TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS ON EDGAR ALLAN POE'S SELECTED POEMS

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Abstract

Edgar Allan Poe is an American writer and literary criticism. Poe is best known for his poetry and from many of Poe's poem the writer chooses two of them which are "The Raven" and "Annabel Lee" as the object of the analysis. This research was designed to analyze the process of transitivity found in both poems. In conducting the research, the writeremployed qualitative method, in order to find out the types of process in transitivity. There are six types of process appearing; they are material, mental, verbal, relational, behavioral, existential process. The data are taken Poe's poems and the writer collected the data in the form of a clause. Thus, this research is supported by library research in conducting the research.

After analyzing the data from two poems of Edgar Allan Poe, this research showed that there are five types of six types of process appearing in The Raven and Annabel Lee. Thus, based on the result of this research the writer found that are most frequently process in both two poems is material process. For relational processes both attributive and identifying processes found are 6 clauses identified. The next process found is verbal process that appeared is only 11 clauses while for behavioral process from both poems the writer found 3 clauses, and the last process is existential processes that the writer also found 3 clauses from The Raven only. Furthermore, this research expected to give an insight of understanding the implicit meaning inside of the clause.

Key words: Poem, Englsh Literature, Analysis

INTRODUCTION

In order to communicate, people use language (Gustanti & Ayu, 2021; Keith et al., 1974; Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021). It is an important tool in society because it is needed by individuals to interact with others. By using language, different people are united in a society (Aminatun, 2021; Nadya et al., 2021; Pradani, 2021). Readers can hardly imagine a society without language, where they cannot convey messages (Febriantini et al., 2021; Gulö, n.d.; Novawan et al., 2020). In our daily lives, language is not only communicated verbally, but also non-verbally (Ramadhanu & Priandika, 2021; Sandika & Mahfud, 2021; Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020). It means that language is in spoken and written forms. Those forms are called Text (D Apriyanti et al., 2014; Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021).

Text is a semantic unit, referring to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole (Chavez, 2000; Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020; Styawati et al., 2020). Text, in its spoken and written form, is the product of language and is part of the society, thereby all linguistic phenomena are social (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021; Puspita &

Amelia, 2020; Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018). This concern of spoken and written form and the contexts of their use are drawn in the systemic study language in use, known as Systemic Functional Linguistics (Gulö, 2014; Mandasari & Aminatun, 2019; Suprayogi, Puspita, et al., 2021).

In analyzing the data, the writer uses the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) of Halliday as the basic of the analysis (Choirunnisa & Sari, 2021; Lim, 2018; Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). The writer chooses SFL because this theory often appears in social situation or our daily lives, either spoken or written. Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) itself is a theory of language that is socially oriented. SFL is very useful because it sees language as meaningful behavior thus considers language as a process of making meanings (Pranoto, 2021; Puspita, 2021; Putra & Qodriani, 2017). This theory also claims that language is functional and language use is unique and can be explored. In Systemic Functional Linguistic there are three strands of meaning or metafunctions known as Ideational meaning, Interpersonal meaning, and Textual meaning (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021; Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021; Setri & Setiawan, 2020). However, Interpersonal meaning, and Textual meaning are not discussed in this thesis since the focus of the research is on the Ideational meaning which is realized in the system of Transitivity.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory about language as a resource for making meaning based on a context of situation and context of culture. Context is comprised of culture and social aspects that influence how language is constructed to make a semiotic system (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021; Schrape, 2018). Systemic Functional Linguistics describes that language is functional. The way human being use languages are classified in SFL that performs three main functions of language called metafunction (Mandasari & Oktaviani, 2018; Muliyah et al., 2020). In general, metafunctions of language is major function of language to give the message which has good formulation. Metafunction refers to three distinct kinds of meaning that are embodied in the structure of a clause (Hornberger & Hult, 2006; Suprayogi, 2021). These are the three major functional components of metafunctions, they are: Ideational, Interpersonal, Textual meanings. These terms are the modes of meaning that are presented in every use of language in every social context (Kiswardhani & Ayu, 2021; Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020).

Transitivity System

Transitivity is a system which explores clauses and covers three elements; participant, process, and circumstance. Through the system of transitivity, there are points which can be explored from the text (clause). Furthermore, transitivity system views the atmosphere of experiences as a manageable construction of process types and each of them has their own schema to construe a particular experience (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020; MULIYAH et al., 2021). As the main element of transitivity system, the process is indicated the participant and circumstances. Every process in clause is realized by verbs. There are six types of process; they are material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019; Puspita & Pranoto, 2021).

METHOD

Research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted; it continues the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2021; Baker & Edwards, 2012). This illustrates how the researcher search for the knowledge needed for the research itself. Commonly, research design is divided into two; qualitative and quantitative. In conducting the research, the writer employed qualitative method. The writer highlighted the qualitative method since this research will describe the application of transitivity system on poetry. Besides, qualitative method is a research procedure which produces descriptive data in form of words, notes which deal with meaning, value and also interpretation (Dian Apriyanti & Ayu, 2020; Fithratullah, 2019). It means that qualitative method relies primarily on human perception and understanding. Thus, this research also supported by library research in conducting the research. Library research is the research which uses literature such as books, notes, journal, and documentation (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019; Wibowo Putro et al., 2022). Library research provides much assistance to find further information in order to give the writer more comprehension in doing the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Material Process

Data Sample 1:

TR/3/I/C4: Tis some visitor   entreating   entrance   at my chamber door

Actor	Material	Goal	Circumstance

The writer indicates the above process as material process because the word "entreating" is a process of doing. It has two participants that are "some visitor" as the actor who does the action and "entrance" as the goal who is affected by the action. This clause above has circumstance of place that is "at my chamber door". Moreover, this clause explains that there is some visitor came and entering his door.

Data Sample 2:

TR/4/I/C6:   Here   I   opened   wide   the door

Circumstance	Actor	Material	Circums	Goal

This clause refers to material process because the verb "opened" is a process of doing that is concrete action of people. It has two participants that is "I" as the actor who does the action, and "the door" as the goal. There also circumstantial element of place (spatial) that is "Here" and circumstance of manner that is "wide". The above process tells about the speaker that opened his door to make sure him if he was just hearing things outside.

Data Sample 3:

TR/12/I/C2:   I   wheeled   a cushioned seat   in front of bird

Actor	Material	Goal	Circumstance

The verb in this clause that is "wheeled" indicates as the material process because it deals with physical action. This clause above has circumstance of place that is "in front of bird" and there are two participants "I" as the actor and "a cushioned seat" as the goal which the process is extended or directed. Through this process the speaker wants to tell that he pulls up a chair that is a cushioned seat, sits in front of the bird, and really lets him imagination go to work cause for some reason his fascinated by the bird.

Mental Process

Data Sample 1:

TR/1/I/C1:   One upon a midnight dreary, while   I   pondered,

Circumstance		Senser	Mental	

weak and weary

Circumstance

In this clause above refers to mental process, because this clause has the word "pondered" that indicates as the mental process that deals with ones of sensing which are categorize as sensing of thinking or cognitive. It has one participant in it which is realized by the word "I" who is being called as senser or the one who does the mental action. Thus, there are two circumstances involving this process that is "One upon a midnight dreary" called circumstance of time and "weak and weary" called as circumstance of manner. Here, the speaker explains that he is late on a "dreary" night, and he is reading weird old books and feeling weak and weary.

Data Sample 2:

TR/2/I/C1:   Ah,   distinctly   I   remember   it

Circumstance	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

The writer classifies the above process as mental process of cognitive, because the word "remember" is a process of thinking. There are two participants that is "I" as the senser and "it" as the phenomenon. This clause has circumstance of manner that is "distinctly". In this process the speaker telling that he remembered something spooky atmosphere in the bleak December.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the writer hopes that this research can enrich the readers understanding toward transitivity system. And this research hopefully can be gained from this transitivity system that can increase the reading skill to comprehend the idea and information in a text and the content enrich the knowledge of reading and writing skill that can be applied in spoken and written forms.

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