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## **Circumstantial Adjunct Used in the Novel “A Reason to Rain” by Donna M. Young**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research aims to describe the different types of circumstantial adjuncts and the primary forms of circumstantial adjuncts identified in Donna M. Young's novella "A Reason to Rain." The researcher looked at several circumstantial adjuncts in Donna M. Young's novella "A Reason to Rain" and the identified instances. The descriptive qualitative method was employed in this investigation. The information comes from "A Reason to Rain," a novella. After reading the novella via pdf entitled "A Reason to Rain" by Donna M. Young, the researchers found 117 circumstantial adjuncts used in the novella. After that, the researcher classified the types of circumstantial adjuncts in the novella by using Halliday's theory. Then, using the percentage formula, the researcher calculates the percentage of the circumstances. The study's finding shows that this novella has seven circumstantial adjuncts types, including place, level, role, manner, accompaniment, cause, and content. However, there are no contingency and angle adjuncts in this novella. Furthermore, location adjuncts were discovered to be the most prominent affixes, accounting for 42.57 percent of all circumstantial adjuncts.

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Humans communicate with one another in a variety of languages, and each is unique in its way. In this perspective, language is an instrument for communication. Language is composed of several systems from which the speaker or writer may choose how to transmit meaning, according to Halliday (1994:26). The way language is used for different purposes essentially shaped the language. When people use language to express meaning in specific situations, the complexity of the scenario influences the aspect of language people use. On the other hand,

language is seen as a source of meaning in Systemic Functional Grammar. Language is a transmitter of three functions: ideal functions, interpersonal functions, and textual functions, which are known as language metafunctions. Language is the system of meaning followed by forms that fulfill the 'meaning.' In another way, functional grammar describes how language is utilized by incorporating components known as language metafunction.

According to SFL Theory, language is a social semiotic to attain its objectives by communicating 'meaning' in context. "The significance of theory," says Halliday, "is in the applications which may be made of it, and he has always seen language theory as basically consumer-oriented" (1985a, p. 7). In SFL, there are adjuncts, components that cannot become subjects. In other words, adjuncts cannot be elevated to the interpersonal position of modal responsibility. Adjuncts are divided into three kinds based on their metafunction. There are circumstantial Adjuncts, modal Adjuncts, and conjunctive Adjuncts.

One of the clause's most essential parts is the circumstantial adjunct. As a result, knowing it as part of the clause to communicate meaning through sentences is crucial. Furthermore, it can be found in a wide range of procedures. According to Halliday (1994:150), the first is that circumstantial adjunct is relating with the occupant on the process, such as the location of an event in time or space, its manner, or its cause; hence these perceptions of when, where, how, and why things happened gave adverbs rather than nouns. Circumstantial adjuncts often appear in many literary works such as fiction.

Fiction is regularly used within broad novels, short stories, novellas, and similar genres, according to Cuddon (1998: p.340). As a result, fiction is related to the fiction category, which includes novels and short stories. Not only that, but other literary works, such as novels, poems, and plays, are inspired by real-life experiences. For example, it might be a political, social, or religious issue. According to Gibson (2007:34), fiction that mirrors actual life serves as a bridge between literature and reality. Young people like a variety of literary works, one of which is novels. The term "novel" is frequently applied to describe a wide range of writings that all have the trait of being a long work of fiction written in prose. The word "novel" derives from the Italian "novella," which means "fairy tale" or "news," and is today used to describe a vast range of texts that have just one thing in common: they are long pieces of fictitious prose. Novels differ from short stories and intermediate works known as novelettes in that their duration allows for greater character diversity, plot (or plot) complexity, environmental driving development, and ongoing character and theme analysis than the shorter, more focused genres (Abrams, 1999: 190).

Ratna Sari Dewi's prior work, "The Analysis of Circumstantial Adjuncts in Jakarta Post Headlines News," looked at the different types of adjuncts and the most common circumstantial adjuncts discovered in Jakarta Post Headlines News, which uses the document technique to convey meaning via words. The author of this study does not explain how the meaning of circumstantial adjuncts is derived. Therefore, in this study, the researcher looked at several forms of circumstantial adjuncts in Donna M. Young's novella "A Reason to Rain" along with the instances identified.

## II. METHODS

The methodologies used in this study are descriptive quantitative research approaches. This type of research is descriptive research, which is in the form of writing that describes the actual state of the objects, by the real situation at the time of direct inquiry. According to Borg and Gall (1983: 354), the descriptive method is primarily concerned with determining what it is. It implies that the objective of this study isn't to come up with a novel theory but to find new evidence to support one that already exists. According to Creswell (2002), quantitative research is the process of gathering, evaluating, interpreting, and writing. The researcher focuses on the

novella's circumstantial adjuncts. The data comes from Donna M. Young's book "A Reason to Rain." This study will present the data in table format. Following that, the data for each phrase was identified using Halliday's theory of circumstantial adjuncts (1994).

In collecting data, researchers used the document method. The steps for collecting data are as follows:

1. Reading novella via pdf entitled "A Reason to Rain" by Donna M. Young
2. Searching for or finding circumstantial adjuncts in the novella
3. Classifying the types of circumstance in the novella into nine types; extent, location, manner, cause, contingency accompaniment, role, matter, and angel.
4. Calculating the percentage of the circumstances by using the percentage formula as follows:

$$X = F/N \times 100\%$$

X: The percentage of the obtained items

F: The total circumstances of each type

N: The total circumstances from all types

5. Finding the type of circumstantial adjuncts that is often used in the novella entitled "A Reason to Rain" by Donna M. Young
6. Drawing conclusions based on data analysis.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In Donna M. Young's novella "A Reason to Rain," the data were grouped according to the categories of indirect additions using Halliday's (1994) theory of adjuncts. A total of 117 circumstantial adjuncts were detected in the headlines, containing the following information: The table below shows the number of circumstantial adjuncts of extent, 46 circumstantial adjuncts of location, 6 circumstantial adjuncts of manner, 20 circumstantial adjuncts of cause, 6 circumstantial adjuncts of accompaniment, 4 circumstantial adjuncts of role, 2 circumstantial adjuncts of matter, and the percentage of data:

**Table 1. Circumstantial Adjuncts**

No.	Types of Circumstantial Adjuncts	Total	Percentage
1.	Extent	33	28,2 %
2.	Location	46	39,3 %
3.	Manner	6	5,12 %

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4.	Cause	20	17,09 %
5.	Contingency	0	0,0%
6.	Accompaniment	6	5,12 %
7.	Role	4	3,41 %
8.	Matter	2	1,70 %
9.	Angle	0	0,0%

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It can be seen that the most dominant type of circumstantial adjunct used is location 39.3%, followed by the circumstantial adjunct of extent 28.2%, cause 17.09 %, accompaniment and manner 5.12%, role 3.41%, matter 1,709 %, contingency and angle 0,0%.

The following are some representative data examples:

1. Extent  
“But, **today** the rain is appropriate.”
2. Location  
“I worked **at a local bar** until two each morning, plodding along trying to come up with enough tips to pay the rent and buy a few groceries.”
3. Manner  
“I wanted so **desperately** to believe him.”
4. Cause  
“He was sorry **for the affair** and sorry **for hitting me** again.”
5. Contingency  
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6. Accompaniment  
“Can I come **with you** now?”
7. Role  
“I didn't deserve **to be a mother.**”
8. Matter  
“There was a showgirl in the picture now and he had decided that he cared **about her.**”

## 9. Angle

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**IV. CONCLUSION**

From the nine types of circumstantial adjuncts proposed by Halliday (1994); extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angle, there are only seven types found in Novella "A Reason to Rain" by Donna M. Young. The novella "A Reason to Rain" lacks circumstantial adjunct contingency and perspective. The percentages that illustrate the circumstantial adjuncts from the highest to the lowest number are location 39.3%, extent 28.2%, cause 17.09%, accompaniment and manner 5.12%, role 3.41%, matter 1.709%, contingency and angle 0, 0%. With a proportion of 39.3 percent, circumstantial adjuncts of place are the most prevalent sort of circumstantial adjunct. Because it is common in all types of procedures, circumstantial adjunct might be considered one of the essential aspects of a sentence.

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