



Adverbs of Manner and Its Translation Found in The Novel “Edensor”

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: 08 July 2022	This study aims to analyze the translation of adverbs of manner and its’ translation techniques of adverb of manner from Indonesian as the source language to English as the target language. Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, and in English, they mostly come in the form of <i>-ly</i> . The theory used in this study is the theory of Brown & Miller (2020). It is a descriptive qualitative study that takes data from the novel Edensor. The data is collected and analyzed based on its form, for example, from verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. The results of this study show that out of 75 data, there were 35 data from adjectives, 19 data from adverbs, 17 data from reduplications, and 2 data from verbs. The translation word categories used were (1) adjective in Indonesia to be adverb <i>-ly</i> , (2) reduplication in Indonesia to be adverb <i>-ly</i> , and (3) adverbs in Indonesia to be adverb <i>-ly</i> . Furthermore, the translation techniques were transposition, modulation, and literal.
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1. Introduction

The translation is though not by any means always; it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988). Common sense tells us that this ought to be simple, as one should be able to say something in one language or another. On the other hand, you may see it as complicated, artificial, and fraudulent since by using another language; you are pretending to be someone you are not. Hence in many types of text (legal, administrative, dialect, local, cultural), the temptation is to transfer as many SL (Source Language) words to the TL (Target Language) as possible. Meanwhile, Boase-Beier (2012) figured out that in its most straightforward, most intuitive sense, translation can be said to involve the translator conveying across a language (or genre) boundary whatever they understand to be essential to the meaning of the text, its function, and the way it achieves its effects.

Moreover, for literary translation, stylistics will help explain in addition how the text ensures the reader’s engagement, what it ‘makes readers do,’ and how it gives rise to the

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multiplicity of meanings typical of literature. Furthermore, Malmkjær & Windle (2012) stated that translation does indeed play midwife in particular languages, assisting in the birth of vocabularies across the spectrum of subject fields. The relationship between translation techniques and adverbs of manner can be seen in the form of its morphological process of the target language (e.g., *perlahan* becomes *slowly*), which shows that *slowly* comes from an adjective *slow* and added by suffix *-ly* becomes adverb of manner *slowly*. At the same time, its translation techniques examine if the words have their equivalent in maintaining the form of their source language or changing it based on the rules of the target language.

As stated by Brown and Miller (2020), the adverb of manner indicates how the verb describes the event. The adverb of manner shows how an action is performed. The writers can put adverbs at the front, in the middle and at the end of a sentence clause. For example: “*Suddenly*, I felt afraid” (at the front); he walked *slowly* towards the building (in the middle), “What you have to eat so *fast*?” (at the end). In addition, Yule (2020) stated that English adverbs of manner are words used typically with verbs to provide more information about how action, states and events are done (*slowly, fast*), e.g., “Really, that large objects move *slowly*” or “That car moves *fast*.” Adverb of manner stands after verb1, which describes how an action is done by the subject(s). In English, adverbs of manners are usually formulated from adjectives by adding *-ly* at the end of the words, such as *happy-happily* and *slow-slowly*. A few adverbs of manner have the same form as adjectives, such as *hard, fast, late, straight, right, and wrong*. Sometimes the writers can use phrases with the word “*like*” as adverbs of manner, for example: “She sleeps *like a baby*” or “He ran *like a rabbit*.”

Furthermore, Pittner, et al. (2015) argues that adverbs are closely related to morphological and syntactical adjectives. The close relation between adjectives and adverbs is suggested by the fact that many adverbs are formed from adjectival stems. In addition, Mustanoja (2016) says that adverbs are normally used to modify verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; 1 they may also modify whole sentences (e.g., ...and her yest false goddess *curse*ly).

The correlation with the Indonesian adverb of manner and its formation has the forms, for example, *buru-buru, perlahan-lahan, and kocar-kacir*. According to Kamus Bahasa Indonesia (2008) reduplication in Indonesian is interpreted as the process or repetition of words or words element. Likewise, Rohmadi et al. (2013) defined reduplication as the repetition of a form over a basic form. The new form of repetition is commonly referred to as repeated words. The data found in the novel consists of adverbs of manner in Indonesian that are purely adverbs of manner with reduplication, which are full reduplication, partial reduplication, and sound-changed. Besides, there are also adverbs of manner using words *dengan, secara, laksana, and seperti* that show how the actions were done.

For its equivalent in meaning, in addition, Munday (2001) stated that for the message to be ‘equivalent’ in ST and TT, the code-units will necessarily be different since they belong to two different sign systems (languages), which partition reality differently. The problem of meaning and equivalence focuses on differences in the structure and terminology of languages rather than on any inability of one language to render a message that has been written or uttered in another language. For Indonesian parts of speech, there are thirteen classifications of it: verbs, adjectives, nouns, numbers, adverbs, interrogatives, demonstratives, articles, prepositions, conjunctions, phatic categories and interjections (Kridalaksana, 2007). In this study, three parts of speech correlate with an adverb of manners: verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

Meanwhile, Molina & Albir (2002) revealed that there are eighteen translation techniques, but only fifteen techniques are used in written translation; those are:

1. Adaption is a translation technique that is used to replaced replace an ST cultural element with one from the target culture, e.g., to change *Jaksa Agung* in Indonesian for *Attorney General* in a translation into English.
2. Amplification is a translation technique used to introduce details not formulated in the ST: information, explicative, paraphrasing, for example when translating from Indonesian into English to add 'the high priest in Hindu-Balinese society' to the noun *Pedanda*.
3. Borrowing is a translation technique that takes a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), for example, using the Indonesian word *Batik* in an English text.
4. Calque is a translation technique used for a literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, for example, the English translation *electronic tools* for the Indonesian *alat-alat elektronik*.
5. Compensation is a translation technique used to introduce an ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST; for example, *gorengan* in Indonesian is translated into *junk food* in English.
6. Description is a translation technique that is used to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, for example, to translate the Indonesian *sao panggo* as *scaffolding house with three rooms*.
7. Discursive creation is a translation technique used to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, for example, the Indonesian translation of the book *sukreni gadis Bali* as *the rape of sukreni*.
8. Established equivalent is a translation technique that uses a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL, for example, to translate the Indonesian expression *buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohon* as *like father, like son* in English.
9. Generalization is a translation technique used by stating a more general or neutral term, for example, to translate Indonesian *daster* as *longing gown* in English.
10. Literal translation is a technique used to translate a word or an expression word for word; for example, to translate the Indonesian expression *banyak jalan diperlebar* as *many ways are widened* in English.
11. Modulation is a translation technique used to change the point of view, focus, or cognitive category concerning the ST; it can be lexical or structural, for example, to translate the Indonesian *menyerahkan diriku pada Tuhan* as *to leave myself in God's hand*.
12. Particularization is a translation technique used by stating a more precise or concrete term, for example, to translate *sawah* in Indonesian as *wet rice fields* in English. It is in opposition to generalization.
13. Reduction is a translation technique used to suppress an ST information item in the TT, for example, *raden ayu ibunya* in Indonesian in opposition to *her mother* when translating into English. It is in opposition to amplification.
14. Transposition is a translation technique used to change a grammatical category; for example, *kolong* in Indonesian is translated into English as *high cellar*, changing the word for the phrase instead of keeping the word.
15. Variation is a translation technique that is used to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affects aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, et cetera, for example, by introducing or changing dialect indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, et cetera.

2. Literature Review

The study on adverbs of manner has been done by researchers previously, such as Juliarta (2020) entitled “Adverbs of Manner and Its Translations Found in the Novel “The Good Earth.” This study aims to find out the translation of the adverb of manner. The theory used by Brown and Miller (2020) describes the adverb of manner, indicating how the verbs describe the event and how an action is performed. There are variations of its form. Based on its aim to identify the form of adverb of manner and its translation in the novel “The Good Earth” into “Bumi Yang Subur” and to analyze the types of shifts of relative clauses applied in the translation of “The Good Earth” into “Bumi Yang Subur.” The data showed that 12 texts were being analyzed, and the translation shift was made to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text.

Then, research was done by Nur A’ini (2015) entitled “Translation Analysis on Adverb of Manner in the Hunger Games into the Hunger Games Novel by Hetih Rusli.” The data of this research are the adverbs of manner found in The Hunger Games Novel by Suzanne Collins. After that, the comparative method is used to analyze the research data. The results of this research showed that the researcher found 247 data. First, the data of translation shifts belong to category shifts. There are 87 data or 35,22%; 27 data or 10,93% adverb of manner is translated into an adjective; 11 data or 4,45%, adverb of manner is translated into a verb; 2 data or 0,81% adverb of manner is translated into a noun; 1 datum or 0,41% adverb of manner is translated into numeral; 46 data or 18,62% adverb of manner is not translated. Second, the data of translation shifts belong to level shifts. There are 160 data or 64,78%; 136 data or 55,06% adverb of manner is translated into adverb phrase; 6 data or 2,43% adverb of manner is translated into adjective phrase, 8 data or 3,24% adverb of manner is translated into verb phrase, 7 data or 2,83% is translated into a noun phrase, 3 data or 1,21% adverb of manner is translated into preposition phrase. The researcher also discovered that 229 data, or 92,71%, included equivalence of translation, and 18 data, or 7,29%, included not-equivalent translation.

Furthermore, a study was done by Juliarta (2013) entitled “The Analysis of Adverbial of Manner Found in The Novel “Knife of Dreams” by Robert Jordan. The study results showed two forms of adverbial manners, which can be filled in the adverb of manner and prepositional phrase. Adverbial manner can be formed by adding *-ly* to the corresponding adjectives. The suffix *-ly* is added to the positive form of the adjective *kind* and *simple*, producing the adverbs *kind-ly* and *simp-ly*. Furthermore, as a rule, it is possible to derive an adverb by adding the suffix *-ly* to the adjectival base.

The data of this study and previous ones are mostly based on the novels and analyzing the translation of adverbs of manners in its based forms and translation techniques. The data is analyzed based on its formation from the source language to the target language. Besides, the equivalent words are essential to maintain the meaning of the source language. This research is similar to the previous research in adverbs of manner translation from the source language to the target language. However, the first and second research studied types of shifts of relative clauses, while the third research studied the form of adverbs of manner and prepositional phrases. Furthermore, this research examines the translation techniques used in the novel.

3. Method

The method refers to research techniques like surveys, interviews, and observation. The data of this research is taken from the novel “Edensor.” It is literacy data—the data of these research adverbs of manner in SL and its translation in TL. After the data are collected, the research distinguishes it based on its forms from SL to TL. After that, the study also examines its form of translation techniques from SL to TL.

Novel Edensor is the third book in the Rainbow Troops quartet. The Dreamer (*Sang Pemimpi*) and Strange Rhythm (Maryamah Karpov) are the other books in the series. The story of the novel “Edensor” takes the background abroad when the main characters, Ikal and Arai, receive a scholarship from European Union to study master’s in French (Hirata & Risdiyanto, 2007). In Edensor, there is still irony in parodies and laughing at sadness wrapped in an intelligent view of cultural shock when the two characters who came from the Malay hinterland on Belitong Island suddenly are in Paris. The dream was to explore Europe to Africa and find unexpected relevance in the events from their past. Their search for true love is a motivation that encourages their exploration of the freezing winters in mainland Russia until the dry heat in the Sahara Desert. This study used a qualitative method. Yin (2020) says that qualitative studies can attend to the contextual richness of many settings and enable the researchers to study the everyday lives of many different kinds of people and what they think about under many other circumstances. In qualitative research, how much design work is done beforehand is a matter of choice. In comparison, Taylor et al. (2016) stated that the term method refers to how we approach problems and seek answers. In the social sciences, the term applies to how research is conducted. Researchers’ assumptions, interests, and purposes shape the chosen methodology. The qualitative method is used because it can be useful in describing the data deeply by considering the phenomenon in the data (Raco, 2010).

The source of the data is taken from the novel “Edensor,” which focuses on adverbs of manner from its source language in Indonesian and its target language in English. This data is based on the flow of the story in the novel. In addition, the researcher spotlights the data’s entity rather than the data’s number. Furthermore, this method is used to find the data’s real explanation. It means that the researcher describes the linguistics of the data qualitatively.

In collecting the data, the researcher read both of the novels (Indonesian and English books). After reading the content of those novels, the next step is taking notes of each clause or sentence with adverbs. In this step, the researcher classifies the sentences in English, categorizes them as adverbs of manner, then marks the Indonesian translations. After that, the researcher makes a classification through the type of morphological process undergone by the words, which are the translation result of the English adverbs of manner. In this method, the researcher describes the data by considering the theories used in the study. The researcher will compose the analysis by putting the sub-title of the sub-section of the body of the text. After that, the researcher describes the data based on the real phenomena that belong to the data. Finally, the researcher discovers the translation techniques implied in the product. Johnson & Christensen (2014) said that a literature review is used to explain the research study’s theoretical underpinnings, assist in formulating the research questions and selecting the study population, or stimulate new insights and concepts throughout the study. Further explanation can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Data Source Categories of SL to TL

SL	TL	Adjectives in Indonesian to be adverb -ly	Adverbs in Indonesian to be adverb -ly	Reduplication in Indonesian to be adverb -ly	Translations techniques

4. Results and Discussion

The data of this research are based on adverbs of manner of SL that come from adjective and adverb to its translation into TL. Here are the findings of this study.

a. Adjective in Indonesian to be adverb -ly

This part presents the translation of the adjective SL to the adverb -ly of TL. Indonesian adjective is always put after a noun. Its function is to describe the noun. It is called a noun phrase. While in English, the adverb of manner indicates a morphological process by adding the suffix -ly. The data are presenting Table 2 below.

Table 2. Adjective in Indonesian to be adverb -ly

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	<i>Demi menemukan nama baru, Ayah rajin berunding dengan juru tulis kantor desa, perawat puskesmas, polisi pamong praja, pelayan restoran, penjaga pintu air, atau siapa saja yang berseragam. (p. 24)</i>	Trying to come with new name, he painstakingly , conferred with the village office clerk, a nurse at Community Health Center, a police officer, a waiter, the floodgate caretaker, and just about anyone else wearing a uniform. (p. 23)
2	<i>Aku dan Arai berhasil menyelesaikan kuliah tepat waktu. (p. 37)</i>	Arai and I successfully completed college on time. (p.46)
3	<i>Sang wanita bersikap dramatis seperti di film-film (p. 169)</i>	The woman acted dramatically just like in the movie (p.203)

Table 2 shows that Indonesian adjectives can be equivalent to English adverbs of manner. In data (1) Indonesian adjective *rajin* is translated into the English adverb of manner *painstakingly*. The adjective *rajin* comes after the noun *Ayah*, while the adverb of manner *painstakingly* is a modified verb *conferred*. In the second data, the Indonesian adjective *berhasil* comes after the subjects *Aku dan Arai*, while the adverb of manner *successfully* described the verb *completed*. Furthermore, in data 3, the Indonesian adjective *dramatis* explains the noun *Sang Wanita*. At the same time, the adverb of manner *dramatically* modifies the verb *acted* or answers the question of how did woman act. The answer is dramatic.

b. Adverbs in Indonesian to be adverb -ly

There are five kinds of findings about adverbs in the Indonesian to be adverb -ly. Those are adverbs using *Dengan*, adverbs using *Secara*, adverbs using *Laksana*, and adverbs using *Seperti*. The data are presented as follows.

1) *Adverb to adverb*

The Adverb of manner in Indonesia comes after the verb. The data can be seen in table 3 below.

Table 3. Adverbs in Indonesia to be adverb -ly

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	<i>“Njoo Xian Ling?”, katanya pelan (p. 140)</i>	“Njoo Xian Ling?”, I said slowly . (p. 157)
2	<i>Panas menjerang tanpa ampun, aspal meleleh (p. 32)</i>	The heat cooked mercilessly ; asphalt melted (p. 39)

Table 3 shows that adverbs of manner *pelan* described the verb *katanya*. It also has the same function in English’s adverb of manner *slowly* that describes the verb *said*. While for data 2 show that the adverb *tanpa ampun* described the verb *menjerang*, while its translation adverb of manner *mercilessly* described the

verb *cooked*.

2) *Adverb using Dengan to be adverb -ly*

Adverbs of manner in Indonesia can be in the form of *Dengan* and attached to an adjective. The data can be seen in table 4 below.

Table 4. Adverb uses *Dengan* to be adverb -ly

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	<i>Ayah memilih kata dengan teliti. (p. 13)</i>	My father chose his words carefully (p.4)
2	<i>Kami mendekatinya dengan gugup. (p. 143)</i>	We approached it nervously . (p. 163)
3	<i>Ia tahu aku telah menampiknya dengan halus. (p. 161)</i>	He knew I was refusing him politely (p. 189)

Table 4 shows that the adverb of manner in Indonesia using *Dengan* can be translated into the adverb of manner -ly. The adverb of manner *dengan teliti* is translated into *carefully*, while the adverb of manner *dengan gugup* is translated into *nervously*, and *dengan halus* is translated into *politely*. It answered the questions *how* that explains about the verb. Data 1 answered the question, “How did my father choose his words?” or data 2 answered the question, “How do you approach it? While data 3 answers the question, “How was I refusing him?”

3) *Adverb using Secara to be adverb -ly*

Adverbs of manner in Indonesia can be in the form of *Secara* and attached to an adjective. The data can be seen in table 5 below.

Table 5. Adverb uses *Secara* to be adverb -ly

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	<i>Secara halus, nama itu berarti cahaya terakhir yang telah lama ku tunggu-tunggu. (p.20)</i>	To put it more elegantly , the name means <i>the final and long-awaited heralding that she was finally through giving birth</i> . (p.16-17)
2	<i>Tertekan batinnya makhluk yang secara alamiah punya ego lebih besar dari tubuhnya sendiri. (p.19)</i>	It was stressful watching after them, as their egos were naturally stronger than their bodies. (p.16)
3	<i>Belum lagi satu kegembiraan yang aneh, kegembiraan yang secara ajaib menjelma kalua Ramadhan tiba (p. 27)</i>	A strange sort of happiness came over me, a happiness that would materialize magically , with the arrival of Ramadhan. (p. 30)

Table 5 shows that the adverb of manner in Indonesia using *Secara* can be translated into the adverb of manner -ly. In data 1 adverb of manner, *secara halus* is translated *more elegantly*; in data 2, *secara alamiah* is translated *naturally*; in data 3, *secara ajaib* is translated *magically*. The data answer the questions of how the actions were taken.

4) *Adverb using Laksana to be like*

Adverbs of manner in Indonesia can be in the form of *Laksana* and attach to a noun. The data can be seen in table 6 below.

Table 6. Adverb uses *Laksana* to be like

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	<i>Menara Eifel laksana nyonya besar (p.60)</i>	The Eiffel tower was like a great lady (p. 78)

The data above show that the adverb of manner in Indonesia using *Laksana* can be translated into the adverb of manner *-ly*. The data above show that the adverb of manner *laksana* is translated into the adverb of manner using *like*. The word *laksana* and *like* were added to a noun that describes how the subject (Menara Eifel/The Eiffel Tower) acted.

5) *Adverb using Seperti to be adverb -ly*

Adverbs of manner in Indonesia can be in the form of *Seperti* and attach to a noun. The data can be seen in table 7 below.

Table 7. Adverb uses *Seperti* to be like

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	<i>Gerak-geriknya mencurigakan. Ia berbaju over all seperti tukang, bersepatu boot, berkacamata gelap, kumisnya bapleng dan topi Greek Fisherman-nya jelas ia pakai untuk menyamarkan wajahnya. (p. 149)</i>	He wore overall like a mechanic, boots, dark glasses, a thick moustache and a Greek fisherman hat that he clearly wore to hide his face. (p.172)

The data above show that the adverb of manner in Indonesia using *Seperti* can be translated into the adverb of manner *-ly*. Data above show that the adverb of manner *Seperti* is translated into adverb of manner using *like*. The word *seperti* or *like* described how the subject acted.

c. *Reduplication in Indonesian to be adverb -ly*

Reduplication in the Indonesian language is unique. There are three kinds of reduplication found in this study: full reduplication, partial reduplication, and sound-changed reduplication. The data are presented below.

1) *Full Reduplication in Indonesia into adverb -ly*

Full reduplication undergoes an affixation process. The affixation process can occur at the beginning of the structure and it is at the end of the structure. The data can be seen in table 8 below.

Table 8. To be adverb -ly

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	<i>Majelis was-was menunggu keputusan keras Ayah (p.26)</i>	The assembly anxiously waited my father's drastic decision. (p.27)
2	<i>Aku menatapnya dalam-dalam (p.33)</i>	I stared intensely into his eyes (p. 40)
3	<i>Jika kami mencium tangannya, dia menggenggam tangan kami kuat-kuat (p.40)</i>	When we kissed hands, he grasped ours tightly . (p. 51)

Indonesian full reduplication of data 1 *was-was* is translated into *anxiously* where both words described how Majelis or the assembly waited for my father's drastic decision. In data 2, full reduplication *kuat-kuat* is translated into *tightly*. The terms both described how he grasped our hands.

2) *Partial Reduplication in Indonesia into adverb -ly*

Partial reduplication is formed by repeating the word's second to last syllable(s). The data can be seen in table 9 below.

Table 9. To be adverb -ly

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	Aku tergopoh-gopoh ke kampus (p. 68)	I stumbled in to campus (p. 95)
2	Tangannya bersilat-silat . (p.169)	Her hands moved expressively .

Data 1 show that partial reduplication *tergopoh-gopoh* is translated into *stumbled*, while data 2 show that the adverb of manner *bersilat-silat* is translated into *expressively*.

3) *Sound-Changed Reduplication in Indonesia into adverb -ly*

Sound-changed reduplication happens when the first word has a different pronunciation from the second word; the changes can be by changing the vowel (e.g., *warna-warni*, *putra-putri*) or consonant (for example, *kacau-balau*). The data can be seen in table 10 below.

Table 10. To be adverb -ly

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	Biasanya mahasiswa IPB dari daerah minus itu cengar-cengir menghadapuku dan wajahnya berbunga waktu punggung weselnya kuhantam cap sakti madraguna itu (p. 36)	Usually students from the Bogor Agricultural Institute from low-income areas would grin shyly at me, then their faces would bloom when I slapped on the back of the money order this inviolable magic stamp. (p.45)
2	Aku panik, berlari pontang-panting ke stasiun metro, menerobos kerumunan orang yang heran meihatku (p. 69)	I panicked, running wildly to the metro station, punching through the crowd of people who looked at me bewilderedly . (p.97)

Data 1 above shows that the Indonesian sound-changed reduplication *cengar-cengir* is translated into the adverb of manner *shyly*. While data 2 show that the Indonesian adverb of manner *pontang-panting* is translated into the adverb of manner *wildly*.

d. *Translation techniques*

This study uses four kinds of translation techniques: transposition, modulation, and literal. The explanation is as follows.

1) *Transposition*

This translation technique means changing a grammatical category (Molina & Albir, 2002). The data of transposition in this study can be seen in table 11 below.

Table 11. Data of Transposition

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	<i>Aku menyelinap pelan-pelan.</i> (p.12)	I snuck up slowly . (p.4)
2	<i>Tiga ekor elang gagak melesat diam-diam.</i> (p.16)	Three eagles cruised stealthily . (p.11)

Data 1 the word *pelan-pelan* is a full reduplication, while it is translated into English's adverb of manner. While data 2 show that Indonesian full reduplication *diam-diam* is translated into English's adverb of manner *stealthily*.

2) Modulation

Modulation means to change the point of view, focus, or cognitive category concerning the ST; it can be lexical or structural (Molina & Albir, 2002). The modulation data in this study can be seen in table 12 below.

Table 12. Data of Modulation

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	<i>Aku tergopoh-gopoh ke kampus</i> (p. 68)	I stumbled in to campus (p. 95)
2	<i>Mental Arai merosot tajam.</i> (p.148)	Arai's self-esteem was deteriorating acutely .

Data 1 shows that partial reduplication *tergopoh-gopoh* (in a hurry) is translated into *stumbled* (tersandung). While data 2, the adverb of manner *tajam* (sharp) is translated into *acutely* (secara akut).

3) Literal

Furthermore, Molina & Albir (2002) stated that literal translation is a technique where a word or an expression is translated from word to word. The literal data in this study can be seen in table 13 below.

Table 13. Data of Literal

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1	<i>Gerak-geriknya mencurigakan. Ia berbaju over all seperti tukang, bersepatu boot, berkacamata gelap, kumisnya baplang dan topi Greek Fisherman-nya jelas ia pakai untuk menyamarkan wajahnya.</i> (p. 149)	He wore overall like a mechanic, boots, dark glasses, a thick moustache and a Greek fisherman hat that he clearly wore to hide his face (p. 172)
2	<i>Penambatnya terseret lunglai</i> (p.17)	Its fastening rope dragged aimlessly (p. 11)

Data 1 above shows that the Indonesian word *like* is translated literally to the English word *like*, while data 2, *adverbs* of manner *lunglai* is translated into its literal word.

Conclusion

The results of this study show that out of 75 data, there were 35 data from an adjective, 19 data from adverbs, 17 data from reduplications, and 2 data from verbs. The translation of words categories was divided into three categories those were (1) adjectives in Indonesian to be adverb *-ly*, (2) adverbs in Indonesian to be adverb *-ly* that consists of adverb to an adverb, adverb using *Dengan* to be adverb *-ly*, adverb using *Secara* to be adverb *-ly*, adverb using *Laksana* to be like, and adverb using *Seperti* to be adverb *-ly* and (3) for reduplication in Indonesian to be adverb *-ly* consists of full reduplication into adverb *-ly*, partial reduplication into adverb *-ly* and sound-changed reduplication into adverb *-ly*. Furthermore, the translation techniques were transposition, modulation, and literal. However, it is suggested to do more research on other parts of speech, for example, the adverb of time or the adverb of place in the novel.

Conflict of interest

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.

Authors' contribution

The author made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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