

Purposive Expressions in the Shakespearian Drama of Julius Caesar: Discourse Analysis

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1. Introduction

The terms *text* and *discourse* have been –and still are– used ambiguously, and they are defined in different ways by different researchers. Rather, *text* is used to refer to the ‘purely’ linguistic material, while *discourse* means language in use, composed of text and context (Laura Alba-Juez, 2009: 18).

Discourse Analysis is the field of linguistics that is concerned with how we build up meaning in the larger communicative rather than grammatical units. In other word, we pay more attention to the meaning in a text, paragraph, conversation, etc, than in a single sentence (<http://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/discourse-analysis.html>).

According to Wikipedia, it is defined as a general term for a number of approaches to analyzing written, spoken, signed language use or any significant semiotic event. The objects dealing with discourse analysis are discourse, writing, talk, conversation, communicative event, etc. and they are variously defined in terms of coherent sequences of sentences, propositions, speech acts or turns-at-talk. By contrast, as far as traditional linguistics as concerned, discourse analysts not only study language use 'beyond the sentence boundary', but also prefer to analyze 'naturally occurring' language use, and pay no attention to invented examples. This is known as corpus linguistics; text linguistics is related. The essential difference between discourse analysis and text linguistics is that discourse analysis aims to reveal socio-psychological characteristics of a person/persons rather than text structure. Discourse analysis relates to a diversity of social science disciplines, including linguistics, sociology, anthropology, social work, cognitive psychology, social psychology, international relations, human geography, communication studies and translation studies, each of which is subject to its own assumptions, dimensions of analysis, and methodologies.

Michael Halliday, one of the linguists credited with the development of systemic linguistics and functional grammar, defines text as any authentic stretch of written or spoken language. According to Halliday (1994: xiv) the historical study of linguistics first involved studying the morphology of language followed by studying the meaning of words at the sentence level. Ultimately the goal of such analysis was to find the meaning of the forms of language. However, in Halliday's view, the reverse approach is more meaningful: "A

language is interpreted as a system of meanings, accompanied by forms through which the meanings can be expressed.

Purpose is an intention, an aim or a function of something; a reason for doing something (Hornby,1995: 943). According to (Hornby, 1974: 235; Praninskas, 1975:345; Cowan, 1980:642; Freeman, 1983: 98; Kent, 1984: 172; Webster, 1984:654; Doniach, 1984:189; Thatcher,1984:235; Quirk et al, 1985:1083,1107; Thomson &Martinet, 1986:295; Al-Ba'labaki,1986:1057; Low, 1987:97; Swan, 1988:327; Swannell, 1992:734; Leech and Svartvik, 1994:162; Alexander, 1994:51; Hornby, 1995:998; Turton and Heaton, 1996:273; Manser ,1998:279; Fox et al 2003:1697; Seidl and McMordie 2003:167; Cambridge, 2005: 1027; Hornby, 2006; Chopra, n.d.:118) 'purpose' can be found in such forms as conjunctions (to+infinitive, until-clause, if-clause, lest, so+modal auxiliary, and coordinating clause by 'and'), adverbs (in order to/ so as to, so (that)/ in order that/ that, with a view to+v.ing, on purpose/ purposely, for fear (of)/(that), in case (of), etc.), prepositions (for+gerund/noun, and towards+ noun), verbs (be+going to, will/ shall+infinitive, to+aim/ target/ propose/ purpose/ purport/ intend/ determine/ indicate/ dedicate/ drive/ denote/ mean/ end/ result, etc.), adjectives (purposeful, purpose-built, purposive, intended, designed for, intent on, wilful, single-minded, meaning, meaningful, etc.), nouns (purpose, meant, target, aim, goal, end, desire, will, reason, result, determination, drive, bias, inclination, intent, object, objective, intention, etc.), and idiomatic expressions (to the purpose, for the purpose of, by design, in favour of, for the sake of, on business, on target, in support of, etc.).

The present study aims at identifying and analyzing the 'purpose' expressions used in the conversational text in the tragedy of Julius Caesar as per the parts of speech as well as the idiomatic expressions.

2. Data Analysis

Since there is no model of analysis to be followed similar to this study, the researcher suggests a model that classifies 'purpose' into parts of speech to make it easier for the reader to grasp the meanings of 'purpose'. This model of analysis is called Textual Purposive Analysis.

For example, the percentage of occurrences of conjunctions used in 'Julius Caesar' that show 'purpose' is (44.95%), for instance,

- 1- Truly, sir, to wear out their shoes.
- 2- If you be out, sir, I can mend you.
- 3-... lest that the people... should do your age...

(See appendices 1 and 2 for the frequency of occurrence and percentages)

(See appendix 3 for more examples)

It is the highest percentage among other parts of speech, and this gives rise to the cohesive relations among the text since a conjunction, as described by Bloor and Bloor (1995: 98) acts as “cohesive ties between clauses or sections of text in such a way as to demonstrate a meaningful pattern between them.” Conjunction acts as a semantic cohesive tie within text in four categories: additive, adversative, causal and temporal. Additive conjunction acts to structurally coordinate or link by adding to the presupposed item and are signaled through “and, also, too, furthermore, additionally”, etc. Additive conjunction may also act to negate the presupposed item and is signalled by “nor, and... not, either, neither”, etc. Adversative conjunctions act to indicate “contrary to expectation” (ibid: 250) and are signaled by “yet, though, only, but, in fact, rather”, etc. Causal conjunction expresses “result, reason and purpose” and is signaled by “so, then, for, because, for this reason, as a result, in this respect, etc.” The last conjunctive category is temporal and links by signaling sequence or time. Some sample temporal conjunctive signals are “then, next, after that, next day, until then, at the same time, at this point”, etc. (Crane, n. d.).

Of conjunctions, (92.85%) of occurrences of *to* + infinitive construction leaving the rest for *If-clause* and *Lest clause*:

4– It is the part of men to fear and tremble.

It is common and active style to show ‘purpose’ as Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 340) mention “Clauses of purpose and adjuncts, usually *infinitival*.”

The lowest number of occurrence here is represented by adverbs of purpose which is only (3) with percentage (0.68%), for example:

5–... and scom’d his spirit that could be moved to smile...

6–... so with love I might entreat you,

That is, the author in this text tries to focus on the conjunctions and especially infinitival clauses rather than adverbs of purpose to transfer the idea. Then the rest of parts of speech with their percentages of occurrence in the text are: verbs (28.04%), e.g.:

7– I know not what you mean.

Most of the verbs of ‘purpose’ used in the text are *will/shall* + infinitive construction (85.24%) which show the ‘intention’ to do something, for example:

8– Good, I will expect you.

On the other hand, only five main verbs (*to mean* = I don’t mean to read... ; *to end* =... must end that work... ; *to intend* =... what you intend; *to drive* = as fire drives out fire... ; and *to determine* =... we shall determine how to cut off...) are used to indicate ‘purpose’.

Nouns (e.g. *purpose*, *reason*, *point*, *motive*, *end*, and *aim*) have (8.50%) of occurrences in the text, for example:

9– I have some aim.

10- And swim to yonder point.

Adjectives are only (5), i.e., (1.15%), because of the rare use of adjectives to indicate 'purpose':

11- There is no harm intended to your person.

12- What are you, then, determined to do?

Prepositions which refer to purpose, i.e., *for* and *toward(s)* represent (14.94%).

That is, *for* represents (92.30%) of all prepositions in the text, e.g.:

13- That's not an office for a friend.

And the rest is for *towards*, e.g.:

14- Bending their expedition toward Philippi.

This means that towards shows rare use in 'purpose'.

Finally, (1.83%) occurrences for idiomatic expressions, as in:

15-... Julius bleed for justice' sake?

16- I shall raise you by and by on business.

The same thing is with the idiomatic expressions in that they are slightly used in referring to purpose, as is explained in this study, since there are common particles clearer to do so.

Appendix (1) Frequency of Occurrences of Parts of Speech and Idiomatic Expressions

Indicating 'Purpose'

Item	Occurrence
Verbs	122
Nouns	37
Adverbs	3
Adjectives	5
Conjunctions	195
Prepositions	65
Idiomatic Expressions	8
Total	435

In this appendix, the total occurrences of parts of speech and idiomatic expressions indicating 'purpose' (435). According to this table, the occurrences of its items can be shown as follows: 122 verbs, 37 nouns, 3 adverbs, 5 adjectives, 195 conjunctions, 65 prepositions, 8 idiomatic expressions.

Appendix (2) Percentages of Parts of Speech and Idiomatic Expressions Referring to 'Purpose'

Item	Percentage
Verbs	28.04
Nouns	8.50
Adverbs	0.68
Adjectives	1.15
Conjunctions	44.82
Prepositions	14.94
Idiomatic Expressions	1.83

Appendix (2) shows the percentages of parts of speech and idiomatic expressions referring to 'purpose'. The highest percentage of them is in conjunctions 44.82%, whereas the lowest is in adverbs 0.68%.

Appendix (3) 'Purpose' according to Parts of Speech

No	Verbs	Nouns	Adverbs	Adjectives	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Idiomatic Expressions
1	I know not what you mean.	I have some aim.	Into what dangers that you would have me seek...	Who's end is purposed by the mighty gods?	Truly, sir, to wear out their shoes...	...any harm's intended towards him?	I distrust not for fear of opening my lips.
2	Portia, what mean you?	And swim to yonder point.	and scom'd his spirit That could be moved to smile...	..any harm's intended towards him?	...to get myself into more work.	Bending their expedition toward Philippi.	Did not great Julius bleed for justice' sake.
3	What mean you, Caesar?	These are their reasons.	... so with love I might	There is no harm	... sir, to see Caesar.	... for this fault, assemble	I shall raise you by

			entreat you,	intende d to your person,		all the poor...	and by on busines s.
4	I mean sweet words,	..even in the aim ...		What are you, then, determi ned to do?	And to rejoice in his triumph.	..that way towards the capital.	...For fear of what might fall.
5	...what you intend,	... More than his reason.		... arrive the point propos ed.	...To grace in captive bonds...	To touch Calphurnia ; for our elders ...	Clean from the purpos e of the things themsel ves.
6	As fire drives out fire.	If these be motives weak ...			... To see great Pompy...	...the people choose Caesar for their king.	And for my sake stay with Antony.
7	...what compact mean you...	This shall make our purpose necessary.			...To hear the republication of your sounds.	If you aught toward the general good.	For Brutus' sake, I am beholdi ng to you.
8	After my speech is ended.	...and I have given him reasons.			...Pray to the gods to intermit the plague.	...for my single self, I had as lief...	...Juliu s bleed for justice'

							sake?
9	I don't mean to read.	Let not our looks put on our purposes.			Forget not, in your speed, Antonius, To touch Calphurnia.	I shall recount hereafter, for this present.	
10	...we shall determine how to cut off...	Who's end is purposed by the mighty gods?			Be prepared to hear,	What was the second noise for?	
11	They mean this night..	Seeing that death, a necessary end will come...			or did use, to stale to ordinary oaths.	Why, for that too?	
12	They mean to warn us...	..And reason to my love is liable.			I know that virtue to be in you, Brutus,	..for all that, to my thinking, She would ...	
13	..Must ends that work.	I fear our purpose is discovered .			...as live to be in awe of such a thing...	Searching the window, for a flint.	
14	...that the day will end.	Popilius Lena speaks not of our purpose.			...what you have to say,	...up higher toward the north.	
15	..there shall I end.	..shrewdly to the purpose.			Both meet to hear and answer....	..for pulling scarfs off Caesar's	

						images, are put to silence.	
16	..almost ended his life's history.	..the bleeding business they have done.			..this time is like to lay upon us.	I will wait for you.	
17	This way will I: disrope...	Sway'd from the point.			..if my name were liable to hear,	..or we will fall for it?	
18	I'll about, and drive away the vulgar...	..give me reasons why and wherein..			..and scom'd his spirit that could be moved to smile..	..when it serves, for the base matter to illuminate. .	
19	And I will look on both differently.	Our reasons are so full..			.what is to be fear'd...	That's not an office for a friend.	
20	I shall recount hereafter	And show the reasons of...			..as they use to do the players..	Caesar must bleed for it.	
21	I will consider what you..	And public reasons shall be..			..and offere'd his throat to cut..	Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods.	
22	I will do so,	..and compare their reasons.			..their worships to think it was his infirmity.	Not a hew him as a carcass fit for hounds.	
23	I'll ne'er	..there is			there 's no heed	..Gave	

	look you l'th' face again.	much reason in his sayings.			to be taken of them.	sign for me to leave you.	
24	Good, I will expect you.	And will, no doubt, with reasons answer you.			..if you be out ,sir, I can..	Yet Caesar shall go forth; for these predictions .	
25	I Will leave you..	..under the business,			If it be aught towards.., set honour in one eye...	But, for your private satisfactio n..	
26	I will wait for you.	Your reason?			What you have to say,	..and that great men shall press for tinctures,	
27	I will this night.	Good reasons must of force..			Go, go,..and, for this fault, assemble all...	..for my dear dear love to your proceedin g bids me..	
28	For we will shake him.	The end of this day's business ere it come.			..and peep about to find ourselves..	I have an hour's talk in store for you.	
29	'Tis Caesar that you	..and the end is			Th' eternal devil to keep his state..	I thank you for	

	mean...	known.				your pain and courtesy.	
30	..the senators tomorrow mean to establish..	.. arrive the point proposed.			He was very loth to lay his fingers off it.	If thou dost bend, d pray, and fawn for him..	
31	I know where I will wear this dagger,	If these be motives weak...			What a blunt fellow is this grown to be!	..in great Caesar' ear for the repealing of...	
32	..then, Cassius from bondage will deliver..	And dreadful objects so familiar.			..To be exalted with the threat'ning clouds.	..To beg infranchise -ment for Publius Cimber.	
33	..And I will set this foot of mine..	Any public reasons shall be..			..Incenses them to send destruction.	Speak, hands, for me.	
34	Well, I will hie,	..and compare their reasons.			..is not to walk.	And Caesar' spirit; ranging for revenge.	
35	..you and I will yet ,ere day, see Brutus at..	..with reasons answer you.			..seem'd to open the breast of heaven.	...groanin g for burial.	
36	We will awake him.	The end of this day's business ere it come.			It is the part of men to fear and tremble.	Caesar did write for him to come to Rome.	

37	I will, sir.	Let's reason with the worst..			..such dreadful heralds to astonish us.	Passion,... ,is catching for mine eyes..	
38	..or we will fall for it?				..To see the strange impatience of the heaven.	I weep for him.	
39	..we shall find of him...				..To make them instruments of fear.	There is tears for his love;	
40	I will bring him to the Capitol.				..the senators tomorrow mean to establish Caesar..	..joy for his fortune;	
41	..we will all of us be there..				Never lacks power to dismiss itself.	..honour for his valour;	
42	..and , I'll fashion him.				..bears the power to cancel his captivity.	..and death for his ambition.	
43	We will leave you, Brutus.				For the base so matter to illuminate so vile..	If any speak; for him have I offended.	
44	I will not disclose 'em.				..Romans to undergo with me..	No not for all the world.	
45	I will construe to thee..				..To find out you.	If any speak; for him have I offended.	
46	And I will strive with..				..he's gone to seek you..	I pause for a reply.	
47	I shall unfold to				..my fault to sleep so soundly.	I have the same	

	thee.					dagger for myself.	
48	We will send Antony to..				.. no personal cause to spurn at him.	..as I slew my best lover for the good...	
49	I will, my lord.				..and, to speak the truth of Caesar.	..beg a hair of him for memory.	
50	I will stay at home.				Am I entreated to speak and strike?	Room for Antony.	
51	I will not come today.				Who doth desire to see you?	And bid them speak for me.	
52	I will not come today- tell them so.				Shamest thou to show thy dangerous..	Tear him for his bad verses.	
53	I'll let you know.				..dark enough to mask thy..	..even for that our love of old..	
54	I will not come; that is enough..				Dim enough to hide thee...	..to sell and mart your offices for gold.	
55	I will stay at home today.				If these be motives weak..	And not for justice?	
56	..for I will go.				..To candle cowards.	I'll use you for mirth,	

57	Caesar, I will.				..and to steel with the flavour..	..yea, for my laughter.	
58	..will I be,				..To prick us to redress?	I did send to you for certain sums of gold,	
59	And we, like friends, will straightway go together.				..To think that or our cause..	And drop my blood for drachmas.	
60	Here will I stand till Caesar pass along.				As to annoy us all: which to prevent.....	My heart is thirsty for that noble pledge.	
61	And as a suitor will I give him this.				..to cut the head off..	..bending their expedition toward Philippi.	
62	I shall beseech him to..				And after seem to chide e'm.	..but for your words they , rob th	
63	I'll get me to a place..				'Tis time to part.	..I did blame Cato for the death..	
64	..for I will slay myself.				..for he loves to hear that..	They shout for joy.	
65	That we				Nay.....to fetch him.	And I will	

	shall die.					seek for Pandarus.	
66	What, shall we forth?				..thus to commit your health condition.		
67	I will myself into the pulpit first.				..Gave sign for me to leave you.		
68	I will protest he speaks..				..and is it physical to walk unbraced..		
69	We will be satisfied.				..To dare vile contagion of the night.		
A	I will hear Brutus speak.				..and unpurged air to add unto his sickness?		
71	I will hear Cassius.				..To keep with you at meals.		
72	We'll bring him to his house.				If it be no more..		
73	We'll hear him.				Then, lest he may, prevent.		
74	I will not do them wrong.				..brave Caius to wear a kerchief!		
75	..Than I will wrong such..				Had you a healthful to hear of it?		
76	We'll hear the will,				What's to do?		
77	We will hear Caesar's will.				I follow you to do I know not what.		
78	..we'll hear it, Antony.				Think you to walk forth?		
79	We will be				They would not have to		

	revenged.				stir forth today.		
80	We'll hear him,				I come to fetch you..		
81	..we'll follow him,				..To bear my greetings..		
82	..we'll die with him.				To be afeard..		
83	We'll mutiny.				..to tell graybeards the truths?		
84	We'll burn the house of Brutus.				.. let me know some cause, lest I be laught at..		
85	-we'll revenge of his death.				..the senate have concluded to give		
86	..I am going to Caesar's funeral.				.. it were a mock Apt to be render'd.		
87	And I will give you audience.				..for some one to say..		
88	I'll not endure it.				..come to fetch me.		
89	I shall forget myself.				I am to blame..		
90	..for I will speak.				..to be thus waited for.		
91	I'll use you for mirth,				The heart of Brutus yearns to think upon.		
92	I'll know his humour.				Stay not to answer me.		
93	We'll along ourselves, and meet..				..To know my errand madam.		
94	We will				How hard for women to		

	niggard with..				keep counsel!		
95	Early tomorrow will we rise and hence.				..To see him pass on..		
96	I'll have them sleep,				..To be so good..		
97	I shall raise you..				..as to hear me.		
98	We will stand and watch..				I shall beseech him to befriend himself.		
99	I will not have it so..				If this be known.....		
100	I shall otherwise bethink me.				Be not fond, To think that..		
101	I will not hold thee long..				..To sound more sweetly..		
102	I will be good to thee.				..To beg enfranchisement for...		
103	I will not do thee so much..				If I could pray to move...		
104	I'll take it from thee.				And constant do remain to keep him so.		
105	..then I shall see thee again?				.. together lest some friend of Caesar's should chance..		
106	Why, I will see at Philippi, then.				..lest that the people..should do your age..		

107	I'll spirit,				..hath discovered to lie in death.		
108	And, we will follow.				..so apt to die..		
109	.. but I will do so.				..To see thy Antony..		
110	..we will answer on their charge.				..than to close in terms of...		
111	..we shall meet again.				..To beg the voice..		
112	.. we'll smile indeed.				..write for him to come to Rome.		
113	I will entertain them.				Begin to water.		
114	..I will be there again.				If there be any..		
115	And I will seek for Pandarus.				..to live all free men?		
116	..and I will do his bidding.				..my country to need my death.		
117	I shall find time.				..is allowed to make.		
118	I shall find time.				If it be found so, some will..		
119	I will proclaim my name..				And none so poor to do him reverence.		
120	I'll tell the news.				..disposed to stir your hearts..		
121	I'll rather				..and minds to mutiny		

	kill myself.				and rage.		
122	Hence! I will follow.				..To wrong the dead,		
123					..to wrong myself.		
124					I don't mean to read.		
125					..myself to tell you of it.		
126					You will compel me, then, to read the will?		
127					..prepare to shed them now.		
128					I come not friends to steal away your hearts.		
129					..public leave to speak of him.		
130					..To stir men's blood..		
131					..the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.		
132					..you go to do you know.		
133					..to walk abroad.		
134					I straight to visit him.		
135					I have no will to wander forth of doors.		
136					Then, to answer every man directly..		
137					..how to cut off some charge..		
138					..Meet to be sent on..		
139					..One of the three to share it?		
140					..who should be prickt to die,		
141					..To ease ourselves of..		
142					..to shake his ears and		

					graze in commons.		
143					..I teach to fight,		
144					To wind,		
145					to stop,		
146					to run quickly on.		
147					..is come to do salutation..		
148					..some worthy cause to wish things done.		
149					..if he be at hand, I shall be satisfied.		
150					When love begin to sicken and decay..		
151					..in Sardis to be quart'd.		
152					March gently on to meet him.		
153					You wronged yourself to write in such a case.		
154					..condemned to have an itching palm,		
155					To sell and mart your offices..		
156					..To hedge me in.		
157					..abler than yourself to make conditions.		
158					I shall be glad to learn of...		
159					..Than to wring from..		
160					..for gold to pay my legions.		
161					..To lock such rascal counters.		
162					..To cast into my teeth.		
163					Hath Cassius lived to		

					be but mirth..		
164					..enough to bear with me.		
165					Let me go in to see the generals.		
					Prepare to ledge their companies..		
167					I have the patience to endure it now.		
168					There is no more to say?		
169					..wrong to wake thee.		
170					..and my hair to stare?		
171					To tell thee..		
172					They mean to warn us..		
173					..content to visit other places.		
174					..this face to fasten in our..		
175					And something to be done..		
176					..born to die on Brutus' sword.		
177					..compell'd to set upon one..		
178					..ready to give up the ghost.		
179					..and resolved to meet all perils..		
180					What are you, then, determined to do?		
181					..so to prevent the time of life.		
182					..with patience to stay		

					the providence...		
183					You are contented to be led in triumph..		
184					..his soldiers fell to spoil..		
185					..Lest it comfort us.		
186					..that I am to live so long,		
187					To see my best friend..		
188					..I go to meet the noblest Brutus.		
189					Lest it discomfort us.		
190					Only I yield to die.		
191					To kill, Clitus..		
192					It is more worthy to leap in ourselves.		
193					..but labou'd to attain this hour.		
194					So call the field to rest.		
195					..and let's away to part the glories..		

3. Conclusions

The results of this study have shown that there are different numbers of frequency of occurrences for each part of speech as well as the idiomatic expressions. In other words, the highest number of occurrences is shown by conjunctions which are (195) and with a percentage (44.82%) which show high degree of cohesive relations between sentences in the text to explain the meaning clearly. The lowest number of the occurrences is done by the adverbs, i.e., (3 = 0.68%) due to difficulty in using such expressions.

The frequency of occurrences with their percentages for the remaining items are as follows: prepositions (65 = 14.94%), verbs (122 = 28.04%), nouns (37 = 8.50%), adverbs (3 = 0.68), and adjectives (5 = 1.15), and of conjunctions, (92.85%) occurrences are of to-*infinitive* construction. In addition, (92.30%) of preposition occurrences are represented by *for*.

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