

## The Use of Adjuncts in English: Definition, Function, and Position in Sentences

Dennis Manurung<sup>1</sup>, Kristin Permata Sari Manalu<sup>2</sup>, Kristina Natalia Sidauruk<sup>3</sup>,  
Melda Veby Ristella Munthe<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> English Language Education Study Program, HKBP Nommensen  
Pematangsiantar University

e-mail: [dennismanurung84@gmail.com](mailto:dennismanurung84@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>, [kristinmanalu2020@gmail.com](mailto:kristinmanalu2020@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>,  
[kristinanataliasidauruk8@gmail.com](mailto:kristinanataliasidauruk8@gmail.com)<sup>3</sup>

### Abstrak

Adjuncts merupakan komponen penting dan krusial dari tata bahasa Inggris, yang menyediakan informasi tambahan dan pesan tentang klausa utama. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi konsep adjuncts, jenis-jenisnya, posisi mereka dan aplikasinya dalam kalimat bahasa Inggris. Artikel ini membahas pentingnya adjuncts dalam meningkatkan makna dan kejelasan kalimat, serta peran mereka dalam menciptakan struktur kalimat yang kompleks. Artikel ini juga memberikan contoh-contoh adjuncts dan penggunaannya dalam konteks yang berbeda, yang menyoroti keserbagunaan dan fleksibilitasnya dalam penggunaan bahasa Inggris. Artikel ini mengulas definisi, fungsi, dan posisi adjuncts dalam kalimat bahasa Inggris. Adjuncts adalah jenis adverbial yang menyediakan informasi tambahan tentang konteks di mana suatu tindakan terjadi. Artikel ini mengkaji bagaimana adjuncts dapat memperkaya makna kalimat tanpa memengaruhi struktur gramatikalnya.

**Kata kunci :** *Definisi Adjunct, Jabatan, Jenis Adjunct, Contoh Adjunct*

### Abstract

Adjuncts are a crucial and important component of English grammar, providing additional information and message about the main clause. This article aims to explore the concept of adjuncts, their types, their position and their applications in English sentences. It discusses the importance of adjuncts in enhancing the meaning and clarity of sentences, as well as their role in creating complex sentence structures. The article also provides examples of adjuncts and their usage in different contexts, highlighting their versatility and flexibility in English language usage. This article reviews the definition, function, and position of adjuncts in English sentences. Adjuncts are a type of adverbial that provides additional information about the context in which an action takes place. This article examines how adjuncts can enrich the meaning of a sentence without affecting its grammatical structure.

**Keywords :** *Definition Adjunct, Position, Type of Adjunct, Example of Adjunct*

### INTRODUCTION

English grammar is a complex and dynamic system that involves various components, including adjuncts. Adjuncts are words or phrases that provide additional information about the main clause, such as time, place, manner, cause, or condition. They are essential in creating clear and meaningful sentences, as they help to specify the context and relationships between different elements in the sentence.

Adjuncts are optional elements in a sentence that provide additional information regarding the action, event, or situation described in the sentence. Adjuncts can be words, phrases, or clauses that can be omitted without making the sentence ungrammatical. This article will further discuss the definition of adjuncts, their functions in sentences, types of adjuncts, and their positions within sentences.

Research Objectives

1. To find out the definition of adjuncts.
2. To find out the types of adjuncts.
3. To determine the position of adjuncts in sentences.
4. To find out the function of adjuncts in sentences.

## **METHODS**

This research was conducted through a literature review using various relevant dictionary and grammar book sources, including the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, and Merriam-Webster Dictionary.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Definition of Adjunct**

In English grammar, an adjunct is a word, phrase, or clause that provides additional information about the context of the action in a sentence. According to the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, an adjunct is "an adverb or a phrase that adds meaning to the verb in a sentence or part of a sentence". The Cambridge Dictionary defines an adjunct as "an adverb or phrase that gives extra information in a sentence."

### **Function of Adjuncts in Sentences**

Adjuncts function to provide additional information about the action, event, or situation described in the sentence. This information can relate to time, place, manner, frequency, or degree. For example, in the sentence "She will leave tomorrow," the word "tomorrow" is an adjunct that provides information about when the action of "leave" will occur.

### **Types of Adjuncts**

Adjuncts can be:

#### **1. Time Adjuncts**

Time adjuncts specify when an action or event occurs. They answer questions like "when?", "how often?", and "for how long?". Here are some subcategories:

- **Specific Time:** Indicates a particular time.  
Examples: "She called me at 6 PM." / "We will meet on Monday."
- **Frequency:** Indicates how often something happens.  
Examples: "He visits his grandmother every week." / "They rarely go out."
- **Duration:** Indicates how long something lasts.  
Examples: "He stayed in the library for three hours." / "She has been working here since 2010."
- **Relative Time:** Indicates time relative to another event.  
Examples: "I'll see you after the meeting." / "We can discuss this later."

#### **2. Place Adjuncts**

Place adjuncts tell us where an action or event occurs. They answer the question "where?".

- **Specific Place:** Indicates a precise location.  
Examples: "The concert will be held in the park." / "They live in New York."
- **Direction:** Indicates direction or movement towards a place.  
Examples: "She walked to the store." / "The bird flew over the house."
- **Distance:** Indicates how far something is.  
Examples: "The school is two miles away." / "He can throw the ball very far."

#### **3. Manner Adjuncts**

Manner adjuncts describe how an action is performed. They answer the question "how?".

- **Method:** Indicates the way something is done.  
Examples: "She sings beautifully." / "He solved the problem quickly."
- **Instrument:** Indicates what tool or means is used.  
Examples: "He opened the door with a key." / "She wrote the letter by hand."

- Comparison: Indicates comparison with another action or state.  
Examples: "He runs as fast as a cheetah." / "She dances like a professional."
- 4. Reason Adjuncts  
Reason adjuncts explain why an action is performed. They answer the question "why?".
  - Cause: Indicates the cause of an action.  
Examples: "They canceled the event because of the rain." / "She was late due to traffic."
  - Purpose: Indicates the purpose of an action.  
Examples: "He went to the store to buy milk." / "She saved money for a vacation."
- 5. Condition Adjuncts  
Condition adjuncts state the conditions under which an action occurs. They answer the question "under what condition?".
  - Conditional Clauses: Often introduced by "if" or "unless".  
Examples: "If it rains, we'll stay home." / "Unless you hurry, you'll miss the train."
  - Concessive Clauses: Indicates conditions contrary to expectations.  
Examples: "Although it was late, she kept working." / "Even if he apologizes, I won't forgive him."
- 6. Purpose Adjuncts  
Purpose adjuncts describe the goal or intention behind an action. They often answer the question "for what purpose?".
  - Infinitive Phrases: Often introduced by "to" or "in order to".  
Examples: "He studied hard to pass the exam." / "She went to the store to buy groceries."
  - Prepositional Phrases: Often introduced by "for".  
Examples: "They're saving money for a new car." / "He's training for a marathon."
- 7. Concession Adjuncts  
Concession adjuncts show contrast or exceptions. They often begin with words like "although", "even though", "despite", or "in spite of".
  - Contrasting Clauses: Indicates an unexpected result.  
Examples: "Although it was raining, we went for a walk." / "Even though she was tired, she finished her work."
  - Contrasting Phrases: Indicates an exception or contrast.  
Examples: "Despite the warnings, he went ahead with his plan." / "In spite of the difficulties, they succeeded."

### **Position of Adjuncts in Sentences**

The position of adjuncts in a sentence depends on the information conveyed. Adjuncts can be placed at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence. For example:

- Beginning: Quickly, the fox scampered up the tree.
- Middle: The fox quickly scampered up the tree.
- End: The fox scampered up the tree quickly.

Adjuncts can also appear in various positions to prevent ambiguity and clarify the meaning of the sentence.

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, adjuncts are important component of English grammar, providing additional information or statement about the main clause. They can be used to enhance the meaning and clarity of sentences, creating complex sentence structures that convey nuanced and detailed information. Understanding and applying adjuncts effectively can improve one's English language skills, enabling more precise and effective communication. Adjuncts are optional elements in a sentence that provide additional information about the action, event, or situation. They can enrich the meaning of a sentence without affecting its

grammatical structure. Understanding the use of adjunct can help in creating clearer, more precise, and engaging sentences

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