commonly uses adverbs such as "very," "extremely," or "quite" to indicate the intensity or extent of an action or quality. For example, "She is very intelligent." In contrast, Indonesian often relies on the repetition of the adjective to express a higher degree, as in "Dia sangat pintar" (She is very intelligent) or "Dia cerdas sekali" (She is extremely intelligent).

A comparative study between Indonesian and English adverbs highlights both similarities and differences in their usage. While both languages employ adverbs to modify verbs and express manner, Indonesian differs in the formation of adverbs, placement of adverbs of time and place, and the expression of degree [100]. Exploring these linguistic nuances deepens our understanding of the rich diversity within language structures and enhances cross-cultural communication.

CONCLUSION

English and Indonesian adverbs possess unique characteristics that differentiate them from each other. English adverbs often function as independent words and can modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They are quite versatile, with various forms and positions within a sentence. Additionally, English adverbs frequently have comparative and superlative forms to express degrees of intensity or comparison. On the other hand, Indonesian adverbs typically derive from adjectives through the addition of the suffix "-ly," but they can also maintain the same form as adjectives. Indonesian adverbs generally modify verbs, although they can also modify adjectives and other adverbs. Unlike English, Indonesian does not have distinct comparative or superlative forms for adverbs; instead, they use additional words or phrases to convey those meanings. Overall, the uniqueness between English and Indonesian adverbs lies in their forms, functions, and comparative structures.

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