

A STUDY OF THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH ADVERBS OF MANNER INTO INDONESIAN FOUND IN DAVID NICHOLL'S *ONE DAY*

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ABSTRAK. Artikel ini mendiskusikan masalah ketaksetaraan dalam penerjahan kata keterangan cara bahasa Inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia pada tingkat kata. Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data adalah novel *One Day* karya David Nicholls (2009) dan terjemahan bahasa Indonesianya (2012). Data terkumpul adalah 118. Dari jumlah tersebut, tujuh puluh tujuh (77) data menunjukkan kesetaraan, dan empat puluh satu (41) data ketaksetaraan. Seperti yang diharapkan, data setara dijabarkan ke dalam kata atau frase struktur dari ber-, se + Kasat 2x + nya, se + Kasat + N, per-, Artikel Baru + Ajun, akhiran -nya dalam teks TL. Fokus analisis adalah pada data taksetara. Dua strategi yang ditemukan: (1) terjemahan lewat penghilangan dan (2) terjemahan dengan menggunakan kata yang lebih netral. Alasan penghilangan keterangan cara dalam terjemahannya antara lain: teks TL sudah menggunakan kata-kata lain dengan arti yang sama, informasi yang cukup tanpa menyebutkan mereka, konteksnya telah membuatnya jelas. Alasan untuk Strategi kedua meliputi menghindari makna yang tidak alami dan membangun rasa yang lebih netral.

Kata kunci: *Adverbs of Manner, Non-equivalence, Translation Strategies*

INTRODUCTION

Despite the role of English as an international language and the fact that many aspects of modern life, such as technology, politics, education, and entertainment, involve English as a means of communication, there is still a fact that not all people in different countries have a good ability in English, and Indonesia is one of them. The need for translation work is inevitable when one faces difficulty in understanding another language and when good communication between people all around the world is required.

Translation is a transfer of message and information from one language to another (*Encyclopedia: Translation*). Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language. It means that to translate is to produce a target-language for target purpose and target addressees in target circumstances (*Wikipedia: Translation*). Translation also deals with the grammar of the language. So the translator must be careful when translating the language.

This study focuses on the translation of English adverbs of manner into Indonesian. Adverbs may be accompanied by modifiers. An adverb of manner can modify a verb, an adjective, or another verb, and it can appear in a different position in a sentence (*About.com: Definition of adverb Phrase*). English adverbs of manner frequently ends in *-ly*; however, many words and phrases not ending in *-ly* serve adverbial functions and words end in *-ly* do not necessarily adverbs of manner (ex. adjectives such as *lovely, motherly, friendly, neighborly*). An adverb of manner is used to modify how a person performs an action or activity (the way things happen). It usually placed after the verb. For example, *he moved silently*.

For the purpose of the study of the translation of English adverbs of manner into Indonesian, David Nicholl's novel *One Day* (2009) and its Indonesian version with similar title *One Day* (Esensi Erlangga Group, 2012) are chosen as the data source. Since the English version of novel contains a great number of expressions of

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adverbs of manner, it is, therefore, interesting to examine how these expressions of adverb of manner in English are translated into Indonesian. The problem to be answered in the study is: What is the Indonesian translation of English adverb of manner found in the David Nicholl's *One Day*?

THEORETICAL REVIEW

1. Translation

Translation involves a number of activities, including working with a range of written material (ex. articles, books, documents) whose contents are to be transferred into another language, transferring concepts and ideas, modifying the result to be understood in the target language while maintaining the meaning of ideas and information of the source text (<http://writinghood.com/writing/the-concept-of-translation/>). In doing so, a translator should be qualified in his or her knowledge of the source language, target language, and subject matter. Finding equivalents is the most problematic stage in translation. It is not meant that translators should always find one-to-one categorically or structurally equivalent units in two languages. Translators also need to understand the thoughts and the feelings behind the words (<http://share.pdfonline.com/TRANSLATION.htm>).

In translation, the problem arises when the expressions in source language is not equivalent to target language. Some of the common problems of non-equivalence include: (1) culture specific concept, (2) the source-language concept is not lexicalized in the target language, (3) the source language word is semantically complex, (4) the source and target languages make different distinctions in meaning, (5) the target language lacks a superordinate, (6) the target language lacks specific term (hyponyms), (7) differences in physical or interpersonal perspective, (8) differences in expressive meaning, (9) differences in form. (10) differences in frequency and purpose of using specific form, and (11) the use of loan words in the source text.

There are some strategies used by professional translators for dealing with various types of non-equivalence: (1) translation by a more general

word or superordinate, (2) translation by a more neutral or less expressive word, (3) translation by cultural substitution, (4) translation using a loanword or loanword plus explanation, (5) translation by paraphrase using a related word, (6) translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, (7) translation by omission, and (8) translation by illustration. In the present study, both the problems of non-equivalence in the data and strategies to solve these problems are identified and analyzed.

2. Adverbs of Manner in English

Generally, English adverbs are those words or phrases that modify or qualify an adjective, verb, or a phrase, expressing a relation of place, time, and manner. One type of adverbs is adverb of manner. It is usually formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective (ex. *bad-badly*, *careful-carefully*, *soft-softly*). Adverbs of manner tell how something happens. They are usually placed after the main verb (ex. He ran *rapidly*), after the object (ex. He plays the flute *beautifully*), or when a preposition (such as *at*, *towards*, etc.) occurs before the object, the adverb can be placed either before the preposition or after the object (ex. The child ran happily *towards* his mother/The child ran *towards* his mother happily). An adverb of manner may be placed before a verb + object to add emphasis (He gently woke the sleeping woman), or at the beginning of the sentence for some cohesive purposes (Slowly she picked up the knife). Some adverbs always come after verbs (such as *well*, *badly*, *hard*, *fast*). The position of the adverb is important when there is more than one verb in a sentence. If the adverb is placed after a clause, then it modifies the whole action describes by the clause. Notice the difference in meaning between the following pairs of sentences:

- 1) a. She quickly agreed to re-type the letter. (her agreement was quick)
b. She agreed to re-type the letter quickly. (the re-typing was quick)
- 2) a. He quietly asked me to leave the house (his request was quiet)
b. He asked me to leave the house quietly. (the leaving was quiet)

3. Adverb of Manner in Indonesian

Adverbs of manner are those adverbs stating how events or processes occur. Part of the sentence that serves as an adverb of manner is the answer to the question raised by the use of the word *how*. Morphologically, Indonesian adverbs of manner may be formed by a single word (*segera*), by a group of words (*tinggi-tinggi, sekuat-kuatnya*), by a prepositional phrase (*dengan lantang, secara musyawarah*). Syntactically, an adverb of manner is located between subject and predicate (*Dia segera meninggalkan ruang pertemuan*), but may appear at the beginning or the end of a sentence (*Dengan lantang wakil karyawan itu membacakan tuntutan*).

Adverbs of manner in the form of prepositional phrases usually take such prepositions as *dengan, secara, tanpa*, or *demi* followed by an adjective (*dengan/secara pelan*) or a noun (*tanpa kemauan besar*). Without any preposition, the function is shown by repeating the adjective (*pelan-pelan*). An adverb of manner can be also formed by combining *se-* and *-nya* with a specific word, and the word is generally repeated (ex. *Kami sudah mencoba sekeras-kerasnya*). Another way of forming Indonesian adverb of manner is by repeating the words and then followed by affix *-an* (*Waktu itu kami mempertahankannya mati-matian*), which may be preceded by a preposition (*Dengan terang-terangan dia melakukan hal itu*). The last form of Indonesian adverbs of manner is a clitic *se-* followed by a specific word. Often the word *demi* is also used as a combination. For example:

- 3) Silahkan maju *setapak*.
- 4) *Selangkah demi selangkah* kami pun bergerak terus.
- 5) Kemajuannya tetap ada, meskipun *sedikit demi sedikit*.

Often *se-* is also followed by adjectives and then by the word *mungkin*, as shown in the following examples:

- 6) Carilah darah di PMI *secepat mungkin/secepat-cepatnya*.
- 7) Buatlah patung itu *sehalus mungkin/sehalus-halusnya*.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design of the study is descriptive qualitative, based on Bogdan's (1928:28) notion that "qualitative research is descriptive from the reason that data collected is in form of words or pictures rather than number". Qualitative research aims to gather an in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reason that govern such behavior. The qualitative method investigates the why and how of decision making, not just what, where, when (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qualitative_research). This study aims to analyze, identify, and classify the data. The data is taken from David Nicholl's *One Day* (2009) and its Indonesian version with the same title *One Day* (2012). The study involves 118 data in the form of sentences taken from the source language (SL, English) text and target language (TL, Indonesian) text.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the 118 data results in 77 data with equivalent translation and 41 data with non-equivalent translation. The equivalent translation takes the expected forms of TL (Indonesian) adverbs of manner, including such phrase structures as *ber-*, *se+Adj 2x+ nya*, *se+Adj+N*, *per-*, *dengan+Adj*, *suffix -nya*. This group is not further discussed in this section.

Analysis of the 41 data with non-equivalent translation shows that two strategies are identified: (A) translation by omission and (B) translation by a more neutral word.

A. Translation by Omission

There are 21 data showing translation by omission. The reasons for the omission are that the TL texts have already use other words with similar meaning, sufficient information is already provided without necessarily mentioning the adverbs, or the context has made it clear. Some of the data are presented below.

1. SL: "Oh I think you're **probably** a bit too broad-minded as it."
TL: "Oh menurutku pikiranmu terlalu terbuka seperti itu." (Data 1)

Here, adverb *probably* is not translated. The modality expression “*oh I think*” shows uncertainty of opinion, which is equal to “to guess”, “to suppose”, and “to estimate” which can convey the adverb of manner “*probably*”.

2. SL: Eyes closed, the cigarette glued **languidly** to his lower lip.

TL: Dengan mata tertutup, rokok menempel di bibirnya. (Data 3)

The adverb of manner “*languidly*” means “lacking in spirit or flagging from weakness or fatigue” (Oxford dictionary). This adverb is omitted in the TL because the idea is implied in the meaning of the other adverb of manner in the form of prepositional phrase “*dengan mata tertutup*” indicating the state of laze and lack of energy.

3. SL: He allowed her in, sliding one arm somewhat awkwardly beneath her shoulders, kissing her neck **speculatively**.

TL: Dexter membiarkan Emma berbaring di sampingnya, menyisipkan satu lengan dengan canggung, lalu mencium lehernya. (Data 7)

The adverb of manner “*speculatively*” should be translated into “bersifat untung-untungan.” It is omitted in the TL text, for its mention may cause awkwardness in meaning.

4. SL: Best now to admit defeat and get home as soon as possible, but she was settling her head on his shoulders **territorially**.

TL: Ia berpikir untuk segera menyerah dan pulang secepat mungkin, tetapi Emma menyandarkan kepala di bahunya. (Data 8)

Here, the adverb of manner “*territorially*” (‘pertaining to territory’) is omitted in TL since the TL has contained its meaning.

5. SL: He had managed **perfectly** well without her for four years.

TL: Ia sudah menjalani hidup selama empat tahun dengan baik tanpa Emma. (Data 9)

The adverb of manner “*well*” in the SL sentence has a meaning “to complete something in perfect way” which includes the meaning of the adverb of manner “*perfectly*”.

6. SL: Sid began his **nightly** warm-up now.

TL: Sid mulai melakukan pemanasan. (Data 10)

The adverb of manner “*nightly*” is omitted because the time reference has been mentioned in the previous sentence, “Great crowd *tonight* people...” which serves as the time when Sid does his warm-up in the night, so that no repetition is needed.

7. SL: ...and he had instead embarked on a **leisurely** year-long tour of what the guide books called Party Towns.

TL: Sebagai gantinya. Ia memulai sebuah tamasya panjang yang disebut Party Towns dalam buku-buku panduan wisata. (Data 11)

The SL sentence is is divided into two in the TL text. The adverb leisurely is omitted because the word “*tour*”, which means doing trip in a long period of time and without hurry, can explain implicitly the meaning of the adverb of manner “*leisurely*”, so that it can be omitted in TL.

8. SL: ...beginning **aptly** enough with ‘La Cucaracha’.

TL: Dimulai dengan ‘La Cucaracha’. (Data 13)

The adverb of manner “*aptly*” means “suited to the purpose or occasion” (Oxford dictionary). From the part of the whole sentence in SL stated, “*Paddy pressed play on.....the music began, a maddening forty-five minutes loop of synthetic mariachi music*” which means Paddy plays the music on purpose, to make people who listen to

the music feel uncomfortable, so that the adverb of manner “*aptly*” is omitted because of the implicit meaning of the adverb has convey in the previous sentence.

9. SL: ...but it seemed to him like a game designed **expressly** to make him feel stupid and bored.

TL: Baginya, permainan itu seperti dirancang untuk membuat dirinya merasa bodoh dan bosan. (Data 21)

The adverb of manner “*expressly*” means “for the particular or specific purpose” (Oxford dictionary). The sentence above, “but it seemed to him like a game designed...” conveys the specific purpose that is the game was designed to make him feel stupid and bored. Hence, in TL, the adverb of manner “*expressly*” can be omitted.

10.SL:He was grinning **expectantly** like a salesman offering great deals on finance.

TL: Dexter menyeringai seperti seorang wiraniaga yang menawarkan keuntungan besar. (Data 24)

In Oxford dictionary, the adverb of manner “*expectantly*” means “expecting something to happen.” In the previous sentence, “*under the water, his hands found her waist and held on.....’you know what I mean. A fling’*,” it can be seen that Dexter expects something from Emma. Thus, the adverb of manner “*expectantly*” can be omitted.

11.SL: Free of Tilly killickk after six years together, she loves knowing that there’ll be no underwear lurking **greyly** in the kitchen sink.

TL: Akhirnya ia bebas, merasa senang karena tak perlu lagi melihat pakaian dalam yang di rendam di bak cuci piring. (Data 26)

In this data, the adverb of manner “*greyly*” can be omitted in TL because there is no need to

translate it. The TL is sufficiently understood from the context.

12. SL: His mother’s eyes narrow, almost **imperceptibly** and in mitigation he quickly tells a lie.

TL: Mata ibunya menyempit, dan saat itu juga Dexter berbohong. (Data 29)

The adverb of manner “*imperceptibly*”, means “very slight, gradual” <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/imperceptibly?s=t&path=/>). It is omitted in the TL since the word “*narrow*” has explained implicitly the meaning of the adverb of manner “*imperceptibly*”.

13. SL: And for a while Dexter thinks there must be a mistake, because beneath the headline they have **accidentally** printed his picture.

TL: Sejenak, Dexter berpikir pasti ada kesalahan, karena di bawah tajuk berita itu, mereka memasang fotonya. (Data 30)

The adverb of manner “*accidentally*” is omitted in the Indonesian text. It means “happening by chance” (Oxford dictionary). The omission is because the TL has conveyed the implication which is enough for the reader to understand.

14. SL: When they had first started seeing each other, **approximately** ninety percent of what Ian said came under the heading of humor.

TL: Ketika mereka mulai berpacaran, Sembilan puluh persen perkataan Ian tergolong humor. (Data 31)

The adverb of manner “*approximately*” has a meaning “almost correct or exact” (Oxford dictionary). It is omitted in the TL because “Sembilan puluh persen” already contained the meaning of the adverb of manner “*approximately*”.

15. SL: Instead of finding this image **justly** disturbing, Suki Meadows was laughing,

bubbling and fizzing away.

TL: Alih-alih menganggap keadaan anjing itu memprihatinkan, Suki Meadows tertawa dengan riang dan berdesis. (Data 33)

The adverb of manner “justly” means “in a just manner” and “in conformity to fact or rule” (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/justly?s=t>). It is omitted in the TL since the idea is sufficiently understood from the context.

16. SL: He handed her a five-pound note, folded **crisply** lengthwise in two.

TL: Dia menyerahkan selembar lima pound, dilipat memanjang menjadi dua. (Data 34)

The adverb of manner “*crisply*” means “neat and well-pressed” (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/crisply?s=t>). It is omitted in the TL since “*folded lengthwise in two*” have conveyed the adverb of manner “*crisply*” implicitly.

17. SL: It’s dusty, like a relic of some **unimaginably** luxurious past.

TL: Botolituberdebu, seperti peninggalan masa lalu yang mewah. (Data 37)

The adverb of manner “*unimaginably*” means “capable of being imagined or conceived” (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/unimaginably?db=dictionary>). It should be translated into “yang tak terbayangkan” in TL, but it is omitted because the adjective “mewah” which has a meaning “serba berlebih” (<http://bahasa.kemdiknas.go.id/kbbi/index.php>), already conveyed the meaning of adverb of manner “*unimaginably*”.

B. Translation by A More Neutral Word

This strategy is identified in 20 data and is generally adopted for two reasons: (1) For ease of reading and avoidance of awkward meaning in the TL text, and (2) to make the adverb of manner sounds more neutral in TL. The data analysis is illustrated in some of the data below.

1. SL: He lit the cigarette **thoughtfully**.

TL: Dexter menyalakan rokoknya **sambil berpikir**. (Data 2)

The adverb of manner “*thoughtfully*” actually has an equivalent meaning “dengan penuh perenungan”. However, the translator intends to avoid conveying the wrong expressive meaning in spoken Indonesian. “sambil berpikir” is much more commonly used.

2. SL: He had the knack of looking **perpetually** posed for a photograph.

TL: Dexter selalu terlihat **seolah** sedang berpose. (Data 4)

The adverb of manner “*perpetually*” should be translated into “terus-menerus” in Indonesian. Since it is more neutral, the translator adds the word “selalu” to make the word similar with the meaning of the adverb of manner “*perpetually*” in English and easy to be understood by the reader.

3. SL: **Gratifyingly**, his hair was terrible.

TL: **Yang melegakan**, dari semua hal baik tentang dirinya, rambutnya sekarang terlihat buruk. (Data 5)

In the sentence above, the original meaning of the adverb of manner “*gratifyingly*” in Indonesian is “memuaskan”. It is equal to the verb “melegakan”. Hence, in this case, it is replaced by a more neutral word by adding the word “yang” since it relates with relief expression.

4. SL: ...then walked away, glancing over his shoulder at the beautiful English woman who had touched his arm and talked **incomprehensibly**.

TL: Lalu berlalu sambil melirik kebelakang, pada wanita Inggris cantik yang menyentuh lengannya dan berbicara halyang **tidak ia mengerti**. (Data 12)

In the sentence above, the adverb of manner “*incomprehensibly*” should be translated into

“tidak dipahami”, but it becomes “yang tidak mengerti”, using a clause structure, i.e. adjective clause. Adjective clause, specifically sub-clause, is needed in the target language to explain the word “*hal*” which also appears in the target language.

5. SL: “Paddy the bartender claims to be a model, but **frankly** I’m doubtful”.

TL: “Paddy si bartender mengaku kalao dia seorang model, tapi **jujur saja** aku ragu”. (Data 14)

The adverb of manner “*frankly*” equivalently means “terus terang”. The text above is a talk between two close friends, so that the translator chooses “jujur saja” rather than “terus terang” because the word “jujur saja” is more casual to use in conversation between close friends or informal conversation.

6. SL: He had also lost some weight but secretly liked the new look: **heroically** gaunt.

TL: Ia juga terlihat lebih kurus. Meskipun begitu, diam-diam Dexter menyukai penampilan barunya: **tampak heroic**, seakan baru saja diselamatkan dari hutan rimba. (Data 15)

The adverb of manner “*heroically*” should be translated into “person admired for bravery or other good qualities” (Oxford dictionary). The word “*heroic*” itself is a borrowing. “Tampak heroic” is chosen in TL since it is more neutral to use and can substitute the adverb of manner “*heroically*”.

7. SL: Heidi’s English wasn’t **particularly** strong.

TL: Bahasa Inggrisnya Heidi tidak **terlalu** bagus. (Data 16)

The adverb of manner “*particularly*” is equal to “*exceptionally*” and “*especially*”, which has a meaning “in a specific manner” (Oxford dictionary). The translator chooses the word

“*terlalu*” in TL, in order to make the sentence sound more neutral and casual.

8. SL: Emma stared **blankly**.

TL: Emma menatapnya **bingung**. (Data 17)

It can be seen from the SL of data 17 “*Emma stared blankly*” is translated into TL of data 17 “*Emma menatapnya bingung*”. The adverb of manner “*blankly*” (Oxford dictionary) means “without expression.” It should be translated into “datar” or “tanpa ekspresi” in Indonesian, but the translator opts the word “*bingung*” since it is more neutral to substitute the adverb of manner “*blankly*” and is more commonly used.

9. SL: She said, standing **woozily**.

TL: Kata Emma ketika berdiri **terhuyung**. (Data 18)

The adverb of manner “*woozily*” means “physically out of sorts, as with dizziness, faintness, or slight nausea” (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/woozily?db=dictionary>). The previous sentence in the novel states, “They stayed for awhile...drinking wine and eating nothing but a large bag of expensive crisps.” This sentences conveys that she is drunk at that time. The translator chooses to use the word “*terhuyung*” in the TL, since it is more neutral and she is not totally drunk as well, she just feels dizzy because of the wine. It can be seen from the next sentence “you could stay at mine if you wanted. She thought of the journey home.....” which can convey that she still has her consciousness.

10. SL: A **ruinously** expensive French restaurant in Chelsea.

TL: Di sebuah restoran Perancis **yang** harganya **menguras kantong** di Chelsea. (Data 41)

In the sentence above, the adverb of manner “*ruinously*”, (<http://ask.reference.com/web?q=What%20Is%20Ruinously?&o=100100>) means “in a ruinous manner”. It should be translated into “dengan cara yang menghancurkan”, but the

translator chooses “yang menguras” instead, because it is more neutral to modify the word “kantong” (<http://bahasa.kemdiknas.go.id/kbbi/index.php>).

CONCLUSION

From 41 non-equivalents CHAPTER data, 21 data use omission strategy and 20 data use a more neutral strategy. The analysis shows that translation by omission is used because of three reasons: (1) the TL text does not require it to be translated due the existence of a word (verb/adjective/adverb) in the same sentence which has a similar meaning with the adverb of manner, (2) The TL text has provided sufficient information without it, (3) the context of situation of the story functions as a clue to the reader to elaborate when the event occurs. Also, the study shows that that the use of translation by a more neutral is due to two reasons: (1) For ease of reading and avoidance of awkward meaning in the TL text, and (2) to make the adverb of manner sounds more neutral in TL.

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