

**CHAPTER II**  
**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK & METHODOLOGY**

**2.1 Theory**

**2.1.1 Transitivity**

Transitivity refers to the grammatical system that helps organize and describe actions, interactions, and events in sentences through clauses unit. The structure of a sentence helps organize the circumstances; time, space, cause manner etc, and the participants -someone or something that involved. Causing action or the cause of the action or interaction (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014). They identified transitivity into six processes, which are material, mental, relational, verbal, existential, and behavioral processes.

**2.1.1.1 Material**

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:224), 'material' processes are clauses of doing-&-happening; this process is always related to physical contact. The actor performs an action, and the goal experiences or receives the results of the action, in example:

<b>The lion</b>	<b>caught</b>	<b>the tourist</b>
Actor	Material process	Goal

(Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:226)

The actor is the one who performs an action, and the goal is the one who experiences or receives the results of the actions performed by the actor.

### 2.1.1.2 Mental

The Mental process focuses on one's consciousness, either emotionally, intellectually, or sensorily (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:256). Furthermore, according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:249-251), the mental process involves two key participants: the "senser", the one who engages in the act of sensing and the "phenomenon", the object or thing that is being sensed or perceived. The process then could be divided into four sub type: Perceptive, cognitive, desiderative, and emotive, like the examples below:

<b>Mary</b>	<b>like</b>	<b>the gift</b>
Senser	Mental process: emotive	Phenomenon

(Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:248)

<b>I</b>	<b>see</b>	<b>the stars</b>
Senser	Mental process: preceptive	Phenomenon

(Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:255)

<b>He</b>	<b>knows</b>	<b>the car</b>
Senser	Mental process: cognitive	Phenomenon

(Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:256)

<b>He</b>	<b>wants</b>	<b>the car</b>
Senser	Mental process: desiredative	Phenomenon

(Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:256)

### 2.1.1.3 Relational

Relational processes have the principles of “identifier” and “attributive.” An identifier is the category used to identify or specify the subject or entity. It's often realized by pronouns like "this," "these," and "those," or by definite articles like "the". While the attributive category provides attributes or descriptions about the identified subject. It can include adjectives or noun phrases that describe the subject.

Below are the examples of the relational process:

	<b>(i) Attributive “a is an attribute of x’</b>	<b>(ii) Identifying ‘a is the identity of x</b>
(1) Intensive ‘x is a’	Sarah is wise	Sarah is the leader the leader is Sarah
(2) Possessive ‘x has a’	Peter has piano	The piano is Peter’s: Peter’s os the piano

(Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:265)

### 2.1.1.4 Verbal

The verbal process is the act of speaking or expressing through words. Within the verbal process, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:306) identify four key participant roles. These roles include the "sayer," who is the one speaking, and three other participants are: the "receiver" (the person receiving the message), the "target" (the intended audience of the message), and the "verbiage" (the actual content of the message that being conveyed). Below is the example of verbal process:

<b>John</b>	<b>said</b>	<b>he was hungry</b>
Sayer	Verbal process	verbiage

(Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:304)

### 2.1.1.5 Behavioral

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:301), the behavioral process involves both physiological and psychological actions. They also categorize conscious processes as a form of behavioral process. In the context of the behavioral process, the participant is referred to as the "behavior" (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:301); it is typically a living, conscious entity, such as a human, but sometimes it can also be an inanimate object that carries out actions. It's important to note that, unlike the "Senser", the behavior is generally a conscious being. The key distinction is that the behavioral process involves doing actions rather than sensing or perceiving. Here is the example of behavioral process:

<b>She</b>	<b>is laughing</b>
Behaver	Behavioural process

(Halliday and Matthiessen:301)

### 2.1.1.6 Existential

In existential processes, the focus is on emphasizing that something is real, rather than describing actions or events. In sentences with an existential process, the word "there" is often used as the subject. Even though "there" is not a participant

or circumstance in the usual sense, it is necessary to indicate that something exists

(Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:308), as the process illustrated below:

<b>There</b>	<b>was</b>	<b>a storm</b>
	Existential process	Existent

(Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:309)

## **2.2 Methodology**

### **2.2.1 Type of Research**

The study uses a descriptive qualitative method approach since the study analyzes the qualitative phenomena related to quality and the variety of the data. It dwells more on the descriptive method, taking a more naturalistic approach (Mishra & Alok, 2017). The primary purpose is to gain a deeper understanding and comprehension.

### **2.2.2 Data and Data Source**

This study uses purposive sample data from the *Gone Girl* movie. Purposive sampling involves intentionally selecting participants for analysis based on specific characteristics (Cohen et al., 2002). Therefore, the sample consists of key scenes featuring the character Amy, which best illustrate Amy's relationships with Nick, and Desi. These scenes were chosen for their rich representation of psychological manipulation, which is central to the study's objectives. The data was obtained in the form of a movie that can be watched on Netflix at <https://www.netflix.com/id-en/title/70305893>.

### **2.2.3 Methods of collecting data**

The observational method was applied in this research, it involves the systematic observation and recording of the events, behaviors, or phenomena without directly manipulating them. In this context, to identify the transitivity processes within the film, the researcher carefully created the film transcript manually, then reviewed the transcript multiple times. Following this, one related dialogue and monologue from the movie *Gone Girl* is explored, which emphasized Amy's representation of manipulation affecting the relationship of the characters.

### **2.2.4 Methods of analyzing data**

A distributional approach was employed for the data analysis. The gathered data were organized into distinct categories based on various types of transitivity processes. Firstly, the data were identified and sorted by focusing on Amy's clauses that revealed her manipulative tendencies. Then, they were examined and grouped according to each process to represent each of them.