



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a review of related literature to support the analysis. This chapter is divided into six subsections. First, it discusses Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which addresses the concept of SFL used as the main analytical framework in this study. SFL is needed to understand the concept of how language functions as a system that creates meaning in a social context. Second, about metafunction, this section explains that language does not only convey information, but also involves social relations. This section discusses about metafunction that divided into three namely textual metafunction, interpersonal metafunction and ideational metafunction. Third, is about transitivity process and its six types. Fourth, discusses the website of the President of Ukraine. Fifth, discusses the war between Ukraine and Russia and the sixth discusses previous studies.

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is concerned with the study of Linguistic forms in relation to meaning. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) stated that SFL is a framework that views language as a social semiotic system. Each part of the language has a function to convey meaning in certain situations. SFL is used to achieve communication goals in certain social situations and relate language forms to their functions.

SFL uses language to create meaning in various social settings. According to Thompson (2014) SFL views language as a choice system, where every use of language involves decisions about words, structures, and grammatical patterns that are appropriate to the context. This concept emphasizes that language is always connected to the social situation in which it is used, which reflects the communicative needs and goals of its speakers.

Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) explains that in SFL there are metafunctions that are useful in the process of forming a meaning. These metafunctions create connected meanings in the concept of SFL. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) divided into three major functional components known as "metafunctions". There are three metafunctions: textual metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and ideational metafunction.

2.2 Metafunctions

Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) Metafunction shows that language does not only convey information, but involves social relations and structured text preparation so that the message can be understood in accordance with the purpose of communication. This metafunction is divided into three main components: textual metafunction, interpersonal metafunction and ideational metafunction.

2.2.1 Textual Metafunction

Textual metafunction according to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) explains that language is a tool to organize information in a text. The information is organized to fit the context. Metafunction focuses on cohesion and coherence in a text so that the sentences in the text can be connected to each other.

2.2.2 Interpersonal Metafunction

The interpersonal metafunction according to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) is language used to build social relationships and interact with others. The interpersonal function of language involves the expression of attitudes and evaluations through mood and modality. Language is used to communicate with others, take on roles, and express and understand feelings and attitudes.



2.2.3 Ideational Metafunction

Ideational metafunction according to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) explains that language is a representation of events in the surrounding world. This metafunction focuses on how human experience goes through a process. This metafunction is manifested in transitivity and is used to represent world situations and events, as well as the entities, actions, and processes involved in it. This ideational metafunction is one type of metafunction which further involves the transitivity system. Transitivity is specifically known as one of the methods of clause analysis which involves three components; participants, process, and circumstances.

2.3 Transitivity process

According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) transitivity process is one of the systems in linguistics that can represent the process of world experience in the form of language. Clauses are used in transitivity because they are not only a combination of various words or phrases but also have a structure that matches the elements in transitivity. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) states that clause consists of process, past participant and circumstantial.

Thompson (2014) emphasizes that transitivity is not just about physical action, but also includes various forms of experience, including thoughts, feelings, and relationships between entities. The choice of words in a phrase and clause such as subject and object verbs represents that the speaker wants to convey experiences to others. Therefore, Thompson (2014) shows that transitivity analysis can be used to reveal patterns of meaning in various types of texts in order to understand the messages that are formed to influence readers. According to Bustam (2011) transitivity describes the grammar in a clause to express various ideational meanings. Transitivity makes clauses easier to understand because readers can see the specific process in the clause.

Transitivity is a way of revealing how events, actions, and conditions are presented through language structure. In this study, transitivity is used



as the basis for analysis with reference to the theory of Halliday & Matthiessen (2004). This theory distinguishes the process of transitivity into six categories, according to the type of experience represented in language, that are material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process, and existential process.

2.3.1 Material process

Material process based on Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) is a process that involves physical action in the real world. This process focuses on external human experiences, such as what is done, what happens and how it impacts something or someone. The process has the main participants of actors and goals. Actors are usually nominal subjects or groups. While, the goal refers to the entity that undergoes the process.

Example of Material Process

The Russian army	Stormed	This facility
Actor	Process	Goal

In this clause, the actor “the Russian army” interacts with the goal “facility” through a material process by showing the direct action “stormed”.

2.3.2 Mental process

Mental process according to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) is a process related to cognitive, emotional and perceptual systems in the human mind. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004), mental processes can be divided into three subtypes, first cognition (thinking, knowing, and understanding), affection (liking and fearing), and perception (verbs to see and hear). The participant in the mental process is senser and phenomenon.



Example of Mental Process

You all	See	In the media
Senser	Process	Phenomenon

This clause describes the mental process where “you all” as the senser observes something that happens in this case is the phenomenon “in the media”. The process is characterized by “see” which is an action that uses visual perception.

2.3.3 Relational process

According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004), a relational process is a process that combines two things such as assigning properties, characteristics, or identity to something. Relational processes are classified into two types: attributive and identification relational processes. The attributive relational process is the process of assigning a quality. They can be classified based on whether they are used to identify or assign quality to something. The main participants in this type are carrier and attribute. Whereas, identifying relational process is how language is used to express something in text. The main participants in identifying relational process are token and value.

Example of Attributive Relational Process

The UN	Is	Powerless
Carrier	Process	Attribute

In this clause “The UN” is the Carrier and carries the attribute “powerless” which is linked through the relational process “is”. The attribute can be an adjective and the process can be either to be or linking verbs.



Example of Identifying Relational Process

These	Are	nuclear power plants
Token	Process	Value

This clause belongs to the identification type of relational process, because it explains the identity of the token. In this case, “These” is the token or to be identified, and “nuclear power plants” is the value as the identity given to the token. The relational process is indicated by the linking verb “are” which connects the token with the value.

2.3.4 Behavioral process

Behavioral process according to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) is a process that describes human behavior like breathing. This process is divided into two types, the verbal behavior process is a process that uses verbal in performing its actions, such as discussing, claiming, suggesting etc. in this process the participant is the behavior, verbiage as something that is said and the receiver who receives. Whereas, the mental behavior process is more directed to mental and material processes so in this process not only physical behavior but contains mental elements in the process. In this process the participant is the behavior and the phenomenon as something that is processed.

Example of Verbal Behavioral Process

I	presented	the Peace Formula
Behavior	Proses: verbal behavioral	Verbiage

This clause is an example of a verbal behavioral process, where the subject performs an action that involves both doing and saying. “I” is the behavior who performs the act, “presented” is the process showing verbal behavior, and “the Peace Formula” is the receiver of what is being delivered.



Example of Mental Behavioral Process

Someone in the world	Seeks	alternatives to any of these points	Someone in the world
Behaver	Process	Phenomenon	Behaver

This clause indicates a mental behavioral process, which is a combination of mental processes and elements of action. “Someone in the world” acts as a behavior or actor who mentally strives for or seeks something. The process of “seeks” represents cognitive action. Meanwhile, “alternatives to any of these points” is a phenomenon, which is the object of the actor's search.

2.3.5 Verbal process

According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) verbal process is a process related to the act of verbal communication. The central participant in this process is the sayer. This process includes activities or verbs such as explaining, asking, saying, speaking etc.

Example of Verbal Process

Russia	says	the Peace Formula doesn't suit it
Sayer	Process	Verbiage

This clause is an example of a verbal process. “Russia” is the sayer or the one who performs the act of speaking. The verb “says” functions as the verbal process, indicating the act of communication. “The Peace Formula doesn't suit it” is the verbiage, representing the content or message being conveyed.

2.3.6 Existential process

Existential process according to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) is a process used to represent something. The process can represent that something exists and actually happens. This process often uses verbs such as be, exist, or occur and words such as there. The main participant in this process is existent. Additional participant circumstance is also often found in clauses to provide further information about time and place.



Example of Existential Process

There	Is	No Veto power	In it.
	Process: Existential	Existent	Cir: place.

In this clause the word “there” can indicate the existence of something and “is” represents the existential process. “no veto power” is the existent or entity discussed and is complemented by the circumstantial ‘in it’ which functions as a state of place.

2.4 Official website of President Ukraine

The official website of the President of Ukraine (<https://www.president.gov.ua/en>) is the main platform of the Ukrainian government to convey information about the activities and policies of the president and the presidential administration. The site is managed by the government and provides public access to relevant information. The official site can also find various official updates, press releases, as well as information related to the President's activities, such as meetings, speeches, and international visits. In addition, the site also provides access to official documents such as decrees, laws, and other documents signed or approved by the President.

The official website of the Ukraine government is the most authoritative and reliable source of information on policies because the information published on this site has high authority and accuracy. It also provides up-to-date information on the political and social situation of Ukraine.

2.5 About Ukraine and Russia War

The war between Russia and Ukraine has a complex background and is linked to history and political interests. One of the reasons for this war is the relationship between Russia and Ukraine in the history of the Soviet Union before its collapse in 1991. In 2014, Ukraine underwent massive political change known as “The Maidan Revolution” (Walker, 2023), which led to the ouster of the pro-Russian President and the formation of a



new, more pro-Western government. Thus, Russia felt threatened by Ukraine's change in political direction. Russia claimed that Ukraine was moving closer to the West and joining NATO.

In 2022, tensions peaked again when Russia launched a massive invasion of Ukraine. This was triggered by Russia's claim that Ukraine should be neutralized from Western and NATO threats, as well as concerns over the treatment of Russians in Ukraine. Based on (Walker, 2023) this war led to a major war that destroyed much of the infrastructure in Ukraine and created a humanitarian crisis.

The speech topic chosen in this research is the war between Russia and Ukraine. This topic has a huge global impact because it affects international relations and the economy in various other countries. The war is not only a regional problem but also threatens the interests of western countries and the security of countries in Europe. This topic is relevant for research because it provides an opportunity to study how languages are used in international crises. In SFL, the transitivity process shows the relationship between actors, actions, and outcomes of an event. By analyzing speeches related to the Russia and Ukraine war, we can understand how language is used to describe who acts, what actions are taken, and who or what is the target of those actions.

2.6 Previous Studies

There are four previous studies that related to this research. The first previous research was conducted by Octavia Chandra Dewi & Mahdi (2020) from International Journal of Systemic Functional Linguistics with the title *Material Processes in the Singaporean Online News on Forest Fires Issue*. This research used Singaporean online news as the source of data. The theory proposed by Gerot & Wignell (1994). There are fifty-one material processes found in the text consisting of thirty-seven doing processes and fourteen happening processes. The material processes used



in the news text show the material actions performed by the entities from the author's point of view.

The second previous study was conducted by Ani Afifah et al., (2021) from The GIST with the title *The Transitivity Of Lewis Capaldi's Songs Lyrics In Divinely Uninspired To A Hellish Extent Album*. This research used descriptive qualitative with Halliday's transitivity theory as the main theory. The results of the analysis are 63 data and 93 transitivity processes. The data are realized by transitivity system that are divided into 52 relational processes, 17 mental processes, 17 material processes, 6 verbal processes, and 1 existential process.

The third previous study was conducted by Meriyanti et al., (2023) from LingPoet: Journal of Linguistics and Literary Research with the title *Transitivity Mental Process Found in Donald Trump's Speech on Covid 19: Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach*. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The data were obtained from Donald Trump's speech and source of the data were the script of Donald Trump's speech. The data were collected by documentary sheet. The findings show that there were 39 utterances that contained of mental process were found in Donald Trump's speech, namely 17 (43.6%) for cognition, 11 (28.2%) for desiderative, 7 (17.9%) for affection, and 4 (10.3%) for perception.

The last previous study was conducted by Puspita et al., (2024) from journal of English Lingua Educantum with the title *An Analysis of Mood and Modality in Emma Watson's Speech at the HeForShe Campaign*. This research analyzes the text of a speech delivered by Emma Watson at the launch of the "HeForShe" campaign in New York. This research uses the SFL approach and discourse analysis to analyze Emma Watson's speech and focuses on several types of mood and modality. The results revealed that from the analysis of the mood structure of interpersonal meaning, there are 72 subjects and 71 finites. As for the residual elements, there are 66 predicators, 65 complements, and 39 adjectives consisting of 34



conjunctive adjectives, 8 circumstantial adjectives, and 2 mood adjectives. The researcher found that there are 90 declarative moods and 5 interrogative moods. The dominant modality type is mid-level modality.

Those previous studies have differences from this research. The first previous research focused on the material process based on Gerot & Wignell (1994) theory while this research analyzes all types of transitivity processes based on Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) theory. The subject used in this previous research is news text while this research used speech text. The second previous study focused on examining types of transitivity and describes the ideational meaning. While this study focuses on all types of transitivity and explain their functions. The previous study used song as data sources while this study uses speech texts. The third previous study focused on the mental process based on Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) while this research analyzes all types of transitivity processes based on Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) theory. The last previous study focused on examining mood and modality included in Halliday's interpersonal metafunction while this study analyzes transitivity included in Halliday's ideational metafunction. The research subject used is the same using a speech text.

