CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter consists of three main concepts to assist the construction of the research. The base of the study is transitivity system theory which derives from Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). This research is conducted using the transitivity system since it deals with the categorization of experience based on six processes concerning physical activities, mental state, process of being, behavior, and verbal expressions. Therefore, the transitivity system encompasses aspects that are salient to analyze characterization of literary works characters which relate to certain themes. The categorization of the findings based on the transitivity process is examined to construct characterization using the theory from Jones (1968). Since this study focus on hypermasculinity representation, the writer also utilize hypermasculine and machismo theory from Mosher and Sirkin (1984) and Mosher and Tomkins (1988) to match the hypermasculine traits in the theory with the main characters' thoughts, emotions as well as deeds.

2.1.1 Transitivity System

Transitivity system arranges lexicogrammar resources in order to construe the world of experience based on six elements called process types. The referred

processes comprise material, mental, behavioral, verbal, relational, and existential processes (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014 : 213).

Material process depicts the processes of 'doing' (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014 : 224). In other words, the material process encompasses physical activities. The entity that is involved as the doer is called an *actor.* The affected entity is called a *goal.* However, the participant *goal* only occurs in transitive clauses. Thus, there are other participants that are followed by different role aside from *goal* such as *scope, recipient, client,* and *attribute.* Numerous verbs, especially intransitive verbs, can be followed with those participants aside from *goal*, including *fall, run, walk,* et cetera.

Mental process deals with how an entity shows their sense to the world of experience (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014 : 245). The participants who experience the process are called *senser* and *phenomenon.* Senser is an entity who has the ability to see, feel, or think. Whereas phenomenon is something that is sensed by an entity. Mental process consists of four subtypes; affective (feeling), perceptive (experiencing using five senses), desiderative (conveying a wish), and cognitive (thinking).

Behavioral process construes between psychological and physiological behavior done by human beings (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014 : 301). Behavioral processes are usually done as a habitual activity that happens occasionally, such as laugh, sleep, cry. Two entities involved in the behavioral process are *behaver* and *range. Behaver* is the entity who does the process, meanwhile *range* is the process environment.

Verbal process shows the process of saying (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014 : 302). There are four elements that can be discovered in this process; *sayer* is the participant that does the process, *receiver* is the entity to whom the saying is addressed, *verbiage* contains the message of the process, and *target* is the one that is directed by the process.

Relational process is the process of being and having (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014 : 259). Relational process is applied to characterize and pinpoint the participants. There are two prominent modes in relational process: identifying and attributive. The participants of the identifying process are *token* and *value.* Accordingly, the attributive process' participants are *carrier* and *attribute.* Moreover, relational processes have three subtypes: intensive, possessive, and circumstantial.

Existential process discusses an entity's existence in the world of human experience (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014 : 307). This process is usually realized by such verbs; *be, exist, arise.* The phenomenon of existential process is called *existent.*

Some processes may be followed by circumstances although it is mostly added for additional information. There are nine circumstance types in transitivity system which are extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angle (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014 : 313).

2.1.2 Characterization

Characterization is the depiction of a character's explicit representations which can be viewed through their actions in a story. To examine characterization, there are several methods to conduct the analysis. However, the most well-known methods in this theory are dramatic characterization and analytic characterization. Dramatic characterization observes a fictional character by exploring their utterances, observing the environment surrounding the character, and the opinions of other characters regarding the chosen character. Meanwhile, the analytic method emphasizes on interpreting the character's personality according to their external appearances, ideas, thoughts, and intention about certain topics that are discussed in the literary work (Jones, 1968 : 84). The writer employs both methods to establish a more detailed analysis towards the relation between Jack and Tyler's characterizations, their hypermasculinity traits and its nuance.

2.1.3 Hypermasculinity

According to Mosher and Sirkin, hypermasculinity and machismo is a personality consisting of three behavioral dispositions such as (1) feeling fulfilled by having harsh sex, (2) perceiving violence as being manly, and (3) seeing danger as exciting things to experience. By these three basic concepts, macho man establishes, translates, and acknowledges a series of events that seems threatening, challenging, and other things that might trigger their machismo tendencies (1984 : 160). Belonging to the hypermasculine category means that they succeed in becoming a 'real man'. In addition, a very small step of men in order to be macho is to regard children and women as lower classes compared to men. To maintain

their dominance among those whom they regard as subordinates, they should be able to take the risk of doing daring activities – whatever it takes to make them scared – including forcing enemies to compete through violence and doing harsh sex towards women (Mosher and Tomkins, 1988 : 63).

Mosher and Tomkins argue that hypermasculinity develops within a man's ideology throughout six elements. First, a real man should be able to dominate his enemies and confiscate everything that is owned by them, including their happiness and other belongings. When this stage is accomplished, men will experience feeling happy due to their opponent's sorrow and desperation. Second, the innate determiner of rage is a significant increase in the degree of brain activation, which is triggered by a range of non-optimal events in the currently difficult world. Third, the elevated standard of death and excitement that are obliged towards a hypermasculine man. By any means, the death of a man can be considered as prideful if they go through ultraviolence beforehand. In addition to that, being a pacifist in order to achieve relaxation and happiness is against hypermasculine principle because a man should feel happy and excited when they face dangerous and risky things. Fourth, utilizing fear of a man's opponent or someone whom he regards as weakling to completely defeat them. Hypermasculine men will be looked upon as real men by their community once they are feared by everyone regardless of social stratification that is explained further in the latter explanation. Fifth, a man should not cry a single tear. Instead of crying, a hypermasculine man is obligated to make his enemy cry out of surrender, begging to be saved and not suffocated by him. When distress crosses

through his feelings, sadness is not allowed to be embraced. Hence, to express distress, a hypermasculine man is only permitted to channel it through manly acts, including oppression to someone and doing fights–anything that includes violence. Sixth, a man is perceived as hypermasculine if he prefers facing death rather than crying and surrendering to his enemy. For instance, being defeated is not in hypermasculine way of life. Therefore, hypermasculine men are capable of diminishing social stratification because even without wealth or higher social status, they can dictate everyone with their violence. Life is not about wealth but about how powerful their 'manly' strengths are (1988 : 63).

If those six elements are accomplished, their hypermasculine spectrum is all set. Hypermasculine men eager to make feminine men, children and women as their slaves who will submit themselves in desperation. Due to this idea, they regard those communities as lower class compared to them. However, even when hypermasculine men succeed to reach all phases, they are required to prove themselves through rites de passage or a variety of activities in a ritual involving complete masculine power and abolish any feminine aspect in themselves as well as their surroundings (Mosher and Tomkins, 1988 : 63). The rituals vary, including military-themed celebrations such as getting severely drunk, fighting someone, and doing some full of risque acts. The choice of hypermasculine or machismo rituals are heavily influenced by the members' fantasy of a heroic character archetype. They want to die as a hero for their groups. Besides that, other influences come from pornography and mass media about machismo representation (Mosher and Tomkins, 1988 : 74).

2.2 Research Methods

This chapter explains the type of research; the process of obtaining the data, population, sample, and sampling; the method of data collection; and how the writer undergoes the analysis through certain procedures. The quantitative result from AntConc is further explained in descriptive text, making it a qualitative research as well.

2.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data are obtained from texts in the screenplay script of the film *Fight Club* (1999), but limited to Jack and Tyler's dialogues as well as narration without employing other characters' discourses. The data sources of the research are taken from literary texts, which is *Fight Club* (1999) film script. The population of the data is the clauses. Meanwhile, the sample consists of clauses containing transitivity system processes underlining hypermasculinity issues uttered by Jack and Tyler. The writer highlights lexicogrammar elements following and preceding the processes that contain hypermasculine tendency. To conduct the research, the writer applies purposive sampling technique by manually annotating the chosen clause based on its process type which underline hypermasculine personality between Jack and Tyler.

2.2.2 Method of Collecting Data

To gain data for research purposes, the writer uses non-participant observation and documentation methods since the research focus on analyzing

literary texts. There are several steps to be done, and the first thing to do is reading the screenplay script as a whole. As the screenplay script is in PDF format, the writer converts the file into TXT format which can be opened and edited through Notepad. The TXT file is imported to AntConc to separate the utterances produced by the two main characters and to identify the frequency of the process occurrences.

2.2.3 Method of Analyzing Data

Corpus software AntConc 3.5.8 is accessed to assist the writer in discovering the frequency result of each process type represented by several codes in the annotated clauses. To obtain the calculated data, the writer manually creates annotation code for the main characters' process types. First, the writer types annotation code in the query or search term. After clicking enter, the result can be found in the concordance hits section.

The data are highlighted in annotation codes based on Jack and Tyler's clauses which belong to certain transitivity processes. The lexicogrammar related to hypermasculinity is further explained to support the analysis and characterization of the two main characters. The clauses is examined using transitivity system theory based on Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014).