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 truth 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 language 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 circumstantial 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, parallel 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 with 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 entities 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 that 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 linguistic 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 circumstance by using the percentage formula as follows:
   \[ X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% \]
   where
   \( X \) : 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 occurrence 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Circumstantial Adjuncts</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Manner</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Accompaniment</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Role</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Matter</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Angle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can 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 below

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I love</th>
<th>Ten times more than ever</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>senser</td>
<td>Pr; mental phenomenon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Circ; extent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. She Was always known As Katharine the shrew

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She</th>
<th>Was always</th>
<th>known</th>
<th>As Katharine the shrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phenomenon</td>
<td>Pr; mental</td>
<td>Circ; extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   c. All night long he Shouted and complained So loudly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All night long</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>Shouted and complained</th>
<th>So loudly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circ; extent</td>
<td>Pr ; verbal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   d. You Are called sometimes As Kate the cursed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You Are called</th>
<th>sometimes</th>
<th>As Kate the cursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbiage</td>
<td>Pr; verbal</td>
<td>Circ; extent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petruchio</th>
<th>Now</th>
<th>Wished to see</th>
<th>The world</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>senser</td>
<td>Circ; location</td>
<td>Pr; mental</td>
<td>phenomenon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. He Threw The food On the floor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He</th>
<th>Threw</th>
<th>The food</th>
<th>On the floor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>Pr; material</td>
<td>goal</td>
<td>Circ; location</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   c. At this moment Hortensio came

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At this moment</th>
<th>Hortensio</th>
<th>came</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circ; location</td>
<td>Behaver</td>
<td>Pr; behavioral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
He went to Padua
Actor Pr; material Circ; location

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. Petruccio himself looked like a beggar
   Behaver Pr; behavioral Circ; manner

d. Petruccio kissed her proudly
   Actor Pr; material Goal Circ; manner

4. Cause
Here are some clauses using circumstantial adjunct of cause in the tale:

a. Petruccio 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
b. Instead of helping his wife, Petruco began to beat His servant.  
Actor: Pr; material  goal
Circ: accompaniment

No one was willing to risk marriage with the bad-tempered Katharine.  
Actor: Pr; material  goal
Circ: accompaniment

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 as 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 called 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. Petruco 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 Petruco all about the gentle Bianca.  
Sayer: Pr; verbal  verbiage
Circ: matter

b. I think about your comfort.  
Senser: Pr; mental  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. Petruco 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 standpoint 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 circumstantial 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


