CIRCUMSTANTIAL ADJUNCTS USED IN THE TALE
"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW"

Nurhasanah
STKIP Kusumanegara

Abstract
The study deals with the use of circumstantial adjuncts in the tale " The Taming of the Shrew". The sources of data were adopted from one of the six tales from Shakespeare which are retold by E.F Dood, namely " The Merchant of Venice", "The Tempest", "Julius Caesar", "The Taming of the Shrew", "King Lear", and "Macbeth" from which "The Taming of the Shrew" was taken as sample. Descriptive analysis technique is used to find new evidence to prove the thruth of the story. It is also used to find out the dominant type of circumstantial adjuncts used in the tale. The finding indicates that only eight of the nine types of circumstantial adjuncts were found in the tale. Through the analysis done the dominant type that usually occurs is location. Meanwhile circumstantial adjunct of angel is the only type which is not found in the tale.

Keywords: *Circumstantial Adjuncts*

INTRODUCTION

Systemic Functional Grammar views languange as a resource for making meaning. It relates grammatical categories to the communicative functions which they serve. Basically, the ways in which language is used for different purposes and different situations have shaped its own language. Halliday (1994: 26) explains that a language consists of a set of systems and the speaker or the writer may choose the ways of expressing meaning. When people use a language to express meaning and they do so in specific situation, the form of the language that they use is influenced by the complex elements of those situation. In other words, it attempts to describe language in actual use and to focus on texts and their context.

In systemic functional grammar language is seen as conveying three functions, namely Ideational Function, Interpersonal Function, and Textual Function in which all of them are called Metafunctions of language where language is interpreted as a system of meaning, followed by forms through which the meaning can be realized. In otherwords, Functional grammar is arranged to explain how the language is used by applying the functional components called Metafunctions. In metafunctions of language circumstance often occurs in many kinds of process.

Circumstantial Adjunct

Circumstantial adjunct is one of the important elements in clause. Therefore, it is significant to know as part of the clause which is used to express meaning through sentences. Moreover, It often occurs in many kinds of process. Halliday (1994:150) notes that there are three perspectives of circumstancial adjunct, first, that it is associated with attendant on the process, referring to examples such as the location of an event in time or space, its manner, or its cause; and these notions of *when, where, how, and why*, the things happened provided adverbs rather than nouns. Circumstance is equipment in Longman Dictionary of Contemporary

English, an adverb is a word which describes or adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a sentence, which answers such questions as *how?, when?,* or *where?* The second perspective states that circumstance maps into adjunct. As stated in Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Adjunct is a word or phrase which limits or gives particular meaning to another word/ part of a sentence. For example the word "Sunday" in the sentence : *They arrived on* **Sunday.** So, there is similarity between adverb and adjunct. The third perspective states that circumstances are typically expressed not as nominal groups, but either as adverbial group or prepositional phrase;

a. *I found everything* ***in good condition.***
b. *I live* ***in this house.***

Matthews (1997) notes that circumstance indicates the external setting, in space and time especially, of an event, etc. such as *in New York, yesterday*, and *from French*, where 'complement' or circumstantial adjunct would be variously applied to these. Circumstantial adjunct adds information about the action or answering questions such as *how, where, how much, to what extent* and *why?.* Both the types of process and the types of circumstantial adjuncts are in turn part of more general pictures which are possible to establish after exploring the clause complex.

Types of Circumstantial adjunct
1. Extent

It is the degree to which a thing extends. It can be length, area, volume, and scope. It is expressed in terms of some unit of measurement such as yards, rounds, and years. Extent is identified by the usage of interrogative forms like *how far?*

Which shows spatial distance, *how long?* which shows duration, *how many*? Which shows measure units, and *how many times?* Which shows frequency.

2. Location

It is a type of circumstantial adjunct which shows position or place. Generally, the interrogative forms for indicating circumstantial element of location are *where*? and *when?* the typical structure is an adverbial group or prepositional phrase; such as *around, downstairs, in London, long ago, parralel to, near, beyond, on the left of, behind, between you and me*, etc.

3. Manner
   a. Means

It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with the preposition *by* or *with* which refers to the means where the process takes place. It is probed by the interrogative forms; *what means?, how?,* and *what with?*

In addition to generalize expressions of means the category includes, in principle, the concepts of both agency and instrumentality. Instrument is simply a kind of means meanwhile an agent functions as a participant in the clause.

   b. Quality

An adverbial group with –ly adverb typically expresses quality as head, it tells *how* and is probed by *how*? Or *how*...? plus approviate adverb. Quality expressions characterize the process in respect of any variable that makes sense.

   c. Comparison

Comparison is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *like* or *unlike*, or an adverbial group of similarity or difference. It tells *like* what and the interrogative usually used is *what...like?*

4. Cause
    a. Reason
        It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with a complex preposition that represents the reason for which a process takes place, and what cause it. It is probed by the prepositional phrase such as *because of*, *as a result of, consequently, thanks to,* and *wh- from why?* Or *how?*
    b. Purpose
        It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase representing the purpose for which an action takes place with the intention behind it. It is probed by the prepositional phrase such as *for the purpose of, in the hope of,* and the interrogative corresponding whit *what for?*
    c. Behalf
        It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with for or with a complex preposition, which represents the entity, typically a person, on whose behalf or for whose sake the action is undertaken –who it is for. The complex prepositions used such *as for the sake of, in favor of, on behalf of, etc.* the interrogative corresponding is *who for?*
5. Contingency
    a. Condition
        It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase such as *in case of, in the event of.*
    b. Concession
        It is typically expressed by phrase or prepositional phrase such as *in spite of or despite.*
    c. Default
        It is usually expressed by a prepositional phrase such as *in the absence of, in default of.*
6. Accompaniment
        Accompaniment is a type of circumstantial adjunct which represents the meanings and corresponds to the interrogatives *with whom?*, and *who/what else?*, but not who/what?. It is something which is often found with something else. It is expressed by prepositional phrase with preposition such as *with, without, besides, instead of.*
    a. The comitative
        Represents the process as a single instance, although two entites are involved. There are two subcategories of comitative in positive dan negative aspect.
    b. The additive
        Represents the process as two instances; both entities clearly share the same participant function, but one of them is presented circumstantially for purposes of contrast.
7. Role
    a. Guise
        It is typically expressed by the usual preposition namely *as,* and complex prepositions with this function are *by way of, in the role/shape/guise/form of etc.* It corresponds to the interrogative *what as?* And describes the meaning of *be* (attribute or identity) in the form of circumstance.
    b. Product
        It is typically expressed by propositional phrase which describes the meaning of *become* (attribute or identity). It corresponds to the interrogative *what into?*
8. Matter
        Matter is a type of circumstantial element equivalent to the verbiage. It is related to verbal processes, which are described, referred to, narrated etc. Matter is expressed by prepositions such as *about, concerning, with reference to* and sometimes *simply.* The interrogative from is *what about?* And it is frequent with both verbal and cognitive mental processes.

9. Angle

Angle is also related to verbal processes, but in this case to the sayer; it is like *as...says*. The simple preposition used in this function is *to;* it is often expressed by more complex form such as *according to, in the view, opinion of, from the standpoint of,*etc.

METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted by using descriptive quantitative design. Borg and Gall (1983: 354) elaborates that descriptive method is primarily concerned with finding out what it is. It means thatI. this study does not intend to find a new theory but to find new evidence to prove the truth of a theory. Based on the research design, this study analyzed the types of circumstances, and tried to find out the dominant types of circumstances used in the tale " The Taming of The Shrew" from Shakespeare.

Technique of Collecting the Data

This study was the result of a research where the primary data was taken from the tale selected dan added with liguistic books to support this analysis. In which each sentence was indentified based on theory of circumstance proposed by Halliday (1994).

Technique of Analyzing the Data

The techniques of analyzing the data of this study are as follows:
1. Reading the tale "The Taming of the Shrew"
2. Determining the types of circumstance which are found in the tale
3. Classifying the types of circumstance in the tale into nine types; extent, location, manner, cause, contingency,

accompaniment, role, matter, and angel.
4. Counting the percentage of the cirucumstance by using the percentage formula as follows:

X = F/N x 100%
X : The percentage of the obtained items
F : The total circumstances of each type
N : The total circumstances from all types

5. Finding the types of circumstances which are frequently used in the tale
6. Concluding the result.

DATA FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The data were gathered from the tale "The Taming of the Shrew" from Shakespeare which was retold by E. F. Dood. There are six tales from Shakespeare as population; *The Merchant of Venice, The Taming of the Shrew, The Tempest, Julius Caesar, King Lear, and Macbeth.* Based on the sampling method, one of them namely *The Taming of the Shrew*, was selected randomly as the sample.

Data Analysis

After collecting the data, they were classified according to the types of circumstantial adjunct in the tale "The Taming of the Shrew". There are 200 occurrences of circumstantial adjunct found in the tale. 5 circumstantial adjuncts of extent, 70 circumstantial adjuncts of location, 61 circumstantial adjuncts of manner, 31 circumstantial adjuncts of cause , 1 circumstantial adjunct of contingency, 19 circumstantial adjuncts of accompaniment, 6 circumstantial adjuncts of role, 7 circumstantial adjuncts of matter, and circumstantial adjuncts of angle is not found in the tale under study.

Research Finding

After analyzing the occurence of adjunct in the tale "The Taming of the Shrew", there are only eight types of circumstance found. The circumstantial adjunct of angle is not applied in the tale. The percentage of the data can be seen as follow:

No	Types of Circumstantial Adjuncts	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Extent	5	2,5
2.	Location	70	35
3.	Manner	61	30,5
4.	Cause	31	15,5
5.	Contingency	1	0,5
6.	Accompaniment	19	9,5
7.	Role	6	3
8.	Matter	7	3,5
9.	Angle	-	-

It ca be seen that the most dominant type of circumstantial adjunct used is location 35 %, followed by circumstantial adjunct of manner 30,5%, cause 15,5 %, accompaniment 9,5 (%), matter 3,5%, role 3%, extent 2,5 %, contingency 0,5 %, and angle 0,0 %.

Some representative examples of the data are shown bellow

1. Extent

   Extent is the degree to which a thing extends. It can be length, area, volume and scope.

a.

I	love	Her	**Ten times more than ever**
senser	Pr; mental	phenomenon	**Circ; extent**

b.

She	**Was always**	known	As Katharine the shrew
phenomenon	**Circ; extent**	Pr; mental	Circ; guise

c.

All night long	he	Shouted and complained	So loudly
Circ; extent	sayer	Pr ; verbal	Circ; manner

d.

You	Are callled	**sometimes**	As Kate the cursed
Verbiage	Pr; verbal	**Circ; extent**	Circ; guise

2. Location

   Location is the type of circumstantial adjunct which shows position or place. The interrogative forms which may indicate location are *where?* And *when?*

a.

Petruchio	**Now**	Wished to see	The world
senser	**Circ; location**	Pr; mental	phenomenon

b.

He	Threw	The food	**On the floor**
Actor	Pr; material	goal	**Circ; location**

c.

At this moment	Hortensio	came
Circ; location	Behaver	Pr; behavioral

d.

He	Went	**To Padua**
Actor	Pr; material	**Circ; location**

e.

He	stood	helplessly	**In front of her**
Actor	Pr; material	Circ; manner	**Circ; location**

3. Manner

Here are some clauses indicate manner in the tale:

a.

He	welcomed	The young man	**gladly**	To his house
Actor	Pr; material	Goal	**Circ;manner**	Circ; location

b.

She	had struck	Him	On the head	**With the instrument**
Actor	Pr; material	Goal	Circ; location	**Circ; manner**

c.

Petrucio himself	Looked	**Like a beggar**
Behaver	Pr ; behavioral	**Circ; manner**

d.

Petrucio	kissed	Her	**proudly**
Actor	Pr; material	Goal	**Circ; manner**

4. Cause

Here are some clauses using circumstantial adjunct of cause in the tale;

a.

Petrucio	called	Him	loudly	**For a cup of wine**
Sayer	Pr; verbal	Verbiage	Circ; manner	**Circ; cause**

b.

I myself	Have cooked	Some food	**For you**
Actor	Pr; material	Goal	**Circ; cause**

c.

She	Was ready	**For the marriage**
Behaver	Pr ; behavioral	**Circ; cause**

d.

I	Have come to ask	Your permission	**For my friend**
Actor	Pr; material	goal	**Circ; cause**

5. Contingency

In spite of her beautiful face	She	Had no	admirers
Circ; contingency	Pr; material	goal	goal

6. Accompaniment

Accompaniment is usually expressed by prepositional phrases with such prepositions as *with, without, besides*, and *instead of*.

a.

Katharine	Argued	**With him**
Sayer	Pr ; verbal	**Circ; accompaniment**

Petrucio	**Instead of helping his wife**	began to beat	His servant
Actor	**Circ; accompaniment**	Pr; material	goal

b.

No one	Was willing to risk	marriage	**With the bad-tempered Katharine**
Actor	Pr; material	goal	**Circ; accompaniment**

c.

My pretty Kate	Must go	**With me**
Behaver	Pr ; behavioral	**Circ; accompaniment**

7. Role

Role is a type of circumstantial adjunct which includes guise and product. Guise is typically expressed by the usual preposition such us *by* *way of, in the form of*, and it corresponds to the interrogative *what as?*. Product typically describes the meaning of " become" and "what into".

a.

Katharine	Flew	**Into a temper**
Behaver	Pr ; behavioral	**Circ; role**

b.

You	Are callled	sometimes	**As Kate the cursed**
Verbiage	Pr; verbal	Circ; extent	**Circ; role**

c.

Katharine	Begged	him	**to be more gentle**
Actor	Pr ; material	goal	**Circ; role**

d.

Petrucio	Changed	**Into more suitable clothes**
Behaver	Pr ; behavioral	**Circ; role**

8. Matter

Matter is a type of circumstantial adjunct which is related to verbal process. It usually can be found with the use of preposition such as *about, concerning, with reference to.*

a.

Hortensio	told	Petrucio	**All about the gentle Bianca**
Sayer	Pr ; verbal	verbiage	**Circ; matter**

b.

I	Think	**About your comfort**
Senser	Pr ; mentall	**Circ; matter**

c.

Katharine	talked	Wisely and gently	to the other wives	**About the duties of a wife**
Sayer	Pr ; verbal	Circ; manner	verbiage	**Circ; matter**

d.

Petrucio	did not care	**about the guests**
Actor	Pr ; material	**Circ; matter**

9. Angle

Angle is the type of circumstantial adjunct which is also related to verbal

process. It is usually expressed by more complex form such as *according to, in the view, in the opinion of, from the stand point of*. It is the only circumstantial adjunct which is not found in the tale.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
Conclusion

Based on systematic Functional Grammar it is concluded that there are 9 types of ciscumstantial adjunct; extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angle. The conclusion of this research is obtained in the following description:

1. From the nine types of circumstantial adjunct as proposed by Halliday (1994), there are only eight of them are found in the tale, because circumstantial adjunct of angle is not found in the clauses of the tale.
2. The percentage described shows that the occurrences of circumstantial adjunct systematically from the highest number to the lowest number is given as follows location 35%, followed by manner 30,5%, cause 15,5%, accompaniment 9,5%, matter 3,5%, role 3%, extent 2,5%, contingency 0,5% and the least is angle 0,00%. Therefore, it may be concluded that the dominant type of circumstantial adjunct which is most dominant is *location*.
3. Circumstantial adjunct can be said as one of essential element in the clause, because their occurrences usually exist in all the types of processes.

Suggestions

In relation to the problems of this study, the following suggestions are proposed :

1. It is suggested that various types of circumstantial adjunct be mastered before doing analysis.
2. It is also suggested that the theory of Functional Grammar be studied by readers of literary works, so that they may get better comprehension of what they read.
3. It is also suggested that this study be used for learnes who are interested in studying English as this scientific writing gives description of an aspect of linguistic studies.

REFERENCES

Best, J.W. 1981. *Research in Education.* New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc. Englewood Cliffe.

Bloor, T & Bloor, M. 1995. *The Functional Analysis of English.* London: Arnold.

Carpenter Fries, Charles. 1952. *The Structure of English.* London: Harcourl Brace and Company.

Co Build, Collins. 1991. *English Grammar.* New Delhi: Put Ltd.

Eggins, S. 1994. *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistic.* London: Printers.

Gerrot, L. and Wignel. 1994. *Making Sense of Functional Grammar.* Sydney: Stabler Ltd.

Halliday, M.A.K. 1994. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar.* London: Edward Arnold.

Nazir, M. 1983. *Metode Penelitian.* Yogyakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.

Procter, Paul. 1978. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English.* Great Britain: Longman Group Ltd.

Quirk, Randolp et.al. 1925. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English language.* New York: Printers.

Soekanto, S.H. 1979. *Garis-garis Besar Metode Penelitian Hukum.* Yogyakarta: Fakultas Hukum Gajah Mada.

Thompson, G. 1996. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar.* Tokyo: Arnold Ltd.