

# CIRCUMSTANTIAL ELEMENTS ANALYSIS OF LYDIA MACHOVA'S SPEECH IN THE SECRETS OF LEARNING A NEW LANGUAGE TED TALKS: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS STUDY

<sup>1</sup>Apriliasih Setiawati, <sup>2</sup>Erni Hastuti, <sup>3</sup>Teddy Oswari

<sup>1,2</sup> English Department, Faculty of Letters and Culture, Universitas Gunadarma

<sup>3</sup> Management Department, Faculty of Economic, Universitas Gunadarma

Jl. Margonda Raya No. 100, Depok 16424, Jawa Barat

<sup>1</sup>apriliasihsetiawati04@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>erni@staff.gunadarma.ac.id

<sup>3</sup>toswari@staff.gunadarma.ac.id

## Abstract

*Systematic Functional Linguistic (SFL) views language as a sign system that can be analysed based on language structure and language use. The research is about circumstantial elements of Lydia Machova's speech at The Secret of Learning a New Language TED Talks. This study aims to find out the types of circumstantial elements and the most dominant circumstantial element in Lydia Machova's utterances. This research used the theory proposed by Halliday & Mattiessen (2004). This research used descriptive quantitative research. The source of the data was taken from the utterances of Lydia Machova signified as the circumstantial elements. The research result uncovered all types of circumstances occurring in Lydia Machova's utterances. The highest usages of circumstance are location due to the function of location. It is not the main verb but has to be a participle phrase or in a form of adjective clause. the information about the absolute place where the experience, methods and tips occurred and also giving the details of the time when the moment actually happened for how long and how often.*

**Keywords:** *Circumstantial, systematic functional linguistic, utterances*

## INTRODUCTION

In conveying a message systematically, language has rules for how the messages conveyed are arranged properly. Therefore, the use of language serves to assemble experiences in which a linkage is formed: one (unit) experience (in experiential meaning and interpersonal meaning) is relevant to the experience that has been and will be conveyed before and after. With the task of establishing the relevance of experience with other experiences in order to form a unity, the textual function is related to the environment or context of a linguistics experience.

Language is an important thing in human life to communicate with each other, where language must have a clear meaning. In order to when communicating, there is no misunderstanding in its delivery. According to Darjodowidjodjo (2003:282) that the language usage is based on the language knowledge practice. It's meant that the wider of language knowledge used in communication, the greater of skill ability in giving meaning to a word or sentence. Language is always used in context, where people are in a discourse. Social relations and participants in a discourse can interact with

one another only if they understand the text, context, and pattern or structure. Therefore, analysing the text means analysing the language in it (Brown and Yule, 1983). One of the important parts in analysing text is the language used in interacting. Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) theory is a language theory that explores to the usage of language function (context). This theory puts language as the main point.

One way to study the language is Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) ideas from Halliday. SFL is functional language studies that examines the meaning of a text to find out how language is used in social life and also language as a social phenomenon. The basis of this theory is functional because in understanding meaning, the text is not seen as a separate part but is seen as a whole together with several different points of view. (Halliday, 1994:32). Systemic functional linguistics views language as a grammar that contains sources of meaning-making and emphasizes the relationship between form and meaning. Thus, grammar becomes a study of how people arrange the choice of words and other grammatical resources to convey their purposes. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994: 2-5) grammar is a language theory, of how language works and how is put together.

In this SFL approach, the smallest unit in language analysis is a clause because all person's thoughts are embodied in it. Halliday (1994:107) suggest that a perfect unit of experience is realized in a clause

consisting of 1). Proses; 2). Participant; 3) and circumstantial elements. In the clause structure, circumstantial elements are an important part because they play a role in providing an explanation of the environment that accompanies a process in the clause. Circumstance (Nurhasanah,2017) is an adverb which a word 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. According to Halliday (in Tilusbya et all 2018), claims that circumstances are names of those elements within the clause which carry semantic role but are neither process or participants.

The Research which discussed about the strategy of Systemic Functional Linguistics on circumstantial adjunct has actually been done such as Nurhasanah (2017), this research discussed about the use of circumstantial adjuncts in the tale *The Taming of the Shrew*. Descriptive is used as an analysis technique which to find new evidence to prove the truth of the story. The finding indicates that only eight of circumstantial adjuncts were found in the tale. Khorina (2018) This research focusses on identifying the relational process occurring in Circumstantial relational process clauses and analyze the lexical verbs realizing the relational processes. The method qualitative and Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework was applied to analyze the data.

The results showed attributive relational process occur more frequently than identifying one. The attributive relational process was realized by various lexical verbs. Sari (2021) this research deals with the types of adjuncts and the dominant types of circumstantial adjunct that found in Jakarta Post Headlines News because it expresses the meaning through sentences. This qualitative descriptive research used library research and documentation method. For the result, there were eight circumstantial types of adjuncts used in this headline news and location adjuncts became the most dominant adjuncts.

Based on the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics, the circumstantial elements have been classified in detail to make it easier for users to recognize and understand the form and function of the information elements. According to this theory, the element of adverb in a sentence is called the circumstantial term. Circumstantial is a physical or non-physical environment that accompanies a process or event in a clause. Circumstances are realized with adverb words or phrases. (Hallidays, 2014 divides circumstantial term into 9 types, namely: angle, location, extent, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, and matter. Meanwhile, Santosa (2003:87 as cited in Sholihah et all, 2018) divided circumstantial into 8 types, namely: angle, location, extent, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter, and role

This research tries to apply the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) especially in Circumstantial. Circumstantial element is one of essential element in the clause, because their occurrences usually exist in all the types of processes. So, this research analyses the types of circumstances, and tries to find out the dominant types of circumstances used in utterances were uttered by Lydia Machova by using the circumstantial elements theory proposed by Halliday& Mattiessen (2004). The circumstantial elements can be identified by nine elements such as *extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter* and *angle*. The researcher chose the speech as the subject of the research because of the topic relates to the analysis and Lydia Machova is a systemic type of person who deliver the message of her ideas with a proper sentence structure in which has growing of interest topic about sharing ideas discussion and learning foreign language tips likewise Lydia Machova has a good intonation of speech and has a properly structural spoken which can be same as written forms.

### **Systemic Functional Linguistics**

Systemic Functional Linguistics often abbreviated to SFL is a renewal of traditional grammar. According to Bloor and Bloor (1995: 2), SFL is semantic means that it concerns with the meaning and also functional which means it concerns with how

the language is used. In addition, Emilia (2014 as cited in Wachyudi & Miftakh, 2018) SFL is a social theory of language which used to construct meaning within the scope of human interaction with others based on the context of the situation and cultural context. In traditional grammar, the verb is physically do or plain action on something but if we looked depth insight of SFL the function of verb can be sensing, being, having, thinking, feeling etc. As Gerot and Wignell (1994), *SFL or functional grammar views language as resource of making meaning*. By the mean, the participants, process and circumstances in a clause affect and attribute to meaning. SFL deals in detail with structural organization of English clause, phrases, and sentences. Language in SFL is systemic and functional. The internal organization of language and structure for the language usage to express meaning and for different function of uses. The function in SFL is the use of language but as a fundamental property of language itself. By this theory, the verb added or not added the object isn't the center of consideration. Halliday believes that linguistics should describe actual sentences with many functions. SFL helps the ability to utilize language in different scenarios, differentiate the existing between spoken and written English. It can be summarized that functional grammar or SFL is the study of the context, and structure of the language, the meaning which constructed by wording or structure of a language.

In SFL, there are termed language metafunctions comprises three of language ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning functions (Halliday, 1985 as cited in Suparto, 2018). Ideational meaning views language as human experience or the representation of our inner and outer world. In ideational meaning which has two stands experimental and logical. Experimental is realized through by transitivity. The concepts capture the doings, happenings, havings, beings, sensings, and existence. Interpersonal meaning enacts with attitude and social relations whereas textual meaning is about how the text is organized and how does it connect to other text.

### **Circumstances**

Circumstances are defining the situation or event in some way. This theory relates to where the process is taking moment, how it is taking moment or why it is taking moment. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) *Circumstances associated with or attendant on process, referring to examples such as a location or an event in time or space, or its manner or its cause and these notions or where or how the thing happen provided the traditional explanation by linking the circumstances to the four WH-forms that were adverbs rather than nouns*. In any situation, circumstances can be included or not included; it depends on the process focuses on the process and the expected participant. Circumstances are considered

optional elements of the clause even though they may express critical or important information. as having function of location with respect to time since it specifies a location in time. Circumstantial is an environment where processes involving participants occur. The core of the experience is the process, then at the clause level, the process determines the number and categories of participants. In addition, the process determines the circumstantial indirectly with the level of probability. Circumstances are equivalent of descriptions usually used in traditional grammar (Saragih, 2006:38). So, circumstantial applies to all types of processes, but not all processes are followed by circumstances because circumstances are outside the scope of the process.

According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) there are nine types of circumstances presents in a new pattern which is needed for the analysis of circumstances such as 1). Extent, it is the duration in time during which the process unfolds. Three subcategories such as duration, distance and frequency; 2). Location, it expresses the absolute place. Place includes not only location in space but also the source, path and destination movement; 3). Manner, it expresses the way in which the process is actualized. Manner compromises four subcategories such as means, quality, comparison and degree in the following; 4). Cause, it expresses the reason why the process actualized. Cause compromises three subcategories such as

Reason, Purpose and Behalf; 5). Contingency, an element on which the realization of the process depends. Contingency compromises three subcategories such as Condition, Concession and Default; 6). Accompaniment, it is bringing someone or something to the process. Accompaniment compromises two subcategories such as Comitative and Additive; 7). Role, which construes the meaning *be* and *become* circumstantially. Role includes the subcategories of Guise *be* and Product *become*; 8). Matter, it is related to verbal process which is described referred tom narrated etc. Matter is expressed by prepositions such as *about*, *concerning*, *with reference to* and sometimes simply *of*; 9). Angle, it represents either sayer in verbal process or senser in mental process. Angle is expressed by prepositions such as *according to*, *in the words of*, *in the view/opinion of*, *from the standpoint of* etc.

## METHODS

This research used a descriptive quantitative method. The primary data were taken from TED YouTube video entitled *The secret of learning a new language of Lydia Machova* was published on January 24, 2019 and also the duration is 10:45 minutes. This research is limited to the circumstantial elements found in this the transcription from Lydia Machova's spoken words. This research aims to find out the types of circumstantial elements and the most dominants circumstantial in the utterances of

Lydia Machova. The researcher watched and listened the Lydia Machova's speech, next collected and sorted the data based on the focus of the research. Furthermore, to analyze the data, the writer used the theory proposed by Halliday & Mattiessen (2004). Next, the techniques in analyzing the data such as 1). watching and listening extensively throughout the video entitled *The secret of learning a new language of Lydia Machova*; 2). Determining the types of circumstances; 3). Classifying the types of circumstance in the Lydia Machova's utterances occur in her speech into nine types; extent, location, manner, cause, contingency accompaniment, role, matter, and angle; 4). Counting the circumstances percentage by 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 circumstances types which are frequently used in Lydia Machova's utterances. Next, Concluding the result.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research focused on circumstantial elements of Lydia Machova's speech at The Secret of Learning a New Language TED Talks. Each clause of the texts was analysed into circumstantial elements. Then, the data is classified based on *extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter and angle*. In this case, there are 137 utterances found and analysed. The results of the research are shown in the table below.

**Table.1 Circumstantial Elements Occurred in Lydia Machova's Utterances**

No.	Circumstantial Elements	Frequency	Percentage
1	Extent	16 data	12%
2	Location	41 data	30%
3	Manner	19 data	14%
4	Cause	15 data	11%
5	Contingency	14 data	10%
6	Accompaniment	7 data	5%
7	Role	7 data	5%
8	Matter	15 data	11%
9	Angle	3 data	2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>137 Data</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: The secret of learning a new language by Lydia Machova

From the table above, it can be seen that *Extent* is 16 data, *Location* is 41 data, *Manner* is 19 data, *Cause* is 15 data, *Contingency* is 14 data, *Accompaniment* is 7 data, *Role* is 7 data, *Matter* is 15 data, and *Angle* is 3 data. The circumstantial elements based on the types of circumstances and each type will be discussed in the following detail analysis.

### Extent

The Extent circumstances express in terms of interval some unit of measurement like yards, laps, rounds, years. Extent comprises three subcategories such as duration, distance and frequency. Extent is measurable in standard units in hours and years, inches and miles. Extent is the duration in time during which the process unfolds. The interrogative forms for Extent are *how far?* *how long?* *how many?* [measure unit], *how many times?*.

For example:

Clay particles are very small || and sink slowly, || they can be carried **thousands of miles** by gentle currents. |||

### Data 1

*In fact, I love it so much that I like to learn a new language every two years.*

Circumstance: Frequency

From the circumstance above *In fact, I love it so much that I like to learn a new language every two years.* The clause represented the situation of extent in frequency which situation can happen

repeatedly in the process. This clause refers to frequency category, so it can be identified by the usage of interrogative in *how many times?* Which shows frequency. The frequency circumstance function is an additional description to the situation *when, where* or *how* that the situation will occur. There is one circumstance identified in the complex clause to be circumstance *every two years.* Each answer from the question of measurement unit of *how many times?* Therefore, the type of circumstance is *extent* refers to *frequency.* As stated by (Halliday,2004) The extent to which processes unfold in space time: The distance in space where the destination is not revealed or the duration in time during the process. In the context, the function of circumstance occurred in Lydia's utterances is used to interpret that for learning a foreign language she only took 2 years to be able mastered a foreign language and continue to learn other languages.

### Data 2

*It isn't possible to learn within two months*

Circumstance: Duration

From the circumstance above, the clause is representing the situation of extent in form of duration which the function is to express the length of situation happen in the process. The function of circumstance is an additional description to the situation *when, where* or *how* that the situation will occur. There is one circumstance identified in the simplex clause to be circumstance *within two*

months. Each answer from the question of measurement unit of *when was during?* and *how long?*. Therefore, the type of circumstance is *extent* refers to *duration*. In the context, the function of circumstance occurs in Lydia's utterances is used to explain the method of learning language which she assumes that to be fluent in speaking it is impossible to do in short periods of time instead we just have an improvement of it.

### Location

Location circumstances express the absolute place. The general interrogatives of Location are *where?* *when?* Place includes not only location in space but also the source, path and destination movement.

For example:

|| **Outside the station, turn right into Pitt Street the right again at Park 1 Street** || and **at George Street** turn left || and walk to **St. Andrews Cathedral.** |||

### Data 3

*I will practice speaking every Tuesday and Thursday with a friend in 20 minutes.*

Circumstance: Time

From the circumstance above *I will practice speaking every Tuesday and Thursday with a friend in 20 minutes.* The clause represented the situation of location in time category which the function is to express the amount of time when the process happens. As stated by Halliday (2004) Location is a

type of circumstantial element which shows position or place. The function of circumstance is an additional description to the situation *when, where* or *how* in which the situation will occur. There are two circumstances identified in the simplex clause to be circumstance *every Tuesday and Thursday* and *in 20 minutes*. The function of circumstances is used to describe when the situation will happen and how long it takes for the process. A participating situation in the sense of giving the situation be more arranged and specific information. Each answer from the question of time unit of *when?* Therefore, the type of circumstance is *location* refers to *time*. In the context, Lydia is emphasizing and suggesting her way creating a plan in learning language process that she does a arranged a schedule to practice speaking to be more structural and organized. The function of time circumstances occurred in Lydia's utterances help Lydia clearly define the situation.

### Data 4

*You can talk to yourself **in the comfort of your room***

Circumstance: Place

From the circumstance above, the clause is representing the situation of location. The first function as a circumstance of location which the function is to express where the process should take place. The function of circumstance is an additional description to the situation *when, where* or



*how* that the situation will occur. There is one circumstance identified in the simplex clause to be circumstance *in the comfort of your room*. The clause is describing the situation where the process is taking a place. The circumstance concerns as a prepositional phrase that function as a participant in circumstance of location. Each answer from the question of place unit of *where?*. Therefore, the type of circumstance is *location* refers to *place*. In the context, the function of circumstance in form of place occurs in Lydia's utterances is used to mention the effective place to be in the technique of speaking which done by your internal dialogue that if you are not confidence enough to speak with native speaker so you can use your private room to practice speaking by yourself in order to improve the speaking's skill.

### **Manner**

Manner circumstances express the way in which the process is actualized. Manner comprises four subcategories such as: means, quality, comparison and degree in the following: (a) **Means** refers to the means whereby a process takes place it is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with the preposition *by* or *with*. The interrogative form of Means usually *how?* and *what with?* For example: It seems to me || that answer to most such questions has to be learned **by experiment**. ||| These men were the philosophes, the popularisers of the new

thought, || who sought to convince the educated public **by means of written word**. ||| (b) **Quality** is typically realized by an adverbial group with suffix *-ly*. Quality is realized by prepositional phrase with preposition *in* or *with*. The interrogative form of quality usually *how?* For example: I experience the despair of watching my partner and manager die **wretchedly, slowly, bitterly**. ||| He learned **in certain way**, || to have a certain accent, || all based on the nose. ||| (c) **Comparison** is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with preposition *like* or *unlike*. The interrogative forms of comparison usually *what.... like?* For example: As you well know, || we sometimes work **like the devil** with them. ||| (d) **Degree** is typically expressed by adverbial group with general indication of degree such as *much, a lot*. Degree expressions characterize or seem like superlative degree to show the greatest degree. For example: As a writer of short-stories for adults, she has worked a **great deal** with these themes. |||

### **Data 5**

*I could use the language **freely and fluently***  
Circumstance: Quality

From the circumstance above, the clause represented the situation of manner in quality category which the function is to express the quality of condition. The function of circumstance is an additional description to the situation *when, where* or *how* that the

situation will occur. There is one circumstance identified in the simplex clause to be circumstance: *freely and fluently*. The circumstance expressed as an adverbial group that function as a participant in circumstance of manner. The typically of quality category is realized by an adverbial group with suffix-*ly* which correlate with adjective + *ly*. The function of circumstances is used to express how the situation is being figured. A participating situation in the sense of giving the process with satisfy needs. Each answer from the question of manner unit of *how?*. Therefore, the type of circumstance is *manner* refers to *quality*. As stated by Halliday (2004) An adverbial group with  $\pm$ ly adverb typically expresses quality as head. Quality expressions characterize the process in respect of any variable that makes sense. In the context, at the end of Lydia's speaking after mentioning several methods of learning foreign language. The function of quality circumstance is to summarize all of way that works in her process of learning that she finally can speak foreign language properly and being a master of language.

#### Data 6

*And then, I met polyglot who always starts by imitating sounds of language*

Circumstance: Means

From the circumstance above, the clause is representing the situation of manner in *means* category which the function is to construe by which the situation in the process

involved in the process. The function of circumstance is an additional description to the situation *when, where* or *how* that the situation will occur. However, the function of circumstances as an additional description, it's left unavoidable, an essential element of situation. There is one circumstance identified in the simplex clause to be circumstance by *imitating sounds of language*. The circumstance expresses as a prepositional phrase that function as a participant in circumstance of manner. The function of circumstances used to describe the method of situation being discussed. A participating situation in the sense of giving the process lightly understandable. Each answer from the question of manner unit of *how?*. Therefore, the type of circumstance is *Manner* refers to *Means*. In the context, Lydia is meeting with polyglots all around the world in the event, then she found one of polyglot which learning foreign language by simulating the dialogue of native speaker. The function of circumstances occurs in Lydia utterances here to define the method in which the situation is being represented.

#### Cause

Cause circumstances express the reason why the process actualized. This involves not only Reason in narrow sense of existing conditions leading the actualization of the process but also Purpose in sense of intended conditions for which purpose is actualized. Cause comprises three subcategories such as: Reason, Purpose and

Behalf. (a) A circumstantial expression of **Reason** represents the reason of which process takes place and what causes it and it have the sense of *because*. The interrogative form of cause of Reason usually *why?* or *how?* It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *through, from, for, because of, as a result of, due to* etc. For example: Is it worse **because of your asthma?** ||| (b) A circumstantial expression of **Purpose** represents the purpose for which an action takes place and the intention behind it and it have the sense of *in order that/ in order to*. The interrogative form of cause of **Purpose** usually *what for?* They are typically expressed by prepositional phrase with *for, in the hope for, for the purpose of, for the sake of*. etc. For example: He has thus always worked **for an interdisciplinary environment in which computer scientists and engineers can talk to neuroscientists and cognitive scientists.** ||| (b) A circumstantial expression of **Behalf** represents the entity, typically a person on whose behalf or for whose sake the action is undertaken who it is for. The interrogative form of cause of **Behalf** usually *who for?* It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase such as *for the sake of, in favour of, on behalf of*. etc. For example: The energy was responsible for the community's spiritual well-being || and therefore interceded by prayer and sacred ceremony with an inscrutable God **on behalf of His 'creatures here below'**. |||

#### Data 7

*If you try to memorize a list a word **for test tomorrow**, the word be stored in your short-term memory.*

Circumstance: Purpose

From the circumstance above *If you try to memorize a list a word **for test tomorrow**, the word be stored in your short-term memory.* The clause cannot be easily assumed as the circumstance of cause. The situation can be debatable since we are trying to decide which concerns that represent the speaker since the situation much like representing the circumstance of purpose or representing the condition circumstance. The main distinction that the clause core is to fulfil the circumstance of purpose not to express the condition. The function of circumstances is used to hint the purpose of the process. *For test tomorrow* is expressed by prepositional phrase. A participating situation in the sense of giving the process cause and effect. Each answer from the question of purpose unit of *what for?* Therefore, the type of circumstance is *cause* refers to *purpose*. As stated by Halliday (2004) Purpose can be expressed by a prepositional phrase representing the purpose for which an action occurs with the intention behind it. It is used by the prepositional phrase *for test tomorrow*. In the context, Lydia is pointing out about the principal of learning foreign language which needs an effective method in order to reduce the inefficient way with the result that we still

spend time for many years to learn foreign language. Lydia suggested to turn and revise to the course repeatedly then leave the method of memorizing to sort vocabularies so we can complete the test not only until for the test but also in long term.

#### Data 8

*I wanted to read "Harry Potter" instead because that was my favourite book as a child.*

Circumstance: Reason

From the circumstance above, the clause is representing the situation of cause in category of reason which the function is represent the cause of statement. The function of circumstance identified in the simplex clause to be circumstance *because*. When the sense of *because* appears in the process is modally restricted as circumstance of reason. As the result that the whole clause is designed to be focus on the cause. The function of circumstances is used to express why the situation is being marked. A participating situation in the sense of giving the process cause and effect. Each answer from the question of reason unit of *why?*. Therefore, the type of circumstance is *cause* refers to *reason*. In the context, the function of circumstance in form of reason occurs in Lydia utterances because she is sharing about her experience when she learned foreign language by using Spanish combined with her preference book. The book with Spanish translation was asserting and motivating Lydia to understand Spanish

properly by sorting the vocabularies and reading comprehensively.

#### Contingency

Contingency circumstances are an element on which the realization of the process depends. Contingency are typically relations between processes and often realized causally. Contingency might express the emergency of situation and condition. Contingency comprises three subcategories such as: Condition, Concession and Default; (a) A Circumstantial expression of **Condition** construes circumstances that have to obtain in order for the process to be actualized. They have the sense of *if*. They expressed by prepositional phrases such as: *in case of, in the event of, on condition of*. etc. For example: Get back to the bedroom and change clothes **in case of bloodstains**. ||| (b) A Circumstantial expression of **Concession** construe frustrated cause with the sense of *although*. They expressed by prepositional phrases with the prepositions *despite, notwithstanding, in spite of, regardless of* etc. For example: **In spite of its beacon**, many ships have been wrecked on this rocky coast during storms or in dense fog. ||| (c) A Circumstantial expression of **Default** has the sense of negative condition such as: *if not, unless*. They are expressed by prepositional phrase such as: *in the absence of, in default of* etc. For example: **In the absence of any prior agreement between the parties as to the rate of salvage payable**, the amount is assessed, as a rule, by the Admiralty Court. |||

### Data 9

*If you are more introverted person and you can't imagine speaking to native speaker right away.*

Circumstance: Condition

From the circumstance above *If you are more introverted person and you can't imagine speaking to native speaker right away*. The clause represented the situation of contingency in condition category which the function is to define the situation. The clause described the situation how the process is happening. The function of circumstance identified in the clause to be circumstance *If*. When the sense of *if* appears in the process is usually restricted as condition circumstance. As the result, the whole clause is designed to represent the condition in the process. The function of circumstances is used to express why the situation portrays in clause whose entity is conditional. Each answer the question of condition unit of *why?* Therefore, the type of circumstance is *contingency* refers to *condition*. As stated by (Halliday, 2004) contingency specifies an on which the actualized of the process depends on what. In the context, the function of circumstance in form of condition occurred in Lydia utterances is used to express the condition of the listeners that most of us still not feeling confidence talking with native speaker. In this situation, the listeners consider as lack of communication and have low intelligence of speaking skill. Lydia described this situation in order to give the listeners an effective

method in process of learning so that they can apply in everyday life.

### Accompaniment

Accompaniment circumstances that forming a joint participation in the process and represents meanings *and, or, not* as circumstantial. The circumstantial of accompaniment is bringing someone or something to the process. The interrogative form of accompaniment such as: *who/what else?, but not who/what?*. It is expressed by prepositional phrases such as: *with, without, besides, instead of*. Accompaniment comprises two subcategories such as: Comitative and Additive; (a) The **Comitative** is accompanying process, represents the process as a single instance of a process although one in which two entities are involves. For example: I was traveling up the west coast of Florida **with my father** in a boat,... ||| (b) The **Additive** represents the process as two instances. Both entities clearly share the same participant function but one of them represented circumstantially for the purpose of contrast. For example: Well, what those lot do|| is || that they wear them **instead of hair nets**. |||

### Data10

*And by the end of the book, I was able to follow it almost **without any problems**.*

Circumstance: Comitative

From the circumstance above *And by the end of the book, I was able to follow it*

*almost without any problems.* The clause represented the situation of accompaniment in comitative category which function is not to be bringing someone or something in the process. The function of circumstance identified in the simplex clause to be circumstance *without any problems.* The function of circumstances is used to give the information about something which absent in the process. *Without any problems* is prepositional phrases used to express that something is not joining the process. A participating situation in the sense of not giving the process a participant. Each answer from the question of comitative unit of *what with?*. Therefore, the type of circumstance is *accompaniment* refers to *comitative*. As stated by Halliday (2004) Accompaniment represents the meanings and corresponds. The comitative Represents the process as a single instance, although two entities are involved. In the context, the function of circumstance in form of comitative occurred in Lydia's utterances refers to the means when she was in the process of learning language, she had no trouble understanding the words until she finished reading the Spanish's book translation.

### Role

Role circumstances which construe the meaning *be* and *become* circumstantially. Role includes the subcategories of Guise *be* and Product *become*; (a) **Guise** corresponds to the interrogative *what as?* And construes the meaning of *be* (attribute or identity). The

usual preposition is *as, by the way of, in the role/shape/guise/form* of etc. Thematic circumstances of Role may indicate a period of time in a person's life. For examples: **As a young boy**, he spent long hours with his father. ||| **As socialists**, we understand all too well the impact of staffing cuts, inefficient books, decaying buildings, and inner-city life in general on teachers and pupils. ||| (b) **Product** corresponds to the interrogative *what into?* with the meaning of *become* similarly as attribute or identity. The usual preposition is *into*. For examples: Kukul grew **into a handsome young man with jet black hair and skin the colour of cinnamon.** ||| Protein is first broken down **into amino acids.** |||

### Data 11

*As a language mentor, I help people learn language by themselves.*

Circumstance: Guise

From the circumstance above *As a language mentor, I help people learn language by themselves.* The clause represented the situation of role in type of guise which function is to construe the meaning of occupation. This situation related to the position of someone or something to the condition in the process. The function of circumstance identified in the clause to be circumstance: *As a language mentor.* The function of circumstances is used to label the fact that the participant has a job or function in the process. *As a language mentor* is

prepositional phrases used to express that something or someone has a responsibility in a situation. A participating situation in the sense of fitting the position in the process of situation. Each answer from the question of guise unit of *what as?*. Therefore, the type of circumstance is Role refers to Guise. As stated by Halliday (2004) circumstance of role tells what as in which this phrase indicates the circumstance to express the role of something in the text. In the context, Lydia is defining her career which she is currently focusing on attending an event where people are willing to learn any languages all around the world. The situation in which she is motivating, giving a clue and insight of leaning, sharing hers and others polyglots' experience, and giving a practical and useful advice to apply. The function of role circumstance in guise category occurred in Lydia's utterances is to be known by her listeners about the position function that Lydia have that might support their mind to be more excited to learn language.

#### **Data 12**

*We simply found ways how to enjoy the process, how to turn language leaning from boring school subject **into a pleasant activity** which you don't mind doing every day.*

Circumstance: Product

From the circumstance above, the clause is representing the situation of role in category of product which function is to describe

the becoming situation in the future. This situation is reflecting situation in the past which is going to happen in the future. The function of circumstance identified in the clause to be circumstance *into a pleasant activity*. The function of circumstances is used to be changing the situation from the last situation into the next situation in the process. *Into a pleasant activity* is prepositional phrases used to state the result of situation. A participating situation in the sense of changing the process of situation. Each answer from the question of product unit of *what into?*. Therefore, the type of circumstance is *role* refers to *product*. In the context, Lydia is declaring that she and other polyglots aren't genius type of person. They just found the effective way to enjoy the learning process. The function of circumstance of role in category of product occurs in Lydia utterances is to convince the listeners that we can do as they can do by doing a fit method that they usually do because polyglots don't have a special tricks or powerful brain to learn language.

#### **Matter**

Matter Circumstances which related to verbal process which is described referred tom narrated etc. The interrogative is *what about?*. Matter is expressed by prepositions such as: *about, concerning, with reference to* and sometimes simply *of*. For example: Tell me **about the Paris review**. ||| **We must warn of the consequences of this truth**. |||

### Data 13

*Well, there is one thing that I haven't told you about Benny and Lucas.*

Circumstance: Matter

From the circumstance above *Well, there is one thing that I haven't told you about Benny and Lucas*. The clause represented the situation of matter which function is to denote which case is talking about. This kind of situation appeared in verbal process to be circumstance of matter. This situation is adding someone as an object of topic discussion. The function of circumstance identified in the clause to be circumstance: *about Benny and Lucas*. The function of circumstances is used to inform that there is a main point of discussion. *About Benny and Lucas* is prepositional phrases used to express that the situation in the process is telling about somebody. A participating situation in the sense of discussing somebody in the process of situation. Each answer the question of matter unit of *what about?* Therefore, the type of circumstance is Matter. As stated by Halliday (2004) Matter is related to verbal processes, which are described, referred to, narrated etc. In the context, Lydia was trying to hide the importance one in learning language processes by saying the secret at the end of her speech. Thus, the secret is about Benny and Lucas which routinely have a conversation with native speaker as training. From that case, they both fluently are handling multiple languages because they

learn from the feedback about how good or bad their further competence and performance language. In short, Benny and Lucas were gaining some of responses from native speaker which highly motivating them by using the apps or social interactions so they can measure their skill and intelligence. The function of role circumstance in matter category occurred in Lydia's utterances is to draw a situation about the process of Benny and Lucas learning language.

### Angle

Angle circumstances which represent either *sayer* in verbal process or *senser* in mental process. Angle is expressed by prepositions such as: *according to, in the words of, in the view/opinion of, from the standpoint of* etc.

For example:

**According to the phlogistic theory**, the part remaining after a substance was burned || was simply the original substance deprived of phlogiston. |||

### Data 14

*You can use apps which are based on this system such as Anki or Memrise.*

Circumstance: Source

From the circumstance above *You can use apps which are based on this system such as Anki or Memrise*. The clause represented the situation of angle in source category which the function is to represent the source the information. This situation is



giving the information about the function of language learning mobile applications. The function of circumstance identified in the clause to be circumstance *based on this system such as Anki or Memrise*. The function of circumstances is used to suggest about source of learning's tool. *Based on this system such as Anki or Memrise* is prepositional phrases used to express that the situation in the process is providing the information. A participating situation in the sense of adding any platforms in the process. According to Feng (2017), *Anki is a digital flashcard software was designed to implement space retrieval practice*. (p. 17). Also stated by Liislami (2018), *Memrise is a vocabulary learning website which exists in the form of web application as well as an Android and iPhone application free of charge*. The function of the source of Anki and Memrise are specialized helping the learners improving vocabulary knowledge. Both Anki and Memrise can assist language learners to foster their vocabulary range. Therefore, the type of circumstance is *angle* refers to *source*. As stated by Halliday (2004) *Angle* is also related to verbal processes either to be a *sayer* of verbal phrase with the sense of says or to the *senser* of mental clause with the sense of thinks. In the context, Lydia gave an advice and decision making to listeners who want to have a long-term memory of vocabulary; they can try to practice using the platforms as their base of increasing their memory. The function of *angle* circumstance in source category

occurred in Lydia's utterances advising her listeners on language learning situation using software.

The types of location circumstance are the highest range of data collections with 41 data or 30% of 137 data, because of the location function give the information about the absolute place where the experience, methods and tips occurred and also give the details of time when the moment actually happened for how long and how often. The interrogatives of location such as *Where?* and *When?* and the preposition *like at, in* and *so on*, which help the researcher gain the data accurately.

## CONCLUSION

The circumstance of extent occurs in the process as a function to draw the length of the situation of the event in when is Lydia starting to learn languages. The circumstance of location occurs in the process as a function to inform listeners about the platforms using in learning language and the event which still being continued and repeated. The circumstance of manner occurs in the process as a function to describe the quality of situation and also the characteristics in which condition the process is realized. The circumstance of cause occurs in the process as a function to give to know the cause and effect behind Lydia's proficient in foreign languages. The circumstance of contingency occurs in the process as a function to express the alternative situation in which the tips of

learning language would be applied. The circumstance of accompaniment occurs in the process as a function to have a situation in learning process more actively by having a partner to have two-way communications and also gain feedback in order to improve the speaking skills. The circumstance of role occurs in the process as a function to perform the rights of obligations according to the position in which situation actualized. The circumstance of matter occurs in the process as a function to explain what the situation is talking about. The circumstance of angle occurs in the process as a function to have the situation contains the substance of firm evidence and also references so the situation is truly retentive and reliable.

The percentage described shows that the occurrences of circumstantial element systematically from the highest number to the lowest number is given as follows Location (41 data or 30% of 137 data), Manner (19 data or 14% of 137 data), Extent (16 data or 12% of 137 data), Matter (15 data or 11% of 137 data), Cause (15 data or 11% of 137 data), Contingency (14 data or 10% of 137 data), Accompaniment (7 data or 5% of 137 data), Role (7 data or 5% of 137 data), and Angle (3 data or 2% of 137 data). Therefore, it may be concluded that the dominant type of circumstantial elements which is most dominant is location because of the function of location give the information about the absolute place where the experience, methods and tips occurred and also give the details of

time when the moment actually happened for how long and how often. The interrogatives of location such as *Where?* and *When?* and the preposition like at, in and so on help the researcher gain the data accurately.

## REFERENCES

- Bloor and Bloor. (1995). *The Functional Analysis of English - A Hallidayan Approach*. London: Arnold.
- Brown & Yule. (1983). *Discourse Analysis*. Cambridge University Press. (2nd Ed.). London: Arnold.
- Dardjowidjodjo, S. (2003). *Psikolinguistik Pengantar Pemahaman Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Feng, Z. (2020). *Using Extensive Reading and Digital Flashcards for Vocabulary Acquisition*. Theses. The University of San Francisco
- Gerot, L., & Wignell, P. (1994). *Making sense of functional grammar*. Cammeray. NSW: Antipodean Educational Enterprises.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1994). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar (Second Edition)*. China: Edward Arnold Ltd.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (2004). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar (Third Edition)*. Madison Avenue, New York, NY10016: Oxford University Press Inc.
- Halliday, M.A.K. & Matthiesen, C. M.IM.

- (2014). *Halliday's Introductions to Functional Grammar*. London: Routledge.
- Khorina, M. (2018). The Circumstantial Relational Process Clauses in Scientific Texts in the Framework of SFL, *Jurnal Bahasa Inggris Terapan*, 4(1), 67-80
- Liislami, M, H. (2018). The Use of Memrise to Learn Vocabulary and Pronunciation. Thesis: Sunan Ampel State Islamic University Surabaya.
- Nurhasanah. (2017). Circumstantial Adjuncts Used in The Tale "The Taming of The Shrew". *Getsempena English Education Journal (GEEJ)*. 4(2). 118-126.
- Saragih, A. 2006. *Bahasa dalam Konteks Sosial*. Medan: Pascasarjana Unimed.
- Sari, R. D. (2021). The Analysis of Circumstantial Adjuncts in Jakarta Post Headlines News. *English Teaching and Linguistics Journal*, 2(1), 175-178. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30596%2Fetl.v2i1.5967>
- Sholihah, H, I.,Santosa, Djatmiko. (2018) Analisis Sirkumstan Pada Buku Cerita Anak the 7 Habbits of Happy Kids Karya Sean Covey dan Terjemahannya (Kajian Terjemahan dengan Pendekatan Systemic Functional Linguistics). *Lingua*, 15(1): 29-44. DOI: 10.30957/lingua.v15i.428.
- Suparto, A, D. (2018). Analisis Ketransitifan dalam Framing Pada Artikel Berita Online. *Ranah: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa*, 7 (1), 16—32. doi: <https://doi.org/10.26499/rnh.v7i1.586>
- Tilusubya,B., Nababan, M., Santosa, R. (2018). Translation Analysis of Circumstances in the Gospel of Matthew Chapter 12 Through 14 From English into Indonesian. *Lingua Cultura*. 12(4), 415-421. DOI: 10.21512/lc.v12i4.4608
- Wachyudi, K., Miftakh. F.(2018). Penggunaan Systematic Functional Linguistic (SFL) Sebagai Alat Analisis Teks Recount Oleh Siswa di Salah Satu SMAN di Karawang. *BIOMARTIKA Jurnal Ilmiah*, 4(2), 259-267
- The secret of learning a new language of Lydia Machova.**  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o\\_XVt5rdpFY&t=445s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o_XVt5rdpFY&t=445s)