

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents five sub chapters in this study, namely; background of this study, statement of the research problem, the objectives of the study, significances of this study, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of The Study

Language always keeps a charm for everyone who uses it. It indicates that people who study and use language are interested how they can do things with language, how they can create meanings to build up and be understood with choice of words and grammatical resources. Bloor and Bloor (2004:2) claim that when people use language, their language acts, produces, and constructs meaning. Kroger and Wood (2000:4) believe that language is taken to be not simply a tool for description and a medium of communication but as a social practice, a way of doing things. Gee (2005:10) claims that language has a magical property when we speak or write, we design what we have to say to fit the situation in communicating process. Those quotations above imply that language as media of communication which has complex features. It is because process of transferring idea has covered some aspects which represent the way of coding language. In other words, language shapes and fortifies attitude, belief, identity, and ideology.

Field of study which concerns with language itself and the other side of language is linguistics. Then, the term of study analyzing something that relates with language is called linguistics analysis. The purpose of linguistics analysis is

to identify and classify the elements of language being used. This close analysis has been a useful way to study either literary texts or nonliterary texts. For literary text, data can be taken from literary works, such as: drama, novel, short story, fairy tale, etc. While for nonliterary text, the data can be taken from news, articles, etc.

Fairy tale is one of literary works which is interested to be analyzed either from literary or linguistic aspect. That is a fictional story that may feature folkloric characters and enchantments. The origin of fairy tale is actually from oral tradition and then written and recorded. That is also from a representation of imagination. This kind of literary work is usually associated to children. Through this way, the author inserts good moral lesson that is very useful for children. In Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, fairy tale (2010:529) is defined as story about magic or fairies which is written or told for the amusement of children or may have a more sophisticated narrative containing supernatural or obviously improbable events, scenes, and personages and often having a whimsical, satirical, or moralistic character.

One of fairy tale's formal features which are had commonly is simple language. Tolkien (2005:26) defines that language in fairy tale is simple and the author's might of naming created characters and picturing fantasy plot. He also states that in creating process of fairy tale, language has important role to transmit the author's idea. So, it can be concluded that choice of word in the fairy tale represents the author's transmission idea.

Transitivity model in text analysis concerns for transmission of ideas. It identifies ideology of the author. This ideology is pictured by processes used in

the clauses. With investigating transitivity processes, it can go beyond the clause level and draw the author's ideology used in the text.

In this study, the writer analyzes Henry Beston's fairy tale "Marianna." This fairy tale is taken from *The Firelight Fairy Book* written by Henry Beston. This book consist thirteen fairy tales. Those are *The Queen of Lantern Land*, *The Adventures of Florian*, *The Seller of Dreams*, *The Treasure Castle*, *Prince Sneeze*, *Marianna*, *The Lost Half-Hour*, *The Enchanted Elm*, *The Bird Boy*, *The Master Mariner*, *The Marvelous Dog and The Wonderful Cat*, *The Shepherd of Clouds*, and *The Sea under The City*. However, the writer analyzes Henry Beston's fairy tale "Marianna" as the data of this study. The writer chooses that fairy tale is because that is the most favorite Henry's fairy tale. It is proven that from seven of thirteen Henry's favorite fairy tales, *Marianna* is put down as the most favorite classic fairy tales written by Henry Beston in www.tonightsbedtimestory.com.

Ideational function applied in fairy tale is interesting subject to be analyzed. The term of ideational function here is an important marker of style, especially, the style in narrative discourse. Transitivity process is used as tools to analyze the data, because it is one of appropriate approaches to analyze the data of this study. Applying transitivity, it can show how the author code the language used to account their experience. Thus, the writer would like to conduct a study entitled "*Transitivity Analysis in Henry Beston's fairy tale 'Marianna'.*"

Some related studies with transitivity which have been conducted are Erasmus Akiley Msuya (2014), Shuyuan Zheng (2014), Aat Sabbachat (2014), Wellman Kondowe (2014), Afrianto (2014), Snobra Rizwan (2013), Ali Sorayaie

Azar (2012), Thu Hanh Nguyen (2012), and Bonifacio T. Cunanan (2011). From those studies, the writer finds a gap which points out the impact of theory used for the data; the theory supports the data or not, and the authentic form of this study. Source of data used in all of the previous study above are novel, short story, and medical research articles. They employ Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar. Principally, Both Simpson's transitivity process and Halliday's process are same, but the main points which make this study different from those studies are the data itself and the main focus of this study. Fairy tale is fresh object to be analyzed, whereas the main focus of this study is to show how the fairy tale's author (Henry Beston) encodes the language as the reflection of the world and accounts the experience.

1.2 Statement of The Research Problem

Based on the previous elaboration, this study analyzes transitivity process in Henry Beston's fairy tale "Marianna." The problems to be solved in this study are:

1. What are the types of transitivity process found in Henry Beston's fairy tale "Marianna"?
2. How are the transitivity's components in Henry Beston's fairy tale "Marianna" categorized as effective components?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

In line with the statements of research problems above, the aim of this study are:

1. To explain types of transitivity process found in Henry Beston's fairy tale "Marianna."
2. To explain the effectiveness of transitivity's components in Henry Beston's fairy tale "Marianna."

1.4 Significance of The Study

Theoretically, the result of this study can enrich available collection of stylistics studies. This study also provides understanding of Simpson's transitivity process; material process, mental process, behavioral process, verbal process, relational process, and existential process, and determining the effectiveness of transitivity's components proposed by Hopper and Thompson. Meanwhile, practically, it is able to add the readers' knowledge and raise the readers' consciousness and understanding of capturing the elusive and subjective mind style of the author by identifying the author's linguistic choice.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is stylistic study. This study concerns on transitivity process and the intensity of transitivity's components. Those theories are adopted with the aim to examine Simpson's transitivity process and the effectiveness of transitivity's components proposed by Hopper and Thompson

which are found in fairy tale. The writer focuses on analyzing Henry Beston's fairy tale "Marianna." It is because that fairy tales is the most favorite Henry's fairy tale. The data are observed in form of sentences or clause existing in narration or utterances in that fairy tale.