

# FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR OF SYSTEMIC MENTAL PROCESS ANALYSIS IN KOREAN MOVIE MIRACLE IN CELL NO.7

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## **Abstract**

This study is aimed to reveal and define the mental process occurred in the Korean movie “Miracle In Cell No. 7”. The mental process itself contained four sub types of process which are perceptive, cognitive, desiderative, and affective. The scope of the study is the researcher only focused on those four sub-types of mental process of systemic functional grammar. The researcher proposed M.A.K theory of systemic functional language as the main theory in doing this thesis. For this study, the researcher used movie script from website as the main object of this study. The researcher has described the process related to mental process of functional grammar. The results are; the researcher found 49 process of mental process occurred. As the final conclusion, the researcher concluded the percentage of each process as follow: cognitive with 14 (28.57), Affective with 12 (24.48%), and desiderative with 8 (16.34%). This result is valid based on the analysis of data and the classification of the types. The final result is that cognitive is the most dominant process of mental process occurred in the Miracle In Cell No. 7 movie.

**Keywords: Neologism, Social Networking, Acronym, Coinage.**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Grammar has evolved from time to time. There are two major kinds of grammars which have had a major influence in the entire of the world, that is, formal and functional grammar. Formal grammar is a descriptive approach which concerns on set-up in producing sentences correctly. In this grammar, it is claimed that a sentence is combined by element of phrase. It is more concerned on how the sentence itself is constructed rather than with the implications of individual words. Formal grammar covers the prescriptive approach to language that's normally taught in English-language schools from kinder to college. In this grammar, a sentence consists of subject and predicate. It can be concluded that formal grammars formulate the rules. Literary work is not only an entertaining text. It is also believed as a reflection of human's life. Literary expression is an enhancement, or creative liberation of the resources of language which we use from day to day (Leech & Short, 2007, p. 5). ). Literary text is potential to represent the personal identity and individuality of the characters with all their finest shades and colors (Rizwan, 2013, p. 375).

Functional grammar or known as Systemic Functional Grammar (SFL) has been proposed originally by Halliday (Teich, 1999: 20). SFL focuses on how language constructs a meaning. It considers context and social network to determine the meaning. It attempts to explain language in actual use and to investigate the connection between text and context in social life. In SFL, there are three components of meaning. They are generalized as term "metafunction" which includes three language functions, namely ideational, interpersonal and textual (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: 211).

## **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

In order to solve the problems of the research, some theories are needed a basic requirement. Therefore, this chapter discusses some theories in the topic of the research that cover the topics of language, aspects of functional grammar, and mental processes.

#### **2.1.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics**

Systemic Functional Linguistics is a theory about language as are source for making meaning base on a context of situation and a context of culture. When analyzing text, the grammar becomes a thing to describe how language works. In other words, how language is performed as the expression of meaning involving the idea. Some of linguists have argued that the development of this theory is needed because the traditional explanations of grammar do not adequately capture grammatical selection in longer, real-world text (Paltridge, 2006: 127). Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic Theory (SFLT) is a theory which talks about language and functional grammar. It maintains a perspective on language that is grounded in how we actually use language to construe reality and enact

social relationships. This theory claims that language is functional. Functional means that language, like other semiotic systems, is a systemic resource for making and exchanging meaning. A semantic system is organized into three main functional components, or “metafunctions”. The three components are: ideational, including logical and experiential; interpersonal; and textual (Halliday&Webster, 2009: 5).

### **2.1.2 Metafunctions of Language**

Communication is an interactive process to make the meaning by using the language. When people use language, the language acts are as the expression of meaning. The use of language in order to fulfill three functions in their lives is known as metafunction. Metafunctions of language consist of three major functional component, they are: the ideational function, the interpersonal function, and the textual function. The way people use language is divided into three metafunctions; ideational, interpersonal, and textual as Halliday &Matthiessen (2014:30) say “language provides a theory of human experiential, and certain of the resources of the lexicon grammar of every language are dedicated to that function.

### **2.1.3 Transitivity Process**

According to Halliday, languages express three main kinds of meaning simultaneously: ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings. Among them, the ideational meaning can be referred to as meaning coming from the clause as representation. Halliday stated that a clause construes the world as going on consisting of nuclear process and participant, additional participant and circumstance (Martin, 1992: 10). Transitivity system belongs to experiential metafunction. The experiential metafunction focuses on the clause level in which the clause is viewed as the representation of human experience in reality through some processes. They can represent about what is going on in reality: of doing, happening, feeling, or being. Thus, clause is the most significant unit in this case (Halliday, 1985: 101). In transitivity process there are three major components: processes can represent about what is going on in reality: of doing, happening, feeling, or being. Thus, clause is the most significant unit in this case (Halliday, 1985: 101). In transitivity process there are three major components:

1. Participant (attend the circumstances and do the process)
2. Process (regarded as various actions)
3. Circumstances (represent time, place, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter and role)

The three components above always appear in each type of transitivity process. There are six types of transitivity process: material, mental, verbal, behavioral, relational, and existential.

#### 2.1.4 Process

Processes are central to transitivity. The process centers on that part of the clause that is realized by the verbal group. There are six different process types identified by Halliday. They are material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal and existential.

#### 2.1.5 Mental Process

Mental process is a process of sensing, such as feeling, thinking, and seeing. The participants in a mental process are the senser and phenomenon. Senser is the conscious being that feels, thinks, or perceives. According to Lock (1996: 105), there are four types of Mental Processes: perception (seeing, hearing, noticing, feeling, and smelling), affection (liking, loving, fearing, hating, admiring, and missing), cognition (thinking, knowing, believing, doubting, remembering, forgetting, and understanding), and volition (wanting, needing, desiring, hoping, and wishing). Mental processes are represented in the language as two-way processes, whereas there is no parallel to this bi-directionality in Material clauses. The category of mental process clauses turns out to be grammatically distinct from that of the material process clauses on the basis of the five main criteria (Halliday, 1985: 108) as follows:

- a) There is always one participant who is human; who is 'senses'-feels, thinks, or perceives, like in 'John enjoyed the class'.
- b) The position is in a sense reversed. It may be not a 'thing' but also a fact
- c) The tense of mental process is not clearly bounded time which is associated with the less focused tense form, the simple present. The unmarked tense is the simple present as that in

*She likes the gift (not she is liking the gift)*

*Do you know the city? (not are you knowing the city)*

*I see the stars (not I am seeing the stars)*

- d) It is brought earlier that mental process is represented in the language as two way processes

- e) It also refers above to the fact that material processes are 'doing' processes which can be probed and substituted by the verb do such as those in;

*What did John do? He ran away*

*What did Mary do with the gift? She sold it*

#### 2.1.6 Material Process

Material process is process of „doing“. It expresses the notion that some entity „does“ something which may be done „to“ some other entity. In the material process, there are two participants role, namely: *Actor* and *Goal*.

#### 2.1.7 Relational Process

Relational process construes being and relating among entities through attribution and identification. As Halliday (2004) states that relational process is divided into two modes: attributive relational and identifying relational process. In the attributive relational process is the process which assigns a quality. 'ais an

attribute of  $x'$ . And in the identifying relational process is that something has an identity assigned to it. It means that one entity is being used to identify another ' $x$  is identified by  $a'$  or ' $a$  serves to define the identity  $x'$ '.

### 2.1.8 Behavioral Process

Behavioral processes are processes of physiological and psychological behavior. The majority of behavior processes of clauses 16 have one participant only. The participant is behaving called behavior, is typically a conscious being like sener, but the process functions more like one of doing.

### 2.1.9 Verbal Process

Verbal processes are clauses of *saying* which functioned as *sayer* (Halliday, 2004: 252). There are three further participant functions based on Halliday (2004: 255-256), they are:

a) The receiver

The receiver is the one to whom the saying is directed.

b) The Verbiage

The verbiage is the function that corresponds to what is said, representing it as a class of thing rather than as a report or quote.

c) The target

The target occurs only in a sub-type of 'verbal' clause; this function construes the entity that is targeted by the process of saying.

### 2.1.10 Existential Process

These processes are represented by something exist or happens (Halliday, 2004: 256). They typically have the verb 'be' or some other expressing existence, such as exist, arise, come that followed by nominal group functioning as existence. The existential process is recognizable because it is signaled by 'there'.

## 3. METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

### 3.1 Research Design

In this study, the researcher descriptive qualitative methodology. According to Neuman (2007:89), qualitative data involve documenting real events, recording what people say, observing specific behaviors, studying written documents, or examining visual images. According to Denscombe (2007:248) qualitative research is closely related to the use of words to make a larger unit like texts as the subject of analysis. This research is aimed to find the mental processes in Korean movie "Miracle in Cell No. 7".

### 3.2 Data Collection

The data source for this study is the script from the Korean movie "Miracle in Cell No. 7". The researcher will translate the original form of script into English to collect all the data. The scripts of the movie is downloaded from KBS website by URL address [www.kbs.com](http://www.kbs.com). This website was an official Korean Broadcasting Channel website that

contained some information about world news, business, technology, health, sports, and many others. It was chosen because it was trusted website which provided the movie script.

### 3.3 Data Analysis Procedure

The transitivity analysis data were interpreted using Halliday’s framework. The data were described firstly in terms of the linguistic view by seeing its formal properties, and then interpreted by relating text to interaction – by means of seeing the text as the product of a process of production, and as a resource in the process of interpretation.

## 4. ANALYSIS AND FINDING

### 4.1 Analysis

This chapter deals with data analysis. Having collected all the data, the researcher examines them and thus arrange them based on the order written in the method of the research. The data were analyzed based on mental process of functional grammar with sub types cognition, perception, desiderative, and affection.

#### 4.1.1 Mental Process Found In Miracle in Cell No. 7 Movies

In this movie, there are several mental processes found in the script. The use of mental processes in this movie is varied since all types of mental process are used in the script. Thus, mental process found in movie script is perception, cognition, affection, and desideration. The several examples of mental processes that appear in campaign speech are given in the following data.

##### Data 1

He	Probably	Want	To	Come back
<b>Senser</b>		<b>Mental:desiderative</b>		

The data above shows that mental process exists in the movie. In this sentence there is one mental process occurred which is classified as desiderative. The senser of this process is “He” and the clause of desiderative is encoded as “Want”. This mental process describes a desire from someone who wants to come back.

##### Data 2

What	Do	You	See?
	<b>To be</b>	<b>Senser</b>	<b>Mental: perceptive</b>

The data above shows a question in mental process. The senser from the clause is “You” and the mental process is “See” which is classified as perceptive. In other side, the question asking the senser perceptive about what he or she sees.

##### Data 3

it	Feels weird	To be sitting here
<b>Senser</b>	<b>Mental: Affective</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>

The example above shows a mental process that is categorized as affective. It is shown by there is senser, process, and phenomenon. The senser is "it" as the representer of the real subject and the process is "feels weird" where it shows an emotive reaction and finally the phenomenon is "to be sitting here" as the thing which is felt.

**Data 4**

You	Scared	Me
<b>Senser</b>	<b>Mental: affective</b>	<b>phenomenon</b>

The data above shows an affective category of mental process. It is indicated from the senser "You", the process "Scared" and the phenomenon "Me". Here the senser "you" is the one who is doing the process of affective and "me" as the one who being scared.

**Data 5**

I	Believe	This case is not fit
<b>Senser</b>	<b>Mental: cognitive</b>	<b>phenomenon</b>

The data above is categorized as mental process of cognition. The process is indicated by the senser "I" and the process "Believe". This verb expresses the cognitive in believing of something. The phenomenon in this process is "this case is not fit" as the one who the senser believe at.

**Data 6**

Yesung	Is scared
<b>Senser</b>	<b>Mental: affective</b>

The data above is categorized as mental process of affective. Mental process of affective is indicated by the verb "is scared". This verb describes a feeling from the senser "Yesung". This clause expresses the feeling of the senser of being scared.

**Data 7**

That	Is embarrassing
<b>Article</b>	<b>Mental: affective</b>

The data above shows a mental process of affective. This clause indicates the process with verb “is embarrassing”. The process expresses the feeling of the sayer that describes embarrass feeling.

**Data 8**

Ever	Saw	Us harm anyone?
	<b>Mental: perceptive</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>

The data above indicates the mental process of perceptive. On that question, the process occurred in verb “saw”. The senser is not added in that question. The phenomenon of the process is “us harm anyone” as it indicates to the ones who did the harm.

**Data 9**

Ever	See	Me read?
	<b>Mental: perceptive</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>

The data above is similar with the previous data. The mental process occurred is perceptive. The verb is “see” and the phenomenon is “me read?”.

**Data 10**

You	Don't	Know	Our boss
<b>Senser</b>	<b>To be</b>	<b>Mental: cognitive</b>	<b>phenomenon</b>

The data above is categorized as mental process of cognitive. The cognitive is an expression to acknowledge or recognize something. The verb that indicates the mental process is “know”. The senser is “you” as the phenomenon is “our boss” which refers to the cognitive verb.

**4.2 Finding**

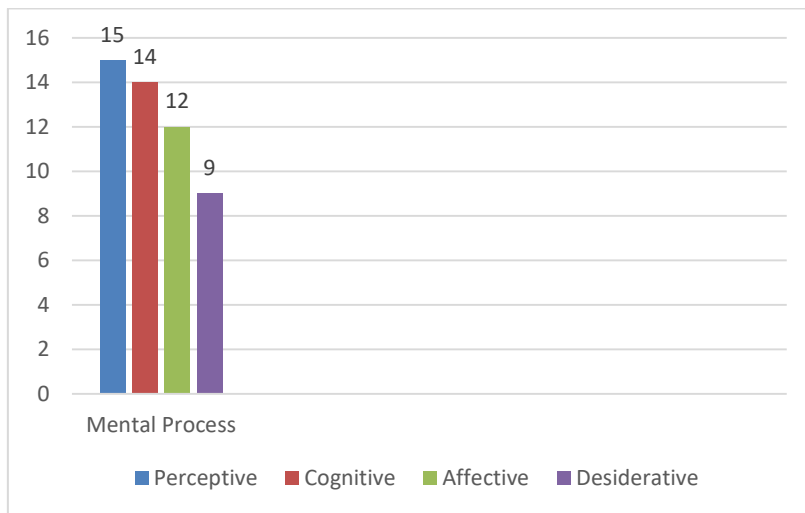
In this section, the researcher described and tried to find the final result to find the most dominant type of mental process found in Miracle in Cell No. 7 Movie. The researcher counted the total data and then divided into three parts of measurement which are table, graph bar for the total in each type and chart for the percentage of each type. There are total 48 data that have been analyzed and classified based on the mental process types. As the result, the researcher put into table, and graph below:



**Table 4.1**

**The Data Results**

No.	Types of Mental Process	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Perceptive	15	30.61%
2.	Cognitive	14	28.57%
3.	Affective	12	24.48%
4.	Desiderative	8	16.34 %
		49	100 %



As the results both of the table and chart, the researcher has resulted that perceptive is the most dominant type of mental process found in the Miracle in Cell No. 7 movie with 15 total (30.61%) followed by cognitive with 14 (28.57), Affective with 12 (24.48%), and desiderative with 8 (16.34%). This result is valid based on the analysis of data and the classification of the types.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis and research findings the researcher has concluded as the follow:

1. Basically there are four sub-types of mental process. In this case the researcher focused on all types of mental process. The types are perceptive with 15 total (30.61%) , cognitive with 14 (28.57), affective with 12 (24.48%) and desiderative with 8 (16.34%).

The researcher has analyzed based on the category of types and the mental process itself.

2. There are total of 49 mental process occurred in Miracle in Cell No. 7 movie and after all words are calculated and percentage, the researcher found that perceptive is the most dominant type with 15 processes (30.61%) ,

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