

Determining the Components of Transitivity System on the Song "A Whole New World": An Experiential Function Analysis

Bloner Sinurat Department of English Education, Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Indonesia Vera Ningsi Situmeang Department of English Education, Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Indonesia Hotnola Simanungkalit Department of English Education, Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Indonesia Fhingki Vanny Napitupulu Department of English Education, Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Indonesia Herman Herman Department of English Education, Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Indonesia Yanti Kristina Sinaga Department of English Education, Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Indonesia

Corresponding email: <u>veerasitumeang@gmail.com</u> (Vera Ningsi Situmeang)

Abstract. This research aims to determine the components of the transitivity system, namely processes, participants and circumstance which are used in the lyrics of the song "A Whole New World". This research was conducted because many listeners and users of this song do not know the meaning of the lyrics,. This research was conducted using a qualitative method, namely the method of collecting data by analyzing each clause in the lyrics. This research was collected by taking several steps, namely listening and reading the lyrics of the song first, and then analyzing each clause contained in the lyrics, and finally by identifying the use of the transitivity system components in the lyrics of the song "A Whole New World". The data from this study are sourced from lyric papers. So this study found the transitivity system components (Process, Participants and Circumstances) used in the lyrics of the song "A Whole New World". Where in the lyrics of the song is found the use of material, mental, relational (attributive and identifying), verbal, existential processes. Use of Participants namely actor, senser, carrier, token, sayer, existent, target, attribute, phenomenon, verbiage, value participants. And also the use of circumstances extent (temporal and spatial), location (temporal and spatial), contingency, accompaniment. So, it was found that the most dominant use of transitivity system components used was Process Material (48%), Participant Attribute (24%), and also Location Temporal circumstance (30%).

Keywords: components, experiential function, song, transitivity system, systemic functional linguistics.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the important things for someone to communicate with others. Language is a system of grammar or symbols that humans use to be able to communicate and interact so as to

create a meaning in language. Chaer and Agustina (1995:14) the main function of language is as a means of communication. The language includes the sound produced and the meaning implied. Many models of language approaches have been put forward by linguists to study language more deeply, one of which is Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) according to M.A.K. Haliday. Systemic Functional Linguistics is a theory which highlighting language as a media to construct the meaning and context (Eggins, 2004, p. 327). Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) was first put forward by M.A.K Halliday. SFL is a theory of language that examines the relationship between language, text and context (Halliday & Hasan, 1989). SFL is a theory of functional language, which describes how people use language to construct meaning in context (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The SFL is the science of language that focuses on language as a source of meaning which lies in the context of situations and cultural contexts. He views language primarily as a source for exploring and understanding discourses of meaning. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is also known as Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), which has had a major impact on language teaching.

Language meta function is a term coined by Halliday that is used to describe three different ways that occur simultaneously. This meta function consists of Ideational, Interpersonal and Textual Function that simultaneously appears when language is used. Halliday, 1985), suggests that ideational meaning (clause in representation) functions as an expression of "content" in a language, which is about our experiences in the real world including our inner world experiences. The metafunction in question is a language device that appears and is used in the study of linguistic semiotics to describe and explain meaning (semantics) when language (text) is interpreted. Ideational function is a function of language to construct or express ideas or information. According to Thompson (1996:28) "ideational meaning is the use of language that speaks of world experiences, thoughts, to describe the events and circumstances involved in them". Furthermore, Gerot and Wignell (1995:14) state that "Ideational meaning is the meaning of phenomena regarding living and non-living, abstract and concrete things, about what happened (what things were or did) and the circumstances surrounding the incident. The ideational function consists of two functions, namely experiential functions and logical functions. The experiential function comes from the transitivity system. According to Halliday (1994: 107), there are three components of Transitivity Process. They are the Process itself, Participants in the process, and Circumstances associated with the process. Process is the core part of the clause which is actualized by the verbal group and participants, while the circumstantial elements are the choices in a clause (Firdaus & Mahdi, 2020). Butt et. all (1996:44) states that "most of the clauses in English have a constituent structure that can be explained functionally in relation to participants, processes, and circumstances with processes as the basic material"

In this reasearch, we chose to analyze a song entitled "A Whole New World" into an experiential function.

II. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Design methods

This research uses qualitative methods as the research design. The qualitative method is a method for examining data so that the writer can obtain the accuracy of the data by analyzing the data. According to Sugiyono (2018: 213) the qualitative research method is a research method that has a philosophical basis for examining experiments where researchers as instruments, data collection techniques and qualitative analysis materials emphasize meaning. The sample of this research was taken from the clauses in the lyrics of a song entitled "A Whole New World". This research was conducted in several stages of analysis. This research digs deeper to understand the data,

describe, and get the broader meaning of the data. First, the researcher listens to the song and reads the lyrics of the song to fully understand its meaning, while the lyrics are read to produce a deeper understanding of the meaning of the song. and conditions to find the most dominant and less dominant species which can be realized in the song "a whole new world". Finally the researcher draws conclusions based on the results of the research.

2.2 Technique of collecting the data

In data collection, there are steps that must be taken to collect data, namely :

- Listen to songs
- Read the lyrics of the song
- Analysis the clausa of the song
- Identifying the types of process in the song

2.3 Instrument of research

In this reaserch used and searched for material sources related to the analysis of experience functions by using mobile devices to facilitate reference searches. The purpose of this study is to find out what processes are used in the lyrics of the song "A Whole New World". Using the experiential function analysis method, and data collection techniques used by researchers to assist the song analysis process, namely paper lyrics, books, journals, cellphones, laptops, etc.

2.4 Technique Data Analysis

Analysis that will be made in qualitative data is an activity to organize, sort, collect focus or problem to be answered. Where in each data analysis is carried out through processes and stages in each problem as in the song that will be analyzed into an experiential function. Analyze By hearing and understanding the meaning of the lyrics of the song "A Whole New World", then analyzing each clause in the lyrics by using the identifiable function in the external function. Then analyzing the clauses by determining the transivity clause (process, participant (s), cricumstance (s) and finding the most dominant and less dominant types of transivity that can be realized in the song "A Whole New World" and drawing conclusions.

Analysis of every clause using the transitivity (participants, process and circumstance)

DATA I

• Material process is a process of doing something through the physical directly. This process has 3 components, namely : actor (participant 1), goal(participant 2) and circumstance.

Ι	Can show	You	The world
Actor	Process :	Goal	Goal
	Material		

Ι	Can open	Your eyes
Actor	Process : Material	Goal

DATA II

• Mental process is a process that show the meaning of opinion, thinking or feeling. Mental processes involve two independent participants : senser (participant 1) and phenomenon (participant 2)

-	Never knew
Senser	Process : Mental
50	

Now when	Did you	last	let	Your heart
				decide
Cir :	Actor	Cir :	Process :	Phenomenon
location;		location;	mental	
temporal		temporal		

DATA III

• Relational process is a process that show the relation of each word being of abstract. This process have 3 types : intensive attribute processes, intensive identifying processes, and intensive possession processes.

That now	Ι	am	In a whole	With you
			new world	
Circ :	carrier	Process :	attributive	Circ :
location		relational		Accompaniment
temporal		(attribute)		

But	Ι	am	way up	here
when				
Circ :	token	Process :	value	Circ :
location;		relational		location:spatial
temporal		(identifying)		

DATA IV

The Behavioral Process is a process that show the physiological.

behavior, that between the material and mental processes. The actor in this process is called as the behaver.

DATA V

• Verbal process is a process that showing or express the relationship between each ideas in language, and this process has 3 independent participants, namely : sayer, target and verbiage.

Tell	Me	Princess	Now
Proc :	Target	Sayer	Cir :
Verbal			Loc (temporal)

No one	To tell	Us
Sayer	Proc :	Target
	Verbal	

DATA VI

• Existential process is a process of existing and happening. This process have Verb be (there is, there was, and so on,...) as the typical word.

(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
There's time	To spare
Proc : existential	Existential

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 RESULT

The data were analyzed from the lyrics of the song "a whole new world" where each clause in the text is analyzed into a transitivity system tree element which is divided into participant, process and circumstance. Participants are divided into actor, senser, sayer, carrier, token, existent, target, attribute, phenomenon, verbiage, value. These processes consist of material, behavioral, mental, verbal, relational, existential. For the last, the circumstances which consists of method, extent (temporal), accompaniment, role, location (temporal & spatial), cause, contingency.

A. Process

The type of process that found in this song. The highest process or the most dominant is material process

s of P	rocesses in the song		
	PROCESS	SUM	PERSENTAGE
	Material	11	48%
	Mental	3	13%
	Relational (attributive)	4	17%
	Relational (identifying)	1	4%
	Verbal	3	13%
	Existential	1	4%

Table 1. Types of Processes in the song

B. Participants

Total

This the type of participant that found in the song. There are 33 participants found in this research. The highest participant or the most dominant is Actor.

23

100%

Table 2. Types of participants in the song

PARTICIPANTS	SUM	PERSENTAGE
Actor	7	21%
Senser	1	3%
Carrier	5	15%
Token	1	3%
Sayer	3	9%
Existent	1	3%
Target	2	6%
Attribute	8	24%
Phenomenon	3	9%
Verbiage	1	3%
Value	1	3%
Total	33	100%

C. Circumstance

There are 20 circumstances that found in the song. The highest state or the most dominant is atributive.

Table 3. Types of circumstance in the song

e		
CIRCUMSTANCES	SUM	PERSENTAGE
Extent (temporal)	2	10%

Extent (spatial)	2	10%
Location (temporal)	6	30%
Location (spatial)	5	25%
Contingency	2	10%
Accompaniment	3	15%
Total	20	100%

3.2 DISCUSSION

After the researcher analyzed all the song lyrics in "a whole new world", then calculated the most dominant percentage, the researcher found the results and the elements contained in the song "A Whole New World". Elements that use experiential functions and transitivity systems in analyzing. Which is divided into three elements, namely processes, participants and circumstances. Types of processes contained in the song "A Whole New World" are material, mental, relational (attributive, identification, possession), verbal, existential. And the type that dominant to use of process found in songs is material process. The material processes contained in the song are being able to show, being able to open, shining, being unable to leave, and daring to close. The second type is the mental process, the mental process contained in the song, namely never knowing, seeing, letting it go. The third type is the relational process which is divided into identification, attribution, ownership. In the song found the process of identification and attribution. The identification process found by the song is am. The attribution process contained in the song is are and is. The fourth type is behavioral processes. In the song, the researcher did not find any behavioral processes. The fifth type is verbal processes. The verbal process contained in the song is tell, to tell, say, and share. The sixth type is existential processes. The existential process contained in the song is there's time. Then the participants found in the song are actor, senser, sayer, token, carrier, target, value, verbiage phenomenon, attribute. and the last element is circumstance. The circumstances found in the song are extent (temporal and spatial), location (temporal and spatial), contingency and accompaniment.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the results of the data that has been analyzed, the researcher concludes, generates and describes the amount of data that is the most dominant and non-dominant function of experience that has been analyzed. In a transitivity system there are processes, participants, and circumstance. There are 34 clauses in the song "a whole new world". The most dominant type of process is in material processes as much as 48% and those that are not dominant are in existential and relational (identifying) processes as much as 4%. The most dominant type of participant is in the attributes of 24% and the not dominant participants are in sense, token, existent, verbiage, value as much as 3%. The most dominant type of circumstance is in location (temporal) as much as 30% and the least dominant circumstance is in extent (temporal), extent (spatial), contingency as much as 10%.

V. REFERENCES

- 1. Butt, David et al. (1996). Using Functional Grammar : An Explorer's Guide Sydney : National Centra for English Language Teaching and Research
- 2. Chaer, A. dan Agustina, L. (1995). Sosiolinguistik: Suatu Pengantar. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- 3. Eggins, S. (2004). An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics (2nd ed.). London: Continuum.

- 4. Firdaus, SF, & Mahdi, S. (2020). Sistem Transitivitas dalam Slogan Hotel: Studi Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik. Jurnal ELS tentang Studi Interdisipliner dalam Humaniora, 3 (2), 179-186. <u>https://doi.org/10.34050/els-jish.v3i2.10127</u>
- 5. Gerot, Linda and Wignell, Peter (1994). Making Sense of Functional Grammar. Sydney: Gerd Stabler
- Herman, H., Purba, R., Sijabat, P. A., Saputra, N., Muhammadiah, M., & Thao, N. V. (2022). Investigating the Realization of Speech Function in a Speech through Systemic Functional Linguistics Perspective. Script Journal: Journal of Linguistics and English Teaching, 7(01), 31-41. <u>https://doi.org/10.24903/sj.v7i01.917</u>
- Herman, H., Derin, T., Purba, R., Warman, J. S., and Setiono, A. (2023). When Actors Take Over the Products: Showcasing Hallyu-Influenced Indonesian Beauty Product Advertising Through Multimodal Analysis. Lingua Cultura, 17(2), 161-166. DOI: https://doi.org/10.21512/lc.v17i2.9878
- 8. Herman, H., Saputra, N., Sitanggang, A., Sirait, J. & Fatmawati, E. (2024). Discourse analysis: A reference approach to investigating a good speech script. International Journal of English Language and Literature Studies, 13(2), 109–122. <u>https://doi.org/10.55493/5019.v13i2.5001</u>
- 9. Halliday, M.A.K. (1994). Introduction to Functional Grammar. 2nd Edition. London: Edward Arnold.
- 10. Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (1989). Language, context and text: Aspects of language in a social-semiotic perspective (2nd ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 11. Halliday, M.A.K., & Matthiessen, C.M.I.M. (2013). Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar (4th ed.). Routledge. <u>https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203431269</u>
- Hutabarat, E., Herman, Silalahi, D.E., and Sihombing, P. S. R. (2020). An Analysis of Ideational Metafunction on News Jakarta Post about Some Good Covid-19 Related News. VELES Voices of English Language Education Society, Vol 4, No 2 (2020), e-ISSN 2579-7484, PP. 142-151. Retrieved from <u>http://e-journal.hamzanwadi.ac.id/index.php/veles/article/view/2526</u>
- 13. Ngongo, M., Purba, R., Thao N, V., & Herman. (2022). An Application of Compositional Metafunctions in Improving Children's Ability to Learn English Through Images. Jurnal Pendidikan Progresif, 12(3), 1177-1188. doi: 10.23960/jpp.v12.i3.202214
- 14. Sugiyono. (2018). Metode penelitian kuantitaf, kualitatif dan R&D. Alfabeta. Bandung.

15. Thompson, Geoff (1996). Introducing Functional Grammar. China: Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.