

**EXPERIENTIAL FUNCTION USED BY TUMOING, THE
MAIN CHARACTER IN *SI TUMOING MANGGORGA ARI
SOGOT* NOVEL**

AN ARTICLE

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ARTIKEL

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ABSTRACT

Hutabalian, Octaviani, 2132220011. *Experiential Function Used By Tumoing, The Main Character In Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot Novel*. A Thesis, English and Literature Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, State University of Medan. 2018.

The study investigates the application of Halliday's theory of experiential function into Batak Toba clauses and to identify the types of experiential functions and the manners in which experiential functions are used by Tumoing in Saut Poltak Tambunan's novel "*Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot*". The study was conducted to describe type of process, participants function and circumstantial elements of experiential function in the novel. The study applied descriptive qualitative method. The data were taken from the utterances produced by the main character. The finding showed there were 6 types of processes, 14 types of participants and 8 circumstances in the dialogues of Tumoing. The dominant type of process was Relational process (35,70 %) while Actor as the dominant type of participant (13, 42 %) and Location as the dominant type of circumstance (48,70 %). The findings also showed that the main character was honest person and friendly person. It's explained by the relational process i.e using attributing and identifying.

Keywords: *Experiential Function, Batak Toba clauses, Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot, Relational Process*

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INTRODUCTION

Background of The Study

Language is inseparable in human's life since no way to replace its role and function to express what people think and feel. It conveys meaning from someone's intention, emotion as well as feeling as stated by Bloor and Bloor in Harahap (2012:1), language is a system of meanings. When people communicate by using language, their language acts are the expression of meaning. Language as a meaning has a very important function in people daily life. People need language to socialize with others because they don't want to get isolated. According to Halliday (2002:3) one of the functions of language is to provide for interaction between people, by allowing the expression of statuses, judgments and the like ; and this includes participation in linguistic interaction.

Halliday (1978:60) stated that language has three functions which are known as metafunction of language. Metafunction of language consists of ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Ideational states that all adult language are organized around the small number of functional components. Interpersonal is one of the three metafunctions (the others being ideational and textual). And textual is one of the three functional diversifications (metafunctions) which enables the speaker or writer to construct texts. Language is used to describe, which is known as ideational meaning is classified into two sub functions, the experiential meaning and the logical meaning. The ideational function of language which is concerned with the transmission of ideas is called transitivity.

One of the functions of language is to describe experience. This is to say that language is used by human beings to represent their experience. Technically the function of language to represent experience is termed the experiential function, as one component of the metafunction as advocated by Halliday as in Saragih (2014). Reality in text or discourse is realized by the experience which is realized in the experiential function.

In the fact, the transitivity system is necessary part of literary text. It is used to understand realization or representation or symbolization of experiential function in situational context, Jamaluddin (2016:2). This study is used to understand the transitivity system is part of the experiential function has a necessary role to express ideational meaning in the novel. According to Emilia in Jamaluddin (2016:3) stated that the ideational metafunction is to do with how language is used to represent experience, or to organize, understand, and express our perceptions of the world and our consciousness. Specifically, the experiential function belongs to ideational metafunction, and the transitivity system construes the world of experience into manageable set of process types Halliday (1994a:106), which is also termed as the clause as representation. The three elements of the transitivity system –participants, process types, and circumstances – are, in nature, constructing the events, Bumela in Jamaluddin (2016:3)

Batak Toba language is one of the local languages in Indonesia..This language is spoken in North Sumatra and used as means communication among Batak Toba people's society. The origin of Batak Toba language comes from Samosir Island. This language also is used in some distric in North Sumatera

such as Toba Samosir, Dairi, Tapanuli Tengah, Humbang Hasundutan, South Tapanuli, and surrounding areas. According to Sinaga (2002:15) Batak Toba language also has own grammar. The grammar of Batak Toba language is different from English. Eventhough there are some similarities between them but the way of constructing the sentence, Batak Toba language has different way.

In the previous study about experiential function, Rambe (2015) in the study about Experiential meaning in Batak Angkola wedding ceremony found that The parts of experiential meaning are shown in every step of Batak Angkola wedding ceremony, Material process are the dominant process show in every step of Batak Angkola wedding ceremony, and it is usually related to the daily activities of Batak Angkola society.

METHODOLOGY

This research used Descriptive qualitative research. This method used the grounded theory by Bogdan, & Biklen (2009:10). descriptive qualitative method is the collection of data to give an explanation or description about the event or accuracy of the report.

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

It was explained in the previous chapter that the data of the study were selected and collected from 24 chapters of *Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot* novel. The main goal in this research are to find out the kinds of experiential function used by Tumoing, the main character in *Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari*

Sogot novel, and the manner in which experiential functions are used in *Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot* novel.

1. Process

a. Material Process

1. *Tuat ho sian kareta mi* (Chapter 2, Page 25, Paragraph 3)

‘You **have to get down** from your motorcycle’

b. Mental Process

1. *Huboto do i* (Chapter 9, Page 89, Paragraph 8)

‘I **know** about it’

c. Relational Process

1. *Ho do dongan hu tu dolok tu toruan salelengon* (Chapter 1, Page 17, Paragraph 1)

“You **are** my friend for up and down”

d. Behavioural Process

1. *Huida ma jolo tusi* (Chapter 4, Page 45, Paragraph 5)

“I **will look** there”

e. Verbal Process

1. *Natorashu pe ndang hea disungkun ahu* (Chapter 4, Page 49, Paragraph 8) “My parent also never **ask** me”

f. Existential Process

1. *ndang laho adong be siguluton* (Chapter 8, Page 82, Paragraph 8)

“**There is** nothing to be survived”

2. Participant

1. *Hu boan pe hamu mardalani tu luar negeri.* (Chapter 1, Page 21, Paragraph 3)

“**I** will bring **you** to go to abroad” (Actor, Goal)

2. *Teal ho so ditanda ho dirim* (Chapter 2, Page 27, Paragraph 2)

“**You** don’t know **your self**” (Senser, Phenomenon)

3. *Tung parjehe do ho* (Chapter 2, Page 33, Paragraph 2)

“**You** are a **traitor**” (Token, Value)

4. *Asa sombu do roham* (Chapter 1, Page 16, Paragraph 2)

“So **your heart** are **satisfied**” (Carrier, Attribute)

5. *Sude jolma do adong hurangna* (Chapter 4, Page 45, Paragraph 5)

“**Everybody** have **their weekness**”(Possessor, Possessed)

6. *Sihol ninna rohana mangallang boras mera* (Chapter 7, Page 74, Paragraph 9)

“**His heart** miss red rice” (Behaver)

7. *Natorashu pe ndang hea disungkun ahu* (Chapter 4, Page 49, Paragraph 8)

“**My parent** also never ask **me**” (Sayer, Verbiage)

8. *Alai adong muse do lobina* (Chapter 4, Page 45, Paragraph 5)

“But there are also **their excess**” (Existent)

3. Circumstances

1. *Ho do dongan hu tu dolok tu toruan salelengon* (Chapter 1, Page 17, Paragraph 1)

- “You are my friend **for up and down**” (Extent)
2. *Sai dilambunghu do ho salelengon* (Chapter 1, Page 17, Paragraph 2)
- “You are always **in my side**” (Location)
3. *Na baru ro sian huta dope ahu* (Chapter 9, Page 94, Paragraph 3)
- “I come from hometown **recently**” (Manner)
4. *Marsak do si Marisa alani ho* (Chapter 2, Page 33, Paragraph 3)
- “Marissa is sad **because of you**” (Cause)
5. *Ho do tongtong na mangantusi sude na hansit na sai solot dirohangki*
(Chapter 3, Page 38, Paragraph 10)
- “You always understand me **for all my pain in my heart**”
(Contingency)
6. *Nunga mangan au raphon si Goldu nakkin* (Chapter 7, Page 78, Paragraph 5)
- 5) “I have eat my lunch **with Goldu** just now”(Accompaniment)
7. *Pangido sipahopot mata* (Chapter 2, Page 32, Paragraph 6)
- “Ask the witness **to influence her mind**”(Role)
8. *Ho do saksi manang angka aha padan nami* (Chapter 1, Page 17, Paragraph 1) “You are my witness **whatever our promise**” (Matter)

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Based on the data analysis, it was found that there were six types of process in the dialogues, consist of Material Process was 98 (24, 43 %), Mental Process was 91 (23,59 %), Relational Process was 147 (35,70 %), Behavioural

Process was 23 (5,73 %), Verbal Process was 26 (6,50 %) and Existential Process was 16 (4,00 %). There were 14 types of participant found in the dialogue, Actor was 80 (13, 42 %), Goal was 41 (7,76 %), Senser was 74 (12,41 %), Phenomenon was 64 (11,63 %), Token was 48 (8,14 %), Value was 42 (7,04 %), Carrier was 79 (13,25 %), Attribute 78 (13,08 %), Possessor was 14 (2,34 %), Possessed 14 (2,34 %), Behavior was 12 (2,01 %), Sayer was 20 (3,35 %), Verbiage was 13 (2,18 %), and Existent was 16 (3,58 %). The writer also found that there were 8 out of 9 types of circumstances in the dialogue. There were Extent was 7 (5,54 %), Location was 75 (48,70 %), Manner was 12 (8,79 %), Cause was 1 (0,64 %), Contingency was 3 (2,94 %), Accompaniment was 7 (5,54 %), Role was 42 (28,27 %) and Matter was 7 (4,54 %).

It also was found that the dominant type of process was Relational process (35,70 %) while Actor as the dominant type of participant (13, 42 %) and Location as the dominant type of circumstance (48,70 %). Relational Process is the dominant one because it is explaining about attributing and identifying. Tumoing's dialogues in the story used identifying and attributing something/somebody more. actor came out as the dominant participant. It was one of participants who did something or action. Actor came out as the dominant participant because the second dominant type of process was material process. It means that Tumoing as the main character reflect a character of doer, not as a thinker. Location came out as the dominant on circumstance because Tumoing as the main character in the novel mostly used circumstances as the adverb that tells about the places or situation in which the characters were described in his dialogues.

Discussion

After analyzing and answer all the research problems, there were some important points to be discussed. In this research, it was found that the most dominant process was Relational process while the dominant types of participant was actor and dominant type of circumstance was location. It means that the different object used in analysis have different utterances and reveal different result too. It depends on the contents and character of the story. The effect of the dominant type of process that occurred in this novel is to describe how is the condition of the main character of this novel named Tumoing, not only describing the appearance but also the characteristics of Tumoing to build up the language style of writing in Batak Toba's literary works.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The six types of process were found in Tumoing's dialogues. They are Material, Mental, Relational, Behavioural, Verbal and Exisential Process. The type of participants that used in Tumoing's dialogues were Actor, Goal, Senser, Phenomenon, Token, Value, Carrier, Attribute, Possessor, Possessed, Behavior, Sayer, Verbiage, and Existent. The types of circumstance that found in Tumoing's dialogues were Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, Contingency, Accompaniment, Role and Matter. It also was found that the dominant process was Relational Process (35,70 %), the dominant participant was Actor (13, 42 %), and dominant type of circumstance was Location (48,70 %).

Relational process contrues being and relation among entities through identification and attribution. This process stresses on defying something. In this case Tumoing uttarances mostly contains sentences that define something when he speaks to other characters. The identifying process showed that Tumoing was a friendly person. It was often explained by the way he defined the identity of something or somebody. He regards everything is closed to him and has a good relationship. While the attributing process showed that the character of Tumoing was also a honest person. It was proved in his dialogues. He mostly used attributing process to describe the quality or classification of something or somebody. He also used it to express the fact. In his dialogues, the main character mostly express his experience by identifying and attributing the environment around him .

The actor came out as the dominant participant. It was one of participants who did something or action. Actor came out as the dominant participant because the second dominant type of process was material process. It means that Tumoing as the main charater reflect a character of doer, not as a thinker. It means that Tumoing as the main charater in the novel did the action dominantly.

Location came out as the dominant on circumtance because Tumoing as the main character in the novel mostly used circumtances as the adverb that tells about the places or situation in which the characters were described in his dialogues. It is caused by his experience that refers to environments where he did the activities. In his dialogues he mostly used the circumtance of location to support the using of places. He visited many places during as foreigner in

Malaysia. He described his location related to time and place before he went to Malaysia and after he worked in Malaysia.

Suggestion

It is suggested for the reader to know more about how experiential function represented in the local literary works is and what kind of experiential function used in the Toba Batak Novel, for the students of English Literature should learn more about the using of experiential function especially the representation of experiential function in Batak Toba literary works, for the further researcher who wants to conduct experiential function by analyzing literary works of other ethnics and for Batak Toba people, as a reference to learn about the novel written in Batak Toba language.

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