

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **A. The 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.

Language is used to talk about our experience of the world, including the world in our own minds, to describe events and states and the entities involved in them. Language is also used to interact with other people, to establish and maintain relations with them, to influence their behaviour, to express our own viewpoint on things in the world, and to elicit or change theirs. Finally, in using language, we organize our messages in ways which indicate how they fit in with the other messages around them and with the wider context in which we are talking or writing. And the three categories above are used as the basis for exploring how meanings are created and understood because they allow the

matching of particular types of function/meanings with particular types of wording, Thompson (2000 : 28).

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).

Saragih (2006: 3) defines that text is semantic unit. As a semantic unit, a text may be realized by a sound, word, phrase, clause, sentence and paragraph. A clause is considered as a unit of experience, which is constituted by three elements, namely process, participant and circumstance . As Halliday suggests that the clause is “the centre of action in the grammar”, it is where fundamental choices of meaning are made . In linguistics especially in experiential function, clause is representing the pattern of experience The experience it self is considered to what goes on around and inside human beings.

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 district 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. For example:

**Table 1.1 Grammar of Batak Toba Languge**

<b>Batak Toba language</b>			<b>Indonesia</b>			<b>English</b>		
<i>Manjaha</i>	<i>Bukku</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>Saya</i>	<i>membaca</i>	<i>buku</i>	I	read	book
<i>V</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>O</i>

From the table above, we can see that the grammar of Batak Toba language is different. It begins with a verb not a subject and the subject is placed in the end of the sentence. Beside that Batak Toba language does not have “to be” like in the English Grammar.

Different ethnic has different way to express their language especially in their local literary works, so for Batak Toba. It can be written literature and oral literature. Written literature can be in form of novel, prose, short story, folklore, and etc. Novel is one kinds of literary text. Novel is a book with a long narrative in literary prose which describe fictional characters and events with specific and imaginatively in human experience. In Batak Toba society, literary works in form of novel is not very common. It is because that the literary works that easy to find is in form of song lyric, poetry (umpasa), mantra and folklore.

Base on the statement of Culture and Education Ministry of Indonesia that hundreds of local language in Indonesia has threatned to be extinct. It's motivated a man of letters from North Sumatera namely Saut Poltak Tambunan to write a

novel in Batak Toba language. It is *Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot*. This novel is a modern literature in Batak Toba language that have interesting story.

Saut Poltak Tambunan is a novelist and founder of Selasar Pena Talenta Publisher and Komunitas Sastra Kedai Ilalang in East Jakarta. He was born on August 28, 1952. He married with Lenny Runturambi from Manado, North Sulawesi. His name is widely known through his works in the form of poetry, short stories, novels, scenarios, and literary essays contained in various mass media. Some of his novels have been lifted to the big screen such as *Jalur Bali*, *Harga Diri*, *Dia Ingin Anaknya Mati*, *Yang Perkasa* and *Hatiku Bukan Pualam*. Saut Poltak Tambunan also write literary text in Batak Toba language. They are short story “*Mangongkal Holi*” (2012), “*Mandera Na Metmet*”(2012),” *Si TUMOING Manggorga Ari Sogot* “novel (2013) and “*Si Tumoing Pasiding Holang Padimpos Holong*” novel (2014).

“*Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot*” novel is fascinating to read by all ages and also the story alls about struggle, culture and education in North Sumatera. Tumoing as the main character in the novel represent the culture of Batak Toba. Tumoing begin his sturgle for his life and his family by looking a job in Malasya as foreign laborer. The story of this novel also mix with traditional poetry of Batak Toba namely “*Umpasa*”. It make the story become interested the reader more and represent the culture of Batak Toba.

In this thesis, the writer tries to figure out the applying of SFL to in Batak Toba clauses. Like Bahasa Indonesia, there are two types of clauses in Batak Toba

language: verbal and non verbal clauses. Predicate in Batak Toba language can be verbal and non verbal. The non verbal predicate in Batak Toba language can be filled by noun, adjective, or prepositional phrase as shown in the following clauses that taken from *Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot* novel ( 2013: 33) as the preliminary data:

(1) *Imana guru*

*Ia guru.*

He/she teacher

‘He/She is a teacher.’

The word *imana* identifies the token. The word *guru* shows in the clause (1) is a noun in the predicate position as the value. The clause has no verbs and to be. In the clause (1) relational process has been applied.

(2) *Anak boru an bagak*

*Gadis itu cantik.*

girl that beautiful

‘That girl is beautiful.’

(3) *Dongan- dongan hu di son*

*Kawan-kawanku di sini.*

friend my here

‘My friends are here.’

Similar to clause (1), clause (2) and (3) also show the non verbal clause.

Clause (2) shows that the predicate is filled by *bagak* as an adjective while clause (3) the predicate is filled by *di son* as a prepositional phrase. Both of the

predicates and have no verbs. In relating to the differences of the predicates elements between English and Batak Toba language, the present writer tries to apply the SFL approach (where Halliday applies this theory to English) on Batak Toba language.

In the previous study about experiential function, Nasution (2017) found that the dominant process found in male and female statuses was mental process, the dominant participant was phenomenon, and the dominant circumstance found in female status was cause but there was no dominant circumstance found in male status.

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.

The writer comes from the explanation above and is interested in investigating the research that deals with experiential function in *Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot* novel. By carrying out the study on it, it is expected that the Batak Toba people will know much about literary text namely novel that written in Batak Toba language. it will arise the appreciation for Batak Toba culture.

The result of the thesis also gives the contribution to develop the study of Batak Toba language by applying of experiential function in *Si Tumoing*

*Manggorga Ari Sogot* novel by using Systematic Functional Linguistics theory of Halliday .

#### **B. The Problems of the Study**

The problems of the study are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of experiential functions used by Tumoing, the main character in *Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot* novel?
2. How are experiential functions used in *Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot* novel?

#### **C. The Objectives of the Study**

In relations to the problems, the objectives of this study are formulated as follows:

1. To describe the types of experiential functions used by Tumoing in *Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot* Novel?
2. To investigate the manners in which experiential functions are used in *Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot* novel?

#### **D. The Scope of The Study**

*Si Tumoing Manggorga Ari Sogot* is a novel written in *Batak Toba* language. It is written by Saut Poltak Tambunan. The scope of this study is limited to analyze the types of experiential function or experiential process which used by Tumoing, the main character in the novel of *Situmoing Manggorga Ari Sogot*. The analysis will be studied based on the theory of Systematic Functional Grammar who formulated the study of linguistics in a more systematic and exact approach.



### **E. The Significances of The Study**

The findings of this study are expected to offer theoretical and practical issue findings. Theoretically, the findings add up new horizon to linguistics theory. While, practically the benefits are:

1. Language learners of English Department could have an adequate knowledge on experiential meaning's processes through a Novel in Batak Toba language.
2. The readers of all levels of knowledge in order to get more information about experiential function in a novel which use Batak Toba language.
3. The researchers who are interested in doing further study on experiential function in order to be a resource of comparison, and
4. Wider contribution on the study of linguistic about experiential function in local novel or in literature.