

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Text is the product of someone speaking or writing. Text have "meaning" in many different ways and can be explored from many different perspectives (Halliday, 2004). Text is a very broad thing to analyse. Various ways can be used to find the meaning behind a text.

Text is distinguished by two main angles of vision: text as an object and text as an instrument (Halliday, 2004). Text as an object looks at the meaning of the text or who the text is addressed to. Text as an instrument looks at the language system used. The two perspectives complement each other, we cannot understand the meaning of a text without looking at the existing system. Equally, we cannot explain only from the system but must also understand the context (Halliday, 2004). Thus, in analysing a text, we must understand the system contained in the text as well as the context that supports the text.

Systemic functional linguistics or SFL is an approach to understanding the meaning of language forms supported by the context in which it occurs. Systemic functional linguistics focuses on understanding language as a means of human communication that represents the human experience. In the process of analyzing with the SFL approach, we must first understand the form of the system used in utterances and writings. After that, we find out the context that occurs in the utterance or writing. After understanding these two things, the meaning of the utterance or writing is obtained.

2.2 Ideational Meaning

Halliday (2004) said "language provides a theory of human experience". Ideational meaning is the meaning of representations of human experience. Human experiences and thoughts can be represented in writings or utterances and their meaning can be understood through the context covering the utterance or writing. Ideational meaning can represent activities, ideas, relationships, feelings, and objects. When communicating we are often using some verbs to

inform our activities, adjectives to show our feelings or ideas, or some words that show our relationship with others that is ideational meaning.

Ideational meaning is a clause as representation (Halliday, 2004). Ideational meaning analyses meaning at the clause level. Clause represents some process: doing or happening, saying or sensing, being or having with the various participants and circumstances (Halliday, 2004). In the ideational meaning there are participants, process, and circumstances. Participants can be subjects or objects. Process is everything that is said by the subject or about the object. Circumstances are the conditions that support the utterance.

Ideational meaning is distinguished into two components: the experiential and the logical (Halliday, 2004). The experiential function refers to the meaning that describes the world around us and within ourselves. The logical function refers to the system of semantic relationships between clauses (Halliday, 2004). These functions have their own important roles, but in ideational meaning they must function together. Ideational meaning understands meaning by looking at the experiential function and the logical function.

2.3 Transitivity

The transitivity system interprets experiences into a series of process types (Halliday, 2004). This system will be used to dissect each clause to find the ideational meaning contained in an utterance. Each process has its own model for interpreting the ideational meaning (Halliday, 2004). Humans have many different types of experiences, therefore the process types used to analyse them also varies. According to Halliday (2004), he divided the process types into 6 processes: material process, mental process, relational process, behavioural process, verbal process, and existential process.

2.3.1 Material Process

Material process is a process that represents a person's physical action. Material process is doing or happening (Halliday, 2004). Someone who is about to run, is running, or has already run, then "run" is included in the material process.

Material process represents participants doing something by moving their bodies. Participants in the material process are actor and goal. Some examples of words in the material process are run, jump, write, etc.

Time: 00:23:28 – 00:23:39

Context: Joker came to the Gotham City mafia meeting unexpectedly. One of the mafia named Gambol didn't like Joker's attendance and asked one of his men to beat Joker up. Joker stuck a pencil into the table. When Gambol's men were close to Joker, Joker quickly smashed Gambol's men's heads into the stuck pencil. This made the pencil disappear.

Joker: “***I gonna make this pencil disappear.***”

I	<i>gonna make</i>	this pencil disappear
Actor	Material Process	Goal

The word "make" can mean to perform an action. In Joker's utterance, the word "make" is followed by the word "will" which means that he will perform an action. The action is to remove the pencil stuck on the table, evidenced by the clause "this pencil disappear". Joker uses the word "I" to refer to himself. The ideational meaning that occurs is that Joker wants to remove the pencil that he stuck on the table in order to kill one of Gambol's men.

2.3.2 Mental Process

Mental process relates to our experience of our own world of consciousness (Halliday, 2004). Mental process is a process used to convey feelings or thoughts. In this process, someone who expresses feelings toward the opposite gender or expresses an opinion during a debate then uses the mental process as part of their utterance. Mental processes are divided into three, namely: cognitive, perceptive, and affective. Participants in the mental process are senser and phenomenon. Some examples of words included in the mental process are thought, love, like, etc.

Time: 01:27:56 – 01:28:03

Context: Joker who has been arrested and was in an interrogation room was visited by Batman. Batman came to talk about the Gotham City mafia. Joker told Batman that the Gotham City mafia could not operate smoothly after

Batman. Batman then asked the Joker why he wanted to kill him. Joker told him that he actually didn't want to kill Batman.

Batman: "Then why do you want to kill me?"

Joker: "**I *don't want to kill you.***"

I	<i>don't want</i>	to kill you
Senser	Mental Process	Phenomenon

The word "want" means to wish for a particular thing or plan of action. In the Joker's utterance above, the word "want" is preceded by the word "don't" which means that the Joker's utterance above means not to wish for a particular thing or plan of action. What the Joker does not wish for is made clear by the word "to kill you". The word "you" refers to Batman as his interlocutor at that time, while the word "I" refers to Joker. The ideational meaning of Joker's utterance means that Joker doesn't want to do something to Batman. That thing is to kill Batman.

2.3.3 Relational Process

Relational process is used to characterize and identify (Halliday, 2004). Material process and mental process may be construed by 'relational' process but the model this experience as 'being' rather than as 'doing' or 'sensing' (Halliday, 2004). Relational process shows the relationship between participants or gives value to something. Relational process is divided into two, namely: attributive and identifying. Participants in the attributive relational process are carrier and attribute. Participants in the identifying relational process are token and value. Some words included in the relational process are be, become, is, am, are, etc.

Time: 00:23:40 – 00:23:45

Context: The Joker attends a meeting of the Gotham City mafia uninvited. His attendance was disliked by Gambol's group. However, the Chechens accepted Joker's attendance. Joker tells them that the suit he is wearing is not cheap.

Joker: "And by the way, **the suit *wasn't* cheap.** You aren't know. You bought it."

the suit	<i>wasn't</i>	cheap
Token	Relational Process	Value

The word "was" is part of the past simple of "be". The word "was" is used to connect. In the utterance above, Joker uses the word "was" to connect the token "the suit" and the value "cheap". The word "was" is followed by the word "not". The ideational meaning that occurs is that the suit worn by the Joker is not cheap. It is proven by the word "the suit" which refers to the Joker's suit, the word "wasn't" as a connector, and the word "cheap" as the value of "the suit".

2.3.4 Behavioural Process

Behavioural process is process of physiological and psychological behaviour (Halliday, 2004). Behavioural process is not much different from other process types, such as: material processes, mental processes, and verbal processes. Behavioural process is divided into two types: mental behavioural and verbal behavioural.

1. Mental Behavioural

Participants: behavior, phenomenon.

Example: investigating, survey, cry, smile, laugh, learning, checking, doing research, etc.

2. Verbal Behavioural

Participants: behavior, verbiage, receiver.

Example: discuss, abuse, flatter, suggest, claim, etc.

Time: 00:30:37 – 00:30:41

Context: Joker told Gambol about the scar on his face. Joker told Gambol that his father was a drunkard and one day his father was violent towards Joker and his mother. Joker's father took a knife and hurt Joker's mother while laughing.

Joker: "*laughing while he does it.*"

<i>laughing</i>	while	he	does it
Mental Behavioural Process		Behavior	Phenomenon

The word "laugh" means to make the sounds and movements of the face and body that express happiness or amusement, or that sometimes express

ridicule or anxiety. The word "he" refers to the Joker's father. The word "laughing" means that Joker's father is laughing. The word "laugh" or "laughing" is included in the mental behavioural process. The word "does it" means the violence committed by Joker's father. The ideational meaning that occurs is that Joker's father commits violence against Joker and his mother while laughing.

2.3.5 Verbal Process

Verbal process is clause of saying (Halliday, 2004). Verbal process is found in many dialog or conversation activities. This process represents activities that are related to the release of words from the mouth, such as talk, say, tell, etc. Participants in the verbal process are sayer, verbiage, and receiver.

Time: 01:30:23 – 01:30:26

Context: Batman went to the Joker who was in prison. Batman asks where Harvey Dent is being kept. Eventually, it turns out that not only Harvey Dent is being kept but also Rachel. Batman was angry and beat the Joker to tell him where Harvey and Rachel were kept. Joker was initially reluctant to tell. However, a few moments later Joker just told the location where Harvey and Rachel were kept.

Joker: **“I’m going to *tell* you where they are.”**

I	‘m going to	<i>tell</i>	you	where they are
Sayer		Verbal Process	Receiver	Verbiage

The word "tell" means to say something to someone often giving them information or instructions. The Joker uses the word "tell" to tell something. That something is the location where Harvey and Rachel are being kept, as evidenced by the clause "where they are". Joker uses the word "going to" which indicates that he is not telling now but as soon as possible. The word "I" refers to Joker as the sayer and the word "you" refers to Batman as the receiver. The ideational meaning that occurs is that Joker will tell Batman the location where Harvey and Rachel are being kept.

2.3.6 Existential Process

Existential processes represent something that exists or happens (Halliday, 2004). Existential process shows the existence of a thing or a happening. Existential process is usually used to tell that at a certain time or place there is a thing or a happening. Participant in existential process is existent. Some words included in existential process are there is, there are, exist, occurs, etc.

Time : 01:29:25 – 01:29:29

Context : The Joker held Harvey Dent and Rachel hostage in two different places. Joker is ready to blow up Harvey and Rachel. Batman comes to Joker to find out the location. Joker stalls for time so that Batman is too late to save Harvey and Rachel.

Joker: “**There are just minute left**”

There	are	just minute left
	Existential Process	Existent

The word "there are" indicates the existence of something. The Joker uses the word "there are" to show that there is not much time, proved by the words "just minute left". The word “there are” is part of the existential process. The ideational meaning that occurs is Joker tells Batman that there is time left to save Harvey and Dent.

2.4 “The Dark Knight” Movie

"The Dark Knight" movie is one of the Batman movie trilogies directed by Christopher Nolan, also known as *The Dark Knight Trilogy*. The first movie entitled "Batman Begins" which was released in 2005. The second movie is entitled "The Dark Knight" which was released in 2008. The third movie entitled "The Dark Knight Rises" which was released in 2012. "The Dark Knight" movie by Christopher Nolan has received several top awards, such as the Oscar. Some of the awards that have been received are *Best Performance by an Actor in a Supporting Role* (Oscar, 2009), *Best Action/Adventure/Thriller Film* (Saturn Award, 2009), and *Best Director of the Year* (Golden Schmoes, 2008). "The Dark Knight" movie also received a high score on several websites, such as 9.0/10 (IMDb) and 94% (Rotten Tomatoes).

"The Dark Knight" movie tells the story of Bruce Wayne or Batman's struggle against the mafia in Gotham City. The Joker appears to help the mafia to fight back against Batman. After Joker managed to help the mafia, Joker continued to riot in Gotham City to attract Batman's attention.

Joker as the main villain has a big influence on the conflict that occurs in the movie. Joker often uses words to create conflict and tension in the movie. Joker's utterances contain many types of transitivity that describe his emotions, thoughts, and actions. The ideational meaning that appears in the Joker's utterances is analyzed through the process of transitivity in his utterances.

2.5 Previous Studies

The originality of the research is supported by three previous studies as references. The first previous study entitled "*The Features of Ideational and Interpersonal Meaning in Garnier Skincare Advertisements for Women*" was conducted by Anita Tutut Budianti (2018) from the Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University. This study used two theories of systemic functional linguistics from Halliday (1991 & 2004) and Gerot & Wignell (1994). This study aims to find ideational (transitivity) and interpersonal (mood types, modality, person system) meanings and analyse the use of ideational and interpersonal meanings in Garnier brand skin care advertisements. This study is descriptive qualitative research using non-participant observation method for collecting data and identifying and distributional methods for analysing data. The result of this study found the ideational meaning of transitivity process which consists of: material process (21), mental process (1), and relational process (4). The interpersonal meaning found consists of: mood types (25), modality (2), and person system (16).

The second previous study entitled "*Exploring The Ideational Meaning In Selena Gomez's Rare Album*" was conducted by Muhammad Khamaduddin (2021) from the Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim Islamic University. This study used Halliday's systemic functional linguistics theory. This study aims to find and analyse the ideational meaning on Selena Gomez's "Rare" album. This study is qualitative research, and the object of research is obtained from the official YouTube account of Selena Gomez. The analysis is

conducted by finding and discussing, finding the transitivity process and then analyzing the ideational meaning. The results of this study found the transitivity process consisting of: mental process (48), material process (41), relational process (34), verbal process (4), and behavioural process (2).

The third previous study entitled “*Investigating Ideational Meaning of Narrative Texts in Senior High School Textbooks*” was conducted by Nurul Aulia Dewi Amri (2021) from the Faculty of Language and Literature Education, Pendidikan Indonesia University. This study used Halliday’s systemic functional linguistics theory. This study aims to investigate the ideational meaning of narrative texts in senior high school textbooks based on 2013 curriculum. This study used qualitative method and the data were taken from five narrative texts from two different textbooks. The result of this study found the transitivity process consisting of material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioural, and existential processes. The most frequently used type of process is material process (352 data).

The three previous studies have each difference with this research. The first previous study with this study has differences in theory and research objects. The second and third previous studies have differences in research objects with this study.