

Adverbs of Manner Found in “*Harry Potter*”: Forms and Positions

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Abstract	
Article History: Received: 14/03/2025 Accepted: 12/07/2025 Published: 13/07/2025	<p>This study analyses the forms and positions of adverbs of manner found in the novel <i>Harry Potter</i>. It aims to identify how adverbs of manner function within clause and sentence structures. The analysis is based on the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991), supported by other relevant linguistic theories. A qualitative method was applied through library research, with data taken directly from the novel. The findings reveal two primary forms of adverbs of manner: those formed by adding the suffix <i>-ly</i> to adjectives and those structured as prepositional phrases. These adverbs typically occupy various positions within sentences, often characterized by their syntactic flexibility. The study concludes that adverbs of manner in <i>Harry Potter</i> are predominantly formed through morphological and phrasal processes, serving diverse syntactic roles. The findings reveal two primary forms of adverbs of manner: those formed by adding the suffix <i>-ly</i> to adjectives and those structured as prepositional phrases. These adverbs typically occupy various positions within sentences, often characterized by their syntactic flexibility. The study concludes that adverbs of manner in <i>Harry Potter</i> are predominantly formed through morphological and phrasal processes, serving diverse syntactic roles.</p>
Keywords: <i>Adverb of manner,</i> <i>syntax analysis,</i> <i>sentence structure</i>	
Kata Kunci: <i>Kata keterangan cara,</i> <i>analisis sintaksis,</i> <i>struktur kalimat</i>	Abstrak <p>Studi ini menganalisis bentuk dan posisi kata keterangan cara yang ditemukan dalam novel <i>Harry Potter</i>. Tujuannya adalah untuk mengidentifikasi bagaimana kata keterangan cara berfungsi dalam struktur klausa dan kalimat. Analisis ini didasarkan pada teori yang diajukan oleh Brown dan Miller (1991), yang didukung oleh teori linguistik relevan lainnya. Metode kualitatif diterapkan melalui penelitian kepustakaan, dengan data diambil langsung dari novel. Temuan tersebut mengungkap dua bentuk utama kata keterangan cara: yang dibentuk dengan menambahkan sufiks <i>-ly</i> pada kata sifat dan yang terstruktur sebagai</p>

frasa preposisional. Kata keterangan ini biasanya menempati berbagai posisi dalam kalimat, yang sering kali dicirikan oleh fleksibilitas sintaksisnya. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa kata keterangan cara dalam Harry Potter sebagian besar dibentuk melalui proses morfologis dan frasa, yang melayani berbagai peran sintaksis. Temuan tersebut mengungkap dua bentuk utama kata keterangan cara: yang dibentuk dengan menambahkan sufiks *-ly* pada kata sifat dan yang terstruktur sebagai frasa preposisional. Kata keterangan ini biasanya menempati berbagai posisi dalam kalimat, yang sering kali dicirikan oleh fleksibilitas sintaksisnya. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa kata keterangan cara dalam Harry Potter sebagian besar dibentuk melalui proses morfologis dan frasa, yang menjalankan beragam peran sintaksis.

INTRODUCTION

The study of adverbs of manner holds significant linguistic importance, serving as a crucial component in understanding how language users convey detail, nuance, and vividness in their communication. Adverbs of manner function primarily to describe *how* an action is performed, modifying verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They enrich the predicate of a sentence, transforming a simple statement of action into a more descriptive and often more impactful one. For instance, instead of merely stating "He walked," adding an adverb of manner like "He walked *quickly*" or "He walked *lazily*" provides vital information about the pace and attitude of the walking, contributing significantly to the overall meaning and imagery. In literary texts, such as the *Harry Potter* series, the deliberate choice and placement of adverbs of manner by the author contribute immensely to character development, mood-setting, and narrative pacing. They help to paint a more complete picture for the reader, engaging their imagination by detailing how characters move, speak, and interact. Analyzing these elements can reveal an author's unique stylistic fingerprint and the linguistic tools they use to achieve specific narrative effects. Understanding adverbs of manner in English can also provide a basis for comparative linguistic studies, highlighting how different languages encode and express the concept of manner.

It was known that J.K. Rowling is known as the British author who created the popular and critically acclaimed Harry Potter series. It was about a lonely orphan who discovers that he is actually a wizard and enrolls in the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. The main story concerns Harry's conflict with Lord Voldemort, a dark wizard who intends to become immortal, the wizard governing body known as the Ministry of Magic, and subjugate all wizards and Muggles. There are some data of adverb of manners found in the data source that can interest the researcher to analyze adverb of manner found in the data source. Words can consist of some questions, subject and statements and it usually contains a subject and a verb.

Constituent series built up some phrases and sentences that can serve as grammatical function. The arrangement and the form of word can be related in a sentence. Some sentences are formed by many words in English as one unit. There are some subjects, verbs, complements, objects and adverbial (SVCOA) found in a sentence.

The position of adverb of manner can be in the initial, medial and final position in a clause. Adverb of manner found in the data source is formed by an adjective and followed by suffix *-ly*. The form of adverb of manner can be in the prepositional phrase form. An adverb of manner that is formed from preposition is followed by a noun phrase. The examples of adverbs of manner can be *immediately*, *quickly*, *in a hurry*, and *hurriedly*. An adverb of manner does an activity and can explain what the subjects do. An adverb provides the information related to the manner, time, place, frequency, or certainty. Adverbials can be in the form of words groups in which an adverbial phrase can give the information about the verb. Adverbs of manner is in the forms of adverbs, adverb phrases and prepositional phrases.

There are some classifications in adverbial. An adverb of manner can be formed by an adjective + suffix *-ly*. The theory used by the researcher to analyze the form and position of adverb of manner is the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1992). Adverbial of manner indicates manner in which the event can be

described by the verb. An adverb of manner gives the information about how the event can be described by the verb.

Adverb of manner explains on how an action can be performed. An adverb of manner can be formed by using an adjective followed by suffix -ly. Adverbial of manner can be formed by adding 'ly' to an adjective. An adverb of manner is formed by an adjective, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase. By using the constituent structure presentation, an adverb of manner can be analyzed. The sentence structure can be known as syntactical identification by analyzing the constituent. The adverbial of manner can be in some variations of its position. Adverb of manner can be placed in the initial, medial, and end position. Brown and Miller (1992:95) stated that adverbs of manner are the items that most readily spring to mind as examples of the class adverb, especially those formed by the -ly suffix to a corresponding adjective form:

1. Happy —————→ happily (Brown and Miller, 1991:95)
2. Vicious —————→ viciously (Brown and Miller, 1991:95)

Brown and Miller (1992:94) stated that an adverb of manner indicates the manner in which the event described by the verb is carried out:

1. The dog bit the man *viciously* (Brown and Miller, 1991:94)
2. The man beat the dog *viciously* (Brown and Miller, 1991:95)
3. The man beat the dog *viciously* in the garden yesterday (Brown and Miller, 1991:95)

The form of adverb of manner in prepositional phrase can be characterized by the preposition as the head of adverb of manner. Brown and Miller (1992:94) stated that adverbs of manner are typically a prepositional phrase as follows:

1. The man beat the dog *in a vicious manner* (Brown and Miller, 1991:94)
2. The man beat the dog *with apparent enjoyment* (Brown and Miller, 1991:94)
3. John stood on his head *with difficulty* (Brown and Miller, 1991:94)

There are three positions of adverb are available for the declarative form of the clause. Adverb of manner is placed in the initial position, medial position and

final position. In the initial position, adverb of manner can be positioned before the subject. An adverb of manner can be placed in the medial position. An adverb of manner can be positioned before the verb. In the final position, adverb of manner can be placed after an intransitive verb or any object and complement. There are some papers to be discussed in this study related to an adverb of manner. Susnawati (2006) entitled "*The Analysis of Manner Adjunct in 'The Witness' by Sandra Brown*" analyzing about the phrase form of manner adjuncts and manner adjunct in the Form of Clause found in the data source entitled Charlotte's Web Novel. The forms of manner adjunct can be found in the Charlotte's Web Novel and analyzed with their constituents structured. There are two problems analyzed in this study analyzing about the form of manner adjunct that occurs in the novel entitled "The Witness" by Sandra Brown and how their constituents structured.

Previous linguistic analyses of *Harry Potter* have explored various features, including reporting verbs, adjectives, cultural words, and translation procedures. While some studies briefly touch upon adverbs of manner in relation to character depiction or translation challenges, there appears to be a limited comprehensive and dedicated syntactic analysis focusing specifically on the forms and positional variations of adverbs of manner within the clause and sentence structure of the *Harry Potter* novel series. Existing research often discusses adverbs of manner in conjunction with other linguistic elements or from a stylistic/semantic perspective, but a systematic investigation into their morphological realization (e.g., "-ly" suffixes vs. prepositional phrases) and their specific syntactic placement across different sentence types in the *Harry Potter* corpus remains underexplored. This study aims to fill this gap by providing a detailed grammatical account of these elements.

This study aims to identify and categorize the various forms of adverbs of manner found in the novel *Harry Potter*, specifically distinguishing between single-word adverbs (e.g., those formed with the "-ly" suffix) and multi-word forms (e.g., prepositional phrases). This study is delimited to the syntactic analysis of adverbs of manner as they appear in the novel *Harry Potter* (specifically, one selected novel from the series, to be specified if not already, e.g., *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's*

Stone/Philosopher's Stone). This includes adverbs derived from adjectives with the "-ly" suffix and prepositional phrases functioning as adverbs of manner. Other types of adverbs or adverbials (e.g., adverbs of time, place, frequency, or degree, or other adverbial clause types) are outside the scope. The analysis will primarily utilize the theory of adverbs of manner as proposed by Brown and Miller (1991), supplemented by other relevant grammatical theories as needed for a comprehensive understanding.

METHOD

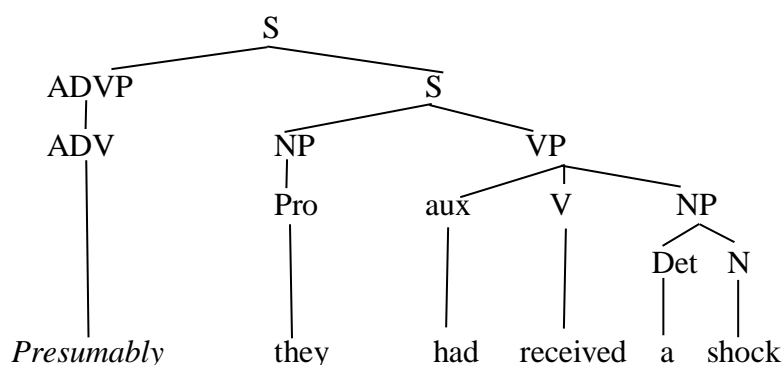
The novel entitled "*Harry Potter*" was the data source used in this study because there are many data of adverb of manner found in the data source. The data were collected through reading the data source in the novel entitled "*Harry Potter*" in order to get the data of adverb of manner. The parts of research method can be the data source, method and technique of collecting data and method and technique of analyzing data. It also discussed the data taken from the sources and how to analyze it. The research was conducted in the field of observation. The study was conducted by the researcher by taking data source containing adverb of manner found in the data source.

This research applied qualitative method in analysing data of adverb of manner. The collected data were the analysed. The collected data were analysed based on the forms and positions of adverb of manner. The form and position of adverb of manner were analysed by using the theory proposed by Brown and Miller (1991). The form of adverb of manner was analyzed in the form of adverb of manner and adverbial of manner in the form of prepositional phrase). The forms of adverb of manner were analysed by the tree diagram. The position of adverbs of manners was explained based on the theory proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973).

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The form and position of adverb of manner were analysed by using the tree diagram. These are the presented data of adverb of manner and the analysis of them.

Datum 1: *Presumably* they had received a shock. (25)

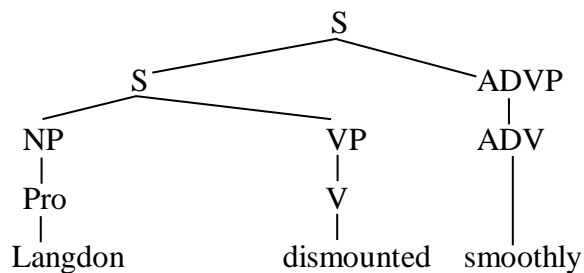


It can be seen from an adverb of manner in datum 1 that *presumably* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the initial position. An adverb of manner *presumably* comes after a verb *had received* that is used to emphasis on how *they had received a shock*. *Presumably* is an adverb of manner derived from an adjective *presumable* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: *presumable* + (-ly) suffix becomes *presumably*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in datum 1 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *presumably*. An adverb of manner *presumably* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *they had received a shock*. An adverb of manner *presumably* is VP modifier. The NP *they* and VP *had received* are part of the constituent structure above.

a. Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in data 1 that fills the position adverbial of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the initial position. An adverb of manner *presumably* in the constituent structure above occurs before VP *had received*.

Datum 2: Luna dismounted *smoothly* (20)



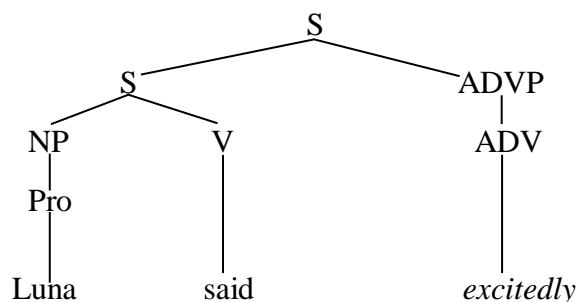
a. Form

It can be seen from an adverb of manner in datum 2 that *smoothly* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *smoothly* comes after a verb *dismounted* used to emphasis on how *Langdon dismounted*. *Smoothly* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *smooth* and added by -ly suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: smooth + (-ly) suffix becomes *smoothly*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in datum 2 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *smoothly*. An adverb of manner *smoothly* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Langdon dismounted*. An adverb of manner *smoothly* is VP modifier. The NP *Langdon* and VP *dismounted* are part of the constituent structure above.

b. Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in data 2 that fills the position adverbial of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *smoothly* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *dismounted*.

Datum 3: Luna said *excitedly*. (21)



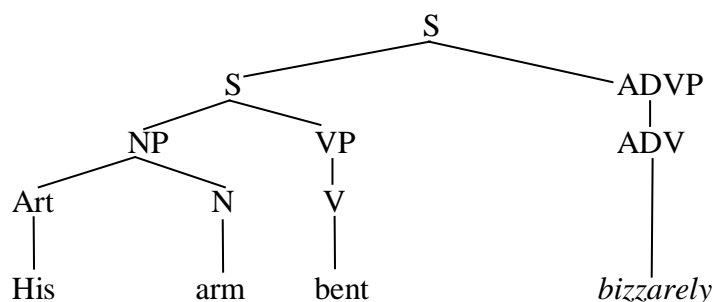
a. Form

We can see from an adverb of manner in datum 3 that *excitedly* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *excitedly* comes after a verb *said* that is used to emphasis on how *Luna said*. *Excitedly* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *excited* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: excited + (-ly) suffix becomes *excitedly*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in datum 1 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *excitedly*. An adverb of manner *excitedly* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Luna said*. An adverb of manner *excitedly* is VP modifier. The NP *Luna* and VP *said* are part of the constituent structure above.

b. Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in datum 3 that fills the position adverbial of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *excitedly* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *said*.

Datum 4: His arm bent *bizzarely*. (22)



a. Form

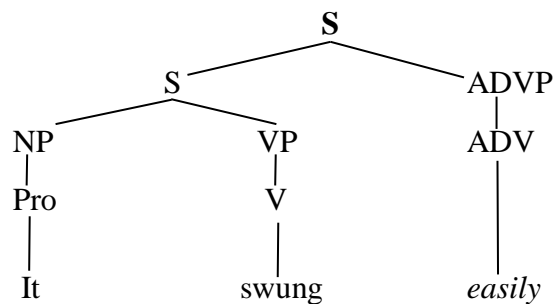
It can be seen from an adverb of manner in datum 4 that *bizzarely* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *bizzarely* comes after a verb *bent* that is used to emphasis on how *His arm bent*. *Bizzarely* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *bizzare* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: bizarre +

(-ly) suffix becomes *bizzarely*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in datum 4 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *bizzarely*. An adverb of manner *bizzarely* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Langdon admitted*. An adverb of manner *bizzarely* is VP modifier. The NP *His arm* and VP *bent* are part of the constituent structure above.

b. Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in datum 4 that fills the position adverbial of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *bizzarely* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *bent*.

Datum 5: It swung easily. (26)



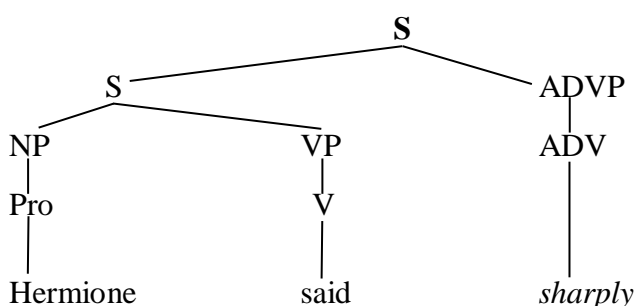
a. Form

It can be seen from an adverb of manner in datum 5 that *easily* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *easily* comes after a verb *swung* that is used to emphasis on how *it swung*. *Easily* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *easy* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: patient + (-ly) suffix becomes *easily*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in datum 5 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *easily*. An adverb of manner *easily* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *it swung*. An adverb of manner *easily* is VP modifier. The NP *it* and VP *swung* are part of the constituent structure above.

b. Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in datum 5 that fills the position adverbial of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *easily* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *swung*.

Datum 6: Hermione said sharply. (38)



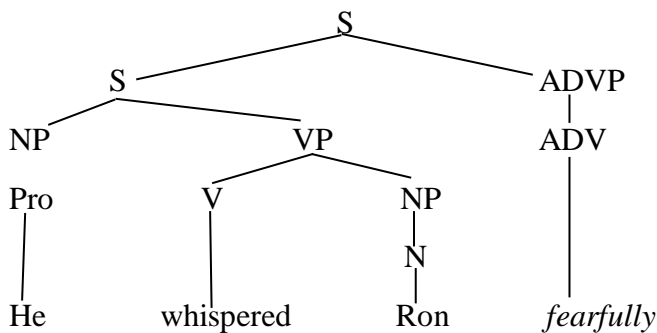
a. Form

It can be seen from an adverb of manner in datum 6 that *sharply* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *sharply* comes after a verb *said* that is used to emphasis on how *Hermione said*. *Sharply* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *sharp* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: sharp + (-ly) suffix becomes *sharply*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in datum 6 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *seriously*. An adverb of manner *seriously* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Hermione said*. An adverb of manner *sharply* is VP modifier. The NP *Hermione* and VP *take* are part of the constituent structure above.

b. Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in datum 6 that fills the position adverbial of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *sharply* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *asked*.

Datum 7: He whispered Ron *fearfully* (42)



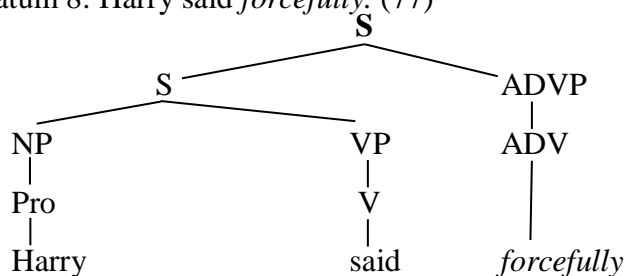
a. Form

It can be seen from an adverb of manner in datum 7 that *fearfully* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *fearfully* comes after a verb *whispered* that is used to emphasis on how *he whispered*. *Fearfully* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *fearful* and added by -ly suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: broad + (-ly) suffix becomes *fearfull*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in datum 7 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *broadly*. An adverb of manner *fearfully* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *he whispered*. An adverb of manner *fearfully* is VP modifier. The NP *he* and VP *smiled* are part of the constituent structure above.

b. Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in datum 7 that fills the position adverbial of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *fearfully* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *whispered*.

Datum 8: Harry said *forcefully*. (77)



a. Form

It can be seen from an adverb of manner in datum 8 that *forcefully* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *forcefully* comes after a verb *said* that is used to emphasis on how *they are handling this personally*. *Forcefully* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *forceful* and added by *-ly* suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: *personal* + (-ly) suffix becomes *forcefully*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in datum 5 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *forcefully*. An adverb of manner *forcefully* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Harry said*. An adverb of manner *forcefully* is VP modifier. The NP *Harry* and VP *said* are part of the constituent structure above.

b. Position

It can be seen that an adverb of manner in datum 8 that fills the position adverbial of manner in the constituent structure above is placed in the final position. An adverb of manner *forcefully* in the constituent structure above occurs after VP *said*.

The study indicates a strong prevalence of adverbs of manner, primarily formed by the addition of the *-ly* suffix to adjectives (e.g., *quickly*, *desperately*, *enviously*). This is the most common and productive way to form adverbs of manner in English. Less frequent, but also present, are prepositional phrases functioning adverbially (e.g., *in a hurried way*). Regarding position, the study highlights the three main adverbial positions in a clause:

1. Initial position: Before the subject.
2. Medial position: Before the main verb (or between auxiliary and main verb).
3. Final position: After the verb (intransitive) or after the object/complement (transitive).

The analysis suggests a tendency for adverbs of manner in "Harry Potter" to appear in the final position, which is the most natural and unmarked position for adverbs of manner in English, particularly when modifying the verb directly and without specific emphasis. However, the use of initial and medial positions is also observed, often for stylistic effect or emphasis.

Summarizing Common Features in Grouped Form

Form:

Dominant Form: Adjective + -ly suffix (e.g., *quickly, patiently, carefully*). This accounts for the vast majority of adverbs of manner.

- a. Alternative Form: Prepositional phrases (e.g., *with a sigh, in a whisper*), which function similarly to single-word adverbs of manner.
- b. Irregular Forms: A smaller set of adverbs that do not follow the -ly pattern (e.g., *well, fast, hard*). While not explicitly detailed in the provided snippets, these are standard exceptions in English grammar.

Position:

- a. End Position (Most Common): Adverbs of manner frequently appear after the main verb or, if present, after the object/complement. This placement naturally modifies the verb's action and provides clear information about *how* something is done (e.g., *He spoke quietly, She read the book quickly*).
- b. Mid Position: Adverbs can be placed before the main verb, especially to add emphasis or when the object is lengthy. This position can subtly shift the focus to the manner itself (e.g., *He quickly ate his dinner*).
- c. Front Position: Adverbs can appear at the beginning of a sentence or clause, often to capture the reader's attention, create a specific tone, or link to a preceding sentence (e.g., *Slowly, she picked up the knife*). This is more common in literary writing.

In-depth Analysis of Interesting or Irregular Structures

While the snippets primarily focus on the -ly suffix, an in-depth analysis would delve into:

- a. Bare Adverbs/Adjectives functioning as Adverbs: Cases like "He ran *fast*" where *fast* functions as an adverb of manner but shares the same form as its adjective counterpart. These are irregular but common in English and contribute to the natural flow of prose.
- b. Adverbs before a direct object: The study indicates that adverbs of manner should generally not be placed *between* a verb and its direct object (e.g., *He ate greedily the chocolate cake* is incorrect). However, literary license or emphasis can sometimes lead to deviations, though these would be less common and likely marked stylistically. An interesting analysis would examine if Rowling ever employs such a construction and for what effect. For instance, sometimes adverbs *are* placed before a verb + object for emphasis (e.g., "He *gently* woke the sleeping woman"). This "literary usage" is an interesting deviation from the default end-position.
- c. Placement with Auxiliary Verbs: For complex verb phrases (e.g., *has been crying*, *will be going*), the medial position of an adverb of manner typically falls after the first auxiliary verb or after a modal verb (e.g., *She has carefully placed the vase*, *He will surely succeed*). Investigating the precise placement within multi-word verb phrases in "Harry Potter" could reveal nuances in Rowling's phrasing.
- d. Impact of Adverb Position on Emphasis: The study hints at how adverb placement can influence emphasis. A deeper analysis would quantify this, examining if fronted adverbs consistently signal greater salience or if mid-position adverbs are used for a more integrated, less highlighted modification.

Relation to Existing Studies or Linguistic Principles

The findings align well with established linguistic principles regarding adverbial placement in English:

- a. Default End-Position: The preference for adverbs of manner in the final position is a well-documented feature of English syntax. This position allows the adverb to directly modify the verb or the entire verb phrase, providing information about the action's execution. This aligns with principles of end-

weight, where longer or more informative elements tend to appear later in the clause.

- b. **Emphasis and Scope:** The ability to move adverbs of manner to initial or medial positions for emphasis or stylistic reasons is also consistent with broader theories of syntactic flexibility and information structure. Fronting an adverb often gives it a broader scope, sometimes modifying the entire clause rather than just the verb.
- c. **Avoidance of Verb-Object Split:** The general rule against placing adverbs of manner between a transitive verb and its direct object (*He ate greedily the chocolate cake* incorrect) is a fundamental rule of English word order. This principle ensures clarity and avoids ambiguity in direct object identification. Rowling's adherence to (or occasional deviation from) this rule would be a significant finding, reflecting either careful grammatical adherence or deliberate stylistic choice.
- d. **Literary Context:** As a work of fiction, "Harry Potter" naturally employs a richer and more varied use of language than everyday speech. The observed patterns of adverb use, including the strategic deployment of initial and medial adverbs, contribute to the descriptive richness and narrative voice, a common characteristic of literary texts. This study demonstrates how specific grammatical features contribute to an author's unique style and the overall immersive quality of the narrative.

CONCLUSION

This study systematically analyzed the linguistic features of adverbs of manner within J.K. Rowling's widely acclaimed novel. The investigation revealed that adverbs of manner in *Harry Potter* predominantly manifest in two primary forms: those derived by adding the -ly suffix to adjectives (e.g., *quickly*, *bravely*), and prepositional phrases functioning adverbially (e.g., *with a smile*, *in a hurry*). Syntactically, these adverbs demonstrate considerable flexibility, appearing in various positions initial, medial, and final within clause and sentence structures. The prevalence of the -ly suffix form highlights a strong adherence to common

English adverbial derivation, while the significant presence of prepositional phrases underscores the diverse strategies employed to convey manner in narrative prose.

This analysis deepens our understanding of how manner is expressed linguistically in a popular literary work. The findings imply that Rowling effectively utilizes both simple morphological derivations and more complex phrasal constructions to enrich her narrative and convey subtle details about character actions and motivations. A key limitation of this study is its singular focus on one novel from the series; therefore, the findings may not be universally applicable to the entire *Harry Potter* collection or other literary genres. Future research could expand this analysis to encompass the entire *Harry Potter* series or other works of popular fiction, allowing for comparative studies of adverb of manner usage across different authors or literary periods. Further exploration into the semantic nuances or stylistic effects of these adverbs, beyond their grammatical categorization, would also offer valuable insights into their narrative impact.

An adverb of manner found in the data source is formed by adjective + suffix-ly. We can see from an adverb of manner found in datum 3 that *excitedly* fills the position of adverbial of manner in the final position. An adverb of manner *excitedly* comes after a verb *said* that is used to emphasis on how *Luna said*. *Excitedly* is an adverb of manner that is derived from an adjective *excited* and added by -ly suffix. In the process of the suffixation, adverb of manner is formed by: excited + (-ly) suffix becomes *excitedly*. It can be seen from the analysis of the tree diagram in datum 1 that the sentence has three major constituents. Those are NP, VP, and ADVP. The form of adverb in the constituent is *excitedly*. An adverb of manner *excitedly* is an optional because it is not required by the verb of a sentence to form well sentence in the structure. It has function in the nucleus *Luna said*. An adverb of manner *excitedly* is VP modifier. The NP *Luna* and VP *said* are part of the constituent structure above.

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