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Transitivity Process in Frozen Movie: A Study of Systemic Functional Grammar

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to discover the transitivity process types in *Frozen* movie and to discover the dominant types of process used in *Frozen* movie. This study is conducted by using qualitative descriptive method and using the content analysis approach. The data is classified as documentation since the data were written document which using the transcript of the film. The film was the cartoon movie genre entitled *Frozen* that was released in 2013. The transcript was downloaded from <https://www.raindance.org/scripts/Frozen.pdf>. The theory used in this study was the theory proposed by Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter, 1997. In analyzing the data, Gay, Mills, and Airasian, (2012) method was used to analyze the data. As a result of analysis, it was found that the types of transitivity process were available in *Frozen* movie. Transitivity processes types that were found in this movie were material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, behavioural process and existential process. Moreover, there are 149 clauses that indicated material process, 148 clauses that indicated mental process, 68 clauses that indicated relational process, 22 clauses that indicated verbal process, 53 clauses that indicated behavioural process, 9 clauses that indicated existential process that was found *Frozen* movie. Thus, it can be assumed that the dominant types of process found in *Frozen* movie was material process, the second is mental process, the third is relational process, the fourth is behavioural process, the fifth is verbal process and the last is existential process.

I. INTRODUCTION

Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is a part of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) which concerned with the study of linguistic forms in relation to the meanings that they express. In this case, grammar is seen as a resource for making meaning. Functional grammar is a way of looking grammar in terms of how grammar is used (Martin, Matthiessen & Painter, 1997). Function of language as a resource for making meaning is called metafunction. Metafunction is divided into three categories; those are ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction. Language is used to organize, understand and express our perceptions of the world and of our own

consciousness. This is known as the ideational metafunction. The ideational metafunction is classified into two subfunctions or modes: the experiential and the logical. The experiential is largely concerned with content or ideas. The logical is concerned with the relationship between ideas. Language is used to enable us to participate in communicative acts with other people, to take on roles and to express and understand feelings, attitude and judgements. This metafunction is known as the interpersonal metafunction. Language is used to relate what is said (or written) to the rest of the text and to other linguistic events. This involves the use of language to organize the text itself. This is known as the textual metafunction (Bloor & Bloor, 2004)

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One of kinds of metafunction that uses language to represent experience is ideational. Ideational metafunction indicated using language to talk about the world (Thompson, 2014). Ideational metafunction is divided into two modes, they are experiential and logical. From the experiential perspective, language comprises a set of resources for referring to entities in the world and the ways in which those entities act on or relate to each other. Meanwhile the logical metafunction relates to the kinds of connections that we make between the messages. The logical metafunction which enables us to produce more complex configurations in which two or more clauses are joined into a larger whole, (Thompson, 2014).

The logical mode provides the resources for forming various kinds of complexes clause complexes, group complexes, and so on. Whereas the experiential mode, it is manifested in the system of transitivity. The system of transitivity belongs to the experiential metafunction (Martin, Matthiessen & Painter, 1997). Transitivity is described as a resource for construing our experience in terms of configurations of a process, participants and circumstances. Such configurations are determined by two major systems, those of process type and circumstantiation. (1) Process type is the resource for sorting out our experience of all kinds of events into a small number of types. (2) Circumstances are general across process types (precisely because they are less centrally involved in the process than participants). (Martin, Matthiessen & Painter, 1997).

Processes are the core of the clause from the experiential perspective: the clause is primarily about the action, event or state that the participants are involved in. The process is typically expressed or realized by the verbal group in the clause. In some cases, the process can be seen as including another constituent apart from the verbal group proper, (Thompson, 2014). Transitivity process types consist of six kinds of clause. The six process types are material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioural and existential. Material clauses construe doings and happenings. Mental clauses construe a person involved in conscious processing, including processes of perception, cognition, and affection. The one inherent participant is the senser, the participant sensing, i.e involved in conscious processing. Halliday's category of relational clauses is a generalization of the traditional notion of copula constructions. Relational clauses construe being and do this in two different modes, attribution and

identification. Verbal clauses represent processes of saying. The central participant is the sayer. Behavioural processes are like mental ones in that one participant is endowed with human consciousness. This is the senser in the case of mental processes. It is called the Behaver in the case of behavioural processes. Existential clauses resemble relational clauses in that they construe a participant involved in a process of being, but differ from relational ones in that there is only one participant, (Martin, Matthiessen & Painter, 1997). Briefly, process is crucial to know in constructing a clause since it is the core of clause which carries the meaning out in clause or discourse. Thus, this study only focuses on transitivity process types since these process types are possible found in clause.

Transitivity process types can be found in speech, song lyrics, novel, or movie. Transitivity process types are possible to find in movie. Movie which also called as film are visual communication types which tell the stories or teach people something. Movie can entertain people and make them feel scared, cry, and laugh. The genre of movie can be varying. It can be action, adventure, comedy, crime, drama, fantasy, historical, horror, political, romance, cartoon, or science fiction. Thus, this study used cartoon movie entitled Frozen which released in 2013 to discover the transitivity process types.

Some latest related to this present study increase the reasons why this study should be done. In Ignatieva's research (2019) entitled "A Functional Analysis of Transitivity and Attitude Systems Interacting in Student Texts in Spanish" which aims to analyze three types of processes: verbal, mental and relational. Based on analysis, the finding showed that certain differences between the two corpora: in the literature texts clauses with appraisal prevail and judgment is the preferred means of expressing Attitude, while the history texts prefer clauses without appraisal and appreciation prevails among the subtypes of Attitude. Mehmood, Amber, Ameer, & Faiz, (2014) in their research, entitled "Transitivity Analysis: Representation of Love in Wilde's The Nightingale and The Rose" which aims to reorient representation of love in Oscar Wilde's short story The Nightingale and the Rose in a more focused way by subjecting it to Halliday's transitivity model of text analysis. The finding showed that transitivity analysis of the short story by taking into account the processes associated with the main characters enabled to bring to limelight Wilde's widely

acknowledged and debated view of contraries by presenting the nightingale and the young student of philosophy as two contrary views of love balancing each other. The finding through linguistic tool of transitivity is based on the assumption that language form is not fortuitous, but performs a communicative function. Bustam, (2011) also do a research about transitivity entitled “Analyzing Clause by Halliday’s Transitivity System” which aims to acquire a clear description of the transitivity system that functions as one of the clause analysis methods in an ideational function of language. As a result of analysis, it was showed that the transitivity system can analyze clauses effectively, and also the system can solve the problem of reference personal in contexts of potential ambiguity.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the latest related studies was incomplete since the latest related study analyzed the three types of transitivity process and then the analysis of transitivity in movie was never be done. This study analyzed the six types of transitivity process in cartoon movie. Thus, this present study aims to discover the transitivity process types in Frozen movie and to discover the dominant types of process used in Frozen movie.

I. METHOD

This study is conducted by using qualitative descriptive method and using the content analysis approach. The data is classified as documentation since the data were written document which using the transcript of the film. The film was the cartoon movie genre entitled *Frozen* that was released in 2013 that can be downloaded on YouTube website (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7DUYfZATRL8>) and the transcript was downloaded from <https://www.raindance.org/scripts/Frozen.pdf>. The theory used in this study was the theory

proposed by Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter, 1997. In analyzing the data, Gay, Mills, and Airasian, (2012) method was used to analyze the data which is the steps of analyzing the data were firstly reading/memoing the data, the second was describing and the last was classifying.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter, (1997) asserted that the system of transitivity belongs to the experiential metafunction. As mentioned previously, transitivity is described as a resource for construing our experience in terms of configurations of a process, participants and circumstances. Transitivity is realized into two systems, they are process types and circumstances. In experiential perspective, processes are the important unit in clause which used as the core of the clause. The core is the head clause and it is primarily about the action, event or state that the participants are involved in. The process is typically expressed or realized by the verbal group in the clause.

There are six types of transitivity process; those are material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, behavioural process and existential process, (Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter, 1997). As a result of analysis, it can be shown that those types of transitivity process are found in *Frozen* movie. The six types of transitivity process are presented in the following discussion.

Material Process

Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter, (1997) explained that material clauses construe doings and happenings. Material processes could reasonably be said to involve doing-words. As a result of analysis, this type of process is realized in *Frozen* movie. The representation of clauses is presented below.

Table 1
Representation of Process: Material in Clause

No	Type	Actor	Process: Material	Goal	Range
1		If anything	happens		to the Princess,
2		Elsa, your power	will only grow .		
3	Action	I	'm digging	a snow anchor	
4		He	found	us	
5		Kristoff, they	sound		wonderful
6		Princess Anna	has given	her orders and	

Based on the representation clause above, it can be seen that the word bold were categorized as the material process which is used as the core of the clause. However, the doer of this type of action is called the Actor

and those that also affect or are being done to another participant is called Goal. Such as in clause (3), (4), (6) which is “if anything”, “Elsa, your power”, “I”, “he”, “Kristoff, they”, and “Princess Anna” as the actor,

“happens”, “will only grow”, “’m digging”, “found”, “sound”, and “has given” as the process: material, and “a snow anchor”, “us”, and “her order and” as the goal, “to the Princess” and “wonderful” as the range. This type of process denoted to do something. Furthermore, the verbal group which is classified in this process type found in *Frozen* movie are: *happen, grow, make, prepare, build, dig, find, open, freeze, warm, melt, destroy, reduce, sound, close, shut, run, work, fly, give, offer, will, leave, supply, sell, present, get, take, buy, meet, come, wash, and play*. Therefore,

based on analysis, it was found that there are 149 clauses that indicated in material process found in *Frozen* movie.

Mental Process

Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter, (1997) mentioned that mental clauses construe a person involved in conscious processing, including processes of perception, cognition, and affection. As a result of analysis, this type of process is realized in *Frozen* movie. The representation of clauses is presented below.

Table 2
Representation of Process: Mental in Clause

No	Senser	Process: Mental	Phenomenon	Types of Process Mental
1	You	should see	your hair.	Perspective
2	I	can't feel	my legs!	Perspective
3	What do you	want,	Sven?	Perspective
4	I	'm thinking	like maybe some crimson, chartreuse...	Cognitive
5	I	don't know,	passed through here?	Cognitive
6	And I	understand	if you don't want to help me anymore.	Cognitive
7	I	like	you, too!	Affection
8	Oh, I	love	it even more!	Affection
9	What if you	hate	the way he eats?	Affection

Based on the representation of clause above found in *Frozen* movie, it can be seen that process: mental clauses construe a person involved in conscious processing, including processes of perception, cognition, and affection exist in this movie. However, this process: mental, the one inherent participant is the Senser, the participant sensing, i.e involved in conscious processing. In addition to the Senser, mental clause may involve one further types of participant, called the Phenomenon. The phenomenon being the sensed. Furthermore, the verbal group which is classified in this process type found in *Frozen* movie are: *see, feel, want, wish, would like, hopefully, plan and resolve* which categorized

in perspective; *think, know, believe, expect, consider, understand, realize, imagine, dream, pretend, guess, wonder, and remember* which categorized in cognitive; *like, love, fear and hate* which categorizes in Affection. Therefore, based on analysis, it was found that there are 148 clauses that indicated in mental process found in *Frozen* movie.

Relational Process

Relational clauses construe being and do this in two different modes, attribution and identification, (Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter, 1997). Based on analysis, this type of process is realized in *Frozen* movie. The representation of clauses is presented below.

Table 3
Representation of Process: Relational in Clause

No	Carrier: Possessor	Process: Relational	Attribute	Attribute: Possessed
1	This	is	amazing!	
2	The rider, HANS, sure	is	handsome and regal.	
3	This	is	awkward.	
4	She	was	scared.	
5	I	was	wrong.	

No	Token: Identified	Process: Relational Identifying	Value: Identifier
1	...And my sister	's not	a monster.
2	...Princess Anna	is	in trouble.
3	Ice	is	my life.
4	...Oh well, it	was	all my fault.
5	She	was	killed by Queen Elsa.

Based on the representation of clause above found in *Frozen* movie, it can be seen that process: Relational exist in this movie. Furthermore, it can be seen that there are two types of two principal relational clause types, with different sets of participant roles: (i) attributive clauses with Carrier + Attribute, and (ii) identifying clauses with Token + Value. The first type is called an attributive relational process; and the two participants are the Carrier (the entity that carries the attribute) and the Attribute. The second type is called an identifying relational process. The function of this kind of process is to identify one entity in

terms of another. The analysis of relational clause found in *Frozen* movie can be seen above. Thus, based on analysis, it was found that there are 68 clauses that indicated in relational process found in *Frozen* movie.

Verbal Process

Verbal process clauses represent processes of saying. The central participant is the Sayer, Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter, (1997). As a result of analysis, this type of process is realized in *Frozen* movie. The representation of clauses is presented below.

Table 4
Representation of Process: Verbal in Clause

No	Sayer	Process: Verbal	Receiver	Verbiage
1	I	say	friends	
2	You	asked		for my blessing, but my answer is no.
3	it seems only fitting that I	offer	you	your first dance as queen.
4	I	'll tell	you why.	
5	And I	demand		to see the Queen!

Based on the representation of clause above found in *Frozen* movie, it can be seen that process: verbal clause represent processes of saying exist in this movie. The central participant is the sayer. In addition, a verbal clause may also represent the addressee of a speech interaction, as the Receiver. The Receiver is like a verbal Beneficiary, and can often (but not always) be marked by *to*. However, in addition to being constituted in a projected clause, the content of saying may also be construed as a participant, the Verbiage of a verbal clause. This is a kind of verbal Range, indicating the scope of saying in terms of a generic category. The representation clause of process: mental can be seen in Table (4). The verbal group which is classified in this process

type found in *Frozen* movie are: *say, ask, offer, tell, and demand*. Thus, based on analysis, it was found that there are 22 clauses that indicated in verbal process found in *Frozen* movie.

Behavioural Process

Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter, (1997) stated that Behavioural processes are like mental ones in that one participant is endowed with human consciousness. This is the senser in the case of mental processes. It is called the Behaver in the case of behavioural processes. As a result of analysis, this type of process is realized in *Frozen* movie. The representation of clauses is presented below.

Table 5
Representation of Process: Behavioural in Clause

No	Behavior	Process: Behavioural	Behaviour
1	You	look	beautiful
2		Watch	this!
3		Listen	to me, Elsa, your power will only grow.
4		Don't feel	it.
5	Not sure if this is going to	solve	the problem, but I found a staircase that leads exactly where you want it to go.
6	Well, we	haven't worked out	All the details ourselves.
7	And I-I	think	you should go.
8	May I	talk	to you, please. Alone

Based on the representation of clause above found in *Frozen* movie, it can be seen that process: Behavioural are like mental ones in that one participant is endowed with human

consciousness exist in this movie. The participant is called the behavior, the verbal group is called process: behavioural, and behavior is a subcategory of Range. The

representation clause of process: behavioural can be seen in Table (5). The verbal group which is classified in this process type found in *Frozen* movie are: *look, watch, listen, feel, solve, work, think, and talk*. Thus, based on analysis, it was found that there are 53 clauses that indicated in behavioural process found in *Frozen* movie.

Existential Process

Existential clauses resemble relational clauses in that they construe a participant involved in a process of being, but differ from relational ones in that there is only one participant, Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter, (1997).

Table 6

Representation of Process: Existential in Clause

No	Process: Existential	Existent
1	There	is beauty in your magic...
2	I knew there	was something dubious going on here.
3	There	's soup and hot glögg in the Great Hall.
4	There	is ice in your heart, put there by your sister.
5		Is there a doctor I could...No? And I demand to see the Queen!

Based on the representation of clause above found in *Frozen* movie, it can be seen that process: Existential exist in this movie. In representation clause of process: existential above, it can be seen that there is only one participant in such clauses the Existent. The word there is needed as Subject but it has no experiential meaning: in a sense, its function is to avoid the need for, or the possibility of, a second participant in the clause. Furthermore, existential clauses typically have the verb *be*; in this respect also they resemble relational clauses. Thus, based on analysis, it was found that there are 9 clauses that indicated in existential process found in *Frozen* movie.

Grounded by the analysis and discussion of transitivity process types that obtained in *Frozen* movie, therefore it can be drawn the conclusion: the types of transitivity process were available in *Frozen* movie. Transitivity process types that were found in this movie were material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, behavioural process and existential process. In addition, there are 149 clauses that indicated material process, 148 clauses that indicated mental process, 68 clauses that indicated relational process, 22 clauses that indicated verbal process, 53 clauses that indicated behavioural process, 9 clauses that indicated existential process that was found *Frozen* movie. Thus, it can be assumed that the dominant types of process found in *Frozen* movie was material process, the second is mental process, the third is relational process, the fourth is behavioural process, the fifth is verbal process and the last is existential process.

Building on the discussion and results found in *Frozen* movie above, therefore it can be stated that transitivity process types was available in *Frozen* movie. The data were represented in the discussion. The types of transitivity process found are material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, behavioural process and existential process. However, these transitivity process types had different number of clauses found in *Frozen* movie. There are 149 clauses that indicated material process, 148 clauses that indicated mental process, 68 clauses that indicated relational process, 22 clauses that indicated verbal process, 53 clauses that indicated behavioural process, 9 clauses that indicated existential process that was found *Frozen* movie. Thus, it can be assumed that the dominant types of process found in *Frozen* movie was material process, the second is mental process, the third is relational process, the fourth is behavioural process, the fifth is verbal and the last is existential process.

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IV. CONCLUSION

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