

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

B.1. Theoretical Framework

B.1.1 Transitivity

The theory which is applied on this type of study is “Transitivity” theory by Halliday (1985). Transitivity has a lot of descriptions. According to Thompson (1996), transitivity defined as a system which describes the entire clause rather than just the process and its object. Based on the Hancock’s (2005) statement, transitivity describes the meaning of a context which carried across from subject to predicate through the verb.

Otherwise, Halliday (1985) states that the ideas of processes, circumstances, and participants serve as overarching semantic classifications which explain the issues of the real world are represented as a linguistic structure in the most general way. Halliday divides the transitivity system into six different types of processes, namely: material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process, and existential process as it can be seen on the table below:

Table 1. Category of Process

Process Type	Category Meaning	Participants
Existential	“existing”	Existent
Verbal	“saying”	Sayer, Target
Behavioral	“behaving”	Behaver
Mental: Perception Affection Cognition	“sensing” “seeing” “feeling” “thinking”	Senser, Phenomenon
Material: Action	“doing” “doing”	Actor, Goal

Event	“happening”	
Relational:	“being”	Token, Value
Attribution	“attributing”	Carrier, Attribute
Identification	“identifying”	Identified, Identifier

Halliday (1985)

B.1.2 Material Process

Material processes are the process of ‘doing’ which indicates activities or events involving physical actions or occurrences. This process represents the physical experience of human being. It expresses the notion that some participants, typically referred to as the "actor", engage in actions that affect other participants, known as the "goal". The actor is the subject that initiates or performs the action, while the goal is the object that the action is directed towards or impacts. The goal can be evolved into goal of beneficiary that covers client and recipient. The client is the participant for whom the action is performed or who benefits from the action. This role often appears in material processes involving service or benefit. For example:

Table 2. Example of Material Process 1

She	sews	a suit	for her husband
Actor	Material Process	Range	Goal (Client)

The recipient is the participant to whom something is given. This role is associated with the material process of transferring.

Table 3. Example of Material Process 2

The boy	gives	his mom	a prize
Actor	Material Process	Goal (Recipient)	Range

The other element contained on this process is range, it is defined as the scope or extent of each the action on the process. The last component of this variety of process named circumstance which reveals the additional information about the process including location, time, manner, cause, and accompaniment. (Halliday 1985)

This process is one of the primary process types in transitivity theory. This processes typically answer the question *what did X do?* Or *what happened to X?* It has two classifications of the process for instance, *doing* and *happening* material process. *Doing* material process is material process that involves a clear actor performing an action that affects a goal. The following is the example of a complete material process.

Table 4. Example of Material Process of Doing

He	plays	a guitar	for her	in the kitchen
Actor	Material Process of Doing	Range	Goal (Client)	Circumstance

On the other hand, *happening* material process is material process that involves events that occur, often without a clear actor performing the action. One of the examples of a simple material process is provided bellow:

Table 5. Example of Material Process of Happening

The leaves	fell	from the trees
Goal	Happening Material Process	Circumstance

B.1.3 Mental Process

Mental processes are a type of process which defines the indication of cognition, affection, perception, and desire. This process enables the participants to express thoughts, opinion, and tastes. There are only two participants in this process, namely, the "senser" and the "phenomenon". The senser is the participant who experiences the perception, affection, and cognition, essentially the one who feels, thinks, or perceives. This participant is usually a human or an entity that can be personified to have consciousness. On the other hand, the phenomenon is the object that is sensed, felt, thought of, or seen. This participant can be a thing, a fact, a situation, or a proposition. (Halliday 1985)

Mental process is classified into four types, perceptive, cognitive, desiderative, and emotive process. Perceptive mental process is clarified as a mental process that relates to the senses and perception, including *see*, *notice*, and *hear*. For example:

Table 6. Example of Mental Process of Perceptive

He	saw	the bird
Senser	Perceptive	Phenomenon

Cognitive process is explained as a process which involves thinking, knowing, understanding, and believing. For example:

Table 7. Example of Mental Process of Cognitive

She	knows	the answer
Senser	Cognitive Process	Phenomenon

Desiderative process is defined as the mental process that relates to wanting, wishing, and desiring. For example:

Table 8. Example of Mental Process of Desiderative

They	want	a new car
Senser	Desiderative Process	Phenomenon

Emotive process is described as a mental process which involves emotions and feelings, including *love*, *fear*, and *hate*. For example:

Table 9. Example of Mental Process of Emotive

He	loves	cakes
Senser	Emotive Process	Phenomenon

B.1.4 Relational Process

Relational processes are a process which indicates being and relation among entities. It commonly can be recognized by the verb ‘be’ or other verbs on the same category. Based on Halliday statements, this type of process is divided into four categories which are identifying relational process, attributive relational process, possessive relational process, and circumstantial relational process.

Identifying relational process is defined as the relational process which equates one entity with another reversibly, for example:

Table 10. Example of Relational Process of Identifying

The winner	is	John
Value	Identifying Process	Token

Attributive relational process is narrated as the relational process that assigns a quality or characteristic to an entity, for example:

Table 11. Example of Relational Process of Attributive

The sky	is	blue
Carrier	Attributive Process	Attribute

Possessive relational process is explained as the relational process that expresses ownership or possession, for example:

Table 12. Example of Relational Process of Possessive

She	has	a phone
Possessor	Possessive Process	Possessed

Circumstantial relational process is defined as the relational process that expresses a relationship in terms of circumstances such as time, location, or manner, for example:

Table 13. Example of Relational Process of Circumstantial

The dinner	is	at five o'clock
Carrier	Circumstantial Relational Process	Circumstantial Attribute

The token represents the element that is being identified, while the value provides the identity or description of that element. On the attributive relational process, the participants are named as the carrier and attribute. The carrier is the entity that possesses a certain quality or characteristic, and the attribute is the quality or characteristic itself. The possessor is the entity that owns something in a possessive clause. The possessed is the element that is owned by the possessor. The circumstantial attribute is the circumstance which is being related to the carrier. (Halliday 1985)

B.1.5 Behavioral Process

Behavioral processes are a process which defines the physiological and psychological behavior. This process stands between the material processes, which involve physical actions and events, and mental processes, which involve cognitive activities such as thinking, knowing, and perceiving. In behavioral processes, the focus is on actions that are both physical and mental, reflecting the complex interplay between the body and mind.

This variety of process in transitivity is classified into three categories, namely involuntary physiological behaviors, voluntary physiological behaviors, and physiological behaviors. Involuntary physiological behaviors is defined as the actions that are naturally occurring and usually involuntary, for example:

Table 14. Example of Behavioral Process of Involuntary

He	sneezed
Behaver	Involuntary Process

★ Voluntary physiological behaviors is explained as the actions that are voluntarily controlled but still physical, for example:

Table 15. Example of Behavioral Process of Voluntary

She	smiles
Behaver	Voluntary Process

Psychological behaviors is narrated as actions that involve mental processes but are outwardly observable, for example:

Table 16. Example of Behavioral Process of Psychological

He	laughs
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Behavior	Psychological Process
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Typically, this process has two participants which are named as behavior, and range. Behavior is the participant who behaves, unlike the actor in material processes, the behavior is not necessarily causing a physical effect but is rather engaging in an observable behavior. Range is sometimes provided or not included on this process, representing the scope or focus of the process. Behavioral processes indicate activities where material and mental aspects are inseparable, illustrating actions that are not purely physical nor entirely mental but a combination of both. This makes them distinct from purely material processes, where physical actions are the primary focus, and purely mental processes, where the emphasis is on internal cognitive states. (Halliday 1985)

B.1.6 Verbal Process

Verbal processes are the process of ‘saying’ which represents something which shows activities related to communication and exchange of information. These processes represent the various ways in which verbal interactions occur, including actions such as commanding, asking, stating, and offering. There are four types of verbal process for instance, simple verbal process, questioning process, reporting process, and commanding process.

Simple verbal process is defined as the verbal process that involves a straightforward act of saying or telling, for example:

Table 17. Example of Verbal Process

He	says	hi
Sayer	Verbal Process	Verbiage

Questioning Process is narrated as a verbal process which involves asking questions, for example:

Table 18. Example of Verbal Process of Questioning

She	asks	him	a question
Sayer	Questioning Process	Receiver	Verbiage

Reporting Process is explained as a verbal process that covers reporting or recounting information, for example:

Table 19. Example of Verbal Process of Reporting

The news anchor	reports	the tsunami
Sayer	Reporting Process	Verbiage

Commanding process is defined as a verbal process that involves giving commands or directives, for example:

Table 20. Example of Verbal Process of Commanding

He	tells	her	to leave
Sayer	Commanding Process	Receiver	Verbiage

The participants involved in this type of process are categorized into three main roles: the sayer, the receiver, and the verbiage. Sayer is the participant who delivers the speech or verbal expression. Receiver, on the other hand, is the participant to whom the verbal process is directed. Verbiage refers to the actual content or substance of what is being communicated.

The characteristics of the verbal process are dealing with acts of communication, including saying, telling, asking, announcing, suggesting, and similar actions. The other characteristic is usually involving a minimum of two participant of two participants, the sayer and the receiver. The last characteristic is the common verbs in verbal processes include *tell, declare, ask, say, announce, suggest, argue, report, etc.* (Halliday 1985)

B.1.7 Existential Process

Existential processes are the process of existence which represents something happens or exists. These processes typically involve a structure that asserts the existence of an entity or event and often use the verb *to be* or other verbs that express existence or occurrence. The characteristics of this type of process can be identified in clauses that express existence, using verbs such as "be," "arise," "exist," "occur," and "remain". These verbs indicate the presence or occurrence of an entity or event without specifying any action performed by or on the entity. The other characteristic of this process is the function to declare the existence or presence of something, these processes often employ the existential "there" as a subject which is grammatically necessary but semantically empty.

There are three variations of the existential process, namely modal existential process, complex existential process, and negated existential process. Modal existential process is defined as the existential process which implements modal on its structure to express possibility and necessity, for example:

Table 21. Example of Existential Process of Modal

There	might	a meeting
Existential there	Modal Existential Process, the modal verb "might" express possibility, indicating	Existent

	that the meeting is not certain but possible	
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Complex existential process is narrated as the existential process that involves compound verb forms, often using auxiliary verbs to indicate perfect aspect, progressive aspect, or passive voice, for example:

Table 22. Example of Existential Process of Complex

There	have been	several changes	recently
Existential There	Complex Existential Process	Existent	Circumstance

The other type of existential process is negated existential process, defined as the existential process that explicitly states the non-existence of something, often using negative markers such as “no” or “not” for example:

Table 23. Example of Existential Process of Negated

There	is	no solution	in sight
Existential There	Negated Existential Process, the verb "is" here is accompanied by the negative marker "no," which negates the existence	Existent	Circumstance

This type of process is usually recognized because it is signed by the word “there” which is used to introduce the existence of something. The term “there” is essential as a subject in a sentence. It purposes the requirements or potential for a second participant within the clauses, as there is only one participant within. (Halliday 1985)

B.2. Review of Related Studies

The first relevant study which is applying transitivity approach as the comparison is a research by (Shahzad et al., n.d.) which reveals the English translation of ‘Azan’ is to stabilize the whole group of humans by constructing characteristics of image of Muhammad as the facilitator of Allah. Other than that, this study also focuses on the realization of the ideational functions of the different perspectives by the linguistic features such as the participants, the process types, and the circumstances which highlight the relations between each of the element. This research results the main use of the linguistic device to interpret the texts to form a grammatical construe awareness. It also conveys the attitude towards the intentions, beliefs, and situation caused by the clauses on Azan.

The second relevant study is an article written by (Stevani et al., 2023) which states that Joko Widodo uses the word “must” as a finite to determine the delivery of meanings in his speech. His speech is also dominated by relational processes which reveal the most important part of the speech, the attributes related to elections as well as the attributes possessed Indonesia. This study also reveals the use of the finite “can” in order to show that he and his volunteers were capable to run Indonesia in 2019.

The next relevant study is a research written by (Kashif et al., 2022) which shows that the difference of level of the category reflects the corresponding of feeling and thinking patterns, stimuli, communication, and political and socio-economic experience. This journal aims to interpret and explore the process choices of the verbal group based on the

perspective of systemic functional linguistic, namely a transitivity system. It also highlights the underlying flexible strategies and stimuli for the quantity of process choices. This research provides the textual comparative of the analysis based on the sample text discovered in Hillary Clinton and Donal Trump speech.

The relevant study by (Sartika et al., 2023) examines the transitivity framework by Halliday and the stylistic approach by Simpson for an album analysis which implemented the *Midnights* album by Taylor Swift as the primary data. This study focuses to prove the stylized of transitivity choice to support the construction of the theme of the songs in the album. It also provides the formation of the meaning construction in the album by applying chosen language features which rely on the ideational meaning by the singer's personal experience.

The related study by (Nurwanti, 2022) emphasizes the application of the transitivity process on the descriptive writings by the students of English Education Department. It focuses on the implementation of each of the processes and the dominant process to construct the writings. The investigation results that the data provide each of the classification of the processes. Based on the analysis, the researcher has also found that the students wrote the descriptive texts in the various ways by using several subjects.

The related journal by (Jasuma & Ijabah, 2023) discusses about the application of Systemic Functional Linguistic for in the daily activities particularly a tourism destination brochure. The research aims to analyze and identify the transitivity theory in the tourism destination brochure, to reveal the dominant type of process of the ideational meta function in the language. According to the analysis, the data employ the transitivity system to construct meanings of each clause and its elements to define the role of the different types of the process.

The next relevant study by (Nwankwo et al., n.d.) examines the transitivity realization on the newspaper about the general elections in the

year of 2019. This analysis aims to present a detail description of transitivity system and its functions as a tool to reveal the ideational features of language. The study covers the three basic concepts of transitivity, namely the processes, the participants, and the circumstances. The results of the investigations reveal that the theory is able to solve the problem related to the personal reference.

The following related study by (Yu, 2020) displays the implementation of Systemic Functional Linguistics on the speech discourse. This analysis only aims the perspective of concept of function and the different types of processes involved. This article discusses the UK's response from the background of political, economic, and cultural characteristics related to the Covid-19 issue. The transitivity system performed on the speech helps the construction of the gratitude expression.

The next relevant study by (Aini Salsabila et al., 2023) presents the use of the transitivity device to reveal the gender representation on a textbook discourse, either explicitly or implicitly. This study concerns how the utilization of the theory to construct the realization of gender equality and gender roles of the characters on the textbook. The findings indicate the domination of the male gender in roles of participants, circumstantial, and process. It also represents male gender as attentive, strength, and talk much compared to the female gender as cheerful, nurturing, and complaisant.

The last related journal by (Damilola Degboro & Moses Onipede, 2022) examines the transitivity analysis on the student's textbook. This research aims to describe and observe the dominant process and its impact in the field of biology practical instructions. The findings are able to stimulate the reading capability to comprehend the information in a discourse which can be implemented both, written and spoken discourse.

B.3 Novelty of the Research

The previous researches are mainly discussed about the use of transitivity system in a song with only one specific theme of song. In contrast, this study takes a broader approach by examining and contrasting the construction of the transitivity process through a comparative analysis between two distinct themes in music: break-up and romance. It aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how different thematic elements influence the transitivity structures within song lyrics.

