CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses related literature that is relevant to this research. Consists of previous research which focuses on research in the same field, namely critical discourse analysis and transitivity as well as theoretical reviews which pay attention to related theories carried out in this research.

A. Movie Discourse

Movie is a form of complete discourse because there are elements of spoken and written language. Spoken language is used in dialogues. While the written language in the movie is an emphasis of the dialogue delifered. Movie is a medium that can pour the reality of life on the big screen (Kartika, 2016). Movie is a form of depiction of someone's real life.

As mass media, movie is used as a medium that reflects reality, or even shapes reality. Stories shown through movies can be fiction or non-fiction. Through movies, information can be consumed in more depth because movies are audio-visual media.

According to Graeme (1995) in Irawanto (1999: 14), the dominant perspective in all studies of the relationship between movie and society is a reflexology view. That is, movies are seen as mirrors that reflect the dominant beliefs and values in their culture.

In movie discourse, ideology refers to the underlying beliefs, values, and assumptions that shape the way movies are produced, distributed, and consumed. These ideologies can be explicit or implicit and can be linked to a variety of social, political, and cultural issues. For example, a movie may reflect or challenge dominant ideologies related to gender, race, class, or national identity. By analyzing the ideologies present in movies, we can gain a deeper understanding of the social and political context in which they were made, and how these ideologies shape our perception of the world.

B. Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis

Fairclough's CDA model, often addressed as a social change model, draws inspiration from Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony in the analysis of socio-cultural practice and Mikhail Bakhtin's theory on genre, particularly in the analysis of discourse practice (Fairclough, 1995: 2). According to Fairclough (1989; 1995: 2), the CDA model comprises three stages: description, interpretation, and explanation. These stages are utilized to investigate and evaluate three aspects of a text: language text (spoken or written), discourse practice (text production and text interpretation), and sociocultural practice (situational, institutional, and societal).

Richardson (2007) argues that Fairclough's CDA model is more accessible than other CDA approaches. According to Fairclough, to fully comprehend discourse and how it functions, analysis must be derived from the text's structure and function, the relationship between the text's production and

consumption, and the text's relationship to the larger society in which it appears.
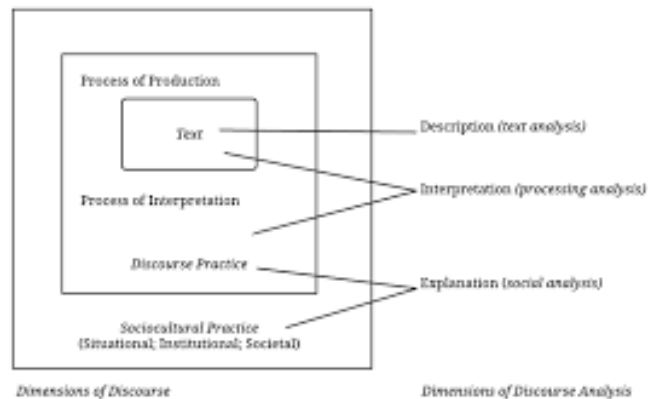

Figure 2.1. Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Framework

C. Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic functional grammar is the famous work of Michael Halliday which is outlined in his book entitled *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar* which was first published in 1985. It includes an introduction to the theory of systemic functional grammar which M.A.K. Halliday began through the publication of his 1961 article 'Categories of the Theory of Grammar' (Halliday, 2014). Rather than being a sentence-based perspective, SFG theory has evolved to become more discourse-based. He succeeded in using a particular point of view to analyze language; that point of view is a functional point of view. Here, SFG tries to investigate how language works. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) identified three "metafunctions" of language. The first is the ideational function, where language functions as a means of expressing

individual experiences of the world. Second, interpersonal function, which explores how individuals interact with each other through language at a social level. Third, textual function, which examines how linguistic forms are used to establish relationships with each other and situational contexts. Analyzing language in this way can reveal social action as representation, the exercise of power, and other important aspects.

D. Transitivity

The transitivity system is a part of the metafunction of experiential. The experiential metafunction is concerned with the sentence level, where the clause is understood to be a representation of the reality of human experience through certain procedures. The processes can be used to depict actions, events, feelings, or states of being that exist in reality. According to Halliday (1985: 101), the most significant unit in this instance is the clauses. Three main elements make up a transitivity process: the participant (who attends to the circumstances and performs the process), the process (which is thought of as a collection of acts), and the circumstances (which reflect time, location, method, cause, accompaniment, matter, and role). These three elements are present in all transitivity process types.

E. Types of Transitivity

There are six different of transitivity processes, according to Halliday in his book *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (1985: 101-131).

a) Material Process: Process of Doing

Material process is the process of doing and happening. The potential participants involved in this process, according to Butt et al. (2003), include the *Actor* (the one performing the action), *Goal* (the participant affected by the process), *Range* (the participant unaffected by the process), and *Beneficiary* (the recipient or beneficiary of the action). For example:

Table. 2.1 Material Process with Goal

Ali	cuts	the cake
Actor	Process	Goal

Table. 2.2 Material Process with Range

My mother	cooks	Soup
Actor	Process	Range

Table. 2.3 Material Process with Recipient

James	Gave	the book	to Jackson
Actor	Process	Goal	Recipient

Table. 2.4 Material Process with Client

The postman	Sends	a package	to Marcus
Actor	Process	Goal	Client

b) Mental Process: Process of Sensing

Mental process refers to the three main sub-types: perception (seeing, hearing, etc.), affection (liking, fearing, etc.), and cognition. The mental process has two participants: the Senser (the conscious being who is experiencing, thinking, or seeing). Let's take the following example:

Table. 2.5 Mental Process with Nominal Group

I	Love	my mother
Senser	Process: Perception	Phenomenon

Table. 2.6 Mental Process Embedded Clause

I	Believe	in God
Senser	Process: Cognition	Phenomenon

c) Relational Process: Process of Being

The relational process refers to the process of being. This process represents the relationship between one entity and another, which is encoded into three categories, namely:

1. Intensive 'x is a' (construct establishes a relationship of sameness between two entities)

2. Circumstantial 'x is at a' (defines the entity in terms of location, time, and manner)

3. Possessive 'x has a' (shows that one entity owns another)

Each of these has two modes: attribution and identification. Whole one entity assigns another, this is referred to as attribution mode. It has two participants, namely carrier and attribute. The identifying mode is when one entity is utilized to identify another. It includes two participants: identified (token) and identifier (value). The three types and two modes create six possible classifications of relational processes that are set out in the following table:

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Table. 2.7 Relational Process

Mode Type	(i) Attributive	(ii) Identifying
(1) Intensive	Sarah is wise	Mandela is the leader the leader is Mandela
(2) Circumstantial	The fair is on a Tuesday	Tomorrow is the 10th The 10th is tomorrow
(3) Possessive	Peter has a piano	The piano is Olivia's Olivia's is the piano

d) Behavioral Process: Process of Behaving

The behavioral process is the combination of physiological and psychological behavior. Grammatically, they are in between material and mental processes. This means that the behavioral process involves the action process, but the activity is done while conscious, such as breathing, sleeping, smiling, waving, laughing, coughing, watching, listening, and so on. The majority of behavioral process clauses have one participant known as the *Behaver* (the agent that behaves). The example is as follows:

Table. 2.8 Behavioral Process with Circumstance

She	Laugh	Loudly
Behaver	Process	Circumstance: Manner

e) Verbal Process: Process of Saying

The verbal process refers to the process of saying something. This process involves three participants: *Sayer* (the person who talks), *Receiver* (the person to whom the verbalization is directed), and *Verbiage* (the verbalization itself). Another from of verbal process occurs when the *Sayer* verbally acts on

another direct participant using verbs like insult, laud, slander, abuse, and flatter. This additional participant will be referred to as the *Target*. For example:

Table. 2.9 Verbal Process with Receiver

James	was told	to go	by Patter
Receiver	Process: Verbal	Verbiage	Sayer

Table. 2.10 Verbal Process with Target

She	Praised	Rangga's	Work
Sayer	Process: Verbal	Target	Verbiage

f) Existential Process: Process of Existing

According to Butt et al. (2003), the existential process introduces a new participant. Furthermore, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) argue that in a broader sense, an existential process supplies a contextual element of time and place. Existential processes comprise verbs such as *is, are, was,* and *were,* which are employed to establish the existence of a certain person. This technique is nearly always preceded by the word *There.* For example:

Table. 2.11 Existential Process

There	Was	an old man
	Process	Existent: Entity

F. Ideology

At the end of the 18th century, the term ideology was used for the first time by Destutt & Tracy (1754-1836). It is to give an understanding of how the notion is formed. Sargent (2009: p.2) added that ideology is a system of beliefs

and values, which is accepted as fact or truth by a group of people in society. In other words, ideology is organized by people's beliefs. In line with Sargent, Van Dijk (1998: p.8) stated that ideology is the foundation of the social representation shared by members of a community. It means that ideologies let people in some aspects such as attitudes, set of beliefs, values, and doctrines which are directed to religious, political, social, and economic life which build the perspective, from here, the reality is constructed and interpreted. Ideology may influence what is understood and accepted as true or false. Ideology examines the behavior of a person in a certain way according to the situation they adapted to and perceived as right or common. Ideology includes a person's beliefs, disposition, and expression of feeling. Hence, ideology is a system that can condition people's interpretation of reality.

Furthermore, Fairclough & Wodak (1997) in Paltridge (2006: p.179) stated that discourse is used to construct and reflect ideology. CDA aims to provide a means of exploring ideology and criticizing the social, cultural, and political beliefs and values included within the texts.

Conservatives acknowledge that people differ based on characteritics such as class, color, gender, and intelligence, resulting in superiority or inferiority. However, it does not always do so. The principle of conservatism is the desire to preserve something, especially if it contradicts what should be continued. Conversatism has some characteristics, including resistance to change, respect for tradition and mistrust of human reason, refusal of the government to repair the human condition, preference for individual freedom,

but willingness to limit freedom in order to maintain traditional values, and distrust of human maturity (antiegalitarianism).

As the originator of modern conservatism, Edmund Burke (1729-1797) is best known in his most famous work that is *Reflections on the French Revolution* (1790). He argued that social institutions evolve to fit needs and conditions. Therefore, tradition tends to bring grief rather than improvement (Sargent, 2009: pp.136-140).

G. Previous Studies

The systems of transitivity and critical discourse analysis have been widely used to analyze media discourse representations and examine the ideology underlying the discourse. The media varies, from movies, news, and speeches. The first study was conducted by Mobarak (2021) investigated Donald Trump's political intentions in the Speech on Al-Baghdadi's death by focusing on transitivity and modality. The researcher concluded that Trump uses different linguistic turns to subtly spread, change, and maintain the ideology of the audience. Not only in Speeches, CDA and SFG are also used in analyzing movies. Sihura's (2019) study on the movie Frozen determines the type of transitivity process and the dominant process type used in the movie Frozen. This research uses more aspects of SFG, specifically the transitivity process. This research also uses the Gay, Mills, and Airasian methods. From the results of the analysis, it was found that types of transitivity processes included, material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process,

behavioral process, and existential process. The dominant type of process is the material process.

Discussing CDA and SFG in newspapers, several studies apply the framework. Firdausi, A. N. & Sahayu, W. (2022) investigated the representation of Indonesian newspapers in English and Indonesian. This paper uses Fairclough's three-dimensional framework as well as Halliday's SFG and Multimodality by Kress and Leeuwen. 20 news articles were selected from each newspaper with a total of 40 news articles for both newspapers regarding news related to Covid-19. From the analysis, it was found that there were social, political and cultural ideologies in news articles. Both newspapers are trying to make the public aware of Covid-19 by presenting informative news articles. Similar to Firdausi, A. N. & Sahayu, W. Wang (2021), an attempt was made to compare the ways in which two major news portals, The New York Times (TNYT) in the United States and People's Daily (PD) in China, presented news on Covid-19. In terms of lexical categorization, transitivity, and modal verbs, this research applies Halliday's analytical methods inside Fairclough's three-dimensional framework. In order to bolster their reports, PD and TNYT employ a variety of actors and verbs in the material process and choose reliable sources or speakers.

In Tian's (2021) study, the specific relationship between traditional ideology and power in implicit discourse is examined. Through concentrating on specific areas of modality analysis, personal pronoun analysis, and

transitivity analysis. The study's findings demonstrate that, while traditional discourse analysis always examines the composition and structure of discourse in terms of its linguistic features, critical discourse analysis (CDA) enhances language analysis by delving deeply into the potential of language and methodically interpreting discourse's complex meaning. This study uses physicality, modality, and personal pronouns as its framework, Halliday's systemic functional grammar as its theoretical foundation, and a particular corpus, namely Trump's TV speeches, as linguistic material. The purpose of this study is to investigate how political speech speakers utilize language to bridge social gaps. And win affirmation and community support in the analytical aspects of transitivity analytical modality, and personal pronouns.

Lastly is Kusrini's (2020) study which investigates the ideology behind the speeches of Malala Youefzei, an education and gender equality activist in Afghanistan. There are two videos of Malala's speeches that are analyzed. Researchers identified a total of 1163 clauses that involve transitivity processes. Among these processes, the most dominant one experienced by Malala is the material process, which reaches 35% of all clauses. Through analysis of the transitivity process which leads to textual analysis, it can be concluded that Malala tends to construct a feminist ideology with a liberal view. In this context, Malala is actively involved in advocating for women's rights and fighting for the realization of their rights.