

## On *Se-Nya* In Indonesian

I Dewa Putu Wijana<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Magister of linguistics Study Program  
Faculty of Cultural Sciences Gadjah Mada University  
Jl. Nusantara 1, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta

Email: [putu.wijana@yahoo.com](mailto:putu.wijana@yahoo.com)

**Abstract:** This article aims at describing the use of *se-nya* con-fix in Indonesian. All data presented in this paper are intuitively collected through introspective method. Their grammatical matters and acceptance are empirically tested with other native speakers. The research found that *se-nya* in Indonesian constitutes a productive affix because this affix can be combined to various categories of base, such as adjective, verb, negative, modal, etc. Its identity often causes confusions with other affix combination which has similar physical appearance but very different deep structure, such as combination of *se-* and *-nya*, and fake *se* and *-nya*. With regard to grammatical function, *se-nya* from various categorial bases can be used to derive adverbs and subordinate conjunctions. The adverbs derived from *se-nya* may represent various grammatical meanings, such as manner, superlative quality, modesty quality, modality, succession, contrast, completeness and conditional. Uniquely, sometime the adverbs constructed by reduplication bases have no significant different in meaning from those are done by non reduplication ones. Finally, the subordinate conjunctions constructed by *se-nya* semantically represents grammatical meaning 'conditional'.

**Keywords:** *adverb, con-fix, function, and meaning*

**Abstrak:** Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pemakaian konfiks *se-nya* dalam bahasa Indonesia. Semua data yang dipresentasikan di dalam makalah ini dikumpulkan secara intuitif lewat metode introspektif. Kegramatikan dan keberterimaan data diujikan secara empiris dengan penutur asli yang lain. Penelitian menemukan bahwa konfiks *se-nya* merupakan karena afiks ini dengan berbagai kategori bentuk dasar, seperti adjektif, verba, kata ingkar, modalitas, dsb. Identitasnya sering membingungkan dengan kombinasi afiks yang lain yang memiliki bentuk fisik yang sama tetapi struktur batin yang sangat berbeda, seperti gabungan *se-* dan *-nya* dan *se* semu dan *-nya*. Berkaitan dengan fungsi gramatikalnya, *se-nya* dari berbagai bentuk dasar dapat digunakan untuk menurunkan adverbia dan konjungsi subordinatif. Adverbia yang diturunkan dengan *se-nya* dapat digunakan untuk mengungkapkan bermacam-macam berbagai makna gramatikal, seperti cara, kualitas superlatif, kualitas seadanya, modalitas, perturutan, pertentangan, keseluruhan, dan pengandaian. Uniknya dalam beberapa kasus adverbia yang dibentuk dengan perulangan memiliki makna yang tidak jauh berbeda dengan bentuk tidak berulangnya. Akhirnya, konjungsi subordinatif yang dibentuk dengan *se-nya* secara semantik digunakan untuk mengungkapkan makna 'pengandaian'.

**Kata kunci:** *adverbia, konfiks, fungsi, dan makna*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Based on the ways of constructing words, world languages can be differentiated, at least into three types. Those are isolating, inflectional, and agglutinative languages. However, the differences among one type and the others are not clear cut in which different languages will display the characteristic of the type to greater or lesser degree (Crystal, 1980, 19). Isolating language is a type of language whose words are invariable, and its syntactic relationships are primarily indicated by word order. Vietnamese, Chinese, and many South East Asian languages are often mentioned as good examples of isolating languages (Robins (1971); Lyons (1968)). Inflectional languages are ones whose words contain more than one morpheme, and there is no one to one correspondence between these morphemes and the linear sequence of morpheme. Latin, Arabic, Greek, etc. belong to this type of languages. In Latin the single word *amo* 'I love' may consist of various fusing morphological opposition, such as present tense, active, first-person singular, and indicative. Finally, agglutinative languages are ones characterized by a linear sequence of morphs contained within the words, and every morph mostly contains discreet grammatical meanings, such as in English the word *inconsistencies* can be divided into <in- + consistent + -nce + -s>. Prefix *in-* for representing 'negative', *consistent* constitutes the base form, suffix *-nce* for representing 'abstractness', and suffix *-s* for expressing 'plurality'. Base on this typology, Indonesian tends to belong to agglutinative language. Therefore, in Indonesian a lot affixes of various types (prefix, suffix, infix, and con-fixes) are found. And, each affix has discreet grammatical meanings. For example, *kesinambungan* 'continuity' consists of base *sambung* 'continous', *-in-* for representing 'literary passive', and *ke-an* for representing 'abstractness'. Utorodewo (2019) notes that Indonesian has not less than 20 affixes with its very complicated grammatical meanings which will potentially bring difficulties for its learners. The complicated affixing processes also describes by Kridalaksana (2009). As such, morphological gaps in Indonesian could be exploited as a strategic point to develop Indonesian (Dardjowidjojo, 1986). As suggested by the title, this paper will concern about the use of one affix of Indonesian. The affix is *se-nya*. Because parts of the affix are attached simultaneously, this grammatical unit, for more specific is called con-fix. There are at least three important factors that underlain its choice to be discussion topic of this paper. First, the identity of this con-fix is difficult to differentiate with the non con-fix combination in which Indonesian accidentally has to affix *se-* and clitic *-nya*. This two affix often exist together in single words. For example, the use of *se-nya* in (1) is con-fix, but *se-nya* in (2) (3), and (4) are combination affix and clitic, and fake *se-* and clitic *-nya*.

- (1) *Sebaiknya* Anda tinggal di sana saja.  
Had better you live there only  
'You had better just live there'
- (2) Ia tinggal di sana dua tahun. *Sebelumnya* dia di Gondolayu  
He live there two year. Before he at Gondolayu  
'He lived there for two years. And, before he was at Gondolayu'
- (3) Ali termasuk hebat untuk anak-anak *sebayanya*  
Ali include extraordinary for children his age  
'Ali belongs to an extraordinary child compared to children of his age'
- (4) *Sepertinya* aku pernah melihat dia  
Likely I have seen her  
'Likely, I have seen her'

So, the con-fix *se-nya* identity will be the first problem to settle in this article. This matter concerns with how to differentiate it from the combination of prefix *se-* and clitic *-nya* and fake *se* and *-nya*. The second problem, the *se-nya* confix has several grammatical functions, i.e to change category or parts of speech of the base with which it occurs. For example, the word with *se-nya* in (5) functions as adverb, while one in (6) does as subordinate conjunction.

(5) Kamu *seharusnya* membaca buku yang direkomendasikan

You should read book that to be recommended

'You should read the book being recommended'

(6) *Seandainya* kamu datang, semuanya dapat diselesaikan

If you come all can be finished

'If you came, all problems would be overcome'

As an adverb, *seharusnya* has relatively more external mobility than a subordinate conjunction. So, (5) can be changed into (7), (8), and (9). However, (6) is only possible becoming (10), and unacceptable to change into (11), (12), and (13):

(7) *Seharusnya* kamu membaca buku yang direkomendasikan.

(8) Kamu membaca buku yang direkomendasikan *seharusnya*.

(9) Kamu *seandainya* datang, semuanya dapat diselesaikan.

(10) \*Kamu datang *seandainya*, semuanya dapat diselesaikan.

(11) \*Kamu datang, *seandainya* semuanya dapat diselesaikan.

(12) \*Kamu datang, *semuanya* seandainya dapat diselesaikan.

(13) \*Kamu datang *semuanya* dapat diselesaikan seandainya.

The third, this paper is also intended to search various meanings may possibly be represented by *se-nya* and the rules governing the possibility. For example, *se-nya* in (14) represents *adverb* of manner, and one in (15) does *adverb* of modality, and in (16) *adverb* of superlative.

(14) *Secepatnya* ia menangani masalah itu.

Quickly he overcome problem that

'Quickly he overcome that problem'

(15) *Seharusnya* kamu datang lebih awal

Must you come more early

'You should come earlier'

(16) *Setidak-tidaknya* ia mengerti persoalan itu

At least he understand problem that

'At least he understood that problem'

These three problems seem have not been studied seriously and profoundly by the Indonesian grammarians, or experts that pays attention to the use of Indonesian.

Alwi et al. (2020) in their discussion on Indonesian adverb only states that adverbs constructed using *se-nya* belong to affixed adverbs, such as *seharusnya* 'should' and *sebaiknya* 'had better'. Even though they classify the adverbs based on their meanings, they do not try to bring in detail what grammatical meanings can possibly be expressed by adverbs constructed using *se-nya*. They also do not discuss the difference of Con-fix *se-nya* with combination of affix *se-* and *-nya* clitic and fake *se-* and *nya* clitic.

Ramlan (1987) only states that all poly morphemic words with *se-nya* are mostly yielded from reduplication that function for representing superlative notion, such as *sepenuh-penuhnya* 'as full as possible', *sekuat-kuatnya* 'as strong as possible', *setinggi-tingginya* 'as high as possible', etc. He never considers that in many occurrences, the polymorphic words using con-fix *se-nya* are resulted without reduplication process, such as *seikhlasnya* 'wholeheartedly', *sebisanya* 'where possible', *seharusnya* 'should, ought to', etc. Some of them have reduplication equivalent, and some others have no reduplication equivalent. In the use of Indonesian, there are *seikhlasnya* and *seikhlas-ikhlasnya* 'as sincere as possible', *setidaknya* 'at least' and *setidak-tidaknya* 'at least', *selambatnya* 'as lately as possible' and *selambat-lambatnya* 'as least as possible', etc. Meanwhile, there is *seperlunya* 'where need', *seharusnya* 'should, ought to', *semestinya* 'should, ought to', etc., but there is no *\*seperlu-perlunya*, *\*seharus-harusnya*, and *\*semesti-mestinya*. In his other book, Ramlan (1985) states that adverbs constructed by *se-nya* can be used to represent modality, such as *sebaiknya* 'had better', *seharusnya* 'should, ought to', *seyogyanya* 'had better, should', etc., and superlative quality, such as *sebaik-baiknya* 'as well as possible', *secepat-cepatnya* 'as quickly as possible', etc. Kridalaksana (2014) states that in Indonesian *se-nya* can be used to derive composite adverbs, from adjectival base, verbal, as well as reduplication adjectival base. However, without specifically mentioning *se-nya* adverbs, he states that Indonesian adverbs semantically can be used to represent aspect, modality, quantity, and quality. This paper will try to explore what kinds of grammatical meanings can be indicated by *se-nya* constructed adverbs in Indonesian. More general discussions on adverb have been found and carried out by Wijana (2024) and Wijana (2022) which respectively concerns about Indonesian and Javanese adverb.

Even though it is still difficult to differentiate between them, traditionally morphology is divided into two parts, i.e inflection and derivation. These two morphological categories are classified by saying that inflection is part of syntax, while derivation is part of lexis (Bauer, 1988). With regard to this matter, there are several criteria are used as the distinction basis. The first criterion is meaning. By this criterion we have to be able to decide whether the word formation does or does not yield a new lexeme. For example, the morphological formation from *boy* into *boys*, *boy* into *boy's*, *old* into *older*, *old* into *oldest*, *walk* into *walks*, *walk* into *waked*, *drive* into *driven*, *drive* into *driving*, etc. all belong to inflectional process. Meanwhile, the changes of *critics* into *criticize*, *volcano* into *vulcanize*, *rubber* into *rubberize*, *help* into *helpful*, etc. Belong to derivation processes (Parker & Riley, 2014). The second criterion, derivation may change of category (see also, Verhaar, 1996). So, the changes of *beli* into *membeli* 'to buy', *dibeli* 'to be bought', *membelikan* 'to buy for', *dibelikan* 'to be bought for', *terbeli* 'can be bought', etc. are inflection. Meanwhile the changes of *beli* becoming *pembeli* 'buyer', *jual* 'to sell' becoming 'seller', etc. are derivation. *Duga* 'predict', *menduga* 'to predict', and *terduga* 'predictable' are inflection, while *terduga* 'predictable' becoming *keterdugaan* 'predictability', *baik* 'good' becoming *sebaiknya* 'had better, should' are derivation'. The other criteria are commonly used to distinct inflection and derivation are inflectional affixes have more regular meaning than those of derivation affixes. Inflection affixes is more productive than the derivation ones. Derivation affixes are nearer to the root than inflectional affixes.

Derivative forms can be replaced by mono morphemic forms, and inflection are closed ended set of affixes, while derivation is open ended one. Based on these theoretical bases, it can be assumed that *se-nya* affixing process tends to be derivative in character for its attachment always change the category of the bases which belong to various parts of speech, such as adjective, verb, modal, negative, etc., and the poly morphemic forms yielded by *se-nya* addition can be used to represent various irregular meanings. Therefore, in spite of settling its identity, this paper will try to describe the categorical changes and the varieties of meaning possibly represented by poly morphemic forms using *se-nya*.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

To ease data obtaining, all data presented in this paper constitute my own intuitive creation as Indonesian native speaker whose acceptability have been tested empirically with other Indonesian native speakers. To test its identity in order to distinct *se-nya* with the combination of *se-* affix and *-nya* clitic, distributional method (Sudaryanto, 2015) with its analysis techniques, i.e. deletion, permutation, and substitution are used. Meanwhile, for identifying the grammatical function and various meanings the *se-nya* con-fix may perform, paraphrase technique is exploited. Deletion technique, permutation, and substitution are respectively carried out by omitting one element or all elements of the con-fix, permuting it to other position and replacing it other constituents. Finally, para-phrasal technique is conducted by changing in such ways the sentences, or part of the sentences containing poly morphemic words consisting *se-nya* but still maintain their information. The data are presented with their word-to-word equivalents and free translation.

## 3. RESEARCH FINDINGS

Several sections below will describe consecutively my research findings concerning the *se-nya* con-fix identity, grammatical functions, and its semantic representation in the use of Indonesian.

### 3.1 Se-nya Con-fix Identity

Indonesian has many affixes which includes prefix, suffix, infix, and con-fix. Accidentally, there are also prefix *se-* and clitic *-nya* which often occurs alone or together that makes the concurrence difficult to differentiate with the con-fix. To differentiate them several techniques should be applied. *Se-nya* is a unit of inseparable affix, so its parts can not be deleted without disturbing the sentence acceptability, and completely the con-fix represents manner and superlative quality, modesty quality, modality, contrast, succession, and conditional. Consider (17) and (18) below:

- (17) Kamu harus datang *secepatnya*.  
You must come as quickly as possible  
'You should come as quickly as possible'
- (18) *Setidaknya* lima orang utusan akan datang  
At least five person representative will come  
At least 5 representatives will come

Sentences (17) and (18) are impossible to change into (19), (20), (21), and (22):

(19) \*Kamu harus datang secepat

(20) \*Kamu harus datang cepatnya (21)

\*Setidak lima utusan akan datang (22)

\*Tidaknya lima utusan akan datang

So, the immediate constituent structure of *secepatnya* 'as quickly as possible' in (17) and *setidaknya* 'at least' in (18) can be described as [se-nya <cepat>] and [se-nya <tidak>]. Meanwhile, se- and -nya combination are not united morpheme. Therefore, each part has separate meaning. Consider (23) and (24) below:

(23) Ia ingin membeli rokok. *Sebungkusnya* 18 ribu rupiah.

He wants to buy cigarette. One pack eighteen thousand rupiah

'He wants to buy cigarette. It is eighteen thousand rupiahs a pack.

(24) Ia tinggal di Gondolayu 4 tahun. Sebelumnya di Langenastran.

He lived in Gondolayu for four years. Before in Langenastran

'He lived in Gondolayu for four years. But before, in Langenastran'

Se- and -nya in (23) correspond to *satu* 'one' and *rokok* 'cigarette', and -nya in (24) coreferential with *tinggal di gondolayu 4 tahun* 'lived in Gondolayu for four years'. So, by substitution technique, (23) can be changed into (25), and (24) into (26) below:

(25) Ia ingin membeli rokok. Satu bungkusnya 18 ribu rupiah.

He wants to buy cigarette. One pack eighteen thousand rupiah

He wants to buy cigarette. It is eighteen thousand rupiahs a pack

(26) Ia tinggal di Gondolayu 4 tahun. Sebelum tinggal di Gondolayu di Langenastran

He lived in Gondolayu for four years. Before living in Gondolayu in

Langenastran

'He lived in Gondolayu for four years. And, before living there, he was in Langenastran'

So, the immediate constituent structure of *sebungkusnya* 'one pack' and *sebelumnya* 'before' in

(23) and (24) can be described as [se- <bungkus> <<-nya] and [se- <belum> <<-nya]. Finally *se-nya* con-fix is different from fake se-nya caused by the physically similar se- and se as part of the base forms. Consider *sepertinya* 'likely' in (27) is a fake *se-nya*, while *seharusnya* in (28) 'should' is a real one. *Se-nya* in *sepertinya* 'likely' can not be deleted, while *se-nya* in *seharusnya* 'should' can be so. Consider (27) to (29) below:

(27) Sepertinya ia telah pergi.

Likely he has gone

'Likely he has already gone'

(28) Seharusnya ia pergi dari rumah mertuanya

Should he go from house father-in-law he

He should go from his father-in-law house

(27) \*Pertinya ia telah pergi.

(28) Dia harus pergi dari rumah mertuanya

He must go from house father-in-law he

'He must go from his father-in-law house'

### 3.2 Grammatical Functions of *se-nya*

As far as grammatical functions are concerned, *se-nya* in Indonesian at least has two functions, i.e. to form adverb and subordinate conjunction. For more clearly consider (30) and (31) below:

- (29) Ia harus datang  
He must come  
'He must come'

- (30) Ia *seharusnya* datang  
He should come  
'He should come'

Based on its category, *harus* in (29) is modal. The addition *se-nya* changes the modal becoming an adverb. And, as an adverb can be moved freely to the front or to the back of the sentence without significant information changes, as seen in (31) and (32) below:

- (31) *Seharusnya* ia datang

- (32) Ia datang *seharusnya*.

To construct adverbs, *se-nya* can be attached to various categorical bases, such as adjective (33), verb (34), modal (35), and negative (36).

- (33) *Sebaiknya* acaranya ditunda saja.  
Had better program that to be postponed just  
'It had better to postpone the program'

- (34) *Seterusnya* ia akan ke Mojokerto.  
Then he will to Mojokerto  
'An then he will go to Mojokerto'

- (35) *Semestinya* hal itu tidak terjadi  
Must matter that not happen  
'That matter should not happen'

- (36) *Setidak-tidaknya* kamu sudah lulus  
At least you already pass  
'At least you are already passed'

*Sebaiknya* 'had better' in (33) is derived from adjectival base *baik* 'good', *seterusnya* 'then, continuously' from verbal base *terus* 'then', *semestinya* 'should' from modal base *mesti* 'must', *setidak-tidaknya* from negative reduplication base *tidak* 'not'. As adverbs *sebaiknya* 'had better', *seterusnya* 'then', *semestinya* 'must, should', *setidak-tidaknya* 'at least' can be moved freely to other positions, such as shown in (37) to (40) without significant information differences:

- (37) Acaranya *sebaiknya* ditunda saja = Acaranya ditunda saja *sebaiknya*

- (38) Ia *seterusnya* akan ke Mojokerto = Ia akan ke Mojokerto *seterusnya*

- (39) Hal itu *semestinya* tidak terjadi = Hal itu tidak terjadi *seharusnya*

- (40) Kamu *setidak-tidaknya* sudah lulus = Kamu sudah lulus *setidak-tidaknya*

Despite to form adverb from various categorical bases, *se-nya* in Indonesian can also yield conjunction for marking subordinate clause. The examples are (41) to (44) below:

- (41) *Seandainya* kamu datang, hal ini tidak akan terjadi.  
If you come matter this not will happen  
'If you were coming, this matter would not happen'

- (42) *Sekiranya* ada waktu, main saja ke rumahku  
 If there is time, play just to house I  
 'If you have time, please come to my house'
- (43) *Semisalnya* hal itu benar-benar terjadi, apa yang akan kamu lakukan?  
 If matter that really happen what will you do  
 'Suppose, if this matter really happen, what would yo do?'
- (44) Seumpamanya memiliki uang banyak, apa yang akan kamu beli  
 If have money much, what that will you buy  
 'If you had a lot of money, what would you buy?'

As subordinate marker, the conjunction *seandainya* 'if', *sekiranya* 'if', and *semisalnya* 'if' together with subordinate constituent can be moved following the head or main clauses, and the movements do not cause any significant information differences. See (45), (46), (47), and (48) below:

- (45) Hal ini tidak akan terjadi *seandainya* kamu datang.  
 (46) Main saja ke rumahku *sekiranya* ada waktu.  
 (47) Apa yang kamu lakukan *semisalnya* hal itu benar-benar terjadi.  
 (48) Apa yang akan kamu beli seumpama kamu memiliki uang banyak.

### 3.3 Grammatical meanings of se-nya

Careful investigation toward the use of *se-nya* in Indonesian is able to reveal that this con-fix can represent various grammatical meanings. Those grammatical meanings are manner, superlative quality, modest quality, modality, contrast, succession, and conditional. These variety of meanings will be presented in the following description.

#### 3.3.1 Manner

The grammatical meaning of manner represented by *se-nya* related to how the actions expressed by the verb are carried out. See the adverb *secepatnya* 'quickly' and *sejujurnya* 'honestly' in (49) and (50) below:

- (49) Ia menangkap isyarat itu *secepatnya*.  
 He caught hint that quickly  
 'He caught the hint quickly'
- (50) Ia menyadari kesalahannya *sejujurnya*.  
 He aware mistake his honestly  
 'He was honestly aware of his mistake'

*Secepatnya* 'quickly' and *sejujurnya* 'honestly' in (49) and (50) can be paraphrased into *dengan cepat* 'quickly', *dengan jujur* 'honestly', as shown in (51) and (52) below:

- (51) Ia menangkap isyarat itu dengan cepat.  
 (52) Ia menyadari kesalahannya dengan jujur.

#### 3.3.2 Superlative quality

In most cases the affixing of *se-nya* is combined with reduplication, the resulted adverbs will represent superlative quality. Consider the use of *selambat-lambatnya* 'as lately as possible', *secepat-cepatnya* 'as quickly as possible', and *sekeras-kerasnya* 'as hard as possible' (53) to (55) below:



(53) Kamu harus mendaftar *selambat-lambatnya* Senin depan.

You must register as lately as possible monday front

You must register as latelly as possible next monday

(54) Dia harus datang *secepat-cepatnya*

He must come as quickly as possible

'He must come as quickly as possible'

(55) Pukullah bola itu *sekeras-kerasnya*

Hit ball that as hard as possible

'Hit the ball as hard as possible'

The last three sentences above have the same information with (56), (57), and (58) in which *paling lambat* means 'the latest (time)', *secepat mungkin* 'as quickly as possible', and *sekeras mungkin* 'as hard as possible':

(56) Kamu harus mendaftar *paling lambat* Senin depan.

(57) Dia harus datang *secepat mungkin*

(58) Pukullah bola itu *sekeras mungkin*

In several cases, the superlative quality can be expressed without reduplication base although the base is identical. For example, *selambat-lambatnya* 'as lately as possible' has the same meaning with *selambatnya* 'as lately as possible', *setidak-tidaknya* 'at least' represents the same meaning with *setidaknya*, and *sedikitnya* expresses 'at least' the same meaning as *sedikit-dikitnya* 'at least'. Consider (59), (60), and (61) below:

(59) Kamu harus mendaftar *selambatnya* Senin depan.

(60) Dia harus datang *secepatnya*

(61) Pukullah bola itu *sekerasnya*

The superlative quality meaning contained in *selambatnya*, *secepatnya*, and *sekerasnya* cause these three adverbs can not be followed by *saja* 'just'. See unacceptable (62), (63) and (64) below:

(62) \*Kamu harus mendaftar *selambatnya saja* senin depan.

(63) \*Dia harus datang *secepatnya saja*.

(64) \*Pukullah bola itu *sekerasnya saja*.

### 3.3.3 Modesty quality

The other meaning can be represented by *se-nya* is modesty quality, such as *sedapatnya* 'what you can', *sebisanya* 'what you can', *seikhlasnya* 'what you sincere', etc. See (65), (66), (67) below:

(65) Kerjakanlah *sedapatnya*.

Do it as you can

'Do it what you can'

(66) Datanglah *sebisanya*, jangan memaksakan diri

'Come as you can don't force self'

'Come whenever possible, do not force yourself'

(67) Kamu dapat menyumbang *seikhlasnya*.

You can donate as you sincere

'You can donate as much you sincere'

The modesty meaning of *se-nya* in (68), (69), (70) can be proved by adding *saja* 'just'. See (63), (64), and (65) below:

- (68) Kerjakanlah *sedapatnya saja*  
Do as you can just  
'Do it just what you can'
- (69) Datanglah *sebisanya saja*, jangan memaksakan diri  
Come as you can just, do not force self  
Come just whenever you can, do not force yourself
- (70) Kamu dapat menyumbang *seikhlasnya saja*.  
You can donate as you sincere just  
'You can donate just as much you sincere'

### 3.3.4 Modality

Modality is anything related to contrast of mood marked by the verb and associative categories. Mood in this matter concerns with speaker's attitude toward actions or events expressed by the verbs whether they are expected, convinced, obliged, doubted, etc. The use of *se-nya* in *sebaiknya* 'had better' in (71) is exploited to represent mood of expectation, *se-nya* in *seharusnya* 'ought to' in (72) is used to represent mood of obligation, and *se-nya* in *semestinya* 'ought to' in (73) is also done for representing mood of obligation'.

- (71) *Sebaiknya* mereka datang bersama-sama.  
Had better they come together  
The had better coming together
- (72) *Seharusnya* bukan dia yang mengajar mata kuliah itu.  
Ought to not he who teach eye lecture that  
It must be not him who teaches the subject.
- (73) *Semestinya* itu yang harus dilakukan  
Must that which must be done  
'It is that he must do'

### 3.3.5 Succession

Indonesian *se-nya* con-fix attached to the verbal bases, such as *selanjutnya* 'continuously', and *seterusnya* 'continuously'. See (74) and (75) below:

- (74) *Selanjutnya* ia pergi ke Cornell  
Continuously he went to Cornell.  
Then he went to Cornell.
- (75) *Seterusnya* masalah itu semakin tidak jelas.  
Continuously problem that getting not clear  
'And then the problem is getting unclear'

*Selanjutnya* 'continuously' and *seterusnya* 'continuously' can be substituted by *kemudian* to express succession meaning, as shown in (76) and (77):

- (76) *Kemudian* ia pergi ke Cornell.
- (77) Masalah itu *kemudian* semakin tidak jelas.

### 3.3.6 Contrast

There is only one example found *se-nya* that is used to express adverb representing 'contrast', i.e. *sebaliknya* 'contrarily, conversely', as seen in (78) below:

- (78) Dia sebaliknya menyalahkan saya.  
He conversely blame I  
'He conversely blamed me'

### 3.3.7 Completeness

The meaning of completeness can be created with noun base with or without reduplication. Such as *serumahnya* 'together with the house', *serumah-rumahnya* 'together with the house', *seakarnya* 'together with the root', *seakar-akarnya* 'together with its root', etc. See (79) and (80) below:

- (79) Harta benda dan serumahnya/serumah-rumahnya habis  
Wealth thing and house altogether finished  
'Wealth and altogether of his house are finished'  
(80) Ia mencabut pohon itu seakarnya/seakar-akarnya  
He pull tree that altogether root  
'He pulled the tree altogether with the root'

### 3.3.8 Conditional

Finally, all *se-nya* that function to construct subordinate conjunction markers represent grammatical meaning conditional, such as *sekiranya* 'if', *seandainya* 'suppose', *semisalnya* 'if', etc. See the example (81), (82), and (83):

- (81) *Sekiranya* saya bisa, saya akan membantunya.  
If I can, I will help him  
'If I can, I would help him'  
(82) *Seandainya* punya sayap, aku akan terbang.  
Suppose have wing I will fly  
'Suppose I have wings, I would fly'  
(83) *Semisalnya* kamu tidak lulus, kamu akan ke mana?  
If you not pass, you will to where  
'If you were not passed, where would you go'

The clause markers together with the subordinate clause can not exist without the main clauses because (84), (85), and (86) are incomplete and unacceptable in the used of Indonesian.

- (84) \**Sekiranya* saya bisa.  
(85) \**Seandainya* punya sayap.  
(86) \**Semisalnya* kamu tidak lulus.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

As an agglutinative language, Indonesian has a lot of affixes manifested in various forms, such as prefix, infix, suffix, affix combination, as well as con-fix. As far as the con- fixes are concerned *se-nya* is one Indonesian con-fixes interesting to discuss. *Se-nya* in Indonesian constitutes a productive affix because this affix can be attached to various category of bases, such as adjective, verb, negative, modal, etc. Its identity often causes confusions with other affix combination which has similar physical appearance but very different deep structure, such as combination of *se- and -nya*, and fake *se* and *-nya*. With regard to grammatical function, *se-nya* from various categorical bases can be used to derive adverb and subordinate conjunction. The adverbs derived from *se-nya* may represent various grammatical meanings, such as manner, superlative quality, modesty quality, modality, succession, contrast, and conditional. Uniquely, sometimes the adverbs constructed by reduplication bases have no significant different meaning from those are done by non reduplication ones. Finally, the subordinate conjunction constructed by *se-nya* semantically represent conditional.

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