CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Nowadays is technology era where all things can be accessed everywhere by internet. Internet provides the network to access everything needed unlimited. There are many kinds of benefits of internet such as browsing, online shopping, trading, and etc. Most of people are using internet for searching, updating, upgrading, streaming, downloading film, song and music. One of the big attractivities of unlimited internet service is free downloading. Song is one of interests for netizens to have, because it is a rhyme that can make people relaxed, happy, and cheerful.

Song is different from a poem although both of that creation have some story inside. Song provides rhyme, theme, tone, and lyric. Every single word of the lyric keeps some phenomenon whether it is about inspiration, motivation, love, or sadness. Song is a part of linguistic; it is presented from the idea of the artist’s message, presented from his experienced by heart sense. Song composers can make listener dance and melt with the lyrics and rhyme meanings. They involve listeners feeling to be influenced, motivated, sadness, and mostly inspiration. A song which is taken from the album of ‘Hotel California’ contains mysterious story. A song entitled Hotel California is the only one song which is talking about the hotel until this modern era and be a greatest hits on 1969 with forty two millions copies.

One of song interest is the lyrics which has deep meanings and unique words. The lyrics are wordings made by a songwriter to express the emotions or situation. Most of the lyrics of the song have own complete sentence. Normally, the songwriters compose a majestic phenomena into simple and meaningful song lyric without comprehensive sentences, as in song lyric of Hotel California ‘on a
dark desert highway, cool wind in my hair’. There is no clear participant and process in that lyrics. ‘On a dark desert highway’ can be meant ‘it is night in a desert highway’, then ‘cool wind in my hair’ can be restructured as ‘the wind is blowing in my hair’. It implies that well formed sentences get easier to describe the meanings, but it does not define the whole meanings.

In viewed of Formal Approach Ann Hewings and Martin Hewings, (2005: 46) stated that a clear distinction is usually made between grammatical (sometimes called well-formed) sentences and ungrammatical sentences and their relationship to one another, rather than with their meaning or their uses in different contexts. It implies that formal approach focuses on how sentences structured. On the other side, functional grammar views language as a resource for making meanings (Gerrot and Wignell, 1995: 6). It implies that functional grammar describes language in actual use and so concern on texts and their contexts, not only with the structure but also how the structures construct meanings. The tendency of Indonesian culture teach language by structure and it influences to misunderstand the meanings of language. People tend to study English structurally, better than used language contextually. So, using functional grammar approach will assist meaning of the clauses, which is making Indonesian easily to understand the clauses meaning.

Language is functional, so study of language form alone cannot fully explain systemic language use (Halliday,1985: xii). In the perspectives of Systemic Functional Language, Halliday and Mathiessen (2014: 227) stated that transitivity is a system of the clause, affecting not only the verb serving as process but also participants and circumstances. It implies that transitivity proves participant, process, circumstances clearly and meaningfully. A song entitled ‘Hotel California’ lyric cannot be analyzed without unknown meaning and the purpose of the song. By using analysis of transitivity hopefully can find the messages of the song, which appropriates to the actual meaning.
Processes are central to transitivity whereas circumstances and participants are incumbent upon the doings, happenings, feelings, and beings (Gerrot and Wignell, 1994: 55).

Table 1.1 Example of Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>had to</th>
<th>Stop</th>
<th>for the night</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Finite</td>
<td>Predicator</td>
<td>Adjunct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participant: Actor</td>
<td>Process: Material</td>
<td>Circumstances of Extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.2 Example of Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>had to</th>
<th>Stop</th>
<th>the car</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Finite</td>
<td>Predicator</td>
<td>Complement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participant: Actor</td>
<td>Process: Material</td>
<td>Participant: Goal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are two example of processes above. Although the clauses has the same point on the process, but in transitivity it has different meaning. From the example above, the words ‘for the night’ is circumstances, whereas ‘the car’ is goal. On the first table, the process explains the feeling of tired. It means that the entity had to stop the journey and to take a rest a night. Meanwhile, on the second table explains about process of doing or action. It can be conclude that the entity is doing a process to something, that is stopping the car. Circumstance and goal have different meanings. Even both have the same structure of words.

Learning language is not merely a matter of the sentence structures or clause but the more important things is how the language was formed correspond with the situation. Begin from knowing the situation then who is involved; and what kind of process that affect to the situation. By systemic functional language use, the meaning will be conveyed precisely and accurately correspond with the contents. This issue interests to be further investigated become a study entitled *An Analysis of Transitivity in the Song Lyrics from the album 'Hotel California'*. 
B. Limitation of the Study

In order to make particular study, the researcher limits the study on ideational meaning analysis. Ideational meaning divides in two meanings. There are logical meaning and experiential meaning. Logical meaning explains about the relations of ideas, whereas experiential focuses on content which exists on transitivity. The logical component explains complex units, for example the clause complex (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 233). The clause complex does not cover the researcher’s scope. Beside that, the researcher focuses the study on transitivity analysis, which is taking data from the song lyrics of Hotel California.

To get the specific research, the researcher limits his study on the ideational meaning because of some purpose, as follows: 1) the researcher wants to analyze the song lyrics of Hotel California as identification the elements of transitivity that have been studied yet; 2) the researcher wants to analyze deeply using SFL framework based on lexicogrammar to describe the lyrics of song by using theory of ideational meaning taken from Hotel California album by The Eagles to realize experiential meaning of the song lyrics.

C. Problem Statements

Based on the research background, the problem in this research are:
1. What are the elements of the song lyrics based on its transitivity?
2. How are the ideational meanings of the song lyrics realized?

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are:
1. To identify the elements of the song lyrics based on its transitivity.
2. To explain the realization of ideational meanings in the song lyrics.

E. Benefit of the Study

In this subchapter, the benefit of the study is divided into two advantages, namely academic benefit and practical benefit. The benefit of this study are:
1. Academic benefit
This study can extend the development of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), mainly in Transitivity. Beside that, this research will be giving more references on the next relevant research and also giving new information of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) analysis toward song lyrics.

2. Practical benefit

This research will help the readers understand about the phenomena in the song lyrics by using theory of ideational meaning, especially in the transitivity side. Beside that, the readers get more knowledge or information that song is not only being listened but also being known the real meaning of the phenomena in the song itself and intention of the composers.

F. Research Paper Organization

This research paper is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction, consisting of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statements, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with the concept of grammar, functional grammar, metafunctional meaning, ideational meaning, transitivity, participants, processes, and circumstances.

Chapter III is research method. It presents type of research, object of the research, data and data source, techniques of collecting data, data validity, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion where the writer presents the findings and discussions.

Chapter V is conclusion that concern on conclusion and suggestion finding made by the writer.