AN ANALYSIS OF IDEATIONAL MEANING IN THE EVERGREEN SONGS AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE TEACHING NARRATIVE TEXTS

ErniYuhriyah

ABSTRACT

This final project is aimed at analyzing Ideational meaning in the Evergreen Songs. The objectives of the study are (1) to identify the ideational meaning realized in Evergreen songs, (2) to find out the processes that appear in Evergreen Songs, (3) to find out the clause types that appear in Evergreen Songs, (4) to know the dominant process type found in Evergreen Songs, (5) to find out the result of research in teaching narrative texts.

In conducting the research, descriptive qualitative is used in this study because it just collects the data and writes the conclusion based on the analysis of the data. The object of the study is Evergreen Songs Lyrics. The song lyrics have been taken as a sample. Unit of analysis of this study is clause. The researcher is the instrument in this qualitative study. To collect the data, documentation method is applied. The techniques to analyze the data are: determining the song lyrics, identifying the processes based on ideational meaning analysis including participant, process, and circumstance, grouping the types of process from each clause to get dominant process of the song lyrics, and reviewing and discussing the result of the result of the research findings.

The research of this study is presented based on the research findings. The ideational meaning of Evergreen songs is realized by participant, process, and circumstance. The dominant process employed in this song lyrics is material process (33,7%). The participants, which are mostly used, are actor and goal. And circumstance of time is dominantly used in the texts.

Finally, some suggestions are (1) the result of this research can be used by the English learners to enhance their understanding about metafunction especially ideational meaning, (2) the research can be used by lectures as additional reference in teaching narrative texts and Systemic Functional Grammar, (3) the result of this research can be used by new researcher for understanding the messages are organized in ideational meaning analyzes deeply.

Keywords: *Analysis of Ideational Meaning, Evergreen Songs, Narrative Texts*

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The ideational meaning is found in the Evergreen songs book. It consists of 100 songs which is from different singers. It includes nostalgic song in 60-80' which is relative kinds of genre of songs.

The ideational meaning is built of processes which draw upon what is going on with the singers. According to Halliday&Matthiessen (2004:29) ideational meaning is language as reflection, language provides a theory of human experience. In Eggins (2004:12) ideational meanings are meanings about how we represent our experience. Whatever use put language to, we are talking about something or someone doing something.

Ideational meaning is one of the elements of functional grammar explaining about the writer's experience of a person or what is going on. The other elements are interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. Interpersonal meaning is an interpersonal function and it is used to encode to interaction, and textual meaning is a textual function that is used to organize our experiences.

Nevertheless, each meaning has element as an identity of the meaning.

Those are processes in ideational meaning, mood in interpersonal meaning, and theme in textual meaning. Process tells about the writer doing, mood explains about the position of the communication, and theme tells about the topic which is discussed in the communication.

This study discusses about ideational meaning in the Evergreen Song which is spoken text from the Evergreen song lyrics. Spoken text is used for performing the idea, emotion, feeling, and attitude of narrative text. Because narrative is used for embody the writer's on experience, and the important-to nourish and extend the readers imagination.

In addition, song is one of the effective and alternatives ways in teaching narrative text. Since both of them are always happen in the past. Very often, events or phenomena we knew or encountered a long time ago can be brought up into our mind, although we never think about them anymore or even we never realize that we have such knowledge. This means that by narrating we unconsciously reinforce our knowledge.

This study only concerns of the ideational meaning which is the summation of all of the linguistic resources through which our experience of reality is represented in language. The component of the transitivity systems are the process in text, types of participant, and circumstances typically associated with them. The Objectives of the Study are;

To identify the ideational meaning realized in Evergreen songs; To find out the processes that appears in Evergreen songs; To find out the clause types that appears in Evergreen songs; To know the most dominant process type found in Evergreen songs; To find out the contribution of the result of research in teaching narrative texts.

RELATED THEORIES

1. Grammar

   According to Butt et al (2001:22), grammar can mean something like a grammar book or

   a set of grammatical rules, particularly rules that people will keep breaking unless they are

   firmly taught them. Grammar is (book that describe the) rules for forming words and

   making sentences (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dctionary).Gerot and Wignell (1994)

   mentioned three kinds of grammar. As follows:

   a) Traditional grammar

      Traditional grammar aims to describe the grammar of standard English by comparing it with Latin. It focuses on rules for producing correct sentences. In so doing, it has two main weaknesses. Firstly, the rules it prescribes are based on the language of a very small group of middle class English speakers. Thus it can be used to discriminate against the language of working class, immigrant and aboriginal students. Secondly, the rules deal only with the most superficial aspects of writing. Following the rules is no way guarantees that written communication will be affective, for the rules say nothing about purpose or intended audiences for writing.

   b) Formal grammar

      Formal grammars are concerned to describe the structure of individual sentences. Such grammars view language as a set of rules which allow or disallow

certain sentence structure. Knowledge of these rules is seen as being carried around inside the mind.

c) Functional grammar

Functional grammars view language as a resource for making meaning. These grammars attempt to describe language in actual use and so focus on texts and their context. They are concerned not only with the structures but also with how those structures construct meaning.

1. Metafunction

In functional grammar, Halliday (2004) explains three metafunctions of language. Those are Interpersonal meaning, Ideational meaning and Textual meaning.

a) Interpersonal meaning

Gerot and Wignell (1994:13) said that interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker's attitudes and judgments. Furthermore according to Butt et al (2001:86), interpersonal

meanings cover two main areas: one concern the type of interaction taking place and the kind of commodity being exchanged, and the other concerns the way speakers take a position in their messages.

b) Ideational meaning

According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004: 29), ideational meaning is language as reflection, language provides a theory of human experience. In Eggins (2004:12), ideational meanings are meanings about how we represent our experience. Whatever use put language to, we are talking about something or someone doing something. But Gerot and Wignell (1995: 12) state that ideational meanings are meanings about phenomena-about things (living and non-living, abstract, and concrete). About goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. It is influenced by the field of discourse.

Participant constituent can be further described as a

nominal group. The process realized in the verbal group of the clause. Circumstances answer such questions as when, where, why, how, how many and as what. It also realized by adverbial groups, prepositional phrases and by nominal groups functioning as if they were adverb.

Having looking at statement above, we can sum up that clause in the ideational meaning as a representation; including experiences, perception, emotion, feeling, and imagination. Moreover, meanings of these kinds are influenced by Field of discourse and realized through Transitivity system.

c) Textual meaning

According to Eggins (2004:12), textual meanings are meanings about how what we're saying hangs together and relates to what was said before and to the context around us. In the other states (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 309), textual meaning or clause as a message. Theme structures express the organization of the message. It learns how the clause relates to the surrounding discourse, and to the context of situation. Textual meaning is influenced by mode of discourse.

From the statement above, it is quite clear that textual meaning is used to organized messages in ways which indicate how they fit in with the other messages around them through speaking or writing.

2. The Definition Song in General

Song is an important part in human life. Song is a lyric that sang by someone to express they are feeling happy, sad, falling in love, disappointed and the other. Song can be heard from television, radio, automobiles, etc. All people in the world absolutely like song, because great song will make the listeners feel enjoyable and get stuck after hearing them.

Hornby (2005), defines a song as a short poem on number of verses set into music and intended to be sung. Song is a short piece of music for singing (Dalgish, Gerad M). According

to Webster's Third New International Dictionary (2002), song is a short musical composition made up of mutually dependent words and musics which together produce a unique aesthetic response, poetical composition.

There are many kinds genre of song; those are Pop, Rock, R n B, Hip-Hop, Jazz, Blues, Evergreen, and Country. Evergreen song is a kind of song to memorize the last moment. The characteristic of song is easy-listening which is liked by many people especially old people.

3. Narrative Text as a Genre

Genre are culturally specific text type/ kinds of text which results from using language (written/spoken) is to accomplish (help) something. Genre can be recognized from three rhetorical structures. They are social function, schematic structure, and language/linguistic feature. Genres differ in term of their social purposes for which of culture interact. They also differ with respect to the stages or schematic structure through

which the social processes are achieved.

According to Ken Hyland (2004) That genre is a term grouping text together representing how writers typically use language to respond recurring situations.

According to Anderson (1997:8), a narrative is a text which tells story and, in doing so, entertains or performs the readers or listeners. On the other hand, Halliday (1994:204) states that narrative text is kind of text to amuse, entertain and to deal with actual or vicarious experiences in different ways; Narrative deal with problematic events which lead to a crisis or turning point of some kind, which in turn finds a resolution. Narrative is description of events, especially in a novel (Oxford Dictionary, 2009:291).

Mark and Kathy underson (1997) states that generic structures and language features of narrative texts as follows:

➢ The steps for constructing a narrative text are:

1. An orientation (can be paragraph, a pictures or opening chapter) in which the narrator tells the audience

about *who* is in the story, *when* the story is taking place, and *where* the action is happening.

2. A complication that sets off a chain of events that influences what will happen in the story.

3. A sequence of events where the characters react to the complication.

4. A resolution in which the characters finally sort out the complication.

5. A coda that provides a comment or moral based on what has been learned from the story (an optional step)

   ➢ The language features usually found in a narrative text are:

   1. Specific character

   2. Time words that connect events to tell when they occur

   3. Verbs to show the actions that occur in the story

   4. Descriptive words to portray the characters and settings.

Based on the definition above, the writer concludes that narrative text is a text which written in the past tense mode because it tells about the story of main person or third person that happens in the past. It also has a function to entertain the readers. The examples of narrative text are fable, folktale, legend, etc.

The thesis discusses by

Febriani Tiyas Eri, 2013. An Analysis of Ideational meaning of the 2013 English Pop. This research aims to analysis of ideational meaning of the 2013 English Pop Songs. The objectives of the research are to find out an ideational meaning realized in the clause of the 2013 English pop songs, to identify types of process found in English pop songs, to identify the most dominant process type found in English pop songs and to find out the contribution of the research in Discourse learning. Moreover, the type of the research is a descriptive qualitative, and it analyzes the data taken from the 2013 English Pop which the dominant process is mental process.

More focus analysis by *Inayah Nur Syelli, An Analysis of Experiential Meanings in the Album "Lenka" Of Lenka as a Resource of Teaching Grammar Meaning Discourse.* The study found material process is the dominant process in this album. The material process is process of doing. So, the composer in this album is doing something.

Based on the study above, the writer concludes that they do an analysis of ideational meaning which the source of the text taken from spoken text. So, it is similar with this research *An Analysis of Ideational Meaning in Evergreen Song*, which the source of text taken from spoken text.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Type of the study

The type of the research the writer conducted the descriptive qualitative study used for seeking, collecting, classifying, analyzing data, and the drawing conclusion. The writer explained the data systematically, factually and accurately of the research.

This research, there just collect the data analyzes them and draw a conclusion. In addition, the writer has aim at describing an analysis of Ideational Meaning in the Evergreen Songs and its Contribution to the Teaching Narrative Texts.

2. Object of the Study

The data were taken from lyrics in Evergreen songs. The writer chose four the best Evergreen songs. Those songs were Wonderful tonight, He stopped loving her today, How can I tell her, and Yesterday. The techniques in collecting data in this study involved several activities such as:

a) Population

Wiersma (1991:428) states that population is the totality of all elements, subjects, or members that possess a specified set one or more common characteristics that define it. Population is the overall of research subject (Arikunto, 2006:130).

Meanwhile, population refers to all members of a particular group whom the researcher would like to generalize the result of a study (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2008:105). Therefore the population of this research are the Best Evergreen Songs in 60-80', which are taken from the Evergreen songs book.

b) Sampling

The researcher chose some Evergreen Song lyrics as the population, after that making a random sampling which used for minimize the problem taking the sample. Sample can be defined as part of representation of the data being observed (Arikunto, 2006:131).

The total populations in the Evergreen Songs are one hundred songs. To minimize sampling problem, in this research took twenty five percent from the total of population. So there were four songs as the sample. Those were Wonderful Tonight, He Stopped Loving Her Today, How Can I Tell Her, and Yesterday.

3. Techniques of Data Collection

The data used in this study is in the some clause song lyrics. According to the process of collecting data, the method which use in this study is documentation method since the data are taken from the book of Evergreen song. In documentation data the researcher collect such as book, magazine, document etc. (Arikunto, 2006: 158). There are some steps in collecting data as follows:

a. Choosing the song is the earliest activity in analyzing data. The writer attempted the content and the form of songs as well. It made the writer easily to do the next process.

b. Finding the Best Evergreen Songs which be analyzed.

c. Collecting and reading some references which are needed to support the data.

4. Techniques of Data Analysis

In this technique, the lingual unit of the data is divided into some parts and elements. The following are the steps in analyzing data:

a. Determining the song lyrics that can be identified in ideational meaning.

b. Identifying the processes based on ideational meaning analysis including participants, processes and circumstances.

c. Grouping the types of process from each clause to get dominant process of the song lyrics.

d. Reviewing and discussing the result of the study findings.

FINDINGS

1. Research Finding

In this part, the data are useful to know the ideational meaning analysis including partcipants, processes, and circumstances which taken from the Evergreen songs lyrics. The writer classified the data based on the process types to find out the dominant process is. Therefore they are classified into six types (a) material process, (b) mental process, (c) verbal process, (d) relational process (attributive and identifying), (e) existential process and (f) behavioral process.

From the data analyzes of ideational meaning in Evergreen songs. The writer can find out the result of

analyzing. Moreover, the dominant process will be found by percentage.

In this study, the writer classifies of the ideational meaning of Evergreen songs based on process types to find out the dominant process of this research:

Table 4.1

The Frequency distribution of Process Types

No	Types of process	∑F	F (%)
1.	Material	34	33,7%
2.	Mental	32	31,7%
3.	Verbal	26	25,7%
4.	Behavioral	2	1,9%
5.	Existential	1	0,9%
6.	Relational	23	22,7%

Based on the result above, in analyzing the ideational meaning in the Evergreen songs that use clause types (participant, process, and circumstances), the process types includes (1) Material process are 34 clauses with percentage are 33,7; (2) Mental process are 32 clauses with percentage are 31,7; (3) Verbal process are 26 clauses with percentage are 25,7; (4) Behavioral process are 2 clauses with percentage 1,9; (5) Existential process are 1 clause with percentage 0,9; and (6) Relational

process are 23 clauses with percentage 22,7.

This section intends to answer the five problem above. The first section discusses about the realization in ideational meaning of Evergreen songs, the second section find out the type process in ideational meaning of Evergreen songs, the third section find out the clause types in ideational meaning of Evergreen songs, the fourth section presents the dominant process in ideational meaning of the Evergreen songs and the last section find out the contribution of the research to the narrative texts.

The following deals with the interpretation of each feature of ideational meaning of the Evergreen songs.

1. The realization of ideational meaning of Evergreen songs. As follows:
   a. The realization in process types
   There are six process types in ideational meaning (transitivity); material process, mental process, verbal process, behavioral process, existential process, and relational process.
   1) Material process

In this study of ideational meaning in Evergreen songs which get the highest percentage 33,7. It can be concluded that material process is the dominant process in analyzing of ideational meaning in the Evergreen songs.

Material processes are process of doing. They could answer the questions "What did X to Y?" and "What happened to X?" And the main participant is actor and goal. These are the example of material process ideational meaning in the Evergreen songs:

➢ *He kept some letters by his bed*(P. Mtr 13)

➢ *They placed a wreath upon his door* (P. Mtr 17)

➢ *And soon they'll carry him away*(P. Mtr 18)

These clauses are material process, because those clauses give information about what is actor do. In first clause (*puts on*), second (*go*), and the third clause (*carry away*) are

evidence of physical action or doing act.

2) Mental process

Mental processes are processes of sensing: affective (feeling), cognitive (thinking), perceive (seeing). The participant roles in mental processes are *senser* and *phenomenon*. These are the example of mental processes in ideational meaning of the Evergreen songs:

➢ *Do you feel wonderful tonight?*(P. Mtl 3)

The clause is mental process (Affection: Feeling). The verb (feel) is physical sense.

➢ *I didn't see no tears*(P. Mtl 13)

The second clause is also mental process (perception: Seeing). It contains the verb (*didn't see*) is physical sense, (*I*) is senser, and (*no tears*) is phenomenon.

➢ *She knows what to do*(P. Mtl 21)

The third clause is mental process because *knows* (cognition-knowing) is sensing. Where subject (*she*) as a senser and (*what todo*) as a phenomenon.

3) Verbal process

Verbal process are process of saying, telling, informing, asking, stating, demanding, offering, commanding, and suggesting. A verbal process will most often project what is said in separate ranked clause. The participant roles in verbal process are sayer, receiver, and verbiage. It shows as follows:

➢ *We can* <u>*talk*</u> *about tomorrow* (P. Vbl 9)

➢ *How to* <u>*tell*</u> *her about you*(P. Vbl 14)

➢ *I* <u>*said*</u> *something wrong*(P. Vbl 24)

From the analysis above, the first clause is verbal process, because the verb (*talk*) is process of

saying. The Sayer (*they*) is who the act of saying, and the circumstances of time (*tomorrow*).

The second and third clauses are also verbal process in which "tell" and "said" were verbal processes.

4) Relational process

The main characteristics of relational processes are that they relate a participant to its identity or description. Thus, within relational processes there are two main types: relational attributive, which relates a participant to its general characteristics or description; and relational identifying, which relates a participant to its identity, role or meaning. Examples of verbal processes are listed below:

➢ *It is late in the evening* (P. R [Att] 1)

54

From analyzing ideational meaning above, we can conclude that (*is*) is relational attributive processes. The participants are carrier (*it)* and attribute (*Late*). And the clause has circumstance of time (*in the evening*).

➢ *Suddenly I'm not half the man I used to be*(P. R [id] 2)

The clause is relational identifying process. Because the word (*'m*) is being that is explain about something. It contains the token (*we*), identifying process (*'m*), and the value (*not half the man i used to be*).

5) Existential process

Existential processes are processes of existence. They expressed by verbs of existing; "be", "exist", "arise". The participant role is *Existent*. This is the example of existential clause in the

ideational meaning of the Evergreen Songs:

➢ *There's a shadow hanging over me*(P. Extl 1)

The example above showed the process of existential. "is" was existential process which representing something that exist or happen.

6) Behavioral process

Behavioral process is process of physiological and psychological behavior like breathing, hiccupping, dreaming, snoring, smiling, looking, watching, listening, and pondering. The example of behavioral process as follows:

➢ She cries when I am sad (P. Bhv 1)

This clause above is behavioral process because (she) as behaver, then (cries) is behavioral process. The word is process of (typically human) physiological

and psychological behavior;

2. Types of process found in the ideational meaning of the Evergreen songs.

The writer had analyzed the process types in ideational meaning of Evergreen song lyrics. The generalization of this study based on transitivity system are; there are 101 clauses in this research, it contains 34 material processes, 32 mental processes, 26 verbal processes, 23 relational processes (attributive and identifying), 1 existential processes and 2 behavioral processes.

3. Clause types found in ideational meaning of Evergreen songs.

In analyzing ideational meaning of Evergreen songs, the writer made group the types of process from each clause to get dominant process of the song lyrics. The clause types in Evergreen songs can be seen in appendices.

4. The dominant process found in ideational meaning of the Evergreen songs.

Based on the table Frequency Distribution of Process Types in table 4.1 above, it can be seen that the ideational meaning in the Evergreen songs that use clause types (participant, process, and circumstances), the process types includes (1) Material process are 34 clauses with percentage are 33,7; (2) Mental process are 32 clauses with percentage are 31,7; (3) Verbal process are 26 clauses with percentage are 25,7; (4) Behavioral process are 2 clauses with percentage 1,9; (5) Existential process are 1 clause with percentage 0,9; and (6) Relational process are 23 clauses with percentage 22,7.

In addition, the writer can conclude the most dominant process is material process that has the highest percentage. It means that ideational meaning in the Evergreen songs in concern on process of doing. So, the composers are doing the act.

5. The contribution of ideational meaning analysis of the Evergreen songs.

The contribution of this study with the English language teachingis more concerned in narrative texts and ideational meaning that consist of system which is called transitivity. This study provides in the Evergreen songs which is analyzed and the explanation which is realized by transitivity system (participant, process, and circumstances).

This study will give understanding more about metafunction expecially ideational meaning. And it can improve knowledge about how the text in Evergreen songlyrics work to construct

useful meanings. This study is providing information about ideational meaning. By reading this research, we are going to get additional reference of ideational meaning that related to the teaching narrative texts.So that, (1) The scholars are able to explore their imaginations, ideas, experiences, feelings, and emotions, (2) They can arrange narrative texts easily, after they understand the language features of narrative texts, and (3) they can enjoyable and fun by teaching narrative texts using Evergreen songs analysis.

References

Anderson, Mark and Kathy. (1997). *Text Types in English.* Australia: Macmillan EducationAustralia

Belcher and Liu. 2004. *Genre and Second Language Writing.* London University: The University of Michigan Press.

Brown, Douglas H. 2004. *Principle and Classroom*

Practices. San Fransisco State University: Longman.

Butt, et al. 2001. *Using Functional Grammar: An Explorer's Guide Second Edition.* Macquire University.

Eggins, Suzzane. 1994. *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistic. Second Edition:* London Continum.

Finocchiaro, Mary. 1974. *English as a Second Language: from Theory to Practice*. United stated of America: Regents Publishing Company, Inc.

Gerot and Wignell. 1994. *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*. Australia: AEE

Halliday, M.A.K and Matthiesen. 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar. Third Edition*. Oxford University.

Halliday, M.A.K. 1985. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.